

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.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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From the Virginia Free Press.

IRVING'S LIFE OF COLUMBUS.

From this interesting work, we extract an account of one of the most perilous adventures recorded in the annals of navigation. In the fourth and last voyage of Columbus to the new World, his ships, perforated with worms, and reduced to mere wrecks by storms and tempests, were at length stranded on the coast of Jamaica. He ordered them to be run aground near the shore, where they soon filled with water to the decks. In this situation under thatched covering erected on the deck Columbus and his crew spent twelve tedious months before they were relieved, sometimes suffering for want of provisions, and the Admiral himself during almost the whole of that time, confined to bed with severe illness. No hope of relief presented itself to those adventurous mariners, but to send notice of their situation to Ovando, the governor of San Domingo, entrusting him to despatch a vessel to their relief. But how was this message to be conveyed?—The distance between Jamaica and Hispaniola was forty leagues, across a gulf, swept by contrary currents, and no means of transporting a messenger except in the light canoes of the savages. The voyage was undertaken by one Diego Mendez, a man of daring courage, and one who gloried in dangerous enterprise. He was accompanied by one Spaniard and several Indians.

"When they had taken leave of the adelantado, at the east end of the island, they continued all day in a direct course animating the Indians, who navigated their canoes, and who frequently paused at their labour. There was no wind, the sky was without a cloud and the sea was perfectly calm, the heat, therefore, became intolerable.—They had no shelter from the sun, whose burning rays were reflected from the surface of the ocean, and seemed to scorch their very eyes. The Indians, exhausted by heat and toil, would often leap into the water to cool their glowing bodies, and refresh themselves, and after remaining there a short time would return with new vigour to their labors. At the going down of the sun, they lost sight of land. During the night the Indians took turns, one half to row, while the others slept; the Spaniards in like manner divided their forces.—While one half of them took their repose the other half kept guard with their weapons in hand, ready to defend themselves in case of any perfidy on the part of their savage companions.

Watching and toiling in this way through the night, they were exceedingly weary at the return of day. They beheld nothing around them but sea and sky. Their frail canoes heaving up and down with the swelling and sinking of the ocean seemed scarcely capable of sustaining the broad undulations of a calm, how would they be able to live amidst the waves and surges, should the wind arise? The commanders did all they could to keep up the flagging spirits of their men. Sometimes they permitted them a respite; at other times they took the paddles and shared their toils. But labour and fatigue were soon forgotten in a new source of suffering. During the preceding sultry day and night, the Indians, parched and fatigued, had drank up all the water. They now began to experience the torments of thirst. In proportion as the sun rose, their thirst increased; the calm, which favored the navigation of the canoes, rendered this misery the more intense. There was not a breeze to fan the air nor counteract the rays of a tropical sun. Their sufferings were irritated by the prospect around them; nothing but water, while they were perishing with thirst. At mid-day their forces failed them, and they could work no longer. Fortunately, at this time, the commanders of the canoes found, or pretended to find, two small kegs of water which they had no doubt secretly reserved for such an extremity. Administering the precious contents, from time to time, in sparing mouthfuls to their companions, and particularly to the labouring Indians, they enabled them to resume their toils. They cheered them with the hopes of soon arriving at a small island, called Navasa, which lay directly in their way, and was only eight leagues from Hispaniola. Here they would be able to procure water to allay their thirst and might take repose.

For the rest of the day, they continued faintly and weakly labouring forward, and keeping an anxious look out for the island. The day passed away, the sun went down, yet there was no sign of land

nor even a cloud on the horizon that might deceive them into a hope. According to their calculations, they had certainly come the distance from Jamaica at which Navasa lay.—They began to fear that they had deviated from their course; if so, they should miss the island entirely, and perish with thirst before they could reach Hispaniola.

The night closed upon them without any sight of the island; they now despaired of touching it; for it was so small and low that even if they were to pass near, they would scarcely be able to perceive it in the dark. One of the Indians sank and died, under the accumulated sufferings of labour, heat, and raging thirst. His body was thrown into the sea. Others lay panting and gasping in the bottom of the canoes.—Their companions, troubled in spirit, and exhausted in strength, feebly continued their toils. Sometimes they endeavored to cool their parched palates by taking sea water in their mouths, but its briny acrimony rather increased their thirst. Now and then but very sparingly, they were allowed a drop of water from the kegs; but this only in cases of the utmost extremity and principally to those who were employed in rowing.

The night had far advanced, but those whose turn it was to take repose were unable to sleep from the intensity of their thirst; or if they slept, it was but to be tantalized with dreams of cool fountains and running brooks and to awaken to redoubled torment. The last drop of water had been dealt out to the Indian rowers, but it had only served to irritate their suffering. They scarce could move their paddles one after another gave out, and it seemed impossible that they should live to reach Hispaniola.

The commanders, by admirable management, had hitherto kept up this weary struggle with suffering and despair. They now too began to despond. Diego Mendez sat watching the horizon, which was gradually lighting up with those faint rays which precede the rising of the moon. As that planet arose he perceived it to emerge from behind some dark mass elevated above the level of the ocean. He immediately gave the animating cry of land. His almost expiring companions were aroused by it to new life. It proved to be the island of Navasa; but so small and low, and distant, that had it not been thus revealed by the rising of the moon, they would never have discovered it.—The error in their reckoning with respect to the island, had arisen from miscalculating the rate of sailing of the canoes, from not making sufficient allowance for the fatigues of the rowers, and for the opposition of the current.

New vigour was diffused throughout the crews. They exerted themselves with feverish impatience; by the dawn of day they reached the land, and springing on shore, returned thanks to God for such a signal deliverance. The island was a mere mass of rocks, half a league in circuit. There was neither tree nor shrub, nor herbage, nor stream nor fountain.—Hurrying about, however, with anxious search, they found, to their joy, abundance of rain water in the hollows of the rocks. Eagerly scooping it up with their calabashes, they quenched their burning thirst by immoderate draughts. It was in vain that the more prudent warned them of their danger. The Spaniards were in some degree restrained; but the poor Indians, whose toils had increased the fever of their thirst, gave way to a kind of frantic indulgence. Several died upon the spot, and others fell dangerously ill.

Having allayed their thirst, they now looked about in search of food. A few shell fish were found along the shore, and Diego Mendez striking a light, and gathering drift wood they were enabled to broil them, and to make a delicious banquet. All day they remained reposing in the shade of the rocks; refreshing themselves after their intolerable sufferings, and gazing upon Hispaniola, whose mountains were seen rising above the serene horizon, at eight leagues distance.

In the cool of the evening they once more embarked, invigorated by repose, and arrived safely at Cape Tiburon the following day, the fourth since their departure from Jamaica. Here they landed on the banks of a beautiful river where they were kindly received and treated by the natives. Such are the particulars, collected from different sources, of this adventurous and interesting voyage, on the precarious success of which depended the deliverance of Columbus and his crews."

* Near the Island of Navasa, there gushes up in the sea a pure fountain of fresh water, that sweetens the surface for some distance; this circumstance was of course unknown to the Spaniards at the time.

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRISON-SHIPS.

Extract from "Recollections of the Jersey Prison Ship," just issued from the Press of Mr. Hugh H. Brown.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

"Black as the clouds that shade St. Kilda's shore,
Wild as the winds that round her mountains roar,

At every post, some surly vagrant stands
Gull'd from the English or the Scottish bands;
Dispensing death, triumphantly they stand;
Wounds are their sport, as ruin is their aim;

On their dark souls compassion has no claim;

And diabolical can their spirits please;

Such were our tyrants—only, such as these!"

FRENCH.

A few days before the fourth of July we had made such preparations as our circumstances would admit for an observance of the anniversary of American Independence. We had procured some supplies wherewith to make ourselves merry on the occasion; and intended to spend the day in such innocent pastime and amusement as our situation would afford; not dreaming that our proceedings would umbrage our keepers, as it was far from our intention to trouble or insult them. We thought, that although prisoners, we had a right, on that day at least to sing and be merry. As soon as we were permitted to go on deck in the morning, thirteen little national flags were displayed in a row upon the booms. We were soon ordered by the guard to take them away; and as we neglected to obey the command, they triumphantly demolished and trampled them under foot.

Unfortunately for us our guards at that time were Scotchmen, who next to the Refugees, were the objects of our greatest hatred; but their destruction of our flags was merely viewed in silence, with the contempt which it merited. During the time we remained on deck several patriotic songs were sung, and choruses were repeated; but not a word was intentionally spoken to give offence to our guards. They were, nevertheless evidently dissatisfied with our proceedings as will soon appear. Their moroseness was a prelude of what was to follow. We were in a short time forbidden to pass along the gangways, and every attempt to do so was repelled by the bayonet. Although thus incommunicated, our mirth still continued. Songs were still sung accompanied with occasional cheers. Things thus proceeded until about four o'clock; when the guards were turned out, and we received orders to descend between decks where we were immediately driven at the point of the bayonet.

After being thus sent below in the greatest confusion, at that early and unusual hour, and having heard the gratings closed and fastened above us, we supposed that the barbarous resentment of our guards was fully satisfied; but we were mistaken, for they had further vengeance in store, and merely waited an opportunity to make us feel its weight. The prisoners continued their singing between decks, and were of course, more noisy than usual but forbore even under their existing temptations, to utter any insulting or aggravating expressions. At least I heard nothing of the kind, unless our patriotic songs could be so construed.

In the course of the evening, we were ordered to desist from making any further noise. This order not being fully complied with, at about nine o'clock the gratings were removed, and the guards descended among us, with lanterns and drawn cutlasses in their hands. The poor helpless prisoners retreated from the hatchways, as far as their crowded situation would permit; while their cowardly assailants followed as far as they dared cutting and wounding every one within their reach; and then ascended to the upper deck, exulting in the gratification of their revenge.

Many of the prisoners were wounded; but from the total darkness, neither their number nor their situation could be ascertained; and if this had been possible, it was not in the power of their companions to afford them the least relief. During the whole of that tragical night, their groans and lamentations were dreadful in the extreme. Being in the gun room I was at some distance from the immediate scene of this bloody outrage, but the distance was by no means far enough to prevent my hearing their continual cries, from the extremity of pain, their supplications for assistance, and their curses upon the heads of their brutal assailants.

It had been the usual custom for each prisoner to carry below, when he descended at sunset, a pint of water to quench his thirst during the night. But on this occasion, we had thus been driven to our dungeons, three hours before the setting of the sun, and without our usual supply of water.

Of this night I cannot describe the horrors. The day had been very sultry, and the heat was extreme throughout the ship. The usual number of hours during which we had been crowded together between

decks, the foul atmosphere and sickening heat, the additional excitement and restlessness caused by the wanton attack which had been made—above all, the want of water, not a drop of which could we obtain during the whole night to cool our parched tongues, the imprecations of those who were half distracted with their burning thirst, the shrieks & wailing of the wounded, the struggles and groans of the dying together formed a combination of horrors which no pen can describe.

In the agonies of their suffering, the prisoners invited, and even challenged their inhuman guards to descend once more among them; but they were prudent enough not to attempt.

The cries and supplications for water were terrible and were, of themselves, sufficient to render sleep impossible.—Oppressed with the heat, I found my way to the grating of the main hatchway where on former nights I had frequently passed some time, for the benefit of the little current of air which circulated through the bars. I obtained a place on the larboard side of the hatchway, where I stood facing the East, and endeavoured as much as possible to draw my attention from the terrific sounds below me, by watching through the grating the progress of the stars. I there spent hour after hour in following with my eye the motion of a particular star, as it rose and ascended, until it passed over beyond my sight.

How I longed for the day to dawn!

At length the morning light began to appear—but still our torments were increasing every moment. As the usual hour for us to ascend to the upper deck approached the working party were mustered near the hatchway, and we were all anxiously waiting for the opportunity to cool our weary frames, to breathe for a while the pure air, and above all to procure water to quench our intolerable thirst. The time arrived; but still the gratings were not removed. Hour after hour passed on, and still we were not released.—Our minds were at length seized with the horrible suspicion that our tyrants had determined to make a finishing stroke of their cruelty, and rid themselves of us altogether.

It was not until ten o'clock in the forenoon that the gratings were at length removed. We hurried on deck, and thronged to the water cask, which was completely exhausted before our thirst was allayed. So great was the struggle around the cask, that the guards were again turned out to disperse the crowd.

In a few hours, however, we received a new supply of water; but it seemed impossible to allay our thirst; and the applications at the cask were incessant until sun-set.

Our rations were delivered to us, but of course not until long after the usual hour. During the whole day, however no fire was kindled for cooking in the Galley.—All the food which we consumed that day we were obliged to swallow raw. Every thing indeed had been entirely deranged by the events of the past night, and several days elapsed before order was restored.

This was at length obtained by a change of the guard, who, to our great joy, were relieved by a party of Hessians.

The average number who died on board during the period of 24 hours, was about 5; but on the morning of the 5th of July, eight or ten corpses were found below.—Many had been badly wounded, to whom in the total darkness of the night, it was impossible for their companions to render any assistance; and even during the next day they received no attention, except that which was afforded by their fellow prisoners, who had nothing to administer to their comfort—not even bandages for their wounds.

I was not personally acquainted with any of those who died or were wounded on that night. No equal number had ever died in the same period of time, during my confinement. This unusual mortality was of course caused by the increased suffering of the night.

Since that time I have often, while standing on the deck of a good ship under my command, and viewing the rising stars, thought upon the terrors of that night, when I stood watching their progress thro' the gratings of the old Jersey. And when I now contrast my former wretchedness with my present situation, in the full enjoyment of liberty, health, and every earthly comfort, I cannot but muse upon this contrast, and bless the great and good Being from whom my comforts have been derived. I do not now regret my captivity or my sufferings, for the recollection of them has ever taught me how to enjoy my after life with a greater degree of contentment than I should perhaps have otherwise experienced.

Blushing.—A certain fashionable youth

more famed for his red nose than his wit, on approaching a lady who was highly rouged, said, "Madam, you blush from modesty." "Pardon me, Sir, replied the lady, "I blush from reflection."

From the Boston Bulletin.

Since the departure of Mr. Surveyor Nuah from the pains and perplexities of editorship, the merriest wight remaining among the scribbling fraternity, is Daniels, of the Camden (S. Carolina) Journal—"This man is full of righte wise conceit & oddities." To judge of him by his paper, one would imagine that, in physical appearance, he might be a complete personification of fun and fatness—a very Momus, with a mouth perpetually stretched, and a stomach eternally quaking with laughter. Yet, on the contrary, he is one of the most sedate looking little bipeds that ever figured in a court of mirth—his phiz, when we saw it, was a perfect epitome of seriousness—gravity, of the most ponderous sort, hung upon his aspect; but this heavy and somnolent property does by no means reach his quill. The last number of his paper is filled with *facets* of which the following are specimens:

A warm subject.—We are having about these days genuine Anti-Tariff weather, for none of this fabric was ever manufactured north of the Potomac. 'Tis very true that the mercury sometimes indicates a higher temperature, for we have seen it up to 102 in old New England—but the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer fibs abominably sometimes. This blessed Thursday of ours would prove it in any unprejudiced court of competent jurisdiction, for it refuses to rise to any thing like the altitude to which we have frequently seen it mount in New York and still it is very different kind of weather. Let these Yankees experience two or three weeks of continuous hot weather, night and day, until the bedstead posts to which they sometimes put out their hand to feel something cool, makes them start like a taylor's apprentice the first time he touches a hot goose, and they will have some knowledge of heat. Oh! we would ourselves give any price short of a pound of ice, for a few minutes recreation at the furnace of a New York steamboat; there would be something so *refreshing* about it.—What ill natured mastiff was it that first bestowed on us S. Carolinians the epithet "hot-headed?" He ought to be baked in Monsieur Chaubert's oven till eminent fire eater come out blowing his fingers. There is most cruel impinity in talking about our hot-headedness. We are the coolest headed people under heaven, considering the Caloric we live in.—Talk about people's "keeping their temper!"—A walk through Broad street would take the *temper* out of Rogers' best "cast steel," and there is no way to put it back again but by a jump into Captain Carter's mill pond—a remedy we have tried so often lately, that we have become *case hardened* ourselves—by the way this latter circumstance is lucky, for the water there is getting so hot that a man would otherwise cook in it, in less time than it would take to boil a corn dumpling. Let us hear no more about hot weather in New York.

Hydrophobia.—This dreadful malady has recently become exceedingly rife all about the country, and should it break out among us, we wash our hands of the blame. We have already denounced the Camden dogs and we hereby once more denounce them as the most numerous, the noisiest, and most blackguardly set of vagabonds, that ever were collected in a town of this size upon the face of the earth. Should this hot weather produce madness among them, as it is as likely to do here as elsewhere, our worthy Town Council will wish they had taken the advice which we intended at this very moment to volunteer. Order every useless rascal who prowls about our streets a night to be shot forthwith. They don't come near enough to our window since the threat, or we wouldn't wait for municipal liberty to take "gentlemanly satisfaction" of them. It is too bad to roast under 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer through the day, and then be yelled to death at night.

Chance for the Dentists.—The Macclesfield silk weavers in England have inserted an advertisement in the newspaper, in which they offer their teeth for sale; having, they say in these hard times, no farther use for them. Poor fellows, unless the times grows better, we are afraid they will starve in spite of their teeth?" Their case is almost as deplorable as that of the London Alderman, who offered £5 for a beggar's appetite, and we wish ha and some of these weavers could exchange places a short time.

A PUZZLE.

There is one letter in the marriage ceremony, the substitution of which by another, would induce thousands to marry who are now single, and would give a license for unfaithfulness to thousands who are married. Which is the letter?

Ans. The letter *V*: for which substitute *K*, in the following sentence:—*So long as ye both live;* which will then read:—*So long as ye both like.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The British ship Jean-Hastie, at New York from Greenock, brings Glasgow papers to the 15th June inclusive. They contain London advices to the 13th and Paris to the 10th June. From a proof slip forwarded by our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser, and from the New York afternoon papers of Saturday we copy the following items.

The most important articles they furnish are two Russian bulletins. The first is dated May 11, and only announces the passage of the Danube at three different points. The second is dated from the camp before Silistria 22d May, detailing the preparations which are making to carry on the siege with the utmost activity. The bulletin says that the enemy remain quiet, and seldom disturb even the Russian out-posts which are stationed at only 800 fathoms from the counterscarp of the place. The remainder of the bulletin relates to the advantages gained over the Turks led on by the Grand Vizier in person, who left Shumla with the intention of attacking Pravadi with 15,000 men and was afterwards reinforced with 10,000 more; but he was ultimately defeated, after much hard and furious fighting, with the loss of 2,000 of his troops, and was forced to retire to Shumla. The Russians lost 1000 men.

Accounts from St. Petersburg to 27th May, mentioned that trade had revived. Tallow had risen to 97 roubles. The ice at Cronstadt had been broken up.—Letters from the Russian Admiral induced the belief that there would shortly be an action between the Russian and Turkish fleets, the latter had been increased to 8 ships of the line besides many smaller vessels.

The Duke of Cambridge it was expected would be appointed Commander in chief.

The King of France, it is said, expends annually 7000 francs for shooting parties. It is intimated that some of the Chamber of Deputies receive allowances to attend these parties.

A letter from London, June 8th says, "There is the Devil to pay in the cabinet, and very little to pay him with in the Exchequer. Important changes are in rapid progress and preparation; and the vile machinery which worked and which carried the Roman Catholic ascendancy bill, will very soon be exposed to the astonishment of an insulted and of an indignant country."

The elevation of the Speaker of the House of Commons has long since been determined on. Sir John Beckett is to succeed to the Speaker's chair.

The rumours in relation to the removal of the Lord Chancellor continue. Lord Lyndhurst is said to give satisfaction to nobody, neither to the bar nor the suitors nor the ministry, nor the king. Sir Charles Weatherall is spoken of as his successor. Mr. Brougham is still spoken of as Master of the Rolls, should Sir John Leach consent to retire. Mr. Sugden is also spoken of as the new Equity Judge when the bill creating that office shall have passed.

An interview had taken place between the Foreign Secretary and the Turkish merchants, when the latter were informed that the British Government would not allow the extension of the Russian Blockade. The blockade of the Dardanelles is sanctioned—no more.

A numerous meeting of the merchants and others interested in the West India trade, was held at the city of London Tavern, on the 9th June. The Standing Committee were delegated to obtain, if possible, a reduction of the duties on sugar and rum.

On the 29th of May the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir Humphrey Davy closed his mortal career in Geneva, in the 51st year of his age.

The Dublin Evening Post says, that on Sunday the 8th of June, Mr. O'Connell left Dublin for Ennis, and as he proceeded through the intervening towns was followed, met and greeted by thousands anxious for his success. The whole population of the country in some places seemed to be out, bearing green branches in their hands, so that the road had almost the appearance of a continued grove.—At the towns where he arrived in the night the windows were illuminated.—At Limerick they drew up a lofty tree before the door of his hotel, in the top of which several musicians played national airs. The people in the mean time gathered about the hotel, and when O'Connell was ready to set out again, there were about 40,000 persons collected in the streets. As the procession moved on, it increased to such a degree that the journalists do not pretend to estimate its numbers. At the Ennis side of Cratloe wood O'Connell made a short harangue to the people, reminding them that at that spot he first addressed them on the first election. He made the multitude another speech at Six Mile Bridge accusing Sir Edward O'Brien, who has two sons in Parliament—one representing the county and the other the borough of Ennis, of having broken his promise to support O'Connell's right to sit in Parliament. For this he said, Sir Edward's son would soon walk out of the county, and that when he got into Parliament, he would drag before the country the monopoly and corruption the borough represented by the other son. This declaration was followed by tremendous cheering.

The multitude now became so dense that O'Connell's carriage could only move at the rate of a mile an hour, and it was

before he reached Ennis. Here he harangued the people, observing that he had addressed them five times the day before and four times already on that day that he was, therefore, exhausted in body, but that his spirit and resolution to serve them were inexhaustible. He said Wellington and Peel had done to him and his fellow citizens gross, palpable and paltry injustice when he forced upon them the measure of emancipation. He was sure, he said, that the electors would not give those men an opportunity of repeating their injustice towards them. (As Mr. O'Connell said this cries were heard of, No, no—we will return you.)—Mr. O'Connell proceeded to complain of the taking away of the forty shilling franchise, and said that he was sure they would give him an opportunity of having that franchise restored. He said that he had promised them religious freedom, and had procured it for them. They were now free and the Brunswickers, who would turn up the whites of their eyes while they put their hands slyly into the pockets of the Catholics, and who would discount God Almighty for the ready money, were no longer their masters. The Brunswick clubs of Dublin had sent down poor Bumbo and his land-calf brother to disfranchise the brave freeholders, and crooked-eyed Fitzgerald was on their side. He called on the Gentry of Clare to separate themselves from the Dublin blood hounds and join what was intended for the good of the people. He inquired what good any member had ever done in Parliament for the County of Clare, except to get places for his relations, and he promised that he would not be six months in Parliament before all their oppressions would be done away. After several other observations of similar purport he promised the people to address them again the next day, and assured them that they should hear from him often through the newspapers and otherwise.

One of the Dublin Anti-Catholic papers says that Mr. O'Connell has not the slightest chance of being elected. There is a report that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald will appear as candidate against him.

A London article of the 12th June, says the Madrid accounts of the 29th of May state that the death of the Queen had caused great intrigues to arise there.—The partisans of Don Carlos were endeavouring to persuade the King to abdicate in favour of his brother, but he had refused, and announced his intention of taking a fourth consort. The Prince of Partana

Ambassador from the King of the Two Sicilies, was employed to negotiate a marriage with the Princess of Naples, Maria, Christina, aged 23, which was per-

sisted in.

Important accounts may be expected from Asia, as it appears by advices from Constantinople, that Persia is about to make common cause with Turkey, and that Gen. Paskevitch having received large reinforcements of men, and supplies of artillery, was preparing to advance upon Erzerum.

Provisions had been received in Constantinople, both by sea and land, from Smyrna, and likewise from the Black Sea.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 12th May, from Smyrna to the 5th. No further attack or plunder of the British merchantmen had taken place.—The English Admiral had had an official communication with the Russian Commandant.

Adrianople has been fortified, and all the beautiful gardens and fields there consequently laid waste.

A splendid Coffin.—The Coffin which received the corpse of the late king of Madagascar, Radam, was a large and massive one of silver. It was about eight feet long, three feet and a half deep, and the same in width; it was formed of silver plates, strongly riveted together with nails of the same metal all made from Spanish dollars; twelve thousand dollars were employed in its construction. Immense quantities of treasures of various kinds were placed in or about the coffin belonging to his late majesty, consisting chiefly of such things as during his life he most prized. Ten thousand dollars were placed in the silver coffin for him to lie upon; and either inside, but chiefly outside the coffin, were placed or cast all his rich clothing especially military; there were eight suits of very costly British uniforms, hats and feathers, golden helmet, gorgets, epaulets, sashes, gold spurs, very valuable sword, daggers, spears, (two of gold) beautiful pistols, muskets, fowling pieces, watches, rings, broaches, and trinkets. His whole and fine sideboard of silver plate, and large, and solid gold cup, with many others presented to him by the King of England; large quantities of costly silks, satins, fine cloths very valuable silk Lambas of Madagascar, &c. The missionaries say, that the expense of the funeral could not have been less than sixty thousand pounds sterling.

South African Advertiser.

From the Washington papers of Monday we learn, that the jury impanelled in the case of Dr. Watkins were unable to agree on a verdict, and that they were discharged by the Court between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening. It is supposed that a new trial will be ordered in the case.

A clerk in the United States Branch Bank has been discovered to be a defaulter, but to what amount, or even his name is not made known as yet.—N. Y. Post.

DR. WATKINS.
The following is Extracted from a Letter to the U. S. Gazette.

Dated WASHINGTON, July 17.

The evidence in the case of Dr. Watkins closed yesterday. Two letters were offered by the counsel for the U. States which gave to the case a very adverse aspect for the accused. One of them was a letter of explanations which Dr. Watkins wrote to Mr. Harris, the Navy Agent at Boston, and in which he attempted to shew that all his drafts upon Harris and Paulding were drawn, with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Southard; and that the money thus raised was to be applied to some particular items of navy expenditure, for which appropriations had not been granted. As soon as Dr. Watkins was arrested in Philadelphia, it appears that he enclosed a copy of these explanations, in a letter to Mr. Southard, addressed to him at Trenton; but Watkins having met with a friend of Mr. Southard's, on board the steam boat and learning that Mr. S. was then in Philadelphia, sent to him a request that he would take this letter out of the Post Office. Mr. Southard did so, and instantly, (for although Watkins had put no signature to his letter, the hand writing was well known to Mr. Southard) wrote a reply to it.) The letter to Mr. Southard indicates a mind, the clear perceptions of which were injured by the uncontrollable agony under which Dr. W. was suffering. Had he been in full possession of himself he would never have applied, as he did in that letter, to Mr. S. to confirm the explanations which he had made to Harris, and thus to implicate himself gratuitously and falsely, the double crime of connivance in the fraud, and also in the deeper crime of perjury. The letter indicates an intellect shaken by the first shock occasioned by his arrest, and his whole thoughts seem to be engrossed by his wife and children, whose distress fancy painted to him with the pencil of truth. Mr. Southard replied, that it gave him regret, that he could not confirm the explanations which Dr. Watkins had made.—He expressed his regret that he should have placed himself in such a glaring situation, and, ignorant as he was of the precise character of the allegations against him, Mr. S. said it was out of his power to say more than that, when called upon to give testimony, he should give it with a strict regard to truth, as far as his recollection would permit him.

The whole of Mr. Southard's conduct has been manly and highly honorable.—His emotion in reading the letter which he had delivered up by order of the court was extreme. He felt that the fate of the accused was in his hands, and that it was a cruel, but unavoidable duty, which compelled him to sacrifice the man he had once esteemed. Before he could finish the reading of his letter, a gush of tears choked his utterance, Judge Cranch kindly took the letter from him, and finished it, and Mr. Southard sinking into his chair gave way for a few moments to feelings honorable to him and which gained him honor from all. The case closed here.

The following is the letter of Dr. Watkins, addressed to Mr. Southard, without his signature:

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1829.

On you, and perhaps on you alone, my worthy and honoured sir, depends the future peace or lasting misery of an innocent, excellent wife and ten children.—Their husband and father appeals to your mercy to save, not himself—but them, from shame and contumely. Driven to desperation at times, by the embarrassments in which his long and ardent political warfare involved him, every other source exhausted, he resorted to his official authority to raise funds, which he most firmly believed at the time would result in no loss either to the public or to individuals. Fate has decreed it otherwise. And those against whom he had fought, & against whom he would willingly have lost every drop of his blood, have triumphed, and now trample upon the enemy whom more than all others they hated and feared. He is here in the hands of the Marshall of Pennsylvania, on a criminal charge—He was on his way to Washington, where his family are anxiously, tremblingly expecting him.

The enclosed paper will show how you may save that family from wretchedness and degradation. It is the copy of the explanation forced from him at Boston, and addressed to Mr. Harris the Agent.—He forthwith sent a copy of it to the 4th auditor, who will receive it by this day's mail. Contradict it, and the family of the wretched being whom you once honoured with the name of friend, will live henceforth in ignominy and disgrace.—Confirm it, and they are saved. The papers referred to, were "misled or lost during your long illness and absence from the office." O God he can write no more—the officer is at his elbow to carry him to Washington. Write to Mrs. W. under cover to her son, W. H. W. at the Branch Bank, Washington—make her happy, and may the All powerful so bless and prosper you.

HON. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

Trenton, New Jersey.

Of the merits of Dr. Watkins's case we are forbidden, by obvious considerations besides the order of the Court, now to speak; but whatever may be the merit or demerit of the accused, neither blame or credit can thence attach to the late Administration. He was not appointed by it; and so far from any thing appearing

in his official conduct worthy of censure during his continuance in office, it was universally admitted, by all who had business with his office, that he was a prompt & efficient public officer. His appointment took place under the administration of the venerable James Monroe, and was made, it is understood, at the very earliest recommendation of two gentlemen now as high in favor with the dominant party, as any other two individuals whatever—we mean Mr. White, of Tennessee and Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia. Further we will tell this writer, that whatever may be the issue of the suit now pending, these trials, and the consequent scrutiny into official transactions, have elevated the character of the late Secretary of the Navy, both as a man and as a public officer and we assure him that this is no party assertion, or one sided impression; it is borne out by the acknowledgement of every man here, of whatever party who heard the testimony throughout; and notwithstanding what may have been said by the counsel, or asserted elsewhere—the Jury was confined exclusively to no party; if it were not improper, we might say that the foreman of the Jury himself is a warm, and we doubt not, an honest Jackson man.—So much for that misrepresentation. As to the Grand Jury, it is notorious that it is composed of men of both parties.—Nat. Intel.

From the National Journal.

REFORM.

Among the removals by the new administration is Mr. John R. Turner, Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio, an honest & efficient officer. As soon as he received his dismissal, he published a letter written to him by Judge M'Lean, and as this letter clearly indicates the feelings of the late Postmaster General, on the subject of the present system of proscription, we publish it. "I have no confidence (says Judge M'Lean) in the principles of any officer who does not make the public interest his first and last consideration."

Appling this to the conduct of Gen. Jackson; and we have the true state of Judge M'Lean's opinion of the new Executive.—

General Jackson has taken away offices in order to gratify his own spleen and revenge; and has bestowed them to benefit personal adherents. When he sought out Moses Wright, and the friends of that man had to scour the country to find him, as he had absconded from his creditors, was that an appointment dictated by the principles laid down by Judge M'Lean? When the "ragged, drunken vagabond," who "cannot for the life of him decipher the superscription of a letter," was appointed on the petition of the frolicksome boys of Connecticut, was that an appointment dictated by a regard to public interest? If argument cannot arouse the people, surely facts will.

PORTSMOUTH, July 8th 1829.

To the Editor of the Western Times:

Sir: Having been dismissed from the Post Office in this place, without notice from the Post Office Department of charges preferred against me, and certain reports prejudicial to my reputation having been put in circulation, I think it due to myself and the public, to transmit the enclosed letter from the late Postmaster General to you for publication in vindication of my character. You will have the goodness therefore to publish the same, and oblige JOHN R. TURNER.

Cincinnati, 30th April, 1829

Dear Sir: I regret to see evidences of a more general change of officers than I supposed could take place. On this subject, my opinion remains the same that it was under the late Administration.

Your duties have been faithfully performed, and you have not, I am sure, used the facilities of your office to protract a political effect. If resting on such grounds does not ensure your continuance in office, a private station is the post of honor. I hope you will not be molested. It might be well to address a letter to the Postmaster General, stating frankly, what your course has been, and ask of him the justice to inform you, if any representations should be made, charging you with improper conduct.

I have no confidence in the principles of any officer who does not make the public interest his first and last consideration.

My recent change of position, I have no doubt, in every point of view, was judicious. I now am not involved in the responsibilities of others, and I have done enough, in a political point of view, to show my principles of action. I would write to the Post Master General in your behalf, but I cannot believe it is necessary, and there are some considerations which would render the step injudicious unless it were indispensably necessary.

I advise you, by all means, not to resign. Remain at your post and continue faithfully to discharge your duties.

With very great respect, your obt serv't,

JOHN M'LEAN.

J. R. TURNER, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Artificial Eyes.—We saw a man yesterday who lost an eye at the battle of Smolensko.—He was a soldier in a Westphalian regiment, in the division of Jerome Bonaparte. Dr. Harral (73 Fulton street) has supplied him with an artificial eye which answers for every purpose except that of vision. The Westphalian (whose name is Ferdinand Eickenrother) is so delighted with his acquisition that he is determined upon courting a widow at once. To do this a man should have both his eyes open, and so has Ferdinand."—N. Y. Cour.

Extracts from Mr. Austin's Fourth of July oration at Boston.

Public liberty depends on the opinion of its vitality. It is the duty of every American to inculcate a belief of its immortal nature. He may not encourage feverish apprehensions. He may not indulge in prophecies of evil, which sometimes contribute to their own accomplishment. He is not required to be insensible to danger, but it is for preparation and not for alarm. Times of depression are not those of despair. None could be more discouraging than in the infancy of the republic; but the patriots of the revolution stayed themselves on the goodness of their cause, the greatness and grandeur of their purposes, the enlargement of the moral powers of their race, which was the object of their pursuits, and the consequent diffusion of general happiness which was to be elaborated by their individual sufferings.

It is our equal duty to keep up the life of hope; to restrain that sickly imagination which in the shadows of occasional darkness conjures up the ghost of ruin, and peoples the political atmosphere with images of terror.

It cannot be that the good providence of God will desert us if we do not desert our duty. It cannot be that the soul, which once had strength enough to break away from the fetters of ignorance and despotism can be reclaimed again as their slave. There is an enlarging, a purifying, a preserving spirit in civil and religious liberty, which like the immortal nature of man, is destined to a never ending existence.

The present time brings with it both opportunity and demand for exercising this paramount duty.—The administration of the general government has been changed in opposition to the almost unanimous vote of New England, and while as yet its definitive policy is not fully disclosed, enough is apparent to excite consternation and regret.

But the influence of New England cannot be destroyed, if she be faithful to her principals, her interests and her fame, and where her influence is felt there is liberty. Her diffusive intelligence, her abundant wealth, her hardy industry and adventurous enterprise are the elements of a power which no administration may despise with impunity, nor even disturb without consequences fatal to itself.

Let her maintain her place in the confederacy without factious hostility. Submitting to the voice of the people, which removed her own candidates from authority, it is her duty, in the spirit of the constitution, to wage no war of extermination against their successors merely because they are not the favourites of her choice.

But while on the one hand that partisan temper, which for its own personal aggrandizement would put down an administration even if it was as pure as the angels of light, belongs not to the dignity of the New England character, so on the other hand a prompt adhesion to the powers that be, merely because they exist, beyond a respectful obedience to the laws, is little capable of being reconciled to the duty of public spirited and enlightened community.

Let the administration be judged by their measures, and wait the development of their measures for the means of a dispassionate opinion. Distrust is allowable, for the mode, in which they acquired power, is not calculated to give confidence in its useful exercise; and its first movements, under the name of reform, look like payment from the public treasury for individual exertions in a successful cause. But New England has higher interests in the general government than the participation of its emoluments or office. If the great concerns of her commerce, her manufactures and her agriculture be protected; if peace be secured by wise counsels, and the honor of the nation maintained in its diplomacy, she will look with proud indifference on the distribution of executive patronage.

It is impossible to destroy her title to consideration until the influences of the moral world are suspended, and the laws of nature itself shall be changed. Out of the very arrangements to diminish her inherent power are generated ample causes for its speedy restitution. The successors of Alexander contended among themselves for empire, and here also, ambitious men anticipate the time when the chair of the presidency will be a subject of new competition.

The usurpation of New England will assign its honors to the most worthy.—He who may most advance the great interest of the nation, who places his claims not on local prejudices, or sectional feelings, or the partisan temper of intriguing men, but on liberal exertions for the prosperity of the nation, on fidelity to the constitution and the great institutions of the country; he whose large and comprehensive policy rises above the misty atmosphere of personal contention, and looks out on the broad ocean he

judge that her confidence must be won for success and can be won only by merit, will ensure her that respect and consideration which ambitious men pay to power, wise men to intelligence, honorable men to high character, and the whole people to that chivalrous and gallant bearing, which spurning the paltry advantages of sectional interest, is devoted to the permanent prosperity of this vast Republic.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, August 1.

We learn that a son of Robert Walsh of Philadelphia, editor of the National Gazette and American Quarterly Review, Literary Pontiff in the United States of North America, and mice discriminator between what is right and wrong on the part of the opponents of General Jackson, goes out as private Secretary to the American Legation to London.

That accomplished officer and gentleman, Capt. Biddle, is to take command of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean Sea. Our squadron there, is in a critical sea—We rejoice to see it under such able Commanders.

James P. Bull, editor of the Bradford Pa. Settler, has been appointed to a clerkship at Washington, with a salary of \$1100—making the twenty-eighth Editor who has been appointed to office since the inauguration of General Jackson.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE.

Nicholas D. Warfield, (of Bela.) Commissioner of Anne Arundel County, vice Hood, resigned.

John B. Martin, Wood Corder, in the City of Baltimore vice Armstrong, deceased.

David Witmer, (of John) additional Justice of the Peace of Washington county.

John F. Hellen, additional Justice of the Peace of St. Mary's county.

Thomas Milstead and John Gardiner, additional Justices of the Peace for Charles county.

William Hayne, additional Justice of the Peace for Kent County.

Thomas Gray, (of Belitha.) additional Justice of the Peace of Worcester County.

Rodger B. Thomas, additional Justice of the Peace for Montgomery County.

Charles W. Harding, James Jones Samuel Ford, Charles Wallace and Henry Gale, additional Justices of the Peace for Somerset County.

Joshua C. Gist, Henry Bussard and Dixon Stanbury, additional Justices of the Peace for Baltimore County.

E. Young, Justice of the Peace of Baltimore County, residing in the City of Baltimore vice Thomas Spicer, resigned

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Daily Advertiser, expresses the opinion, from the various accounts which have been published of the favourable state of the crops, that there will be at the lowest estimate, one million more barrels of flour made in the United States, the present year, than were ever made in one year before.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday, in speaking of the recent "rumor" relative to an arrangement of the Tariff question between the United States and Great Britain says—

"Since our last notice of it we have received a letter from New York, from a source in which we place much confidence, undate of July 20, which satisfies us that a project to equalize the duties on articles the growth or manufacture of Great Britain and the United States, and to admit them into the respective countries on paying the duties to be agreed upon, has been under discussion between the President and Secretary of State and we are more than ever induced to believe that Mr. McLane has been instructed to offer to the British Government to negotiate a Treaty, to be called a Commercial Treaty, upon that basis."

TRAVELLING CABINET.

We were annoyed before the last election, among other railing accusations brought against the administration, with a clamour about their occasional journeys. We are not desirous to imitate such precedents. Travelling is occasionally as necessary for private business and for relaxation, to public men as to unofficial citizens. But it is already a matter of fact that the new officers are as fond of being locomotive as any of their predecessors have ever been. The Secretary of the Treasury, since his appointment, has spent nearly two months in Pennsylvania. The Secretary of the Navy has visited North Carolina. The Attorney General, a member of the Cabinet, paid a visit to this city, and went subsequently to Georgia. The Secretary of State is about to proceed to Delaware. The Secretary of the Navy is on a trip here by water in the Constellation. Isaac Hill, who has been reformed into an Auditorship, and who is a sort of an appendage to the Cabinet went onto New Hampshire as soon as the Legislature was about to meet, as a lobby member, and, as we suppose, to get the name of the town

of Adams changed. The other day the fidgets, every day he would talk about Executive, not with the plain republican simplicity of his predecessor, but with all the pomp and ceremony attending the progresses of Kings and Emperors, went on a party of pleasure, with half the Cabinet in his train, to receive the homage of the good citizens of Norfolk. Verily this is a moving Cabinet.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

To the above information we will add that the President and his family set off on Wednesday, on a tour to Baltimore and its vicinity. We should have noticed this event sooner, but expected to see it recorded in the official organ of the administration.—Nat. Jour. of the 25th.

The Editor of the Fredericktown Herald cites a recent instance within his own knowledge of the advantages resulting to Farmers from taking a paper; and as it is a matter in which we feel some interest we here insert it as an admonition to those who are remiss in providing themselves with the cheapest means of gaining information known in the country.

In January last, when flour was selling at upwards of \$8 per barrel in Baltimore a subscriber to the Herald had determined, after disposing of one half his crop at this price, to store the balance and wait for a further rise in the market.—In the meantime there appeared in the Herald a statement of the prices and duties on flour in England. From this statement it was evident that at no time did the prices there exceed \$9, & the duties were then reduced 12½ cents per barrel, and at this low rate they continued but a very short time.

It was therefore evident, that after deducting freight, insurance, commission and a small profit to the merchant it was not worth more than \$7 a barrel in this country.—The individual in question therefore very prudently resolved to sell his flour as he delivered it and realized upwards of 7 dollars for his whole crop, while his neighbour who took no paper, but relied on an idle rumour that Flour would be \$10 before harvest, retained the greater part of his, and after the laying out of his money for 4 or 5 months will now be obliged to take \$5 50—A very material difference and one which in the present instance would have enabled the sufferer to pay for a newspaper for half a century to come.—Balt. Gaz.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS & THE PEOPLE'S WILL.

Freemen, Voters of Talbot County who are Anti-Jackson in your political opinions:

Are you still firm in your sentiments, and willing to avow them unawed by the tremendous design, now in execution by the Jackson Administration at Washington; to stigmatize with degradation every man in the people's service, who had the boldness to exercise his rights and his opinions in opposition to those who succeeded in the late Presidential contest?

Do you wish to preserve your present Executive in Maryland and to shut out from the state that odious and unjust Jacksonian proscription that is going on in the General Government, "to reward friends and punish opponents"—striking the most powerful and deadly blow that could be aimed against the free and honest expression of opinion by the people?

Do you desire to be represented in the Councils of the Country and of the state by those who speak your own sentiments and in whom you can fully and safely confide?

Come forth then as become such men—free & independent—true to your country, faithful to your own cause, and, jealous of your rights—and boldly and openly before the world assert your constitutional privileges and act for yourselves.

Fellow citizens, you are hereby invited to assemble in your respective election districts, at the usual place of holding elections, on Saturday the 8th day of August ensuing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of the Anti-Jackson Voters of this county selecting a committee of five citizens from each district to represent the Citizens of each district in a general convention of said representative Committees to be held in Easton, at the Court House, on the following Tuesday, 11th day of August, at 2 o'clock P. M. who may be instructed by the people and there to deliberate and make a selection of fit and proper men, of the Anti-Jackson party, to be candidates for seats in the House of Delegates in the next General Assembly of Maryland and to report the result of their proceedings to the people of Talbot as soon after as possible.

And you are further invited, Fellow Citizens; of the anti-Jackson party, as a means of giving strength and animation to your exertions at the same time to appoint similar representative committees from each district (or to empower the first appointed Committees as may to you seem most proper) to meet such Committees from Queen Ann's and Caroline Counties as our anti-Jackson fellow citizens in those counties may be pleased to send—who are earnestly solicited to unite and co-operate with our committees in the selection of a known and decided anti-Jackson candidate for congress in this district—and it is proposed, if agreeable to our Fellow Citizens of Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, that the said Representative Committees meet in General Convention at Hillsborough Thursday 27th day August at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Voice of the People.

He adds, by way of postscript—"An officer of distinction has received notice from high authority, that his services in the squadron will be dispensed with.—Whether he will return immediately to the United States, or spend the season here, I know not." He would do better to go to Mexico—she wants an admiral.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham—

My good old uncle, with whom I live, is a venerable looking gentleman and is what is termed, an old bachelor," and altho' his years are not few, he often fancies himself in love, whenever he sees a pretty girl, he talks about her making cold chills run through him, and observes, he "must go and see her," now. Sir, a few weeks since he was reading the newspapers, and all of a sudden, he jumped up, full fifteen inches from the floor, snapped his fingers together, walked across the room, in great haste, exclaimed, "glorious thought," "noble plan"—I thought he was crazy, he stopped before me, and chuckling me under the chin, said, while he pointed to the paper, "it will do," "it will do" what will do dear uncle, "here, read it"—well Sir, I found it to be a communication from a committee of the "old Bachelors," I was vastly well pleased with it & agreed with my uncle, that a better plan could not be adopted, and day after day was expecting a ticket to a "Fish Feast," for I had gone to some trouble and expense, in making preparations, my uncle too seemed in

the "Fish Feasts," and always said,

"for unus omnia, satis bona horum," which I suppose, means, it will be good for the Bachelors to give Fish Feasts—time passed on, still no "glad tidings" came, at length we received your paper of the 18th inst. & I found that some pragmatical old thing, who calls himself "Arthur Sweetbriar," made his appearance in a piece, so stuffed with crammed words, and latin, that no one except a Lawyer or Doctor, can understand it, if indeed, it is to be understood at all, but I suppose his object, is to turn the "association" into ridicule, truly it well becomes a "lanthorn jawed," "bald pated," malapert fellow with his "wrinkled ploughed cheeks" and "lack-lustre eye," because he cannot get a wife himself, to laugh others out of it, he must choose the name of "Sweetbriar" too, 'tis more likely he is a greenbriar or thistle, which are only fit to be burned.

I hope the Bachelors will give Fish Feasts, I know many of my acquaintance will be sadly disappointed if they do not, two or three of them have already determined who they will "set their caps for."

"Something must be done for us, Poor Old maids"—and I may add for the "Old Bachelors" too.

Yours S. SPRITELIA.

P. S. I understand the reason your two brother Editors, would not publish the piece signed by the Bachelor's Committee is that they do not consider themselves "Old Bachelors" and that it was time enough yet for them to "look out"—good joke! why Sir, my Uncle says that five and twenty years ago one of them was a great beau and that few young men, were to be seen of a more gallant bearing, more sought after by the ladies, and more envied by the men—but vanity, vanity, all is vanity. S.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of 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 by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of July A. D. 1829.

EDWARD SPEDDEN, Adm'r.

of Capt. Robert Spedden, deceased.

July 25.

FOR RENT.

The Union Tavern, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. S. Lowe. This well known stand needs no particular description. It will be leased for one or more years, upon the most reasonable terms. Application from a distance directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.

Also, to be Rented.

The Farm now occupied by Mr. Joseph P. Harris, near the Hole-in-the-wall, and other small farms in Talbot County.

For Sale or Rent,

The Farm and lands near Hillsborough, in Caroline county, called "Hackett's Garden" & "Large Range addition," advantageously situated on and near Tuckahoe Creek, containing according to an accurate survey, 397 acres. This Farm may be rented for the next year, or on the usual shares. For terms of sale & for the location, application may be made to Wm. Orrell, Esq. of Caroline County, or to the subscriber; and should this land not be disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public sale, at Hillsborough, in Caroline County, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, to wit:—one fourth of the purchase-money to be paid in Cash the remainder by annual instalments of one, two and three years with interest.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 1

FOR RENT.

THE lower farm on Tighman's Island will be leased to a good Tenant, for a term of three or five years, commencing on the first day of January next, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall—this farm abounds in natural sources of manure, and is highly valuable for its grazing being capable of supporting a large stock.

For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Hemley Bay Side, or to either of the subscribers.

THOS. EMORY,

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Queen Ann's County.

August 1 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Edward Roberts, at the suit of the following persons to wit:—one at the suit of Wm. Wirt, one at the suit of Mat. Hardcastle, one at the suit of Daniel Martin, one at the suit of Samuel Roberts and one at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, against the aforesaid Edward Roberts to wit:—one at the suit of Wm. W. Moore and one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, will be sold at the Court House door, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of August inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—one stallion called Tuckahoe, 3 mares and 3 colts, one yoke of oxen and cart, 1 pair of young steers, one side board and contents, 3 tables, 12 chairs, 1 carpet, 3 stands, 2 glasses, 4 beds-bedsides and furniture, 4 pair andirons, 3 pair shovel and tongs, 1 cow, 2 hogs all the china and common ware, and all the kitchen furniture, taken & sold to pay and satisfy the above & in debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shft.

August 1 2w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, the surviving partner of William Jenkins & Son, intends in a very short time, to bring the business of the concern to a close. All those indebted to said concern, either on bond note or open account are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN W. JENKINS,

Surviving partner of Wm Jenkins & Son,

Easton, august 1 61

NOTICE

THE Subscribers appointed commissioners by the judges of Talbot county court to value and divide the real Estate of the late Richard Colleson of said county, deceased, will meet on the premises on Monday 30th of August next, to proceed in the execution of the commission as ordered by said court.

SPRY DENNY

JEREMIAH VALLIANT

PENJAMIN DENNY Jr.

STEPHEN DENNY

JOHN W. BATTEE.

August 1

Queen Ann's County Court:

MAY TERM, 1829.

Ennals Martin and

Thomas Martin

AGAINST

Baynard Wilson's heirs.

The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain the sale of certain real estate lying & being in Queen Ann's County of which Baynard Wilson died seized, and it appearing to this court that Ann one of his daughters who intermarried with John Price, resides in the State of Delaware, it is thereupon ordered by this court that the complainants give notice by advertisement inserted in some convenient newspapers to be inserted 3 successive weeks before the first Monday of October next, that the said John Price and Ann his wife appear before this court on the first Monday of November next, to shew cause if any they have why a decree should not be made as prayed by the complainants.

LEMUEL FURNELL.

True copy,

Test,

THOS. MURPHY, Clk.

of Queen Ann's County Court.

August 1

RUNAWAY.

WAS Committed to the jail of Queen Ann's County, on the 15th day of July inst. A NEGROMAN, who calls himself

HORACE JOHNSON,

Supposed to belong to the Rev. Mr. Monnelly. Said Negro is about 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high

square, well shaped, and a little lame. Had

on when committed, a Blue Frock coat, coarse

linen trousers, an old hat and heavy boots.

The owner or owners of said Negro are

barely requested to prove property pay charges

POETRY.

From the American Manufacturer.

THE IMPRISONED.

He started from his sleep. The chain
Clanked on his stirring limb,
The fatal truth came back again,
Like an echoed curse to him.
Chained and alone—his proud heart rose,
Like a tided river then,
And his curse went forth, as the Samuel goes
To the doomed abodes of men.

You've bound your gyves upon the hand,
And fettered down the form,
And trampled on the freedman's land,
With his father's blood yet warm.
You've bound me where the sun is not,
Where the star-light never falls,
But ye humble not the Kingly thought
That mocks your guarded walls.

The soul—the godlike soul is free,
Its glory is not dim,
It gathers sterner energy
From every tortured limb.
Dream ye that feelings nursed as mine—
Are touched by human ill?
The form beneath its chains may pine,
The soul is mighty still!

And heavier ye may bind the chain—
My spirit shall not quail,
Thought madness revel on my brain
The heart shall never fail.
Ye cannot crush—it for the deep,
And burning sense of wrong,
Through every weary hour, shall keep
Its thirst of vengeance strong.

That sleepless vengeance! It will come—
A whirlwind upon earth.
The dungeon-stone—the very tomb
Shall send its summons forth,
The injured spirit sleepeth not,
It may not be confined—
The tyrant's hand hath never wrought
A fetter for the mind!

2nd of 7th mo.

MISS BROWN,

R E SPECTFULLY 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 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, 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

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.

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.

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 HANDBOME 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.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

BACH & CH 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

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. Also those residing near Dover Bridge, may leave their wool 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, 3

Jy 25 1829.

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

Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell the FARM on which he formerly resided, called Maxwell Moore, situated on Threadhaven 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 Threadhaven 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 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 the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—Letters addressed to J. B. Peterville, 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.

He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please, and by punctuality to receive a share of public patronage.

THOMAS S. COOK.

July 25.

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. WOOLFOLKE.

June 21—tf

BARGAINS.

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.

T. S. C.

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

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 situated 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. Henry, being part of the tract of Land, called Londonderry and containing two Acres and 150 square perches with the access of a publicaly 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. LAMBDRIN, Agent

for Branch Bank at Easton.

June 27

ts

For Sale on a Credit,

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

May 16

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 a tenth—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 crop, no rent will be required of him for this year.

Enquire at this Office.

July 18, 1829.

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 date, 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.

EDWARD D. N. HAMBLETON,

THOMAS HENRICK,

BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

The Steam-Boat Maryland,

will commence her regular route for the

Session 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

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, AUGUST 8, 1829.

NO. 32.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding esquire inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for
very subsequent insertion.

From the London Magazine.
THE STAGE COACH.

He bore
A paunch of awful bulk before,
Which still he had special care
To keep well cram'd with thrifty fare;
As white-pot buttermilk, and curds,
Such as a country house affords!
With other victual, which anon,
We further shall dilate upon.”

I never, for the life o'me, could understand why a man of ten st me should pay as much for coach hire, as one of twenty. There's neither reason nor virtue in it; and the stage coach proprietors must be a set of unjust jolterheads not to alter it. The rogues weigh your dead stock—your luggage; and, if it be what they call “over weight,” they make no scruple of charging you so much a pound for every pound above a certain number of pounds, but they take no account at all of overweight in living luggage, and will charge just as much for carrying a little whipper-snapper of a passenger, whose entire *corpus*, in full dress, might be tucked into a coat packet as they will for a great, over-fed fellow whose empty waistcoat would button round a haystack! If a man will stuff himself till he's as big as a roasted Manningtree ox with a pudding in his belly, let him do so—there is no statute to the contrary thereof, that I know of: but I see no reason why he should obtrude his fat upon folks of reasonable compass—or expect to have his overweight of blubber carried about the country for nothing. Twelve stone is about the average weight of a man; and if the coach owners were not blockheads and boobies—blind to their own interests, and to common equity, they would establish a scale of fares, hang weighing chairs in their coach offices, and demand so much additional fare upon every stone weight above twelve; reducing the fares to those of less weight in proportion. If they would know that a man wedged in a six-inside coach between two of these enormous bowel castes, might take some little comfort to himself in knowing that what he suffers by suffocations he saved in pocket. And truly, your political economists—your Malthuses and McCulloch's are little better than strainers at gnats and swallowers of camels, or they would have proposed some such regulation as a check upon over-consumption; it would do more towards saving the national victual than any of their fine-drawn schemes for stinting day labourers in barts and potatos.

It was our fate to have one of these two-legged prize cattle—a certain Franklin in the wild of Kent, as a travelling sixth in the Ramsgate and Dover Morning Star Unicorn Coach. We took him up—or rather, he was heaved up, by the coachman and half a dozen helpers at a road-side public house, somewhere between Sandwich and Deal; and when he was up, and had poked forward, half way across the inside of the coach, his hips stuck in the door way, so that he was obliged to turn aside, before he could bring in his rear. At length he was *all in*; and down he went, squash! into the only vacant seat, between two venerable spinster-like ladies—his elbows spreading over them in front like a couple of Brobdingnagian sausages, and his stupendous catastrophe tearing all before it as it subsided. “Mercy on us!” cried one of the spinster-like venerables—“I declare you have torn my gown completely out of the gather!” “And mine too!” said the other. “Really, Sir, we must get you to sit up a little,” said both. “Aye—I thought I felt something give way,” grunted the mountain of mummy; and then, instead of sitting up as they had requested, he leaned slowly from side to side so as to almost smother each lady in her turn, whilst the other was dragging her torn gown from beneath his abominable brawn. However all that being arranged, and room having been made for his legs, as he called them, on we went; but we had not gone more than a mile, when he grunted—“Can't stand this!”—“Stand what, Sir? you seem to me to be sitting,” said somebody. “Can't ride backder—never could,” grunted tallowkeech in reply. Now it so happened, that directly opposite to him sat a fine bouncing dame—fat, fair, and fifty, tightly done up in blue brailed broad cloth, overhung with a gilt Belcher chain, almost big enough for a chain cable, and she no sooner heard his complaint of not being able to ride backward, than she offered to change places with him—whether from sympathy with his fat, or respect to her own blue broadcloth, did not appear. But how this exchange of places was to be brought about, was the thing;—to the

lookers-on it seemed to be almost as easy as turning a couple of bullocks in a watch box, but, as the necessity for it was growing more and more urgent every moment the attempt was made. In the first instance they each essayed to rise like ordinary people; but that wouldn't do; before the male was half up, down he went again—squash!—and they repeated the attempt a second time with no better success—“I tell you what, ma'am,” grunted tallow-keech “you'd better catch hold of my hands.” The lady complied; and having hooked their fat fingers together in the way the boys call *butcher's* hold, they succeeded in bousing each other up fairly out of their respective seats; but in the attempt to turn, they missed stays, as it were, and swung round, horizontally, across the laps of the rest of us. Here was a pretty predicament!—In a moment we were all mixed up together like so many maggots in a grease pot, all trying to get the upper hand of each other; the spinsters were shrieking; the bouncing dame squalling; the fat fellow grunting; and all of us sprouting, with might and main, to keep our heads above brawn. Luckily the two fat ones had “a kind of alacrity in sinkin”—their ability to sprout being diminished in exact ratio to their superabundant blubber, so that we soon got them pretty well under; but nevertheless, there is no knowing what the upshot might have been, had not a lean and long neck'd linen dealer, in the corner, poked his head out at the window, and implored the coachman to stop—“Coachman,” cried he—“coachman! for Heaven's sake stop the coach!”—Why it was to be stopped for Heaven's sake I could not make out—unless from a notion that a fat body must needs have a fat soul, and a fear that Heaven might be as much burdened with blubber as we were—for, indeed, by this time the fat fellow did begin to manifest very purely physiognomical symptoms of apoplexy—ejecting the immortal tenant of this mortal brawn. However the coach did stop and that right speedily—for the cry was urgent, and both doors being thrown wide open, we—the four lean ones, as soon as we could scuttle along, got out upon the road, shoe-top deep in mud, and the rain raining as though it thought the sooner we were cooled the better; whilst the two fat ones, assisted by the coachman and others were getting themselves set upright on their own proper personal seats, and this matter achieved we all got in again. Now you would think, perhaps, that after such a squabbish, the fat man's appetite would be sadly damaged—and I thought so too; but I was mistaken; for in less than an hour after I sat down to dinner with him at one of the inns in Dover, and I'll just tell you the manner of his feeding.

It was sort of a shilling ordinary—plenty of food there was: and some twenty or thirty feeders—each with a four ounce lump of bread by the side of his plate. You'll take some *soup*, Sir?” said somebody to the fat Franklin. “Yes I'll take *soup*” said he, and did three plates full, to which he added the aforesaid four ounce lump of bread—“You'll take *salmon*, Sir?”—“I'll take *salmon*,—and some *bread*, waiter.” The plate of bread was handed to him, and having paw'd over three or four ounce lumps, he ingulph'd two of 'em with the salmon. Shall I send you a fried sole, Sir?—“Yes—I'll take fried *soles*—and some *fresh ale*, waiter.” A quart jug of ale was set beside him and having ingulph'd a great goblet of it, he sent down a half pound of sole, and the fourth lump of bread after the salmon. Here's a fine brill, Sir; will you allow me to send you some?—“Yes—I'll take some *brill*, and some *bread* waiter.” The plate of bread was again handed to him, and having paw'd off four lumps, down went one of them with the brill, and another goblet of ale cleared his gullet for the second course.

Second course:—Roast beef, roast pig calf's head, and boiled leg of mutton. Beef, sir?—Yes; I'll take some *beef*; Champ, champ, champ, chamble, chamble, champ, and gulp—gulp—gulp; and there was an end of the beef, and a third goblet of ale. Some calf's head sir?—“Yes: I'll take calf's head; slerrup slerrup chamble, champ, slerrup—gulp, gulp.” A little more calf's head, sir?—“Yes, I'll take a little more calf's head; slerrup, slerrup, bread, waiter—slerrup, slerrup, chamble, champ, champ: gulp, gulp, gulp, gulp, and thus ended the second course.

Third course:—Shall I send you the wing of this goose, sir?—Yes: I'll take the wing of a goose;—and he did. Allow me to send you a slice or two of the breast sir? Yes I'll take some of the breast; and he did. Some boil'd fowl and oysters sir?—“Yes; I'll take some boil'd fowl and oysters slerrup, slerrup, champ, champ, champ stop waiter! where are you going with that duck? I shall take some *duck*;” & having finished his boil'd fowl and oysters, he helped himself to the breast and leg of the duck. By this time his eyes

stood out like a lobster's; the perspiration stood in large drops upon his bald front. But still he went on, champ, champ, champ, and fearing the pastry would be cleared away before he had finished his duck, he contrived to eat the solid slices from the breast with one side of his mouth whilst he knew'd the meat from the leg with the other; the drumstick looking out from the corner of his nasty mouth, till it dropped completely picked upon his plate. Then, gulping down the remainder of his ale, he tossed a glass of brandy after it; and asked for some *danson tart*; swallowed it in a twinkling; a little custard pudding? Yes. Cheese? Yes and finally a bottle of *Sherry*? Is it not monstrous, that a fellow like this, who will cram himself with more food than would serve a dozen moderate men, should obtrude his abominable paunch upon decent people, and get his overweight carried about from town to town for nothing?

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.
Received at the office of the N. Y. Morn. Herald.

Devoted Affection.—He was soon summoned forth himself; two stern faced men led him out, and they fastened him with cords, to a solitary cross of stone that stood upon a rock, above the hermitage about two hundred yards. Here, after his execution, they designed leaving his body, in sight as it were, of the garrison of Cordova, as an insult to the French arms. About twenty paces from him stood six rude musketeers, in a rank, priming their pieces; grouped to the left as spectators, were all the fierce band; in front of these Velasco and the priest, with fixed eyes & folded arms. Already had the musketeers presented their pieces; already had the victim breathed his last prayer, and opening his eyes, was looking steadily at his executioners, that he might see their aim good and true before he gave the signal; when a cry of “Hold for the love of the most Holy Virgin! hold!” arrested the attention of all. Her mantilla fallen, her hair loose, her arms uplifted, her cheeks flushed with the struggling of hope and fear. Leonora de

mercy, rushed with wings speed, and when she found herself in the midst, between Eustace and the levelled arms, in

presence of her brother and his band; she

suddenly stopped, and again cried with a nervous tone, that went trembling to

many a hearer's heart, “He shall not die!

He shall not die! Brother, he spared you

the night we kneeled and sung a requiem

for our father! He shall not die, brother!

He repaired the great Velasco's tomb. He

shall not die!” “Away! unworthy Velasco, away!” said Juan, sternly; “will no one remove the girl?” The priest ran and caught her arm to drag her from the line of fire. With a strength lent her by despair, she threw him far, and violently from her, then turned, and was in a moment at the cross, and placed herself before it. “Here,” said the devoted girl, “here will I stand! here gladly fall, for or with this noble enemy! no enemy to me or living man! as a brother dear to me!” “Fire!” cried Juan—he was not obeyed.

“A thousand brothers dear to me!” repeated Leonora. “Daughter of my father!

you have lived too long,” thundered Juan

as with lightning swiftness he flew to her

and she fell stabbed at his feet, the blood

from her stricken bosom flowing forth

upon them. “Brother, brother!” said she faintly, as soon as she could recover

from the shock; Juan; you used to love

me, kiss me Juan;” and she supported

herself on her arm, and lifted up her pale

lips, and kissed his murderous hand that

hung stained down. “Leonora, confess!

speak, say that it was true!—say that

you were guilty!” “Of many sins against

high Heaven, Juan, but none against my

brother.” “Is not this enemy your lover?

Hath he not abused you?” “Your sister

is as chaste and spotless as the unsunned

snow,” said the voice of Eustace, now

for the first time heeded; though, from

the instant of Leonora's arrival, he had

prayed her to let death take its course

upon him.—“Brother, I forgive you more

than my death blow—I forgive you this.”

With slow and solemn utterances she spoke

and paused, fainting at the close of this

effort. One more she made, “Let it be

said that I have died for this good man;”

and after, there were but murmurs not

intelligible, and lips that moved in prayer

and her cold cheek felt not the pressure of

her brother's as he lay down by her, prostrate in his despair. The lady Cassilda

and Clemente found her as white and

cold as marble when they arrived at the

foot of the cross; there, where she had

fallen, she lay dead. Leaning against

the cross, to which he was no longer bound

stood Eustace, like a statue of grief, the

boy Presidonio at his feet, kneeling be-

fore the cross.—Juan and the priest, and

the guerrillas were gone.

In the chapel of San Francisco, in Cor-

dova, there is a plain tablet of white

marble to the memory of Leonora de

Velasco; it records not the manner of

her death but is simply inscribed with her

name: above are the words in *caelo quies*. Beneath, *oveja perdida ven.*—Tales of the Wars of Times.

REMINISCENCES.

Washington City.

At the foot of the hill, immediately north of the Capitol, and near a fine meadow, extending for some distance in an easterly direction, is a small eminence in which many years ago, was interred the body of an Indian chief. In the centre of this meadow, which was formerly a marsh, through which a tributary stream of the Tiber flowed may be seen a large mound of earth, of peculiar formation, and which from its position and construction independently of some other evidence, would lead to the belief that it is an Indian tumulus, and contained the bones of the original natives and proprietors of this portion of our country. The Indian we have mentioned came to our city in company with some associate chiefs, on his way to Philadelphia, on business with the Government, and was taken sick and died. We were then young but we have a distinct recollection of the majestic appearance of this venerable Indian. The population was at that time very thin, (it was some years prior to the removal of the Seat of Government to Washington,) and the appearance of those natives of the forest so rare and unusual as to make a strong impression on the mind of a youth. We became familiar with him, and through an interpreter who attended to him, till he had “shuffled off his mortal coil,” we received the history of many of his daring exploits in war, and the tradition of his ancestor who inhabited the spot which is now occupied by the metropolis of the nation. He thought that the mound in the marsh was a tumulus, were some of the chiefs of another tribe were supposed to be buried many years before, and that if he should die he wished his body to be deposited in the spot which he designated, and, where it now reposes. We stood on the sunken ground a few days ago. The spot is covered with loose stones

arisen in the city, and scarcely one is now left that knows the fact we have stated. While gazing on the obscure resting place of this child of nature, memory was busied in retracing the events which have transpired in our city since his body was consigned to its kindred earth. We looked around and beheld the changes which had taken place within the brief space of thirty three years, and asked ourselves—where are those whom we knew in our boyhood, and echo answered where are they?” Across the mirror of memory, “they come like shadows to depart.” They, and the incidents and events with which they are connected, are like the dreams of things that were. The active and joyous beings who once animated the scene have passed away many of them have become the clods of the valley; and the very landscape itself has changed its features and lost its charms.—The picturesque rivulet, the Tiber, which once flowed through meadows and was bordered by the lofty oak and humble willow, which glided in silence through beautiful groves and amid impervious brambles, is now a wretched and shallow stream, exposed to every eye or diverted from its original channel gradually diminishing in size, and yielding to the progress of improvement.—There is a curious incident connected with this stream, which deserves to be remembered. Many years before any idea was entertained of making this the Seat of Government, an English farmer settled on a small spot immediately northeast of the Tiber, either from prophetic inspiration, or a fancied resemblance to Rome, he has been repeatedly heard to say that on the hill now occupied for this purpose would be erected a building which would be called the *Capitol*, and that the stream which passed near his ground would be called the *Tiber*. It is said that he did not live to see his prediction verified. A few years ago this city was partly a forest, and partly cut up into small farms or plantations which were cultivated by different proprietors or tenants. We have often gathered, unchecked and without dread of ruin, fruits of various kinds from the trees, which were exposed to all who chose to gather them. Magnificent buildings now occupy the ground were flourishing orchards stood, and streets ran over the bodies of those who once owned the soil. The spirit of improvement has kept pace with the growth of the nation, and our citizens though not commercial, have been no less enterprising & public spirited than those of other cities more advantageously situated for the purposes of foreign trade. We hope yet to see it rise into wealth and importance notwithstanding the check it has recently received and that it will become as its illustrious founder wished it to be, the wealthy and magnificent metropolis of a great nation.

Washington Chronicle.

The manner in which the Bishop's blessing was received by the troops at the close of the mass, was nearly the same as at the elevation.—After the Gospel of St. John, the bishop advanced to the middle of the altar, and the captain of the French Fusiliers (Laborde) was called upon to approach. The bishop asked if the flag which was presented for blessing was to be used in the services of the state of South Carolina and of the United States of America, which being answered in the affirmative, the bishop stated that he was ready to proceed, and several officers accompanied Captain Laborde into the sanctuary; they unfurled and displayed the standard, the devices and emblems of which having been examined by the bishop, he proceeded to read the prayer of the blessing at his seat, surrounded by his clergy. This prayer being concluded, the deacon presented holy water in a silver vase and the bishop sprinkled the flag. He then was seated with the mitre on his head, and the Captain taking off his cap and sheathing his sword, knelt to receive the banner which the bishop presented with the usual admonition. After the proper salute, the captain rose, and wearing his cap he held the staff of the flag whilst the bishop addressed him:

Capt. Laborde—I have often announced in this sacred enclosure great and eternal truths, which show forth to the universe the glory of the Most High God. To-day, in the same place, the children of honor advance to proclaim the glory of the land of their birth, and to pledge their allegiance to the country of their adoption.

The union of those two powerful motives should always establish in our hearts that immortal love of which we owe to God, and that steady attachment which we owe

you, pronounce those words sacred in the cause of religion, as the motto of the true soldier.—*God, honor and country.*

God will hear you; he will mercifully receive your aspirations; he will shed upon your visage a ray of his glory, which will always enable you to triumph over every enemy of his altars and of our country.

Captain Laborde's Answer to the bishop.

Minister of the Almighty God, who has called on our standard his holy blessing be assured that your remembrance will always mingle itself with that of this impressive ceremony, and accept the homage of our thanks and our profound respect.

This ceremony which originated in the bright days of chivalry, has for its object in thus mingling the love of his God with the love of his country, to unite in the heart of man the most sacred of duties to the dearest of feelings.

Interpreter of our thoughts and our vows before the most High, on this solemn occasion, your person, reverend Sir, cannot but become more endeared to us.

FOREIGN NEWS

Late from England.

The packet ship Boston, Capt. Mackay, arrived at Boston on Saturday—having sailed on the 21st of June. These several Boston papers, have furnished slips, containing extracts from the London papers to the 20th inclusive—Liverpool of the 21st, and Paris of the 17th.

The London Courier of June 19th says: "at the idea that the war between Turkey & Russia will be extended to the rest of Europe. England, it says, will remain at peace."

Mr. Banks, the high Tory Anti-Catholic candidate, has lost his election for Cambridge, which Mr. Cavendish, the Whig Pro-Popery has gained by a great majority. The result was, we believe, somewhat unexpected; at least if we are to rely upon that part of the Press which was the avowed organ of the losing candidate, his success was considered as beyond doubt.

Manchester accounts of the 18th. June show no material change in the state of the cotton trade. The demand for low yarns, continued good, and the prices steady, but without any advance. There was also a demand for low printed cloth, and other articles for foreign markets; but the country trade was inactive and unprofitable.

Letters from Malta of the 18th. of May state that the British fleet had sailed for Navarino, and that the Greek blockade was to be raised forthwith. No ulterior destination of the fleet is mentioned.

The news from the seat of War, is no later—indeed the extracts given, "from the frontiers of Wallachia," are not so late, as from the Russian Head Quarters.

The Russian Consul, Bosniakow, arrived at Bucharest the 18th. May, to fill the place of vice President. President Salzschin is gone to the head-quarters at Kallarasch, in company with Col Rusche. Count Salzschin was mentioned, some time ago, as successor of the murdered Ambassador in Persia; but the present occurrences of the army seem to require his presence here, and contradict the above report.

The Turks have received great succors at Giurgeva and Rudschuck; their force is estimated at 50,000 men. It is still supposed that Count Diebstsch will continue his operations against Silistria, with his reserve, and advance with the main body of his army towards Rudschuck and Widdin.

The new Vice President Bosniakow has ordered the Executive Divan to provide provisions for 90,000 men.

The reasons of those new wants are not known, whatever they are intended for (our troops already on the other side of the Danube are for the expecting reserves) nobody is yet able to clear up: it is only certain that the deliveries must be made. The income of all monastic estates is to be seized for several years; at least there is a rumour of it. Three thousand Russians are gone from Wallachia to Bulgaria. Twelve pieces of artillery, of 18 inch calibre, were removed a few days ago towards Giurgevo.

The bombardment of Silistria has begun. During the night of the 21st, the whole sky in this direction was red. Two hundred carpenters are occupied at the pontoon of Kallarasch, but even with the utmost exertions it will not soon be ready, forty boats having been destroyed and carried off at the last inundation.

East Indies.—Lord Wm. Bentinck arrived at the presidency on the 3d. of February. His health was completely re-established. A private letter states that the Indian Government has enacted a regulation giving British born subjects the liberty of holding lands on long leases a measure which it is hoped will pave the way to the free settlement in India. In 1828, permission had been given to the Europeans to hold lands on lease for the exclusive culture of coffee only. The present seems to be an useful extension of that measure, which of itself was of comparatively little value.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.

The blockade in the Mediterranean has been raised so far as it relates to the coast between the Gulf of Saros and the Gulf of Contessea. There is no blockade of Adramati, nor in fact will there be in future any other blockade than that of the mouth of the Dardanelles, as was originally declared by Russia.

According to the Hamburg Reporter, the letters from Bucharest represent the city in a state of the utmost despondency; all who have the means, preparing to quit the abode of pestilence and misery and to seek a refuge in Transylvania.—One of the first medical men insisted upon it that the existing epidemic was not the original plague, and in proof of his conviction, he unhesitatingly touched the swellings of his patients with the naked hand. He was soon, however, attacked with a similar swelling himself, and died on the fifth day. Still there were other medical men who persisted in denying the presence of the plague and Von Schlegel the physician to the Russian staff, resolved on opening the body of the deceased. The result of this investigation was not made known, but it was not supposed to have been satisfactory, a report having got into circulation, that during the night the body was secretly conveyed out of the city and buried in a field.

From the Gazette De France

Paris, June 17.—We have said that Admiral Heyden had by an official declaration, confirmed the extension given to the blockade of the Dardanelles by Admiral Ricord: the Gulfs of Faros, Enos, Lagos, Cavale, and Contesse, had been prohibited to the merchants.

This resolution has excited consternation in the merchants of all Europe, and gave reason to fear a collision between Russia and England.

We have a letter from Vienna which says—"The Austrian Government has received the news that the Emperor Nicholas has declared that it was his intention that his fleet should confine itself to the blockade of the Dardanelles. The couriers who are the bearers of this news left Warsaw on the 3d. June."

Marquis Maison embarked on board the Dido on the 30th of May, intending to sail immediately to Malta where he will complete his quarantine. It was reported at Navarino that he delayed his departure only to know the result of the meeting of the Greek Deputies. Col. Fabvier has also embarked on board the Dido, from which it might be inferred that he will return to France with the commander-in-chief.

They write from Toulon, under date of the 11th. June:—"The report was current at Navarino, when the Maria Theresa sailed, that the division under the orders of General Schneider was to march for Athens, in order to procure the surrender of that place. It would be difficult to reconcile this news with the decision taken by France not to quit the Morea unless it were intended to extend the benefits of our intervention. Lepanto, and the Castle of that name have been in the hands of the Greeks since the 1st. of May; but the siege of Missolonghi still continues."

It is said that letters have been received from Baden which inspire the most lively apprehensions respecting the health of Marshall Macdonald.

The frigate la Maria Theresa arrived at Toulon on the 9th. inst. and sailed from Navarino on the 31st. ult. She met near Messina the French ship the Breslaw, and the English ship the Revenge, having on board the French and English Ambassadors.—General Guilleminot was expected at Navarino, to which place he would repair before he set out for Constantinople.

The Fleur de Lis frigate has conveyed to Napoleti Romania 80 non-commissioned Officers, selected from regiments which are in the Morea. These officers are to be employed as instructors in the Greek infantry.

Paris June 16.—The Emperor of Brazil has nominated a Council of Regency for his daughter till the time of her majority. This Council is composed of the Marquis Palmella, the Marquis de Valenes, and M. Guerreiro, Ancient Minister of Justice under the Cortes. The Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria de Gloria; proceeds immediately to Terceira, with her Council, where she will remain till such time as circumstances enable her to enter her kingdom.

Movement among the Greeks.

A gentleman, who arrived in Raleigh,

N. C. on Tuesday, last from Georgia, confirms the facts stated in the subjoined article from the Columbus Enquirer, and further states, that Col. Crowell, the Agent, has been compelled to leave his place of residence among the Indians, and fly to Columbus for safety, and that the military have been called out to guard the place; that all the frontier settlers are moving away; that the warlike movements of the Indians have caused great excitement; and that suitable preparations for defence were making.—*Star.*

From the Baltimore American.

The Columbus, Georgia, Enquirer of the 18th July states that much alarm had been excited in that place by some recent movements of a hostile character among the Indians. Several secret Councils have been held in the Creek Nation, with a view it was believed, ofconcerting warlike operations against the Frontier Settlements.

Some of the citizens of Columbus having visited Col. Crowell, the Creek Agent at Fort Mitchell, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the matter, he communicated to them the following information:

"The agent stated that there had been several secret councils held by the chiefs, that he had been informed by several Indians, that they the Indians in these councils, had resolved to stay and die upon

their soil, that they had also resolved to kill him, the agent, and wage a war of extermination upon the frontier, and assassinate every white west of the Flint river; and when troops should be sent to fight them, they would retire to the swamps and die to a man fighting for the soil of their forefathers. The agent, not putting sufficient confidence in these reports, felt no alarm until an old respectable chief, in whom he had always put the utmost confidence and who always manifested for him the greatest friendship, came to him and told him in confidence that the report was true, and that he himself was a member of the secret council which passed the aforesaid resolution, and that he voted for it, but that he had so great a friendship for him as the agent, that he could not reconcile it to his conscience so far to violate his faith as to see him sacrificed without apprising him of his danger.—The chief also stated that deputations had been sent to the Cherokees, the Choctaws and Seminoles, to solicit their concurrence in sentiment and action with them, the Creeks, but that none but the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they concurred; that Ross, the President, was preparing a talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their land, but kill every white man who crossed the line."

The National Executive had been duly apprised of these hostile movements.

The Georgia Statesman, of July 25, remarking upon the same extract from the Columbus Enquirer, adds—

"We cannot help believing, however that the accounts are considerably exaggerated—indeed, we have been informed that letters from Columbus express this opinion. Nevertheless, as threats of hostilities have been used, it becomes the proper authorities to be vigilant in watching the progress of this spirit and prudent in adopting precautionary measures against its effects. It is reported that one hundred regulars from the Arsenal near Augusta, and several hundred from Alabama and the Floridas, have been ordered by Gen. McComb to the Agency. Should the reports which are in circulation prove to be true, this force will require to be largely reinforced, by volunteers, or drafts from the militia. In this event, where will the funds be found to equip them for the field, since the Central Bank may reasonably be supposed to have almost, or quite, exhausted the amount placed in its vaults? We trust however, the whole affair will prove to be a mere "flash in the pan,"—and that the Indians will see the necessity of submitting in peace to their inevitable destiny."

There has recently been published in this country, a volume entitled "Sketches of Naval Life," extracts from which have been made in most of the Gazettes, and read with an avidity and gratification that are the best comment upon the merits of the work. We take from one of the extracts—for we have not yet seen the work—the following paragraph.

"The midshipmen form an interesting class, both from their age and number, and still more because they are going to become our commodores and captains, when the navy will be a far more important branch of our national system than it is now. You will find me often in my letters alluding to the future, for I love to do it. I love to think of our nation as one of the mightiest on the earth, an astonishment and a proverb, for its free, and happy, and noble institutions; and such I believe it is going to be. Foreigners I know, sneer at such talk and predictions—and let them, yes, let them till the sneer turns, as it never fails to do, into secret though ungrateful acknowledgments of their justice. We will still talk, and I hope shall act the part of wisdom in forming our institutions to such a character. No one needs more attention in reference to this, than the class of officers I have named."

We have read more than once the above quotation, and glowed as the writer appeared to receive new animation from his subject. Writer of naval sketches, as was the author, and happy as he is in the illustration of naval subjects, still he wore no epaulette. The first sentence in our quotation came from no captain lieut. nor surgeon of a ship; they never think about the rising greatness of the "midies." The author was the school master of the ship—one of that class of men who live in the rising promises of the young—who stand on the threshold o' honor and fame, and pass up the candidates without expectation of entering the temple. Doubtless the writer—we have forgotten his name, and it does not make a button's difference, he was the school master—and when he penned the paragraph quoted, he bethought himself of those lessons which the midshipmen had just received from him; and as he saw them in imagination with an epaulette on each shoulder, and a squadron at their command, his heart leaped in the exultation of having administered directly to that elevation.

How often, as the teacher closes his lesson, with an attempt to show his pupil its application upon his coming manhood does he look down the vista of years to see the harvest that he sows but cannot reap, and as he imagines one elevated by worth and learning, he without envying him his honor or his wealth, mentally exclaims—

"say then I taught thee;
Say I found thee out a way to rise—
A safe and sure one—though thy master
missed it.

In such reveries, or in the enjoyment of their reality, the school master must find his reward, for his wealth is not attainable, and the sallow cheeks and stooping frame show how incompatible is his profession with health, and as he bends, and at length yields to the wasting influence of his calling, his best consolation must be that he has discharged his humble but useful duty, and that children shall rise up and call him blessed.

We invite attention to the communication below—the value of the medicinal herb which it refers to, has been frequently and generally announced. In that disease which seems to defy all the science of the physician, it has never been known to do any harm; while there are several cases, apparently well authenticated, of its having been serviceable—the "Concentrated Syrup," spoken of in the communication, may be had from J. P. Carroll, No. 25 John street.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

HEALING POWERS OF THE LIVERWORT.

A. P., a young man between 25 and 30 years of age, has been apparently in consumption for two years, or more. In the winter of 1827-'8, he was confined to his room with every symptom of confirmed consumption; pulse 110 to the minute; hectic fever, incessant cough, with expectoration of matter which in March amounted to full a pint daily, night sweats debility and great emaciation. After having tried the usual means in such cases to no effect, the Liverwort was resorted to. It was first taken in decoction without apparent benefit; a concentrated Syrup was then taken, and to the astonishment of all his friends, he rapidly recovered so far as to be able to attend to business, and the summer following worked a small garden, and has continued mending gradually in health and flesh to this date.

New Le'an, April 16, 1829.

N. B. The above account is taken from the case book of the physician to the Society of Shakers in New Lebanon, and may be relied on as correct.

From the Kentucky Reporter. TO WHEAT FARMERS.

I am an old miller and have observed the progress of the weevil for many years and I offer you my opinion as to the mode of saving your wheat.

The egg of the weevil is deposited in the wheat while growing. When the grain is put in bulk, it usually becomes moist and warm, the egg is then hatched into a worm, and whilst in that state, it injures the wheat. Without this warmth the egg does not hatch, and the grain remains sound.

Then to prevent the hatching of the weevil, the wheat must be kept cool. The most certain way to do this is to dry it well in the sun and then spread it thin on a cool floor until it is used or sold. This mode of saving wheat proved successful in many instances last season, and where it was carefully attended to in no instance failed, as far as I have understood. There is another mode of preserving wheat, which is equally effectual that is kiln drying it, which kills the weevil in the egg.

And sometimes it is saved by leaving it in the field in hand shocks for ten days or two weeks, if during that time the sun shines very hot. The great heat of the sun operates like a kiln to destroy the weevil. If, however the wheat is well dried and kept cool afterwards, that is all that is necessary. To accomplish this it must not be put in bulk in garners or rail pens; because in that situation it undergoes a sweat, that generally hatches the worm. When well dried, spread it out on a cool dry floor, and I doubt not it will escape the weevil.

F. KEATLY.

Lexington Steam Mill, July 4, 1829.

Cock Roaches.—The Providence Patriotic has discovered a method of destroying that troublesome intruder at once simple and effective. It is as follows:

Procure from the apothecary or herb woman a moderate quantity of that odoriferous vegetable called Poke Root. Boil it in water until the juices are extracted and mingle the liquor with good West India molasses, or if the spirit of patriotism be extravagant; with molasses from New Orleans; spread the liquor in large platters or soup plates, in kitchen, pantry, closet or wash house or whatever apartment may have been the subject of invasion, and t'le enemy will be found slain in heaps, lying by hundreds and fifties, before the following morning. A gentleman to whom we are indebted for this information, states that he slaughtered 575 cock roaches in a single night, by means of the poke root and molasses—and that the root which has been boiled being thrown into a closet, thickly invested by the enemy, the place was quitted entirely in a few days, great numbers being left dead upon the field.

The smell of the poke root attracts the cock roach—he is tempted and eats it—swells incontinently and perishes almost immediately.

Old Signs of the New Times.

NEXT PRESIDENT.—An election for the next President was held by the passengers on board the steam boat Triton which arrived here last week, from Galena. The result was as follows:—For Clay, 29; Calhoun, 7; Van Buren, 5.—A passenger informs us that this may be taken as a fair test of Mr. Clay's popularity through the Mining District.

St. Louis (Miss.) Repub.

From the Western Courier.

"He'd debts to pay and could not stay."

"So Mosey ran away."—OLD SONG.

It will be recollect by most of our readers that a *quarto* Jackson meeting was held in Medina county, in the fall of 1827, to wit: a county meeting at which four persons attended, three of whom were appointed delegates to attend the Jackson convention at Columbus, and that one of this immortal trio was Moses Wright, of legal memory.

Now what less could President Jackson do than bestow an office, especially when one office would reward one-fourth of the Jacksonites in Medina. It is well known that Gen. Jackson is not "slack in performing his promises" to his friends, so, in process of time, on came the long-looked-for-letter, directed to "Moses Wright, Esq." and ornamented with the official signature of W. T. Barry, appointing the said Moses, Postmaster, in and over Medina, and removing Rufus Ferris, the incumbent. But alas!

The freaks of Dame Fortune! poor Moses's legal practice had not increased with his patriotism, and this boon of Jackson gratitude being so long delayed, he was involved in debt, and his creditors unlike true patriots, would not wait for him to pay them out of his milk of the Jackson pap, and he had to *Mosey*—alas poor Moses! the appointment and removal came, but there was no Moses. An express was sent after him, that pursued as far as Cincinnati, when 'hope long delayed' failed, and the chase was given up.

As Ferris is removed, and Mosey run away, we would suggest to Mr. Barry to direct his next appointment, to any one of the four remaining within the county of Medina.

The Reform Post Offices.—"We cannot penetrate the interior with our papers," said a distinguished Statesman of the present cabinet, in a letter, the first beautiful sentence of which we have had occasion to quote 2 days in succession. And as that gentlemen said for effect then we are obliged in sober earnest to declare now. We have this morning, another letter from New Preston, Conn. discontinuing a subscription, because, under the new system of reform, the gentleman cannot obtain his papers. It is a solemn fact, that if matters go on in this way the post office establishment will justly forfeit all confidence with the public.—Nay, the establishment itself will be a curse instead of a convenience, to all who do not belong to the party in power.—But we must submit to the combination while it lasts.

While upon the subject of the Reform Post Office of Connecticut, we have a case of aggravated abuse of office to state, which, if Mr. Barry does his duty will cause the *Nationalized Post Master* at Hartford, to walk the plank forthwith. A gentleman of Philadelphia, a few days since, addressed a private letter to "David Brooks, Esq. Post Master, Stratford Connecticut".

The direction was in a large, handsome, distinct hand. That letter, instead of being sent to Stratford, found its way to Hartford, where Jno. M. Niles is unfortunately the Post Master, and here the seal was broken, and the letter opened. It was then returned to the Postmaster at Stratford, with a brief note at the bottom of the 9d page, written by the

Mrs. Sloane made no bones of saying, week in August is the most proper time that in her opinion it was a matter of fact that Dolly Lightfinger would soon be obliged to GET HER A NEW PAIR OF APRON STRINGS.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, August 8.

GREAT DAY IN BALTIMORE.

This day, 8th August, is the centenary celebration at Baltimore, and on this day the Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road Company commence their important work.

We learn that the Governor of Maryland has been most courteously invited by the President and Directors of the Company, to be present on this eventful occasion, and His Excellency, accompanied by his Aid, Col. Loockerman, left this Shore in the Steam Boat Maryland, on Wednesday last, in compliance with the polite summons.

Thus goes on our Maryland Emporium in the grand march of Internal Improvement, exerting her energies, and drawing within the State, the vast trade of opulent districts of our Country, to invite capital and enterprise within our borders to enrich & stimulate corresponding exertions, to change the lethargic state of things, that has too long paralysed our industry and our prospects.

When the vast and fertile regions to which the Susquehanna and the Ohio Rail Roads are to lead, shall roll upon those magnificent high ways their accumulated produce into the very heart of Maryland, they will collect a body of wealth in and around the Monumental City that will glide by ten thousand ducts into every part and section of the State, reviving our fallen fortunes and cheering our almost disconsolate despondency.

A destructive fire occurred in New York on Tuesday last—among the houses destroyed was the Mount Pitt Circus.

The following gentlemen were on Monday last elected Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton:

For Easton and Talbot County.

John Leeds Kerr, Lamb't. W. Spencer, Henry Holliday, Wm. H. Groome, Wm. Hughelett, Thos' James Bullitt. For Cecil County.—Levin Gale. For Kent County.—Wm. Barroll. For Q. A. County.—Rob. Goldsborough. For Caroline County.—Henry Nicols. For Dorchester County.—John C. Henry. For Somerset County.—John C. Willson. For Worcester County.—John C. Handy.

Appointments.—Joseph G. Hays to be Postmaster at Liberty, (Md.) vice James Reed, removed.

Thomas Finch to be Postmaster at Burkettsville, (Md.) vice Mahlon Harly, removed.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington Telegraph announces the following appointments:

Daniel C. Croxall, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the United States for the Port of Marseilles, in France.

John Jackson, of North Carolina, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Martinique.

William Daniel Patterson, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Antwerp.

The Telegraph of Thursday night announced the appointment by the President of three gentlemen as Consuls. It was the duty of that print to have informed its readers last evening that one of the appointments was revoked yesterday.—Nat. Jour.

The Columbus, Ohio, Journal states that Asa W. Howe, Postmaster at Norwalk in that state, having been convicted of opening certain letters which passed through his hands, has been sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars to the United States, and to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the space of twelve months.

John Fitzgerald, (late the Printer of the Nashville Republican) has been rewarded by being appointed Postmaster at Pensacola, vice W. Hazell Hunt, publisher of the Pensacola Gazette, punished for taking no part in the late Presidential contest.—Pensacola Gaz.

We invite the attention of our citizens to the following article, which we copy from a Philadelphia paper.

WEEDS.—In consequence of the continued wet weather for some weeks past never have I (at this season of the year) before seen so luxuriant a growth of vegetable matter, particularly weeds of every kind, and nothing much more prejudicial to health in August and September, than to let them decay or rot on the ground, exposed to a hot sun by day and heavy dew by night.

The last week in July and the first

week in August is the most proper time to cut them down, when they will soon dry up by the heat of the sun, and it will be too late in the season to have a second covering, and let every one who values the health of himself and family remove all such incumbrances about their premises, more particularly within their enclosures. J.

AN INTERESTING FACT.

Silliman's July No. of the American Journal of Science and Arts contains two letters from Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, Maryland, which gives an account of the resuscitation of a valuable Hound from drowning, by means of oxygen gas. The dog was cold, stiff and to all appearances perfectly dead, when Dr. Muse applied a small stop cock with a long beak, attached to a large bladder filled with the gas—that is, the pure part of the atmospheric air.) As soon as he had thus forced into the lungs a copious dose of the gas, the dog made a convulsive and solitary yelp, to the full pitch of his usual and shrill voice in the chase. The process was repeated till the gas which Dr. M. happened to have prepared, was exhausted—the dog was then wrapped in blankets, replaced by the fire, friction was constantly applied, and after a great deal of trouble and skilful management, the hound was fully restored to the use of his physical faculties in 8 or 10 days.

From the Nat. Intel. of Wednesday.

The trial of Dr. Watkins, in our Circuit Court, is not yet finished, but, we presume, is nearly so—the pleadings being closed, and the case having reached the point being submitted to the jury which it will be, we understand, as soon as the Court meets this morning. Various motions and points of law were made and discussed yesterday, of which we will duly inform our readers as soon as practicable.

From the N. York Com. Adv.

DEATH OF CHARLES GILFERT. The death of Mr. Chas. Gilfert, late lessor and Manager of the Bowery Theatre, was singular and extraordinary.—We understand that he died literally of madness, produced almost instantaneously on hearing that Mr. Hackett had taken the Theatre with which he had been so closely connected from its foundation. The phrenzy came suddenly and terribly upon him, & continued without abatement until this morning when he dropped dead. He neither ate, nor slept, nor was he undressed for six or seven days—but paced his room, watched and guarded by five or six men, to prevent violence upon himself. Mr. G. was an active man, of great musical science and taste and a composer of no mean reputation.

The canvass for members of Congress is "being" carried on with great spirit in Rhode Island, and we are pleased to find by the papers from that State, that the chances are in favour of the re-election of Messrs. Burges and Pearce, of whom Rhode Island need well be proud; for indeed they are amongst her most precious "jewels." Small as that State is her weight on the floor of Congress, through the intellectual power of these gentlemen, has been felt and acknowledged—and though we have no personal acquaintance with either of them, we shall be highly gratified to see them again returned to the theatre of their former usefulness—to the field of their greatness.—Chronicle.

Many notable deaths have lately taken place in France, among whom are those of the Prince of Hohenlo, who had attained the rank of a French Marshall; of General Cazal, one of Napoleon's most distinguished officers; of the Bishop of Dijon; and of the daughter of the Ex-Minister, Count Poyronot.

We received on Saturday afternoon a supplementary sheet to the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," the publication of which journal is about to be resumed on an enlarged and improved plan. The editor, it will be recollect that has been absent for some months past on a visit to Hayti, and in a future number he promises to make public the particulars respecting the result of that visit, and also to communicate some interesting information touching the present condition of Hayti, and the removal thither of liberated slaves.

In the same paper it is stated that the late Governor RIDGELEY has, by his will emancipated all his slaves to the number of upwards of four hundred. Those who have attained the age of twenty eight years, are to be free immediately; such as are over forty five, to have some provision made for their support, out of his estate; and those of the younger class are to be free, the males at twenty eight years of age, and the females at twenty five.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham:

I found in the last Elkton Press, taken from a paper of some small town in Connecticut, the following suggestion—"As Anti-Masonic, and other Anti Societies are very fashionable, I recommend that an Anti-go-to-sleep-at-Church Society be formed in this place."

Now, could I find an appropriate name, I would recommend a society myself, which I think is more needed among us, one which would tend to reform the disgusting practice of leaving Church in time of service.

Rather would I, were I in the pulpit, see one dozen heavy-heads sinking below the tops of the benches, under the influence of sleep, than one witness fribble too thoughtless for attention and too shallow for understanding, deserting the house, to the interruption of my half-finished discourse.

For one, who has arrived at the age of reason, to be guilty of such an outrage, upon the feelings of an attentive congregation, and such an insult to minister, is inevitably, to expose himself to the disgust and disrespect of every mind endued with a sense of duty and decorum.

I am a light, unobservant creature myself—the subject of many follies—but I hope the little spark of reason which has heretofore served, will for the future also, teach me to wear my very best behaviour in a Meeting-House; and when any folly becomes so palpably disgraceful, as to draw such sentiments, as these, from even me, I think it is time for every one who is not a complete lack-brain to abandon it.

Yours in haste M.
District No. 3 T. Co. Md. Aug. 4.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Corrected Weekly

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

by James Corner & Son.

MARYLAND WHARF, August 6, 1829.

Wheat, best white	90 a 100
do do red	80 a 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn,	47 a 50
Rye,	54
Flour, Howard St.	5 50
D. City Mills,	5 50

by the Day Load.

The Academy at Easton.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will be held at the Academy on THURSDAY and FRIDAY the 20th and 21st of August instant. On an occasion so interesting to them, it cannot be doubted that the Parents and Guardians of the pupils will anxiously attend. But at a period when the cause of Education is daily acquiring additional advocates, it may be presumed that the scenes which such Examinations afford must be desirable to its friends. The Patrons therefore of Education in general as well as those of the Seminary are respectfully invited to be present.

The Summer Vacation will commence on the close of the Examination; and the Schools will be opened again on MONDAY the 28th of September, when the Scholars are required to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the Board,

NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.

Easton, Aug. 8

FEMALE ACADEMY.

T HIS Institution will be opened under the direction of Mr. J. W. Coit on MONDAY, the 3d of the ensuing month, and it is desirable that all applications for admission should be made during the first week of the term. In this Seminary will be taught all the most useful branches of female education, and particular care will be taken that the pupils not only learn, but that they understand what they learn. Unnecessary attention will be paid to the coquetry and manners of the students, and such endeavours used for their improvement and proficiency in their studies, as to merit the patronage of the public. For references and terms apply to the instructor.

July 28.—(Aug. 8) 3w

TAKE NOTICE.

T HE Subscriber finding that that attention has not been paid to a previous advertisement, now informs all those indebted to him, that their accounts are placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. Barnett, for collection, and it would probably be to their advantage to give him an early call.

THO. R. BROOKS.

Easton Aug. 8 3

Notice is hereby given,

To all those indebted to John Kemp, late of Talbot county deceased, on bond, note, or book account will do well in coming forward and paying off their respective accounts, prior to the first day of November next as the necessity of closing the aforesaid deceased's estate will not admit of longer indulgence.

JOHN KEMP, Executor of Jno. Kemp.

8 mo. 8 3t

SHARPS ISLAND,

T O rent, or lease, for term of years, the most productive farm within the limits of the county. To an approved tenant, the terms will be accommodating. Mr. Edw'd. N. Hambleton has rented it for several preceding years, and has stated that the average crop is about 800 bushels of wheat, and 400 bbls. of corn, Mr. Hambleton having received with the Island all the straw, blades, top-fodder, husks, &c. of course the same advantages will be given into the hands of the succeeding tenant. The present occupant has further stated, that a full stock of every description, farming utensils, corn, &c. can be furnished the tenant at valuation also the seed wheat supplied and seeded if required—for terms apply to the subscriber.

THEODORE DENNY, agent for Jno. W. Reynolds.

Easton, August 8

The Star, Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will insert the above 3 times, and send their accounts in for payment. T. DENNY.

To Rent for the ensuing year.

T HE Farm on which Mr. Joseph Harris now resides, situated in Caroline County, about one mile from Dover-Bridge.

Also to be Rented,

T HE Farm on which Mr. Isaac Dukes now resides, situated in Caroline County, about five miles from Dover-Bridge.—For terms apply to,

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Talbot Co. August 8

\$30 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber living near New Castle, Delaware, on the 5th inst. a black man, named

BILL DOWNS,

Aged about thirty two years; height about five feet nine or ten inches; has a scar on the right side of his face below the eye and above the nose, supposed to have been from the Kick of a horse; his complexion is very black; his walk rather quick, and holds himself very straight. Whoever will secure him in any jail in Maryland or Delaware, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WM. BOOTH.

Near New Castle, Del. { aug. 8—4

July 29, 1829.

STEREOTYPING will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the States of

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia; who give the above 3 conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to \$3 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE,

Corner of Crown and Calhoun streets, Philadelphia.

aug. 8.

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

RUNAWAYS.

W AS committed to the jail of Washington county Md. on the 13th July inst. as a runaway, a bright mulatto Boy, who calls himself

SANDY BRUCE,

about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches, high, about 19 or 20

years of age, has no perceptible marks about him.

Had on when committed, a grey mixed cloth

coat, white linen drilling pantaloons, fine linen shirt, black fur hat and fine shoes—says he belongs to

Mr. James W. Scott, merchant in Alexandria, D. C.

The owner of said boy is requested

to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released according to law.

CHRISTN. NEWCOMER, Jr. Shff.

Sheriff's Office, July 30. (aug. 8)

ALSO

W AS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 18th July inst. as a

runaway, a negro man who calls himself BEN,

black fur hat and fine shoes—says he belongs to

John Harvey, of Rockingham county, Va.

The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHRISTN. NEWCOMER, Jr. Shff.

Sheriff's Office, July 30. (aug. 8—3w)

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

City Circulation larger than that of any

similar work.

A chaste and elegant Miscellany, devoted to

Fine Arts and Science.—The Toilet—Criticism

Poetry.

REFORMATION.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Alas! what great reforming times
Are these, poor mortals live in!
The printers will not print the rhymes
That love sick rhymers give in:
The ladies have resolved, also,
Their beau shall not drink whiskey—
And Jackson sweeps the rebels so,
His friends are getting frisky.

"Reform! reform!"—There's nothing but
Reform from every quarter;
From pampered hall and hungry but,
And men of every sort, sir;
I want your place, because I can
Reform abuses in it—
At least, I am a Jackson man,
And will essay to win it.

Miss Fanny Wright, too, on reform,
The biped race reforming,
Fiercely directs her lightning storm,
The priestly conclave storming;
Religious sects assault the mail,
For travelling on Sunday,
And Uncle Sam must go to jail,
Or lie in chains till Monday.

While some are bent on quick reform,
To work a revolution,
Others oppose the threat'ning storm,
And guard the Constitution:
And some are men of low degree,
And some of higher stations—
And some know not their pedigree,
And some are anti-masons!

And some are thieving demagogues,
And some are dusty Millers;
And some are smooth faced rascal rogues;
And some are Morgan-killers!
But all are faithful, honest knights,
The Knights of—Reformation!
But save us, oh! ye host of lights,
From au—AMALGAMATION!

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. 21.



BARGAINS.

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 t' eir 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, bacon, lard, &c. & c. and will give the highest prices for hides in cash or trade.

T. S. C.



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.

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 13th of August next, and close on the Tuesday following.

Joseph Turner, James Benny,
John Ardingdale Wm. Benny
John G. Stevens, Rich'd. Sherwood
Wm. Barnett, Samuel Austin
Wm. Townsend, Wm. Shanahan.

July 18.

WOOL CARDING.

THAT well known and celebrated machine is now in full operation, for the purpose of Carding and Mixing mutton 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 Easton, may leave their wool at Mr. Samuel Roberts Store in Easton, 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. Roberts, 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, 3

July 25 1829.

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber, the surviving partner of William Jenkins & Son, intends in a very short time, to bring the business of the concern to a close. All those indebted to said concern, either on bond note or open account are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN W. JENKINS,

Surviving partner of Wm Jenkins & Son, Easton, August 1 6:

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 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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed commissioners by the judges of Talbot County Court to value and divide the real Estate of the late Richard Colleson of said County, deceased, will meet on the premises on Monday 30th of August next, to proceed in the execution of the commission as ordered by said court.

SPRY DENNY

GEREMIE VALLIANT

BENJAMIN DENNY JR.

STEPHEN DENNY

JOHN W. BATTEE.

August 1

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 & 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 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 18 1829.

FOR RENT,

The Union Tavern, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. S. Love.

This well known stand needs no particular description. It will be leased for one or more years, upon the most reasonable terms. Application from a distance directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.

Also, to be Rented,

The Farm now occupied by Mr. Joseph P. Harris, near the Hole-in-the-wall, and other small farms in Talbot County.

For Sale or Rent,

The Farm and lands near Hillsborough, in Caroline County, called "Hackett's Garden" & "Large Range addition," advantageously situated on and near Tuckahoe Creek, containing according to an accurate survey, 3572 acres. This Farm may be rented for the next year, upon the usual shares. **FOR TENNERS OR FOR THE LOCATION**, application may be made to Wm. Orrell, Esq. of Caroline County, or to the subscriber; and should this land not be before disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public sale, at Hillsborough, in Caroline County, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, to wit—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash the remainder by annual instalments of one, two and three years with interest.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 1

FOR RENT.

THAT well known Farm called HOPE—dugly 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.

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 pasture superior to any on Kent Island. As it belongs to minors, it will be rented for a money rent.

WILLIAM GRASON.

July 25

FOR RENT.

THE lower farm on Tilghman's Island will be leased to a good Tenant, for a term of three or five years, commencing on the first day of January next, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall—this farm abounds in natural sources of manure, and is highly valuable for its grazing being capable of supporting a large stock.

For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Hemley Bay Side, or to either of the subscribers.

THOS. EMORY,
THOS. HEMSLEY,
JOHN TILGHMAN.

Queen Anne's County

August 1 4w

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

NOTICE.

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

WM. R. TRIPPE.

July 25 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has for sale 50,000 CY PRESS 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. evngt

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.

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

For Sale on a Credit,

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

May 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Edward Roberts, at the suit of the following persons to wit:—one at the suit of Wm. Wirt, one at the suit of Mat. Hardcastle, one at the suit of Daniel Martin, one at the suit of Samuel Roberts and one at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, against the aforesaid Edward Roberts to wit:—one at the suit of Wm. W. Moore and one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, will be sold at the Court House Door, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of August inst, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—one stable called "Fuckabooe," 3 mares and 3 colts, one yoke of oxen and cart, 2 pairs of young steers, one side board and contents, 3 tables, 12 chairs, 1 carpet, 3 stands 2 glasses, 4 beds-bedsides and furniture, 4 pair andirons, 3 pair shovel and tongs, 1 cow, 2 hogs all the china and common ware, and all the kitchen furniture, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

August 1

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, AUGUST 15, 1829.

NO. 33.

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
very subsequent insertion.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

THE HORSE-SHOE LEAP.

I was once travelling in the main road which leads to what is called "Shaker Ferry," on the Kentucky river. As I wound my way down the tremendous cliffs, through a road which had been rendered passable by the industry & perseverance of the little community, from whom the ferry had derived its name, I was struck with the splendid and magnificent scenery which presented itself, and involuntarily stopped to examine more minutely, the wonderful works of Him who maketh the mountains to skip like lambs! The time and place were enough to kindle up sacred thoughts and feelings in a bosom less enthusiastic, or less religiously inclined than mine, for I could here contemplate the power of that Being, whose word is Omnipotence itself.—The sun was yet some distance from his evening horizon, but owing to the immense height of the cliffs which girded in the river that rolled below, he appeared to be fast sinking to his night's repose; and his beams as they fell upon the tall peaks of the mountains, gave them a most lovely and splendid appearance. There shot a mountain, whose top appeared to reach the clouds, and another fast running up by its side, as if envious of its neighbours height, and seemingly wishing to excite as much attention as its rival; here at its base, some humber one started up, yet each a mountain, content with being noticed, even if last—then, in the distance, the rough and cedar covered top of another, & another towered & glittered in the sun, standing like the pillars of Heaven's own arch, and reflecting the rich & brilliant colouring of the king of day; the first to receive his morning smiles, and the last to be tinged with his parting glories. After admiring for awhile the magnificence of the view, I was compelled to make the most of the light, and dismounting, led my tired horse down the declivity towards the ferry; I stopped a few moments on the bank of the stream, to wait for the boat which I saw pushing off from the other side. Here another scene attracted my attention, a tall cliff, whose head I had but seen before, now presenting itself full to my view; its base formed part of the boundary of the river; and rose perpendicularly to an amazing height; near its summit a little stream of water gushing out from a rock, as if from a spout, fell with a splashing noise three hundred feet into the river below; the sight had too much of the picturesque and beautiful for me to observe it carelessly, and while intently gazing at it, forgetful of everything else, I heard a voice asking in a peculiarly mild tone, 'Do you wish to cross the river?' I was startled, and looking up, saw before me a man dressed in the usual style of the 'Shakers,' to which sect he belonged; he was the ferryman, and his broad brimmed hat shaded a face of singular meaning and intelligence. While I seemed to him deliberating for an answer, and which was ready on my tongue he continued, 'But probably you wish to observe more attentively a specimen of our Kentucky river scenery, before you cross; if so, and as I am a little fatigued with pulling over, I will just sit down on this oar and rest myself until you are satisfied.' I answered him that I was in no haste to continue my journey, and if I were, that the prospect before me was enough to make me forget every thing else, the equal of which I had never before seen. 'Yea! yea!' answered he, 'tis not every where you will see such hills and cliffs, such mountains and cedars—many's the traveller I've carried over this water, & all express the same opinion; and that very cliff which you are gazing at so intently, could it speak might unfold many a deed of heroism and bravery, which has long since been forgotten 'midst the general change!

'Indeed! and done by whom?' I enquired with some earnestness of manner.—'By the first settlers of this 'bloody hunting ground,' as it was called by the red men in their strong language. I was but a boy then; but there was one circumstance which took place on that very mountain, and of which I was an eye witness, which I shall never forget until I am called to give an account for the deeds done in the body! But I had almost forgotten,' continued he, at the same time rising from his seat, 'that you wished to cross the river, and as it is growing late, and my old arms have somewhat recruited their strength, if you come in I will pull you over.' The bare mention of a circumstance connected with the awful and grand looking place before me, was sufficient to absorb every other feeling for the mo-

ment, and telling him that I should stay the night at his little village, a mile or two beyond, asked him if he could narrate the tale to me. 'Yea, that I can,' said he, but first sit down here, if you like and take part of my ear, it is strong enough to bear us both.' I did as I was desired, & the old ferryman, after clearing his throat with one or two hems, gave me the following narrative, as near as I can recollect.

It was late in the spring of —, that Daniel Boon, in company with about a dozen men, among whom were also two or three females, and myself, a youth at that time, after travelling the most of the day, in the direction of Bryant's station, encamped an hour or two before nightfall, about two miles from Harrodsburg.—We —

'What! the Harrodsburg, famous at present as a watering place.'

'Yea, the same; the party had built their fires, and made every preparation for defence, and surprise from the Indians whom they regarded as their mortal foe, their plans were rearranged; & they were anxiously expecting the arrival of two hunters, who had left them an hour or two before, to kill their provision for the night. There stood old Daniel too, looking the very picture of hardihood and bravery, leaning with his broad athletic back against the tree; I think I can see him now. His buckskin breeches, greasy and worn with use, and stained with many a drop of blood, evidences of his courage and fearlessness; his brown hunting shirt fastened with a belt round his waist, in which were stuck his knife and tomahawk; his rifle, which never cracked but carried death, standing with its butt resting on the ground, between his crossed legs his chin resting on the back of his hands which were placed carelessly over the muzzle of his piece; his eyes seriously regarding the smoke and blaze, as they curled up from the pile of brush and grass which was burning fiercely before him. After some time of seemingly abstracted reflection, raising his tall form and addressing the inmates of the little camp, he said, in a half careless manner, 'what can possibly detain Wilson and Rogers so late?' He had hardly spoken when the distant and sharp crack of a rifle came echoing over the hills—another followed. Old Daniel started, cocked his gun, and was behind a tree as quick as the reports were heard, and even before the echoes had died away—his companions did the same. After remaining in anxious suspense for a few minutes, looking for the dusky forms of savages to meet his eye, Wilson came galloping in, with the body of a huge buck slung across his horse, and jumping down, exclaimed, 'Ay! ay! I warrant you the red devils couldnt scare Tom Wilson out of his booty, if they were ten times the demons they are! We all gathered round the speaker, each asking what had befallen him, and where Rogers was. 'He is where the rest of us will be shortly,' answered Wilson, 'unless we are up and a doing!'

'Had he been killed?' I asked.
'Yea! he had been shot through the heart, as Wilson and he were returning to camp; he fell from his horse, and Wilson had but time to look round and see the face of the Indian who had fired, when he discovered in the distance, a rifle levelled at him; he gave whip to his horse, just as the gun cracked, which was the second report we had heard; he was not touched in person, but he showed us a hole through his hat where the ball had passed.' 'I suppose he was very much frightened,' said I.

'Frightened! Tom Wilson frightened by a gun! Nay, nay, he had seen too much blood, and been in too much danger, to be frightened by a ball passing through his hat; had it been through his head, it would have been a different matter; I knew the strength of that man's nerves.'

'But what did Boon?' I asked. 'I suppose his hot blood would not long suffer him to remain idle!'

'Why continued my historian, as soon as he had heard Tom's tale, he snapped his fingers together in that peculiar manner, which always foretold some determined and dangerous achievement and ordered a slight refreshment to be prepared from the deer. After making all necessary arrangements, he in company with seven others, among whom was myself for I was anxious to witness some of Daniel's science in Indian warfare; and besides, I wished to have a pop at one of the red men myself, which would forever immortalize me in the estimation of Boon so I shouldered a long ducking piece, and like the rest flung my blanket to my back; and all, after having primed anew our pieces, and filled our horns, set off upon our adventure, leaving but five men behind to guard the camp and plunder, and take care of the women. Boon led the way, going in the direction opposite to that of the sun; for—

'But did you know what course to pursue the savages, in a place where all were strangers?' I saw the Indian lying with

'Why we had heard of an intended attack upon Bryant's station, and we thought that this might be a straggling party on their way to join the besiegers; and we were right in our conjectures, as events proved fully. Boon, I said led the way stalking like the genius of the mountains; and as the last rays of the setting sun fell upon his figure, I thought I never saw a more athletic frame, or one better calculated to undergo fatigue and privation. My feet were sorely blistered by the way!

'Had you no horses? I asked.

'Yea, we had; but what could horses have done on these old cliffs and mountains. I was silent but the ferryman proceeded.—But I determined rather than complain, as I had gone with the rest voluntarily; and rather than risk the sneer of old Daniel at my faint-heartedness, to keep on, although every step was painful

and the gun, on my young shoulders weighed heavily. As I was trudging and limping, and stumbling over every little root and fallen trunk, Boon happened to turn, and seeing me staggering along with a heavy gun on my shoulders, he exclaimed—Heigh ho, my young blade, my little man in moccasins, I thought you would have turned back before this. I inwardly exulted that the old man was mistaken. Tired, arn't you? must be,

come give me that grasshopper shooter of yours, must be heavy for you—fit for nothing but to kill sparrows and robins in snow time; but give it to me, as you have brought it thus far, it may be of service yet. So without more ado, he took my gun from me and carried it himself on the shoulder which was not preoccupied, and left me to follow without any burden.

We kept on our way until some time after dark when the heavens began to be obscured with thick, heavy clouds, and fearful of losing the track, we determined to stay here for the night; and a most miserable one it was. The thunders roared and the lightnings played around the peaks of these old cliffs, and the wind howling through the oars, enough to appal a stouter heart than mine. No sooner was Boon's wish known than it was complied with. We kindled a fire, placed

our centinels, and the remainder, rolling up in our blankets, lay down with guns in hand. By the first dawn of day, continued the ferryman, we were startled by the report of a rifle, and jumping up, our centinels told us he had been fired upon, but by whom he could not tell, and pointed in the direction from which the report came.

Old Daniel's eye was seen to expand and grow brighter, as he whispered in a quick hurried voice, to your trees; in a moment every man was lying behind his defence. Boon had discovered the savages, who amounted to twelve in number, almost double our little band; but the inequality of members only made our old hunter more anxious to exterminate them.

While looking in the direction which they were seen, I heard a crack close to my ear, and saw at the same instant an Indian leap from the ground with a horrid yell. Boon's eagle eye had marked his prey; the ball was buried in the brain—the savage fell never to rise again. Another and another was seen to leap and fall, as the quick reports of our rifles made us know well that death was in each whizzing ball. The savages at length seeing their numbers diminishing grew reckless of danger, and with the most determined fury, advanced upon us.

As they came on I brought my old long ducking piece to a rest, just as I heard the stiff hoarse voice of Boon crying to his party to lie still. I saw them advancing whooping and yelling and brandishing their tomahawks; for they had dropped their guns in their eagerness to try the effect of a closer contest. One tall, athletic fellow came yelling and hallooing to his comrades to inspire them. I marked him. I could not resist—my finger was on the trigger, and my face to the gun—the powder caught, and the whole load was lodged in the fellow's heart! Well done, my little moccasin feet, cries the gruff voice of Daniel, which now sounded like music in my ears; he knew it to be my shot from the deep, long report, unlike the whizzing, sharp, quick crack of his favourite weapon. Well done, my little fellow; that old grasshopper shooter is worth its weight in gold; you'll be a man yet.

Now comrades, try your hand with the knife and tomahawk. The word was no sooner said than executed; quick as thought, every blade was out; and as the sinewy arm was drawn back to repeat its blow, the sputtering, frothy blood, which followed, told that one stroke had been sufficient. The contest was not long, for

the war cry of 'Remember Rogers, inspired every heart and added fresh strength to every arm. I saw Tom Wilson engaged in dreadful contest with a huge savage; they grappled and fell, and rolled over and over, each trying to master the other; the weapons of both had been lost

or dropped in the affray, they were now scuffling for a knife which lay a few feet from them. I saw the Indian lying with

his knee on Wilson's breast, while the right hand was stretched to grasp the knife; but just as he had laid hold, Boon's hatchet found his brain, and he rolled over with a groan, his arm yet raised in the attitude of striking. All were killed but one, and he was who had the day before shot our

comrade Rogers. He was recognized by Wilson, who gave information to his companions and to Boon that he was the culprit. Three of our men were killed in the contest, and the remainder quickly

grasping up their rifles, followed on in the chase after him; for he had fled as soon as he saw his only surviving companion's brain beat out by Boon's hatchet.

—We loaded —

'Why did you not shoot him as he ran?' I enquired. 'Could you not at least have wounded him, among so many expert marksmen?'

'Yea yea, that we could, for we had men who could strike a dollar a good measured hundred yards. There was Sam Jones, that I saw knock a wild Turkey's head off hundred and fifty yards, off hand. But Boon's orders were to take him alive, and we were afraid to shoot, fearful of killing him.

Here the old ferryman stopped suddenly by his narration, and rising from his seat requested me to do the same, while he commenced hanging his oars.

'But?' said I, being extremely interested in the story, 'Did you overtake him, or was he too fleet for you, and so escaped from your hands?'

'Nay, my friend, don't be impatient; I'll tell you all in time; but see, the sun is going down, you can tell from the tops of the cedars only being illuminated by his rays; so if you will just lead your horse in, I will pull you over.'

I did as directed, and again asked rather impatiently, what became of the savage.

'You will please to lead your horse a little astern,' said my historian, with great gravity. 'I can't push the boat off the stands for his weight.'

I was compelled to obey him; and as soon as we were swimming, I hoped he would resume his story; but he seemed to be too busily engaged with the oars to be communicative; except now and then a word from him, as he pointed out with his eyes some beautiful prospect. At length running immediately under the cliff which he had been admiring.

'Now,' said he, 'as there is none, or very little current here, I will rest awhile, for my old arms are not as strong as they once were.'

I was glad of an opportunity to inquire again the sequel of a story in which I had taken such an interest, and looking in the face, as he was sitting on the side of the boat, leaning on his oar, he seemed to understand my wishes, and with a significant smile, he resumed.

'Yea, I know you are anxious to hear more of it, so, whilst I am resting, I will finish my tale. We followed on until we had forced the savage into the enclosure above our heads, made by this bend, pointing it out with his finger at the same time. Then the Indian was penned completely up, and no avenue of escape—on one side, the river lying one hundred feet below; on the other, deadly enemies, determined upon his capture, and he expected no mercy, as he had never given any. He ran in every direction, seeking a pass; but the muzzles of the death bearing rifle met his eye, and a determined finger on every trigger. He grew desperate and, bounding to the edge of the precipice just above our heads, he made the tremendous leap. I was a boy then, but the cry of horror still rings in my ear, when our party saw the leap, we were astonished, awed, confounded—our brains grew dizzy as we ventured to the brink, and, looking over, saw a body floating down the stream.

Here the old man rose from his seat, and commenced again hanging his oars.

'Did the leap kill him?' 'Anan!' 'Did the leap kill him?' 'Yea.'

PERTH, (U. C.) July 17.

A Puzzler for Solomon were he living.

We are informed that at a house in Ramsay, where a woman was lately delivered of a child, a neighbouring farmer's wife, who was lending her aid was instantaneously taken in labour and was also delivered, a few minutes afterwards.

The children were both of the same sex; whether male or female we don't know. They were put together, and in the bustle of taking care of the woman, the midwife forgot which child belonged to each mother. What was to be done in this perplexing dilemma? It was agreed between the parties that each mother should take the child which fell to her by the decision of lot, and him or her bring up, rear and educate, until some convincing family likeness appeared, by which they could arrive at a moral certainty of their parentage, and that an exchange should then take place, if the Delphic oracle of lot appeared to have been mendacious.

BALTIMORE, August 11.

The Ceremonies of Saturday.—Agreeably to previous arrangements our citizens assembled at an early hour on Saturday morning, in front of the Court house. The Committee of Arrangements with a zeal worthy of the occasion, had provided suitable accommodations on the Eastern terrace for the Governor of the State and suite, the Mayor and Officers of the Corporation, Judges of the Courts

the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Co. Officers of the Army and Navy, and distinguished citizens and strangers. Over the place assigned to the Orator was suspended a portrait of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, with the inscription "July 4, 1776;" above which was placed the motto, "Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures." On the North and South corners of the terrace the national flags were tastefully arranged.

The ceremonies were commenced by a national air, played by Captain Roundtree's excellent band; after which the Rev. Nicholas Snethen, a venerable and highly talented minister of the Methodist persuasion, supplicated the Throne of Grace, in an eloquent and very appropriate prayer. This part of the exercises being concluded, William George Read

rose and delivered the Centenary Oration, an address replete with eloquence and historical allusion. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the day, the audience was large and highly respectable and listened to the Orator with marked attention, and gave repeated indications of applause.

The Centenary ceremonial having closed, our citizens joined in the procession to the place of laying the corner stone of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, which was formed in conformity with the order published on Saturday, with the addition of several youthful associations, which closed the line of procession, and whose appearance and conduct throughout elicited the warmest admiration.

We were happy to observe in a conspicuous station in the Masonic ranks, the ancient and honorable fraternity of KNIGHT TEMPLARS from Washington. The procession was formed at the Masonic Hall, in St. Paul's street, about half past nine o'clock, a.m. and marched down Fayette street to Calvert, thence to Market, up Market to Howard street and up N. Howard street to the place of laying the stone. The procession arrived on the ground at 11 o'clock where a platform in the Grecian style was erected for the accommodation of the Governor and his Aids, the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Officers of the Corporation, Members of the Company and invited guests. In the rear of the platform, and at a suitable elevation the flag used at the bombardment of Fort M'Henry was suspended, on each side arose a rustic pedestal surmounted by a rail road car, decorated with fancy banners at each angle. The pedestal on the left bore the following inscription:

1729,
Population
48,
Area

60,
Acres.

That on the right was inscribed:

1829,

the abiding receptacles of thine Holy Spirit, with all its divine and holy affections. And thus again restored to the actual exercise of loving thee, may we love each other with a pure and distinguished affection as men, as christians, and as holy brethren; may the interest and happiness, both temporal and spiritual, of each other, influence us to the exercise of every friendly, christian, and masonic act of charity, benevolence and love: that while travelling through this wilderness world, we may contract all those holy tempers, all those pious habits, which alone can constitute us suitable inhabitants of that holy state, where iniquity and the sons of iniquity can have no admission; where the labours of our earthly lodge shall be all succeeded by an eternal rest; and where our souls shall be completely solaced with the sweet and pleasant refreshment of pure unsullied love, of lasting and unabating felicity.

Bless, O Lord, our brethren wherever dispersed—We affectionately commend to thee all the members of thy whole family. Regard with thy favor the land in which we live; and with thy favor behold and bless thy servant the President of the U. States, and all others in authority. Especially would we desire of thy almighty goodness, the prosperity of the State in which we live; and herein for the welfare of His Excellency the Governor thereof, and all others in authority. We would implore thy blessing and protection for the city of which we are residents, and for the prosperity and welfare of its inhabitants; and as a mean thereto for the successful accomplishment of the great work which is this day to be commenced; protect the workmen against every accident, and long preserve the work from decay. We ask every blessing in the name and through the mediation of thy dear son Jesus Christ our Lord.—AMEN.

George Winchester, Esq. the President of the Company, then delivered an address, explanatory of its objects and views; and having concluded, Col. Wm. Stewart, the Deputy Grand Master, in the presence of the Masonic Brethren and the thousands assembled to witness it, performed the ceremony of laying the stone. The Mallet or Gavel employed on this occasion was the one used by the Father of his Country in laying the corner stone of the Capitol at Washington. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, from Harrisburg now offered up to the Source of All Good the following most impressive prayer:

Almighty and infinite Jehovah, the Creator of the Universe and the preserver of all things, we bless thy holy name for the multitude of thy mercies so liberally conferred upon us, and we beseech thee to excite in our hearts the most lively feelings of gratitude for all thy favors more especially we intreat thee to command thy blessing upon the important undertaking thus happily commenced under the most favorable auspices. May it be carried on with energy and success, and in due time be brought to a triumphant conclusion and may it prove a blessing to the United States in general, and profitably advantageous to this State in particular; let the Corn, Wine, and Oil which have here been deposited as representatives of thy bounty and goodness towards us, present us with a cheerful assurance that these necessities of life shall be continued to us in rich abundance. O Almighty God, who hast the hearts of all men in thy hand; so dispose the minds of the Legislative Body of Pennsylvania that they may be actuated by that ennobling principle derived from thy Gospel, that "all things whatsoever we would that men should do to us, we should do to the same to them;" as also that primary commandment of our Saviour, "to love our neighbours as ourselves"—Let all contracted views and feelings be extirpated from their breasts, and may they be actuated by principles of universal philanthropy and general benevolence.—These and all other mercies we ask in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our blessed Redeemer, Amen.

He was followed by the Grand Marshal whose ready inscription Composition Plate. On one side were engraved these words:

**IN COMMEMORATION
Of the Commencement of the
BALTIMORE AND SUSQUEHANNA RAIL ROAD,**

**THIS STONE was placed,
ON THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1829,**

By the Grand Lodge of Maryland,

*Under the direction of the President and
Directors of the Rail Road Company
being the first*

**HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF
BALTIMORE;**

*Which was laid out under an Act of the
Assembly of the Province of Maryland,
Passed on the 8th day of August A. D.
1729.*

*And on the other side were inscribed
the following:*

**IN THE 54TH YEAR OF THE
INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

*Andrew Jackson, President of the U. S.
Daniel Martin, Governor of Maryland.
Jacob Small, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.*

*George Winchester, President of the
Rail Road Company.*

DIRECTORS.

*James L. Hawkins, Thomas Finley,
Sheppard C. Leakin, James Howard,
Justus Hoppe, William Jenkins,
James B. Stansbury, James C. Gitting,
Robert Purviance, Henry Didier,
John Kelso,*

WILLIAM F. SMALL, Engineer.

Engraved by J. Pratt.

After the Grand Marshal had finished reading the plate a glass Jar containing the newspapers of the day, and the following coins, were deposited in the cavity of the stone; an American dollar, half dollar, quarter, and ten cent piece, (a five cent piece of the coinage of 1829), two cents and one half cent, as also a copy of the Act of Incorporation of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company. This having been done, and the upper stone cemented, the Association and the Officers of the Grand Lodge resumed their seats on the platform, when Ebenezer L. Finley, Esquire arose and delivered an Oration. Of its merits it is not our intention to speak, but will merely observe, that although his speech was delivered during the hottest part of the day, when the audience were exposed to the scorching rays of a meridian sun, it was listened to with intense interest & marked attention. It must have been truly gratifying to him as well as to his friends, to find under such inauspicious circumstances, that at almost every sentence he was interrupted by the spontaneous bursts of applause of those who heard him. The notice of the "Father of Internal Improvements in Maryland," was peculiarly appropriate, and well received.

The ceremonies having ended, the procession returned to the city, and on reaching their respective places of assemblage were dismissed.

At night our citizens were gratified by displays of fire works, from different points—thus ended the celebration of two events alike important in the history of our City.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

The packet ship York, at New York from Liverpool brings London papers to the 28th and Liverpool to the 24th June inclusive.

The British Parliament was to have been prorogued on the 24th June.

An extensive failure, caused by speculations in indigo, has taken place at Liverpool. It is stated that seventeen houses of eminence are interested in this failure, and that it will have an unfavorable effect on public credit.

The Leeds Mercury says, "Trade and manufactures," are still in a state of extreme depression in Dewsbury, Heckmondwick, Millbridge, Littleton, Hightown, Robert-town, Huddersfield, Elland and Halifax, through all of which places I have just passed. People are everywhere crying shame upon Parliament for breaking up without attempting to alleviate the public distress, or to diminish the public burthen."

The French papers state that the Duke of Wellington was to set out about the end of July for the Continent. He will inspect the fortresses of the Netherlands, and then proceed to Vienna.

The King of Spain, who recently lost his wife, yielding to the wishes of the nation, is about to send an ambassador to Naples to solicit the hand of Her Royal Highness the Princess Donna Maria Christine.

A battle had been fought at Pravadi between the Russians and Turks, in which both parties claim the victory.

The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 10th contains a short account of the battle of Pravadi, in which the Russians claim the victory. The Gazette adds, that they remained masters of the field. However, according to the fourth bulletin, they retreated to Koslandji, to concentrate their force and receive reinforcements. The battle of Pravadi was fought with such obstinacy that only 45 Turks were taken prisoners. The Russians had 18 officers killed and 33 wounded.

Accounts from Vienna of the 12th June, by an extraordinary conveyance, state that the Austrian Government had just received official information from Constantinople, of a rencontre between the Turks and Russians, near the mouth of the Bosphorus. The Gazette adds, that they remained masters of the field. However, according to the fourth bulletin, they retreated to Koslandji, to concentrate their force and receive reinforcements. The battle of Pravadi was fought with such obstinacy that only 45 Turks were taken prisoners. The Russians had 18 officers killed and 33 wounded.

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Sir Edward Banks steam vessel arrived from Hamburg at London. It is stated that the bombardment of Silistria by the Russians had commenced, and that the garrison, which is 18,000 strong, had expressed a wish to capitulate, but that Count Diebisch, convinced that he should be able to take the place by storm, had rejected every proposal of the kind.

Executions continued in Portugal under the orders of Don Miguel. A number of Portuguese gentlemen had escaped from Oporto on board an English vessel, and arrived in Duhlin.

The election was going on in Clare, and it is said Mr. O'Connell will be returned.

It is stated in the Hamburg papers that the Emperor of Russia, instead of proceeding to the Principalities had returned to Warsaw.

A serious affray had taken place in Limerick, between the rifle brigade of the 60th Regiment and the 36th Regiment. It originated in a dispute about O'Connell and the Clare election, the latter Regiment declaring for him, and being declared victors, after a furious contest in the streets of Limerick, in which blood was spilt, and lives were probably lost.

The recent heavy rains, says a Liverpool paper, have been attended with the most beneficial results, the land being greatly improved by the long drought. Some portion of the hay grass has been cut but little has been housed. The late change in the weather will, doubtless operate greatly to the advantage of those persons whose grass yet remains standing.

The French papers are said to contain the particulars of the treaty concluded with Hayti, by which France has extended the payment of the debt of the Republic to forty years. By this treaty it is stipulated that the coffee of Hayti shall be admitted into France, by French ships, during the whole of this time, on the payment of a duty equal to the average of the import duty imposed on foreign coffee and on the coffee of the French colonies. No other privilege shall be given to France beyond other nations.

THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—By the steam boat to Lubec detailed accounts have been received of a victorious engagement near Pravadi, in which the Grand Vizier, at the head of numerous troops, was defeated by General Roth—Gen. Roth remained master of the field of battle, and took two pair of colors, which General Diebisch has sent to his Majesty. The enemy left above 2000 killed and a great number of horses on the field. The animosity with which both sides fought, was such that only one Mullah and 45 men were taken prisoners.—Our loss was 486 men, 18 officers 1 staff officer, and Major Gen. Runden, killed; and 1 Colonel, 2 Lieut. Colonels, 2 staff officers, 26 officers, and 596 privates, wounded. Since Silistria was invested nothing of importance has occurred there. In a trifling sally of the Turks, General Prince Prozorowski was killed by a canon ball.

Some new batteries have been erected and the great arm of the Danube is completed; the communication over the small arm of the Danube is maintained by rafts. Lt. Gen. Kruze has opened the road from Silistria to Choumla, and on the 7th (10th May) opened a communication with the corps of Gen. Roth. He sends the authentic intelligence that the Grand Vizier, confounded at the resistance of so small a corps, had retreated to Choumla. The Turkish fleet consisting of 5 ships of the line, 2 frigates and 1 corvette, of which 1 ship of the line, 2 frigates and 1 corvette, put out to sea on the 18th May, and chased one of our cruisers, without success for 10 miles. Our cruisers, have captured 6 merchantmen notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the crews and the inhabitants of the coast, in the Bay of Kiepen, and destroyed eight others of Fort Shilli.

Constantinople, May 27.—The standard of the prophet is now planted on the Kiosk of Kalender, whither immense crowds flock both armed and unarmed.—Large detachments of cavalry are at Fanaraki, and on the Asiatic side, at Jenikivi, the Sultan is sometimes with one corps, sometimes with the other to examine everything in person. The voice of the people is now with him, and he prosecutes his reforms with the greatest energy.—The most perfect tranquility prevails in the capital during his absence. Meantime it excited great sensation when the Sultan, some days since, went to the country seat of Mr. Black, the English banker, at the village of Belgrade, where he conversed in the most affable manner with all the Christians present; and what no Turkish Sultan ever did before, stopped there to dinner.

The Russian blockade extended from Adrianople to Enos. However, during the last week several ships have arrived not only from the Euxine, but the Archipelago (15 under different flags,) without molestation, and have brought large supplies of rice and flour. The Russians now reckon oil among contraband at war, which has caused the price to raise considerably.

Odessa, June 1.—The news of the precipitate retreat of the Captain Pacha into the Bosphorus is fully confirmed. It seems certain, however, that while this fleet was in the Black Sea the vessels laden with corn in the ports of Natolia took advantage of the temporary suspension of the blockade, and succeeded in passing the channels. Above 40 ships from Sinope alone, are said to have reached their destination. The Capt. Pacha's expedition seems, therefore, to have been expressly designed to suspend the blockade, and relieve the want of corn felt at Constantinople; and coincides with the orders sent to the Pachas in Natolia to forward their corn by sea to the capital. It is known, however, that several merchantmen have been captured by Admiral Greigh.

June 4.—News has just been received here of another sanguinary battle, which took place on the 19th of May, between Gen. Roth and the Grand Vizier, at Aski-Armoutlar. Our troops behaved on this occasion also with the most brilliant valor, and all the efforts of the numerous enemies were fruitless. We expect with impatience the official accounts.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

JUNE 24.

Rice was in request, and 160 tierces brought 16s 6d a 90s per cwt. Quercion Bark is dull, and prices rather lower, although 14s per cwt. was paid for 20 hds. of Philadelphia. The Corn Market was very inactive and Wheat declined 1s 2s per qr. Scarcely any enquiry for Flour or Indian Corn, and prices of both articles rather lower; the wea-

ther for a week past, has been exceedingly favourable for the growing crops of Grain. At yesterday's market the business was limited, and Wheat as well as Flour, was again lower: some further decline is looked for. In Tobacco the transactions are unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, 20th June.

The supplies of free Grain since this day seem to have been rather large, and we have experienced some moderate showers, which, though not nearly sufficient will be serviceable to the growing crops. Our trade, has, in consequence, been more than usually dull, and prices of most articles rather lower. Wheat at this morning's market was offering at a reduction of 2d to 3d per. 70lbs. The duty on bonded Wheat is this week reduced to 10s per qr. Few or no transactions have taken place in Grain or Flour under lock.

From the Charleston Courier.

CHARLESTON, August 3.

Important Rumour.—We learn from the owner of the French brig and schooner which arrived here on Wednesday last from Guadaloup, that previous to their sailing, a vessel arrived at Point Petre in a very short passage from Marseilles reported that some French and English merchant vessels attempting to pass the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles were taken possession of by the Russian Admirals; whereon the commanders of the French and British fleets made a demand for their restoration, which being refused, force was resorted to, and resulted in the destruction of the Russian fleet.

We have not been able to learn the date of the sailing of the vessel from Marseilles on which rests the probability of the report—but as the above brig and schooner had only sixteen days passage from Goree (Africa) to Guadaloup; the passage of the vessel from Marseilles may have been proportionably short. The position occupied by the respective fleets at our last dates, and the excitement occasioned by the blockade, gives probability to the rumour.

New York, August 11.

The Constellation frigate will sail at twelve o'clock this day, for England and France, with the newly appointed Ministers to those Courts, Messrs. McLean and Rives. These gentlemen visited the ship yard yesterday morning, on which occasion a salute was fired.—We learn that they visited the Apprentices' Library last evening, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the principles on which the Institution was founded, and their confidence in its good effects on the conduct and morals of the numerous class of our community, for whose benefit it was established.—Gazette.

Extract of a letter dated

WASHINGTON, August 7.

"Gen. Jackson has recently had two severe attacks, one during last week, and again on Wednesday night, when the medical attendants were with him through the whole night, engaged in cupping him. This liability to dangerous paroxysms, excites considerable apprehensions among those of his party whose dependence either for appointment to, or continuance in office, is upon his personal feeling; and also apprehend, that disaster to him would involve disappointment to them."

The furniture of Dr. Watkins was yesterday removed from his late residence, and his family are about to remove.—Their situation strongly appeals to the sympathies of the public. They are guiltless, yet deeply must they participate in the consequences of his crime. There is no principle of justice which requires any thing more than the punishment of the guilty.

Meridian Hill, I am told, has been purchased by a Mr. Coxe, from New York, who came here for an office, but is fain to content himself with a house."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A NOVEL OBJECTION.—Richard Rudd Esq. who is a candidate for Congress from that district of Kentucky, which embraces Louisville, is thus objected to in one of the Louisville papers.

"If we had no other objection to Mr. Rudd, the lack of taste manifested in the life he has led, would induce us to vote against him. A bold man, of five and forty and not yet married! Can he whose appeals have proved so unsuccessful with the better part of creation, be well qualified to plead the cause of his constituents in the national Legislature?" We think not. Besides bachelors of forty-five, instead of being elected to Congress, ought to be taxed, for the benefit of those who obey the sacred injunction, to multiply and replenish the earth. They are mere drones; strangers to the flowers of creation, who neither toil nor yield honey.—The ladies will, we think, concur with us in the opinion that such gentlemen cannot be well qualified to represent the people of Kentucky, who are not proverbial for their gallantry and virtuous devotion to the fair."

When the octogenarian, Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Navarino, fell his end approach, he sent for his steward and positively bargained for the price of a butt of rum to preserve his own body in. "I should like," said the veteran, "to have my old bones carried to my native land; but, Stewart, I am but a poor man, and I leave a family behind me; you must let me have the stuff as cheap as possible."—Constantinople in 1828, by Charles M. Farlane.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, August 15.

We are requested to say that the annual exhibition of the classical department of the Easton Academy, will be held on Thursday evening, 20th inst. at 8 o'clock, at which the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

EASTON DISTRICT.

Agreeably to public notice a very respectable meeting of anti-Jackson citizens was held at the Court-house, on Saturday, 8th day of August, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing representative Committees for that election district, in a convention for county delegates, and also to represent them in a general convention, composed of representatives of the three counties of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot, to select a fit and proper candidate for Congress.

The meeting was called to order, and Thomas Parrott, Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair, and Dr. I. Chambers, with equal unanimity appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then proposed to the meeting and adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved. As the sense of this meeting, that we will appoint five of our fellow citizens, to represent the anti-Jackson freemen of this election district, in a convention to be composed of anti-Jackson representatives from the different election districts of this county, to be held in Easton, on Tuesday next; the 11th of August, for the purpose of consulting together and proposing to the people of the county four candidates to represent them in the House of Delegates of the next General Assembly of Maryland.

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Resolved—That the above be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the "Star" and "Gazette."

JAMES DENNY, Chairman.

WILLIAM GIST, Secretary.

CAUTION.—We have been requested to warn the public against receiving Five Dollar Notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Easton Branch, letter D, payable to N. Hammond. There are numerous counterfeits in circulation which are so well executed as to deceive persons not accustomed to use great care in the receipt of notes. The filling up and signatures are almost *fa similes* of those of the genuine notes. The words "Farmers' Bank of Maryland" are not however, so well engraved as those on the original plate. *Chronicle.*

The friends of the present Administration of the *State Government*, in Dorchester county, have nominated John N. Steele, Thomas H. Hicks, R. I. Goldsborough, and Mathias Travers, Esqrs. as Candidates to represent that county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Mr. Andrew Coyle, who has recently been removed from the office of the chief clerk in the Post Master General's Department, having been slanderously assailed in the Washington Telegraph, has instituted a suit against the Editor of that paper.

Daneau, by the author of *Pelham & the Disowned*, is in the press of the Messrs Harpers, of N. York, and will be published in a few days. It was yet unpublished in England at the last dates; but these enterprising publishers of New York have, nevertheless, obtained a copy.

Interference in State Elections. The Lexington Reporter contains an address of John Kincaid, Esquire, to the people of the 7th Congressional district of Kentucky, in which he is a candidate for Congress denouncing Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State, Mr. Barry Postmaster General, and Thomas P. Moore Minister to Columbia as engaged in a direct attempt to influence the election in that district to his prejudice and in favor of his opponent Mr. Booker. This district is the one which was lately represented by Thomas P. Moore, and both the Candidates are Jackson men. Mr. Booker, however, is the favourite candidate of Thomas P. Moore, and it seems, is also the favourite at Washington. Mr. Kincaid's address contains the statement of several gentlemen, who relate the following facts derived from William Tanner the editor of a Jackson paper at Harrodsburg: That he had received letters from Mr. Moore, Mr. Barry, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Robert Johnson, one of the clerks in Amos Kendall's office, relative to the election.—That the three first were in favor of Mr. Booker, and desirous that Mr. Kincaid should be beaten: that Mr. Johnson was in favor of neither. He (Tanner) remarked that they seemed to know as much about the Congressional election in Washington City, as they did at Harrodsburg. Mr. Moore's letter to Tanner was from New York, dated July 5th; a few days previous to his embarkation for Columbia. Upon these facts, Mr. Kincaid observes—

"This caps the climax. The history of this republic presents no parallel to this bold attempt by secret and corrupt intrigue to sap the foundation and undermine the superstructure of our liberties. Sanction it fellow citizens by your countenance and support, and our boasted liberty is a phantom, the freedom of elections an empty sound. We have in fact a despotism more intolerable than that of Turkey, for the people are made the instruments of their own degradation, infamy, and slavery. I had seen it announced in some one of the newspapers that a general central power was to be established at Washington City; which by the agency of caucuses and secret organization was to manage and control all the elections both state and national in the Union. The consequence of which would be, that the Congress of the United States and every State Legislature in the Union would be placed under the thumb of a few men. That no man should be elected but by their permission. And this was called the *Van Buren plan*. But I treated it as a vagary of a bewildered fancy. It is however, no longer doubtful. The proof is full, the fact indubitable. With the authority of perfect despots, Mr. Van Buren, Major Barry, and Major Moore command the people to beat me. But they are not menial enough to obey them. I am not to be beaten and Major Booker elected because these presumptuous and arrogant aristocrats order it. Is their smile or frown to be the test of merit with the people? Heaven forbid. Whenever such a high handed procedure is ratified at the polls, then are our liberties gone."

The elections for members of congress in Kentucky commenced on Monday the 3rd inst.—*Delaware Journal.*

The Bulletin, the leading Jackson paper in Boston, asserts that the appointments made by President Jackson, since the adjournment of the Senate in March are merely *provisional*, or temporary.—This is undoubtedly an after thought suggested by the avowed unfitness and impropriety of many of the appointments made under the new order of things; but if it be true, as intimated by the Bulletin, that a scrutiny is to be made into the characters of those who have been recently thrust into places in too great a hurry, with a view to a pretty extensive system of *Nortonizing* or *re-reforming*, we may look for some curious developments.—*Del. Jour.*

Bank Failure.—We find in the nation al Intelligence of the 15th an official notification signed by the President of the *Planters Bank of Prince George's County*, in this State, announcing the suspension of specie payments of its notes.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Clay, at Bardstown, Ky. on the 29th ult. at which it is estimated that 4000 persons were present.

Cumberland, (Maryland), August 8. The Trial of **GEORGE SWEARINGEN**, for the alleged murder of his own wife, in this county, in September last, was brought before the Court on Tuesday morning last, but owing to the absence of witness, who is thought to be important, it has been postponed from day to day, and will continue so to be postponed until all the witnesses shall be in attendance. It is thought, however, that the case will be ready for trial on Monday next.—*Advocate.*

The Enquirer, printed at Columbus, (Geo.) of the 25th ult. says—The President has ordered a thousand stand of arms to be forwarded to Fort Mitchell, for the use of the Frontiers. Last Wednesday, a company of 30 or 40 regulars passed through this town on their way to the Agency. The commander stated that additional force would be ordered to that place from Pendleton, S. C. and also from Charleston."

Centreville, (Ind.) August 1.—Since our farmers have gathered their wheat, they uniformly tell us the grain is heavier and better than any they ever before raised in this state. We received a few bushels this week, that overran 65 pounds to the bushel, and threatened to *brag* of it in the next paper, but were told that that was only the average weight of wheat this season—little weighing under 62, and some reaching to about 70. Accounts from almost every part of the Union represent the crops as being unusually good.

Tartar on the teeth. Mr. Le Beaume, foreign physician, has lately ascertained that tartar on the teeth is produced in the same manner as coral, by animalcula; which after having formed the nidus, insinuate themselves between the gums and teeth, causing disease of both, and their secretion often contaminates the breath. Mr. Le Beaume has also ascertained that washing the teeth with vinegar and brush will in a few days, remove the tartar; and the use of powdered charcoal and the tincture of thanatyn, will effectually prevent its formation.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

From the Nat. Intel. of the 13th. We have received a few returns from the Congressional Election in the State of Kentucky. We gather nothing certain from them but that, in the Fayette District, James Clarke has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority over Mr. Flourney, his opponent.

Adam Beatty appears to have been elected in the District lately represented by Mr. Chambers, who declined a re-election.

R. M. Johnson and R. M'Hatton seem to have a hard race of it. In Scott county, the former ran considerably ahead, but in Harrison county, it was neck and neck.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Manchester, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 30th June and Liverpool to the 1st July, inclusive. The most interesting intelligence is the Russian official account of an important battle between the Turks and Russians in the neighbourhood of Choumla, in which the former were completely defeated and routed. The Turkish forces were commanded by the Grand Vizier in person, who appears to have been taken entirely by surprise by Gen. Deibitsch, and escaped from the field of battle with very few attendants, having lost all his cannon. The Turkish force in the engagement is said to have been about 40,000 men. At Rudschuck the Turkish force had likewise met with discomfiture. The besieging corps, under command of the Russian Gen. Kreutz, had been attacked by an army of 3000 men; but after an obstinate fight, and sustaining considerable loss, the Turks were obliged to quit the field.

In reference to the battle before Choumla, the London Morning Chronicle of the 30th June remarks:

It never was doubted that if the Russians could contrive to force the Turks to fight in an exposed situation, that they would defeat them. Our readers will see from our extracts from the Prussian State Gazette that they have succeeded in forcing the Turks to fight in a situation in which their retreat was cut off, and the result was precisely what might have been anticipated. The army of the Grand Vizier was completely routed, or rather dissolved, & he himself only succeeded in making his escape with a small number of horse.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, July 1. The Corn market remains extremely depressed, and wheat has declined 2s a per qr.; Indian Corn and Flour quite unsaleable, and prices in a great measure nominal. Scarcely any thing doing in Tobacco, but prices unchanged. The sales of Tobacco the past month are 487 bbls; the present is 7281 bbls. against 8319 at this period last year.

Average of Wheat for the week 71s 2d; the 6 weeks 70s 3d—duty 10s 8d. On Flour 6s 5d per bl.

Book Failure.—We find in the nation al Intelligence of the 15th an official notification signed by the President of the *Planters Bank of Prince George's County*, in this State, announcing the suspension of specie payments of its notes.

In this County, on Saturday last, at the residence of Henry Spencer, Esq. Miss **ELLEN**, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Spencer, of Calisile, Pa.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Corrected Weekly FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.		
by James Corner & Son.		
MARYLAND WHARF,	August 13, 1829.	
Wheat, best white	95 a 05	
do do red	85 a 95	
Corn,	45 a 46	
Rye,	55	
Oats,	31 a 33	
Flour, Howard St.	5 50	by the
Do City Mills,	5 25	Dray Load.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given; those that have not the money to pay off their accounts will please to call and close them by note.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton August 15

\$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living near Easton, Talbot county, (Md.) about the middle of MAY last, a negro Boy who calls himself

HENRY WILLSON,

about 17 or 18 years of age, of rather a dark complexion, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, had on when he ran away, a kersey jacket and Trowsers, Tow Linen shirt and wool hat, all nearly new—it is supposed that he has made his way to Baltimore, as his Father & Mother both resides there, whosoever will take up the said negro, and return him to me, or lodge him in any Jail in this state so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

Talbot Co. Aug. 15

TRADE & COMMERCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, late commercial editor of the Chronicle, having leased the Fountain Inn, situate in Light street, near Baltimore street, the most CENTRAL PUBLIC HOUSE in the city, is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders in a manner with which he thinks they will be pleased, either in good eating, drinking or lodging—and, ere long with information. An extensive range of Stables being likewise attached, their horses will be taken care of also. Terms—Dinner 30 cents; Breakfast or Supper 3 1/2 cents; Lodging 25 cents, or, for a day's boarding and lodging, one dollar. Families travelling, can have distinct apartments if they wish. Horses taken at five 24 hours for 50 cents. And, not to be altogether out of sight of trading, any editor or proprietor of a paper, any where, who will give the foregoing three conspicuous insertions in the inner form, and send one of his papers containing it to the Fountain Inn, shall have two days boarding and lodging, the first time he passes this way, provided too many do not call at a time. The Public's ob serv't.

W. G. LYFORD.

Fountain Inn, Light street, Baltimore.

N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn will be always supplied with the substantial, varieties and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of the Norfolk and other neighbouring markets.

August 15

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two several writs of the State of Maryland of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of the said state, and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, against Edward Roberts and the other at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, against the same; also by virtue of sundry writs of said State, of venditioni exponas et fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed; to wit: one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of Zaccheas Kelly vs Samuel Harden, and John L. Kerr, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, against Edward Roberts, Wm. A. Leonard, Samuel Roberts and Solomon Lowe; one at the suit of Wm. Clarke, against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard; one at the suit of Reuben P. Emmons, administrator of Elizabeth Martin against Edward Roberts and Samuel Roberts, and one other at the suit of Rachel Wilson, against Edward Roberts, Eusebius Leonard and John Leonard; one writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Daniel Martin, against Edward Roberts, one at the suit of Samuel Roberts, against Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard, one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of Wm. Wirt; and one other at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against the said Edward Roberts, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all that parcel of land, lying and being in Tuckahoe in Talbot county which was divided by Edward Roberts, the father of the defendant, Edw'd. Roberts to the defendant, Edward Roberts, from the defendant, Edward Roberts, after the death of Mary Roberts, the wife of the testator, by the description of the "Middle Farm" containing the quantity of 180 acres of land, more or less being part of a tract of land called "Repubulican" and some times called "New Design"—also, all that tract of land, lying & being in Tuckahoe, in Talbot County, called "Farmer's Delight" containing the quantity of 537 1/2 acres of land, more or less which was devised by the said Edward Roberts, the father of the defendant Edward Roberts, to the defendant, Edward Roberts, as may now fully appear by reference to the deed of bargain and sale from the said Thos. Hardcastle to the said Edward Roberts, bearing date the 27th day of November 1823, bearing a resurvey on those several tracts or parts of the fresh runs of Wye River, adjoining the lands of John W. Bordley, Jas. Hacket, Samuel T. Kennard and others called "Springfield" which was surveyed for a certain Thos. Hardcastle on the 13th day of September 1823, bearing a resurvey on those several tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of a tract of land called "Stevens Plains," part of a tract of land called "Christophers Lot" formerly resurveyed for a certain Wm. Beswick, and a tract of land called "Sarah's Addition" as will fully appear by reference to a deed of bargain and sale from the said Thos. Hardcastle to the said Edward Roberts, the defendant bearing date the 18th day of December in the year 1823, duly acknowledged and recorded in Liber J. No. R. folios 549, 550, 551, 552 and 553 one of the land record books of Talbot County, and containing the quantity of four hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the last mentioned tract or parcel of land subject to a Mortgage to Peter and Wm. M. Hardcastle. Seized and taken at the lands and tenements of the said Edward Roberts, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias and interest and cost due and to become due theron—Attention given by

WM. BOOTH.

Near New Castle, Del.

July 29, 1829.

\$30 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber living near New Castle, Delaware, on the 5th inst. a black man, named

BILL DOWNS,

Aged about thirty two years; height about five feet nine or ten inches; has scar on the right side of his face below the eye and above the nose, supposed to have been from the kick of a horse; his complexion is very black; his walk rather quick, and holds himself very straight. Whoever will secure him in any jail in Maryland or Delaware, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WM. BOOTH.

Near New Castle, Del.

July 29, 1829.

RUNAWAYS.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county Md. on the 13th July inst. as a runaway, a bright mulatto Boy, who calls himself

SANDY BRUCE,

about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches, high, about 19 or 20 years of age, has no perceptible marks about him. Had on when committed, a grey mixed cloth coat, white linen draping pantaloons, fine linen shirt, black fur hat and fine shoes—says he belongs to Mr. James W. Scott, merchant in Alexandria, D. C. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward; prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released according to law.

CHRISTIN NEWCOMER, Jr. Shif.

Sheriff's Office, July 30. (Aug. 8)

ALSO

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 18th July inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself BEN. About 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, about 22 or 24 years of age, stout made, full face, small eyes, pleasant countenance when spoken to, no perceptible marks about him. Had on when committed, an old drab cloth coat, blue cloth pants, stockings, red striped vest, coarse linen shirt, old white hat and coarse shoes—says he belongs to Gen. John Harvey, of Rockingham county, Va.

The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHRISTIN NEWCOMER, Jr. Shif.

Sheriff's Office,

July 30, 1829.

aug. 8-3w

Long Primer, 40

Great Primer, 34

Double Pica, 32

Minion, 30

Brevier, 32

Do. Great Primer, 32

Burgess, 30

POETRY.

FROM MRS. HALE'S MAGAZINE.
OLD AND NEW TIMES.
When my good mother was a girl—
Some thirty years ago,
Young ladies then knew how to knit,
As well as how to sew.
Young ladies then could spin and weave,
Could bake, and brew, and sweep;
Could sing and play, could dance and paint,
And could a secret keep.

Young ladies then were beautiful.

As any beauties now—
Yet they could make the new-mown hay;
Or milk the "brindled cow."

Young ladies then wore bonnets, too.

And with them their own hair;
They made them from their own good straw,
And pretty, too, they were.

Young ladies then wore gowns with sleeves
Which would just hold their arms;
And did not have as many yards
As acres in their farms.

Young ladies then fell in love,
And married, too; the men;
While men, with willing hearts and true,
Loved them all back again.

Young ladies now can knit and sew,
Or read a pretty book—
Can sing or paint, and joke and quiz,
But cannot bear to cook.

Young ladies now can blithely spin
Or "street yarn" many a spool;
And weave a web of scandal too
And dye it in the wool.

Young ladies now can make their hair,
Can brew their own cologne;
In borrowed plumage often shine,
While they neglect their own.

And as to secrets, who would think
Fidelity—pearl?
None but a modest little Miss,
Perchance a country girl.

Young ladies now wear lovely curls,
—What pity they should buy he;
And then their bonnets, heav'nly! they fright
The beau that ventures nigh them.

Then as to gowns, I've heard it said
They'll hold a dozen men;
And if you once get in their sleeves
You'll ne'er get out again.

Even love is changed from what it was—
Although true love is known:
'Tis wealth adds lustre to the cheek,
And melts the heart of stone.

Thus Time works wonders; young and old
Confess his magic power.
Beauty will fade; but Virtue proves.
Pure gold in man's last hour!

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 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.

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.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of SOLE and UPP'R 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 price for hides in cash or trade.

T. S. C.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS institution will be opened under the direction of Mr. J. W. COIT on MONDAY, the 3d of the ensuing month, and it is desirable that all applications for admission should be made during the first week of the term. In this Seminary will be taught all the most useful branches of female education, and particular care will be taken that the pupils not only learn, but that they understand what they learn. Unremitting attention will be paid to the correct deportment and manners of the students, and much endeavour used for their improvement and proficiency in their studies, as to merit the patronage of the public. For references and terms apply to the instructor.

July 26 (Aug. 6) 3w

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.

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber, the surviving partner of William Jenkins & Son, intends in a very short time, to bring the business of the concern to a close. All those indebted to said concern, either on bond note or open account are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN W. JENKINS,

Surviving partner of Wm Jenkins & Son, Easton, August 1 6:

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 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

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed commissioners by the judges of Talbot County court to value and divide the real Estate of the late Richard Colleson of said county, deceased, will meet on the premises on Monday 30th of August next, to proceed in the execution of the commission as ordered by said court.

SPRY DENNY

GEREMIAH VALLIANT

BENJAMIN DENNY Jr.

STEPHEN DENNY

JOHN W. BATTEE.

August 1

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed commissioners by the judges of Talbot County court to value and divide the real Estate of the late Richard Colleson of said county, deceased, will meet on the premises on Monday 30th of August next, to proceed in the execution of the commission as ordered by said court.

THOS. EMORY,

THOS. HEMSLEY,

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Queen Ann's County

August 1 4w

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for sale 50,000 CY PRESS SHINGLES of uncommon good quality, which 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.

W.M. H. GROOME.

Easton, July 25. evowat

FOR RENT.

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 as the ent—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 18. 1829.

FOR RENT,

The Union Tavern, in Easton,

now occupied by Mr. S. Lowe.

This well known stand needs no particular description. It will be leased for one or more years, upon the most reasonable terms. Application from a distance directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.

Also, to be Rented,

The Farm now occupied by Mr. Joseph P. Harris, near the Hole-in-the-wall, and other small farms in Talbot County.

For Sale or Rent,

The Farm and lands near Hillsborough, in Caroline County, called "Hackett's Garden" & "Large Range addition," advantageously situated

on and near Tuckahoe Creek, containing according to an accurate survey, 397 1/2 acres. This Farm may be rented for the next year, upon the usual terms.

For terms of sale, application may be made to Wm. Orrell, Esq. of Caroline County, or to the subscriber; and should this land not be disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public sale, at Hillsborough, in Caroline County, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, to wit:—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash the remainder by annual instalments of one, two and three years with interest.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 1

FOR RENT.

THAT well known Farm called HOPE—de-

lightfully located on the Eastern side of Miles, and near the Mouth of Wye 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 pos-

session be given in the early part of October, or sooner if practicable.

July 27.

Servants Wanted.

A GENT'L MAN, 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. Peterville, 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 de-

sired to copy the above to the amount of \$3

and forward their bill for collection to the Re-

publican Citizen.

W. H. TILGHMAN.

July 4

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL CARDING.

WHAT 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 Colour placed in separate bundles, as fancy may choose, with written instructions to myself for the carder. Persons residing near Oxford, Talbot Co. may leave their wool (prepared with written directions,) at Capt. Jas. Steward's, where it will be received, taken to the Machine, carded and returned, free of charge more than Carding. Also those residing near Easton, may leave their wool at Mr. Samuel Roberts Store, in Easton, where the same will be taken every Wednesday, in each week and turned the Tuesday following, in good order—if the wool be so, when prepared, as per above directions. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Roberts, 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, 3

July 25 1829.

SHARPS ISLAND,

TO rent, or lease, for a term of years, the most productive farm within the limits of the county. To an approved tenant, the terms will be accommodating. Mr. Edw'd. N. Hambleton has rented it for several preceding years, and states the present crop to be about 800 bushels of wheat, and 400 barrels of corn, Mr. Hambleton having received with the Island all the straw, blades, top-fodder, husks, &c. of course the same advantages will be given to the hands of the succeeding tenant. The present occupant has further stated, that a full stock of every description, farming utensils, corn, &c. can be furnished the tenant at valuation; also the seed wheat supplied and sown if required—for terms apply to the subscriber.

THEODORE DENNY, agent

for Jos. W. Reynolds.

Easton, August 8.

The Star, Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will insert the above 3 times, and send their account in for payment. T. DENNY.

KENT POINT FOR RENT!

This Farm has excellent out buildings, 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

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, AUGUST 22, 1829.

NO. 34.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER

Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Note exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
very subsequent insertion.

THE BOXES,

Or the embarrassed French Traveller.

I am a gentleman, and my goods are in the public rentes, and a chateau with a handsome property on the bank of the Loire, which I lend to a merchant English, who pay me very well in London for my expenses. Very well. I like the peace, nevertheless that I was forced, at other time, to go to war with Napoleon. But it is passed. So I come to Paris in my proper post-chaise, where I sell him, and hire one, for almost nothing at all, to bring me to Calais all alone, because I will not bring my valet to speak French here where all the world is ignorant.

The morning following, I get upon the vapouring boat, to walk so far as Douvres. It was fine day—and after I recover myself of a malady of the sea, I walk myself about the ship, and I see a great mechanic of wood, with iron wheel, and thing to push up inside, and handle to turn. It seemed to be ingenious, and proper to hoist great burdens. They use it for shoving the timber, what come down of the vessel, into the place; and they tell me it was call 'Jaques in the box,' and I was very please with the invention.

Very well. I go again promenade upon the board of the vessel, and I look at the compass, and a little boy sailor come and sit him down, and begin to chatter like the little monkey. Then the man what turns a wheel about and about laugh and say very well Jaques, but I not understand one word the little fellow say—So I make inquire, and they tell me he was "box the compass." I was surprise but I tell myself, well, never mind, and so we arrived at Douvres. I find myself enough well in the hotel, but as there has been no table d'hote, I ask for some dinner, and it was long time I wait; and so I walk myself to the customary house, and give the key to my portmanteau to the Douaniers, or excisemen, as you call, for to see as I had no smuggles in my equipage. Very well—I return at my hotel, and meet one of the waiters, who tell me, (after I stand little moment to the door) to see the world pass by upon a coach at that instant! Sir, he say, your dinner is ready. Very well, I make response, where was it? This way, sir, he answer, I have put it in a box in the cafe room. Well—never mind, I say to myself when a man himself finds in a strange country he must be never surprised. 'Nil admirari' Keep the eyes opened, and stare at nothing at all.

I found my dinner only there, because I was so soon come from France; but, I learn, another sort of the box was a partition and table particular in a saloon, and I keep there when I eat some good sole fritted, and some not cooked mutton cutlet; and a gentleman what was put in another box, perhaps Mr. Mathew, because nobody not can know him twice, like a cameleon, he is, call for the pepper box. Very well. I take a cup of coffee, and then all my trunks and portmanteau come with a wheel-barrow, and because it was my intention to voyage up at London with the coach, and I find that my many little things was not convenient I ask the waiter where I may buy a night sack, or get them tie up all together in a burden. He was well attentive at my cares, and responded that he shall find me a box to put them all into. Well I say nothing at all but yes, for fear to discover my ignorance so he bring me the little box for the clothes and things into the great box what I was put into; and he did my affairs in it very well. Then I ask him for some spectacle in the town and he sent boot boy with me so far as the Theatre, and I go in to pay. It was shabby poor little place, but the man what set to have the money, when I say how much? asked me if I would not go into the boxes. Very well, I say, never mind—oh yes—to be sure; and I find very soon the box was the loge, same thing. I had not understanding sufficient in your tongue then to comprehend all what I hear—only one poor maigre doctor, who had been to give his physic too long at a cavalier old man, was condemned to swallow up a whole box of his proper pills. Very well, I say, that must be egregious. It cannot be possible, but they bring little a box not more grand nor my thumb. It seem to be to me very ridiculous; so I returned to my hotel at dispain how I could possibly learn a language what meant so many different in one word.

I found the same waiter, who, so soon as I come in, tell me, sir did you not say that you would go by the coach to-mor-

row morning? I replied, yes—and I have bespeaked a seat out of the side, because I shall wish to amuse myself with the country, and you have no cabriolets on your coaches. Sir, he say very polite, if you allow me, I would recommend you the box, and then the coachman shall tell every thing. Very well, I reply yes—to be sure—I shall have a box then—yes, and then I demanded a fire into my chamber, because I think myself enshamed upon the sea, and the maid of the chamber come to send me in bed; but I say, no so quick, if you please, I will write to some friend how I find myself in England. Very well, here is the fire, but perhaps it shall go out before I have finished. She was pretty, laughing young woman and say, oh no, sir, if you pull the bell the porter, who sit up all night will come unless you like to attend it yourself, and then you will find the coal box in the closet. Well, I say nothing but yes—oh yes. But when she gone, I look direct into the closet, and see a box not more like none of the other boxes what I see all day than nothing.

Well—I write at my friends, and then tumble about when I wake, and dream in the sleep what should possibly be the description of the box I must be put in to-morrow for my voyage.

In the morning, it was very fine time I see the coach at the door, and I walked all around before they bring the horses; but I see nothing what they can call boxes, only the same kind as what my little business was put into. So I asked for the post of letters at a little boots boy, who shewed me the Quay, and tell me pointing by his finger at a window—there, see there is the letter box, and I perceived a crevice. Very well—all box again to day, I say and give my letter to the master of postes, and go way again at the coach where I very soon find out what was coach box, and mount myself upon it. Then came the coachman, habilitated like the gentleman, and first word he say was—keep horses! bring my box coat! and he pushed up a grand capote with many scrapes.

But—never mind I say I shall see all the boxes in time. So he kick his leg upon the board, and cry cheat and we were all out in the country in lesser than one minute, and roll at so grand pace, what I have had fear will be reversed. But after little times, I take courage, and we begin to entertain together, but I hear one of the wheels cry squeak! and I tell him sir, one of the wheels would be greased; then he make reply, nonchalantly, oh, it is nothing but one of the boxes what is too tight. But it is very long time after as I learn that wheel a box was pipe of iron what go turn round upon the axle.

Well, we fly away at the pace of charge I see great estates, many; then come a pretty house of country well ornamented, and I make inquire what it should be—Oh! respond he, I do not recollect the gentleman's name, but it was what we call a snug country box.

Then I feel myself abyed at despair, and begin to suspect that he amused him self. But still I tell myself, well—never mind, we shall see. And then after sometimes, there come another house, all alone in a forest, not ornamented at all. What, how you call that? I demand of him. Oh! he responded again; that is a shooting box of Lord Killfoot's. Oh! I cried at last out, that is little too strong; but he hoisted his shoulders and say nothing. Well, we come at a house of country, ancient with the trees cut like some peacock and I demand what you call these trees—Box, sir, he tell me. Deuce is in the box, I say at myself. But never mind we shall see. So I myself refreshed with pinch of snuff and offer him, and he take very polite, and remark upon an instant, that is a very handsome box of yours sir.

Morbleu! I exclaimed with advertencyness, but I stop myself. Then he pull out his snuff box, and I take a pinch, because at home I like to be sociable when I am out at voyages, and not show some pride with inferior. It was of wood, beautiful with trimmings, and colour of yellowish—So I was pleased to admire very much, and inquire the name of the wood, and again he say, box sir. Well, I hold myself with patience, but it was difficultly, and we kept great gallop, till we come at a great crowd of the people. Then, I say what for all so large concourse? Oh! he response again, there is one grand boxing match—a battle here to-day. Peste! I tell myself, a battle of boxes! Well, never mind! I hope it can be a combat at the outrance, and they shall destroy one another, for I am fatigued.

Well, we arrive at an hotel, very superb all as it ought, and I demanded a morsel to refresh myself. I go into a saloon, but before I finish, great noise come into the passage and I pull the bell's rope to demand why so great tappage? The waiter tell me, and he laugh at sometime, but very civil no less, oh, sir, it is only two of the women what quarrel, and one has given another a box on the ear.

Well, I go back on the coach box I look as I pass, at all the women ear, for the box, but not none I see. Well, I tell myself once more never mind, we shall see; and we drive on very passable and agreeable times till we approach ourselves near Lon'don; but then come one another coach of the opposition to pass by, and the coachman say, no, my boy, it shan't do! and then he whip his horses, and made some traverse upon the road, and tell to me all the time, a long explication what the other coachmen have done otherwhiles and finish not till we stop, and the coach of opposition come behind him in one narrow place. Well, then he twist himself round, and with full voice, cry himself at another man, who was so angry himself, I'll tell you what, my bell the porter, who sit up all night will come unless you like to attend it yourself, and then you will find the coal box in the closet. Well, I say nothing but yes—oh yes. But when she gone, I look

now. Her father was a little weazel faced old man, with a white wig and a cane taller than he was, who used to keep a shop down by the market, and kept it till the day of his death; and his wife looked as if death had forgot her; she did go off however, one day, in a fit of paroxysms.

Paralysis, woman, paralysis.

So you say, my dear—but the doctor told me what it was, when I stood by at the time. "Mrs.—" said he, (he was a pleasant man) "the old lady has got her walking papers."

Well, well, let her rest. Our singing requires some looking to. That fellow in front of the gallery opens his mouth like a crocodile.

Yes, papa, and screams like a North-wester through a hen coop.

Don't interrupt me, child—I say something must be done to put a stop to these new tunes, or we may as well dance jigs as pray.

Why, papa, the first tune was a beautiful one. It was Auld Lang Syne.

Old long what! Old Bangor is worth a dozen of it.

Pray, sister, did you see cozen Polly come sailing up the broad aisle, in the middle of the long prayer?

Yes, indeed I saw her, and so did every one else, or she would have been much disappointed. But I did not notice her much, for I was laughing at the old woman by the pulpit, whose false curls got adrift and hung about her face like hop vines.

Papa, why cannot I have a new coat to go to meeting in as well as Nat Bates?

Nat Bates may do as he likes. Who do you think sees what kind of a coat you wear?

My dear, did you see how sad Sally looked? I will lay a dollar she has lost a beau.

Poh!

Mother, what business has such an old woman as she is with a beau.

Some business, child, I should think; for she has had one off and on for the last twenty years to my certain knowledge.

How you talk, mother! If a young lady looks sad it follows of course that she has lost a beau. She was mourning for her sins.

She and you might join forces, sister, and cry in company.

You are, as near as I can judge, about of an age.

Papa, I don't want to go to meeting this afternoon—it is too hot and tiresome.

Hot and tiresome, or not, go you shall, I'll not leave you at home to be turning up Jack, and disturbing the neighborhood, whilst I am engaged in devotion—Heigh day! there goes the toe of my shoe!

Hang these infernal sidewalk, with their points jutting out like baguettes! Those rascally surveyors shall alter 'em, or I'll know why not; tut, tut!

My dear, my dear, don't be put out by so trifling an accident, and on Sunday too!

Trifling! If I had stubbed my head off you would have thought it more trifling yet. Trifling, your toes feel very cleverly, I suppose. Trifling! Tom! you rascal! You jades! have done giggling this instant.

Ha, reverend sir, good morning to you. A fine day, sir, very fine day. This warm weather is very fine for the grass. You gave us an excellent sermon this morning sir. You wiped up the heretics admirably sir, admirably.

I am glad, sir, that it suited you; and hope that it may be the means of doing good, especially that part of it which related to anger.

No doubt it will sir. I observed my neighbor, you know who, kept his head down while you were upon that point. Good morning, sir. Wife, you did not forget, I trust, to put on the onions for dinner.

At this moment, the party entered their own doors, and I went away, musing on the effects of devotional exercises.

A writer in one of the Western papers a few years ago, introduced the following figure in a glowing description of the Valley of the Mississippi:

"Appendant to this great Valley, are two little slopes or shrubs of land, the one extending from the Alleghany ridge to the Atlantic contains the old thirteen States; the other, stretching from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific is inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians!"

This is amusing enough, but when we come to examine into the facts, it seems that the whole superficies of the United States contains about fourteen hundred millions of acres, and the Atlantic States comprise a little over two hundred millions. The territory east of the Alleghanies, therefore, compared with that lying west of the same ridge, bears the proportion of one to seven. We must confess however, that the old thirteen States form a most respectable appendage, and that any country might be proud of.

Illinois Intel.

\$30 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber living near New Castle, Delaware, on the 5th inst. a black man, named

BILL DOWNS,

Aged about thirty two years; height about five feet nine or ten inches; has a scar on the right side of his face below the eye and above the nose, supposed to have been from the kick of a horse; his complexion is very black; his walk rather quick, and holds himself very straight. Whoever will secure him in any jail in Maryland or Delaware, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WM. BOOTH.

Near New Castle, Del. { aug. 8-4

RUNAWAYS.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 13th July inst. as a runaway, a bright mulatto boy, who calls himself self.

SANDY BRUCE,

about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches, high, about 19 or 20 years of age, has no perceptible marks about him. Had on when committed, a grey mixed cloth coat, white linen drilling pantaloons, fine linen shirt, black fur hat and fine shoes—says he belongs to Mr. James W. Scott, merchant in Alexandria, D. C. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, otherwise he will be released according to law.

CHRIST'N. NEWCOMER, Jr. Shft.

Sheriff's Office, July 30. { aug. 8-3w

ALSO

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 18th July inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself BEN, about 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, about 22 or 24 years of age, stout made, full face, small eyes, pleasant countenance when spoken to; no perceptible marks about him. Had on when committed, an old drab cloth coat, blue cloth pantaloons, red striped vest, coarse linen shirt, old white fur hat and coarse shoes—says he belongs to Gen. John Harvey, of Rockingham county, Va. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHRIST'N. NEWCOMER, Jr. Shft.

Sheriff's Office, July 30. { aug. 8-3w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Anne County, on the 15th day of July inst. A NEGRO MAN, who calls himself

HORACE JOHNSON,

Supposed to belong to the Rev. Mr. Monnelly. Said Negro is about 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, spare, well shaped, and a little lame. Had on when committed, a blue frock coat, coarse linen trowsers, an old hat and heavy boots. The owner or owners of said Negro, are hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away—or he will be discharged according to law.

THOS. ASCHOM, Shft.

August 1 10w
The (N. Journal, Chronicle & Marylander, & Easton Gazette,) will publish the above, and send their accounts to the Centreline Times Office.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Kent county on the 13th 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, pay charges, and take him away, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOSEPH REDUE, Shft.
Chester Town Md. { June 27 1829.

To the Printers of the U. States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has 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.

CAPTAIN HALL'S TRAVELS.

It seems, from the New York papers, that Captain Basil Hall avers, in his book of Travels that he came to the United States with the most favorable impressions, but that his opinions underwent a total change before he left this country. The same revolution took place with regard to the traveller himself; in the sentiments of every American who became acquainted with him in the course of his tour. All were kindly and respectfully prepossessed before his arrival—all were disgusted and alienated, at the period of his departure. A plan being laid to decry the institutions of a country, it would be an ingenious device to profess the most propitious dispositions at the outset, to be disappointed, also! by the irresistible testimony of facts the alternative force of close and extensive observation. An original, honest, intelligent, liberal admirer converted by inspection & experience into something worse than a doubter; here is conclusive proof for the world, of the unworthiness, fallaciousness, precariousness of American republicanism! But the world cannot be so tricked; the contrivance is not new nor impenetrable. In whatever guise or disguise, a preresolved or predestined defamer may come among the American people—to whatever account he may endeavor to turn his pretended metamorphosis,—they will be able to detect and, perhaps, demonstrate the imposture; and, at all events, may smile at the ultimate certain impotency of such attempts.

Captain Hall's Travels will no doubt be extensively read in America, from the curiosity which has naturally arisen out of the notoriety of his enterprise, and the numbers from Quebec to the Balks, to whom he was made known by special introduction or casual contact. Authentic anecdotes of the man travelling to invalidate many of his statements, cannot fail to be produced; it will be ascertained from the general cast of his book, and personal evidence, what degree of reliance is due to his judgment and temper of mind. His drift will be readily perceived, and every American will be content that he has not Loo Choo'd the United States, instead of representing the republic as a gross, lawless, pernicious Democracy.

(Philadelphia, Natl. Gazette.)

[From the N.Y. Commercial of Friday.]

CAPTAIN HALL'S TRAVELS.—Messrs. Carey & Lea & Carey will publish, to-morrow, or on Monday, the long expected Travels of Capt. Basil Hall, of the Royal Navy, through the United States, during the years 1827 and '28.—Through the politeness of Mr. C. we were last evening enabled to commence the perusal of the work in anticipation, and we succeeded in running over upwards of two hundred pages thereof. No promised book of travels, we venture to say, has ever been so anxiously expected in the United States. The character of our country and its people, our civil and religious institutions, and the manners and customs of society, had been so long misrepresented and slandered by English travellers, anonymously or otherwise—often, too, by those upon whom our hospitality had been lavished and who in return showed that they had been acting the part of spies and calumniators,—that it seemed quite desirable to have an avowed author & traveller come amongst us, possessing the qualifications to write a good book & the candor to write a fair one. Capt. Hall, it was hoped, would prove just the man. He had travelled and seen much of the world, and several agreeable volumes, preceding his arrival, had given him considerable reputation. In politics, moreover, it was known that he was a whig; and the inference was natural, that cognate political principles would at least disarm him of the prejudice and hostility usual to his countrymen in regard to our form of government. Under these circumstances, it is not to be denied that our people generally were gratified with his visit; and throughout his whole tour, their doors were not only thrown widely and unreservedly open to him, but every means was afforded him for obtaining correct and ample information. It remains therefore to be seen, what use he has made of these means and opportunities.

He does not disguise, in the outset, the disappointment with which his visit was in many respects attended. And that disappointment was to our disadvantage, although he says he came here without having read a single book of travels in the United States, and with a disposition to view us in the most favourable light. But according to his account, he was perpetually annoyed over our whole country, by efforts to extort his praise on all occasions, and in behalf of every thing. And although he was ever requested to express his opinions with frankness yet he always observed that when those opinions were not well seasoned with commendations, his auditors or entertainers were disappointed and dissatisfied. He took them at their word, however, and exercised the privilege thus granted him in conversation; and in throwing the results of his observation into a book, has continued the same course of speaking his undisguised sentiments, without fear, favor or flattery—scrupulously omitting names and avoiding personalities.

Our object is not to usurp the province of the stately reviewer, and dissect the book secundum artem, after the manner of the genus irritable, but merely to give such a running account of it as to whet the appetites of those who have the means to purchase, while some notion of its general character is imparted to those who cannot so readily possess it.

His impressions were favorable, on landing in New York, and his astonishment great at the enormous breakfast spread before him at his quarters; but he seems, by his own showing, to have done it ample justice. At dinner, our traveller and his lady preferred the ordinary to a private parlor, for the purpose of studying character. But, to their surprise the boarders were reserved and taciturn. Every effort to introduce conversation, was abortive—and the whole company, except themselves, finished their meal and departed, in about fifteen minutes.—Indeed the haste with which the Americans devoured their meals, was a general and almost universal annoyance to our traveller; and, to crown the misery of his dietary operations, the luxury of three-pronged forks was denied him; while the Americans managed to convey their food to their mouths by the help of that vulgar instrument, the knife. His complaint on the score of quick dining, is well founded, so far as it regards the business-men of our country. It is too generally true, as he says, that they set about taking their meals as they would about the transaction of any other business on hand. It is a job to be done, and the quicker the better. But Capt. Hall must have seen enough of our private society, to find that this practice prevails only at the public tables of commercial boarding houses: and as to the use of two-pronged forks, he could have found them only at country taverns, or in third rate houses in town.

At his first visit to this city, he seems not to have paid much attention to our public institutions. He visited the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, where he was politely received by the officers, and shown through the whole establishment without reserve. But although one would think that a Captain in the Royal Navy, who has circumnavigated the globe would have been "some one" among the stately frigates, and frowning seventy-four, yet he seems to have had no one kindred emotion and has not a word to say. Making an excursion into Jersey, he visited the manufactory in Paterson, and the falls of the Passaic—and he thought it was somewhat creditable to the taste of the New York Cockneys, that these falls are frequently

visited. But we have not a word of description. The House of Justice for Juvenile Delinquents receives his unqualified praise. Not so the High School. In the male apartment, he thinks, the deviation from the Edinburgh plan by which two sets of Monitories are kept to relieve each other, no improvement. In the female high school, the gallant Captain must have shown a species of captiousness which has been preserved in the book. He represents the Principal as having been desirous of showing off, and also been chagrined at the small quantum of praise he bestowed upon a reading class of young Misses. He heard them pronounce chivalry, shivah, and the o in combat was not sounded like the u. A discussion arose upon the standard of pronunciation, in which he endeavours to fix inconsistency upon the preceptor and makes her withhold something of a tar-tar. Now we regret to say, that we have very good reason to believe the traveller has essentially misrepresented the incidents of the interview. The fact was that the lady got the advantage of the critic, and he was the party irritated. He afterwards visited our African free schools, and was much pleased, both with instructors and pupils.

The two subjects which most attracted his attention in New York were the frequency of our fires and the way in which they are managed by our firemen; and the novelty of removing a large double brick house. The process by which this last formidable operation is effected is particularly described. He went out to one large fire which occurred while he was here, and has given an animated description of it—he suggested an improvement from an Edinburgh invention, for throwing water more compactly and effectively upon any given point of a fire. By desire he afterwards procured the necessary drawings from Edinburgh, and now requests our civil authorities, who have not availed themselves of the improvement, to impart a knowledge of the invention to other American cities.

Leaving New York, his first visit was to the new State Prison at Sing Sing. Of this institution, he has given a long, and highly interesting account. He considers the police of that establishment, as the perfection of prison discipline; and Capt. Lynds receives as he deserves, high praise. Of course he visited West Point—but his expectations were not realized. His praise is very faint, and he is sparing of it. The mathematics are only respectably taught; and the cadets do not throw their chest forward, and stand as erectly as they do in England.—This defect he imputes to the nation at large. But in regard to the cadets, he probably is not aware, that the army tailors do not stuff their clothes as they do in England. The scenery of the Hudson pleased him, and the highlands equalled the romantic regions of Scotland. The villages which adorn the banks of the river, and are sprinkled through the western country, should rather be called towns than the less inspiring name.

In viewing the spacious and splendid mansions of the Livingstons, he mourns over the abolition of the law of primogeniture, by the operation of which these noble estates have already been divided and subdivided, and will soon be reduced to diminutive parcels of land. The abolition of this aristocratical law, he attributes to Mr. Jefferson, and the surge of democracy by which he was borne into power.—Here he shows his ignorance of the distinction between our federal legislature & state judicacies. In this state the law of primogeniture was annulled by the Constitution of 1777.

Landing at Catskill, he visited the Mountains, the Falls of the Kaaterskill, and the Clove, and on the whole thought it was a very pretty place. But no enthusiasm appears to have been excited; and although he reads us a long lecture for talking much about the beauties and glories of natural scenery, to which, as he says, we pay no attention while travelling amongst it, yet his own feelings are perfectly dormant, until he arrives on the British side of the Niagara Falls.—Here he was overwhelmed with amazement, and confesses that his expectations were wonderfully surpassed. It was "training day" at Catskill, he dined with the officers and soldiers of a uniformed company. But they paid more attention to the manual exercise of the table than to him; and he found the officers were not martinetts in conversation. He speaks of Hudson as a beautiful place, and very justly. From Albany he whipped across to Stockbridge, where he enjoyed an agreeable twilight among the elms and villas of that delightful town. As to our honest quiet friends the Shakers he has never seen any worshippers to equal them either in Asia, Africa, or any where else.

Retracing his steps to Albany about which he has all but nothing at all to say, he set off for Niagara—taking the route of the canal to Schenectady and Utica. The scenery of the charming valley of the Mohawk pleased him and well it might. He was delighted with Whitesborough, and though well of Utica but did not believe Rome the city of the Seven Hills. At Syracuse and its vicinity, he was much annoyed by the scattered trunks of trees and the black stumps yet standing in the fields. He remarked particularly in regard to the village, the fact that the canal runs through the heart of it, and that it winds along carefully to suit the curvatures of the streets. He was not aware that the canal was built before the town and that the streets of the latter were cut to the pattern of the former.

Here our traveller digresses to speak of the names of Manlius, Camillus, Scipio, Athens, Auburn, loveliest village of the plain," &c.—When he first heard these classic names, bestowed by the Surveyor General out of Lemire's, on so many of our inland townships and villages, he was pleased as he thought it calculated to enlighten the people and suggest good associations; but he insinuates that they knew little about the heroes and ancient cities after which their places had been named.—And since his return it has afflicted him; because he cannot think of Athens, Syracuse, etc. without being reminded of swamps, bad roads, black stumps and girdled trees.

Pursuing his journey westward admired the Cayuga Bridge the longer he had ever seen, over a lake of which he had never heard; stopped at Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, and proceeded the next to Rochester. At Canandaigua he fell in with a rich and hospitable Scotch gentleman, who, he was pleased to find had not lost sight of the comforts and refinements of his native land.

He met with a plentiful sprinkling of our colored population every where; but marvelled at the arbitrary distinction which exists between the blacks and whites. In speaking of these distinctions, he apprehends that the distance between the blacks and whites might be gradually done away with were slavery abolished.

He mentions as a great step in the march of improvement that by a late law of this State, such blacks as are freedmen to a certain amount have the right to vote. He was not informed that previous to the new constitution, the free blacks were on the same footing with the whites; and therefore that what he calls "a great step" in the progress of liberty towards these people was a retrograde one.

At Rochester, he does not conceal his undimmed astonishment at every thing he saw and heard. A city in a wilderness extending its bounds in all directions as if by magic. New streets were opening through the dense forests which bounded the city and whole block and rows of houses were rising as if by the hand of an enchanter. Several pages written

with warmth and spirit are devoted to this enterprising town. The only drawback on his pleasure were, two pronged forks at the hotel, and the carelessness of the gentlemen in their attire. This again is a prevailing fault. The ladies he says, bring all their fashions from Paris. But the gentlemen have no fashions at all. Their clothes don't set well and their hats are seldom brushed. These things ought not so to

be. of his imprisonment under the sentence in the next preceding case for \$100 dollars.

The sentence altogether, it will be perceived, is a fine of three thousand and fifty dollars, and nine months imprisonment from the 14th day of August.

From the correspondent of the U. S. Gaz. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1829.

"Dear Sir.—Dr. Watkins was brought into Court to-day to receive sentence upon the three distinct offences of which he has been convicted viz: of obtaining the separate sums of \$750 dollars of \$300 dollars and of \$2000 dollars, of the money of the U. States and applying the same to his own use and benefit. There was considerable discussion among the members of the bar as to the necessity which existed for bringing the prisoner into court, as the offence was only a misdemeanor; and the court had some doubts on the subject;

but on reference to the authorities and practice, they found it was usual to have the prisoner in the court in every case where the court might exercise the right of inflicting corporal punishment. The counsel for the U. States as well as the counsel for the accused was consulted on the subject but Mr. Coxe declined taking any part in the business. It was then ordered that the Marshal should conduct the prisoner into court to receive his sentence. Many gentlemen left the court, rather than to witness the degradation of the prisoner and as the order to bring in the prisoner was unexpected, very few of those who are always ready to witness the most afflicting exhibitions of human degradation had the opportunity to indulge their curiosity. When he was brought into court, the prisoner was evidently under a severe infliction of mental agony, but he made a great effort to appear composed, and to sustain himself so far as to prevent his emotions from becoming too apparent to those around him. He took his seat with a countenance uncommonly pale and hung down his head hiding his eyes with his hand, unwilling perhaps they should rest on any individual with whom he had once been connected in social intercourse or who had been a participant of his hospitality and friendship, in his better days. It was a sight humiliating to our nature, full of deep and instructive warning; and there was scarcely a countenance present on which was not written sincere sympathy in the fate of one whose qualifications for distinction are so numerous and so conspicuous and who, by their misuse had at once plunged himself into distress and disgrace from which there is no probability of his extrication so as again to be put in possession of the esteem and confidence of his fellow men.

The sentence of the court was read to him without any delay or accompanying observations. There was no necessity or impressive comment to awaken remorse and agony for the evidences of their existence were to be found in their ravages upon his frame and his features."

CUMBERLAND, August 14.

Swearingen's Trial.—The Court, for the trial of George Swearingen, proceeded to impanel a Jury on Tuesday. Out of twenty-five Jurymen summoned, but three were sworn on Tuesday; they being first obliged to state on oath, whether they had expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. On Wednesday, out of thirty-six talesmen, six Jurors were sworn, the others having been challenged; and yesterday out of thirty talesmen, three more Jurors were sworn, making up the requisite number. A panel of Jurymen being now obtained, and the absent witness having yesterday appeared, it may be expected that the trial will now proceed without further delay. We purpose giving an abstract of the proceedings of the trial so soon as a verdict shall have been rendered by the Jury.

Civilian.

SPLENDID BARGE.

BOSTON, August 8.—Mr. Joseph Francis, boat builder, Langdon Place, who is well known as the builder of several race boats which have excited the admiration of all who have seen them and witnessed their speed, has recently constructed a barge by direction of B. T. Pickman, Esq., of beautiful model and proportions, equally calculated for display, swiftness and comfort. It is intended for Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and will cost about \$1000. A correspondent of the Traveller, who has seen the barge at the rooms of Mr. Wm. Hancock, Cornhill, late Market-street, who is engaged upon the upholstering work, thus describes it:

It is 28 feet long, the frame is of oak and finished with mahogany; there will be two sets of cushions, one covered with the richest crimson damask, the other with moreen; an awning, lined with silk will be raised over the stern, having around silk curtains hung in festoons, and supported by brass pillars. The boat will be carpeted. The mouldings on the panel work are to be gilt, and the Brazilian arms done in bronze and gold in the richest style, in the stern. The upper part of the boat will be covered with figures in bronze and gold. There is no paint upon her, except the ornamental painting, which is executed by Mr. Hubbard.

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

A visit to the Catskill Mountain House.

There is, perhaps, as great variety of natural scenery between New York and Catskill as can be found elsewhere, in the Union, in the same extent of journey.—To those unaccustomed to a rough and hilly country the view as you ascend the river is truly beautiful. Here you are not only amused by Mountains peering above Mountains, and in the wild irregularity of nature piercing the clouds, which, anon, rested upon their bosom, but with beautiful fields and cottages "where the art of man essays to subdue the luxuries of nature."

The North River, at this season of the year is almost covered with vessels of various descriptions; and it is not unusual for two or three hundred to be counted during a passage to Albany. The Steam Boats in July and August are generally crowded with passengers, and in one instance as many as a thousand is said to have left this city on board the North America, one of our finest boats. Indeed, such is the competition now, and such are the number of boats employed that one can go to Albany from this City, at the moderate price of one dollar.

We arrived at Catskill in about eight hours after we left N. York, though the distance is upwards of one hundred and twenty miles, where there were stages in waiting, and proceeded on our jaunt. From the Village to the mountain house, though only computed at thirteen miles, occupied us nearly four hours of severe toil for the horses.

The road, is said to be at this time much improved. The country from the landing place to the foot of the hill (ten miles) presents but little to enliven attention, were it not for the hills before you, and the pleasures you anticipate after reaching the spot in contemplation. From the foot of the mountain until the top is obtained, a very picturesque, and delightful view presents itself on either side.—Sometimes we were on the brink of deep precipices, the water murmuring through the shrubbery far below; and at other times rocksrowning above inspiring an unwelcome degree of terror. Chestnut, Hemlock and Birch trees with flowers of a beautiful appearance were seen in profusion, while others were lying decayed on the ground nearly dissolved into dust, & covered over with green moss, "as if to serve for an illustration of the beautiful but melancholy metaphor in Scripture so expressive of the ultimate fate of man 'as the tree falls so it must be.'

About half way up the mountain is the celebrated hollow where Rip Van Winkle is said to have slept twenty years—the following passage from the inimitable author of the sketch book was forcibly brought to our memory!—"In the midst of Rip's bewilderment, the man in the cocked hat demanded who he was and what was his name? I don't know exclaim'd Rip at his wit's end, I'm not myself—I'm somebody else; that's me yonder; no—that's somebody else got into my shoes—I was myself last night, but I fell asleep on the mountains, and they've changed my gun, and every thing's changed, and I can't tell what's my name, or who I am."

There is a small house of refreshment kept here in summer but deserted in winter, the proprietor, of which, appears better acquainted on the subject of charging than any thing else. Long before we had reached the top we had been surrounded by regions of clouds, and intruded into the domains of bears and wolves, with peak towering above peak in constant succession—after we had surmounted the last steep ascent, we arrived at the mountain house, the moment a dense cloud was passing below, and stepped from the stage into the piazza of the building, which stands on the brink of the mountain, near three thousand feet above the level of the Hudson. Here, as may easily be conceived, a prospect unrivaled in pictorial grandeur—the scene as unfolded presented a most sublime—most enchanting spectacle. The clouds which had been thick below and the sun shining on them representing mountains of snow; now passed by with the breeze, and in ten or fifteen minutes we had a view as far as the vision of the eye could extend embracing one hundred and fifty miles from north to south, and sixty from east to west. The green mountains in New Hampshire and Vermont are to be seen and a continuation through Massachusetts and Connecticut until they are lost in the mist in the highlands. Below are houses dwindled in appearance to mere specks—the large trees look like shrubbery around the cleared land; while the Hudson whose shores are sprinkled with villages winding far below roll onward to the ocean.

But the most glorious scene of all is the instantaneous changes produced by masses of vapour sweeping rapidly by, or resting awhile on the mountains as if to renew their endless course with renovated speed leaving you to contemplate with strange emotions of awe and admiration the wonderful and overpowering works of the great Creator of the universe."—In a thunder storm the sight is said to be truly grand—the vivid lightning, and the echo of the thunder as it rolls along the hills presenting a novel and appalling appearance, while the sun shines brilliantly above, and the spectator gazing on the mountain beneath feels himself secure on the mountain tops—with health in the breeze and shelter in the storm."

After partaking of an excellent dinner, we repaired to the Kaaterskill Falls which are highly romantic.

They proceed from two small lakes, and after running nearly three miles shoot in one unbroken stream one hundred and seventy feet and falling against a shelving rock, ten feet wide, plunges again ninety feet, and falls into a beautiful basin where the water is transparent as light "reflects by the dazzling orb of day the surrounding subminities." The passage from the top to the foot of the falls is narrow, and in some places appear dangerous, but only requires a little caution and presence of mind to ensure the safety of the visitor. There is a platform built at the top of the falls where spectators can stand and look down in safety but not without admiration and terror.

Numbers were standing below who appeared not more than half their usual size. When we had descended the spray arising with the reflection of the sun caused a most beautiful rainbow. A gun was fired from the platform, the sound of which echoed through the mountains like peals of thunder. The stream continues its course and rushing over steep and rocky channels until it gradually disappears among the rough scenery that surrounds it. There is a cavern under the first cataract where the shelving rock, shelter the stranger somewhat from the spray, and throws a dark shade around him.

The eye even here soon tires and we returned to the mountains to see the sunset. Half an hour after we were comfortably seated in the Hotel watching the remote and beautiful landscapes. The sun was just setting and had thrown his last rays on the mountain top.—Here we could say with propriety,

"At summer eve, when Heaven's aerial bow,
Spans with bright arch the glittering hills be-
low;
Why to you mountain turns the musing eye,
Whose sun-bright summits mingles with the
sky;
Why do those cliffs of shadowy tint appear
More sweet than all the landscape smiling
near.
Tis distance lends enchantment to the view
And robes the mountain in its sable hue."

The night air was cold and piercing the thermometer is usually from fifteen to twenty degrees lower here, than at the village of Catskill. We returned the following morning highly pleased with our day's excursion. "Such scenes" says a traveller who witnessed them, will not easily be effaced from our memory.—They will scarcely grow dim by time but remaining forever new through life, they will afford a pleasing theme for conversation among our friends and will serve as a kind of letter of introduction to all who have seen and admired them like ourselves."

T.

New York, Aug. 12, 1829.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Evening, August 22.

The Anti-Jackson voters of Talbot County, will bear in mind that a public meeting will be held in the Court House in Easton on Tuesday 25th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of "considering and adopting such measures, in regard to the elections in October next, as to the said meeting may seem proper and advisable"—A full and general attendance of the Anti-Jackson citizens of the county is expected and earnestly desired.

The examination of the students in the Easton Academy took place on Thursday and Friday last—We are gratified to learn (for we were not present) that the students in both departments acquitted themselves in a very handsome manner, much to their own credit and that of their teachers, and to the gratification of all present.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The further information which we have received from the Kentucky Congressional Election enables us to state that R. P. Letcher has been re-elected without opposition; that Richard M. Johnson is elected in opposition to R. M. Hatton; and that J. Kincaid is elected, in opposition to Mr. Moore. The election in Mr. Lecompte's district was very close, and the result is yet uncertain. Mr. Wickliffe was run closer than usual, but is said to be re-elected.—Nat. Intel.

SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.

The Arkansas Gazette of July 16, announces the entire destruction of Cantonment Touson, on Red River. The President had ordered the troops to Cantonment Jessup, Louisiana,—where the people (or a portion of ragamuffins) a few days after assembled, set fire to the barracks and totally demolished the whole establishment. It is pretended that the removal of the troops left that frontier too much exposed; and that their resentment burst out into this mischievous flame.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, assembled at St. James's Church in this city, on Wednesday morning, the 12th inst.—Sermon by the Right Reverend Bishop Brownell of Connecticut; after which the holy sacrament was administered. The house of bishops was organized by the election of the Rev. Dr.

Wilson of New York as Secretary, Bishop White, of Pennsylvania presiding.—The house of clerical and lay delegates was organized by electing the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore as President, and Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk of N. York as Secretary. The house of bishops consists of Bishop White and Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania; Hobart of New York; Croes, of New Jersey; Brownell, of Connecticut; Griswold, of the Eastern Diocese; Moore, of Virginia; and Ravenscroft, of North Carolina. Bishops Bowen of South Carolina, and Chase, of Ohio were absent.—Philad. Chronicle.

From the Philad. Sentinel of Thursday.

The Rev. Dr. MEADE, elected Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, was consecrated yesterday morning in St. James's Church.

Four delegates from the Primitive Methodist Connexion of England, and commonly called Ranters, lately arrived at New York, Namely, Wm. Knowles, Ruth Watkins, Thomas Morris, and W. Summersides. The two former remain in New York, and the two latter are now in this city. The following is a copy of their address to the people of the United States.

The Primitive Methodist Connexion.

To the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and of the United States of America in general, send greeting:

Friends and Brethren.—The Lord having in his Providence raised up the primitive Methodist Connexion in Old England, and made it an instrument in his hands, of turning thousands and tens of thousands unto righteousness and many of its members having emigrated to the United States, it was judged providential to appoint a regular Mission; we have accordingly sent over our respected brethren and faithful ministers, the Reverend Wm. Summersides and the Rev. Thomas Morris, who have labored with success, and we trust they will be made useful in the gospel of our common Lord, and will meet with that kindness and respect among you that you under similar circumstances would expect from us.—Nat. Gaz.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington papers of Saturday announce the following appointments:

Major A. Davezac to be Secretary of Legation to the Netherlands.

Wm. A. Harrison, District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, vice Edwin S. Duncan, resigned.

Augustus Jones, of Missouri, to be Marshal for the District of Missouri, vice John Simonds, Jr. removed.

George Shannon, Esq. of St. Louis, Missouri to be District Attorney, vice Beverly Allen, removed.

The Richmond papers state that Nash Legrand, Esq. (a member of the Executive Council of Virginia) has been appointed U. S. Navy Agent at Norfolk, in place of Miles King, Esq. removed.

The Richmond Enquirer states, that the PRESIDENT proposes to spend a few days at Old Point for the benefit of his health. He is to be accompanied by the Secretary of war. If, as we fear from various accounts the President's health is very bad, we trust no considerations will induce him to postpone his visit to a place so famous for its salubrity as Old Point.

Certain we are his journey there will not be followed (as was the case when the late Secretary of State by the advice of

his physicians went to Kentucky,) by the revilements and bitter denunciations of the Press. Reproaches will not be hurled at him from his political opponents—nor will his progress be annoyed by the continual incessant clamor of a party determined to sacrifice every thing to destroy him.—Alex. Gazette.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, accompanied by the SECRETARY OF WAR, passed down yesterday, in the Steamboat Potomac, on his way to old Point.

Alexandria Gazette.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship William Thompson has arrived at New York with advices from Liverpool to the 17th July. The packet ship Charlemagne has also arrived from Havre, bringing Paris advices to the 22d July. Those papers among a variety of interesting intelligence contain the news of the fall of Sistria into the hands of the Russians! Rumors of negotiations for peace are given and it is said that the Emperor of Russia has sent his ultimatum to Constantinople, and that the King of Prussia has appointed an extraordinary ambassador to join the English and French ambassadors at that city.

The surrender of Sistria is looked upon as a very important event, by exposing Giurgevo and Rutschuck, which it is supposed must fall and thereby change the theatre of war and open a passage to the Russians over the Balkan.

A change in the English ministry is spoken of. The King is said not to support the Duke of Wellington, and to manifest great aversion to all who have ceded in the passage of the relief bill.—

This is attributed to the influence of the Duke of Cumberland, who has declared that he will not leave England until he has effected the dismissal of Wellington.

In the Liverpool Corn Exchange up to

July 16th, there was a good demand for wheat, and an advance of 2d per bushel.

Indian Corn per 480 lbs. 3d a 5s.

At London wheat advanced 1d a 2s per

or in consequence of the changeable state of the weather.

London Corn Exchange, July 15.

We continue to be very abundantly supplied with Foreign Wheat, while the quantity of our own growth we received for this morning's market was very small indeed; when superfluous samples found a tolerable ready sale at an advance of about 1s. per quarter from our currency of last Monday; but the middling and inferior sorts were not any higher, nor were the stands entirely cleared at the close. Flour the same as last week. Barley, if sweet and of good quality, fully maintain our last quotations.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, July 14.

At our Corn Exchange this morning there was a middling attendance of the trade.—Of Wheat a few retail sales were made of prime fresh threshed parcels of Irish at 9s 4d a 9s 6d; but for other sorts there was very little inquiry. Fine Oats were asked after and few lots taken, but middling and light sorts were not wanted.—Malt, Barley, Beans, Peas, and Indian Corn all dull but not lower. Fine fresh American and Irish Flour pretty saleable at 3s 5d to 3s 6d, for the former, and at 5s to 5s 1d for the latter as in quality.

ANTI-JACKSON MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the anti-Jackson voters of Caroline county, convened at the Court-house in Denton, on Tuesday the 11th inst. pursuant to public notice—

When on motion, Col. Robert O'Ornell was called to the Chair and J. P. W. Richardson appointed Secretary. The meeting being organised, Gen. Wm. Potter rose and in a brief and satisfactory manner stated its object, and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved., That the anti-Jackson voters in each election district in Caroline county, be invited to meet on Saturday 22d inst. at the usual places of holding their elections, for the purpose of electing seven persons from each district, as Committee-men to meet at Denton, on Tuesday, 25th inst. to select four proper persons to be recommended to the anti-Jackson voters of Caroline county, to be supported as candidates for the House of Delegates at the ensuing October election and that the Committee when so met, shall have power to appoint a committee of twenty-five persons, eight from the upper district, eight from the lower district and nine from the middle district, to meet at Hillsborough on the 27th inst. to confer with the Committees, proposed to be sent from Queen Ann's and Talbot counties on the propriety of selecting a suitable and well known anti-Jackson candidate for this district, to represent the district in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved., That if the number of Committee-men sent from this county to Hillsborough, should not be equal to the number sent from Q. Ann's or Talbot county that the Committee sent from this county shall have power to increase their number, so as to make them equal to either of the said counties.

Resolved., That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Easton Star and Gazette.

Signed,

ROBERT ORRELL, Chairman,

Test,

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

DIED

On Sunday morning last, after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH HAWKINS, relict of the late Joseph Hawkins, Esq. of this county.

In this town, on Tuesday last, after a short illness, Miss MARY HULL, in the 62d year of her age—esteemed and respected by all who knew her.

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM A. D. 1829.

ON application of William M. Price, Adm'r of Alexander McClayland, 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 3rd day of August in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Test 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 on the personal estate of Alexander McClayland, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the court before the 1st of March next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3rd day of August A. D. 1829.

WM. M. PRICE, Adm'r.

of Alexander McClayland dec'd.

August 22

NOTICE.

I having been nearly eight months, since the subscriber declined business in Easton, and harvest being now over, he thinks it nearly time to expect those indebted to him, to settle their accounts. He has constituted, and appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his agent, to whom all those so indebted, are requested to make payment without further delay—otherwise such legal process, as will compel the sum, will have to be resorted to, without respect to persons.

WM. W. MOORE.

8 mo 22 3d

W. W. MOORE.

BALTIMORE, August 20.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Corrected Weekly

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

by James Corner & Son.

MARYLAND WHARF, August 20, 1829.

Wheat, best white	9s 4d 100
do do red	8s 5d 95
Corn,	3s 4d 40
Rye,	54
Oats,	31 d 33
Flour, Howard St.	5 37 s 50
Do City Mills,	5 00 s 5 25

THE Subscriber, being impressed with the belief, that a Seminary for boys, embracing a limited number of Pupils, and furnishing instruction in the several branches of science and literature, demanded in a course of early education, in which, also, the strictest attention shall be paid to the morals, manners and health of the Pupils, would meet with the approbation of a number of enlightened parents, and believing that in no other way he can employ himself so usefully as in endeavoring to give a right direction to the early education of our youth; has taken a commodious mansion in the neighbourhood of Princeton, N. J.; and will open a Seminary for boys on the 2d of November next, the principles and plan of which, the following articles, will serve to explain.

1. The number of Pupils will be limited to

100.

2. No boy above twelve years of age will be admitted into the school.

3. Pupils may remain connected with the school until they have attained the age of Sixteen years.

To remain longer than this period,

an application must be made to the Principal,

and a new contract entered into.

Any Pupils, thus permitted to remain, will, however, always be included in the Forty, to which the number of Pupils is limited.

4. No boy will be admitted, whose moral habits are known to be such as will prove injurious to the Pupils already in the school; and if the system of government and instruction fails to restrain a Pupil from such vices as exert a prejudicial influence upon the school, he shall be privately dismissed.

5. The Pupils will all be under the care and control of the Instructors, at all hours—eating with them at the same table, sleeping under the same roof, and in all respects constituting one family.

The discipline of the school is intended to be mild and affectionate—entirely of the paternal kind.

6. The Pupils will be advanced, as rapidly as

the circumstances will permit, in the knowledge of such branches as will fully prepare them for a collegiate course, or for mercantile life.

For this purpose, the Principal will provide competent teachers, of the first respectability, who shall instruct in the ancient and Modern languages, and in all other branches of science or literature, that can be advantageously attended to by the Pupils, according to their respective ages and destinations.

7. The plan of the Institution will require, that the Pupils be entirely secluded from intercourse with other boys.

8. The most particular attention will be paid to the health and manners of the Pupils.

9. The main object of the system pursued in this institution, shall be the formation of a good moral character, the second, the cultivation of the mental faculties, as they develop themselves; and the third, to form the manners of the Pupils, so as to render them at once simple and dignified in

POETRY.

SUBTRACTION BY JOHN.
One Winter's day, when threshing corn
Alone, he thought, within the barn,
Well fill'd with cares his head;
Perplex'd and in a thoughtful mood,
Upon his fust shaft leaning stood,
And to himself he said:

From two—take one and three remain,
From two—take two, and four's the gains;
And three from two, leaves five;
If this goes on, my master's cow
Will ne'er be paid for that I know,
Whilst him or me's alive.

The master, unperceived, was near,
And did with due attention hear
This strange conclusion drawn;
Not comprehending by what rule
They were produced, for he at school
Had ne'er such problems known.

What rule is that, said he to John,
You ground these propositions on;
Says John, Subtraction, sir—
Prove that, says Hodge, and as I live
To thee the cow I'll freely give,
Ere from this spot I stir.

Four years ago, my wife and I,
Were bound by wedlock's sacred tie—
None were more blest than we;
And ere the second year begun,
These arms embraced my first-born son,
Then one—from two, made three.

Another year roll'd o'er my head,
My wife again was brought to bed,
Thus two—from two, made four;
Twas then the cow you kindly sold,
Which has been worth her weight in gold,
And is so to this hour.

Another son in one year more,
Increased my stock of living store;
Thus three—from two, made five;
The cow is thine, said Hodge to John,
I freely own she's fairly won—
Long may she live and thrive.

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.

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 UPP'R 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'ns, lard, &c. & c. and will give the highest prices for hides in cash o' trade.

T. S. 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 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.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS institution will be opened under the direction of Mr. J. W. COIT on MONDAY, the 3d of the ensuing month, and it is desirable that all applications for admission should be made during the first week of the term. In this Seminary will be taught all the most useful branches of female education, and particular care will be taken that the pupils not only learn but that they understand what they learn. Unremitting attention will be paid to the correct deportment and manners of the students, and such endeavours used for their improvement and proficiency in their studies, as to merit the patronage of the public. For references and terms apply to the instructor.

July 25 (Aug. 8) 3w

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given; those that have not the money to pay off their accounts will please to call and close them by note.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton August 15

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber finding that that attention has not been paid to a previous advertisement he expected, now informs all those indebted to him, that their accounts are placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. Barnett, for collection, and it would probably be to their advantage to give him an early call.

THO. R. BROOKS.

Easton August 8 3

Notice is hereby given,

To all those indebted to John Kemp, late of Talbot county deceased, on bond, note, or book account will do well in coming forward and paying off their respective accounts, prior to the first day of November next as the necessity of closing the aforesaid deceased's estate will not admit of longer indulgence.

JOHN KEMP, Executor of Jno. Kemp.

8 mo. 8 3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber, the surviving partner of William Jenkins & Son, intends in a very short time, to bring the business of the concern to a close. All those indebted to said concern, either on bond note or open account are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN W. JENKINS,

Surviving partner of Wm Jenkins & Son, Easton, August 1 6

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 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

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed commissioners by the judges of Talbot county court to value and divide the real Estate of the late Richard Colleson of said county, deceased, will meet on the premises on Monday 30th of August next, to proceed in the execution of the commission as ordered by said court.

SPRY DENNY

GERALD VALLIANT

BENJAMIN DENNY Jr.

STEPHEN DENNY

JOHN W. BATTEE.

August 1

NOTICE.

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 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 18, 1829.

FOR RENT.

The Union Tavern, in Easton,

now occupied by Mr. S. Lowe.

This well known stand needs no particular description. It will be leased for one or more years, upon the most reasonable terms. Application from a distance directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.

Also, to be Rented,

The Farm now occupied by Mr. Joseph P. Harris, near the Hole-in-the-wall, and other small farms in Talbot County.

For Sale or Rent,

The Farm and lands near Hillsborough, in Caroline county, called "Hackett's Garden" & "Large Range addition," advantageously situated on and near Tuckahoe Creek, containing according to an accurate survey, 3973 acres. This Farm may be rented for the next year, upon the usual shares, for terms & for the location, application may be made to Wm. Orrell, Esq. of Caroline County, or to the subscriber; and should this land not be disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public sale, at Hillsborough, in Caroline County, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, to wit—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, the remainder by annual instalments of one, two and three years with interest.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 1

FOR RENT.

THAT well known Farm called HOPE—delightfully 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 liberty to view the premises—further particulars can be known on application to

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

July 4

A Miller Wanted.

A MAN with a small family, acquainted with the management of a Water Mill, will be desired to copy the above to the amount of 25 dollars per week, and forward their bills for collection to the Republican Citizen.

August 15 3w

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL CARDING.

WHAT well known and celebrated machine is now in full operation, for the purpose of Carding and mixing coarse or merino wool, to any shade desired—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 of 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 Easton, may leave their wool at Mr. Samuel Robert's Store, in Easton, 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. Robert, 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, 7

July 25 1829.

SHARPS ISLAND,

TO rent, or lease, for a term of years, the most productive farm within the limits of the county. To an approved tenant, the term will be accommodating. Mr. Edw'd N. Hambleton has rented it for several preceding years, and states the present crop to be about 800 bushels of wheat, and 400 barrels of corn, Mr. Hambleton having received with the land all the straw, blades, top-fodder, husks, &c. of course the same advantages will be given into the hands of the succeeding tenant. The present occupant has further stated, that a full stock of every description, farming utensils, corn, &c. can be furnished the tenant at valuation also a seed wheat supplied and sown if required—for terms apply to the subscriber.

THEODORE DENNY, agent for Jos. W. Reynolds.

EASTON, AUGUST 8.

The Star, Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will insert the above 3 times, and send their accounts in for payment. T. DENNY.

KENT POINT FOR RENT!!

This Farm has excellent building, and a good 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

FOR RENT.

THE lower farm on Tilghman's Island will be leased to a good Tenant, for a term of three or five years, commencing on the first day of January next, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall—this farm abounds in natural sources of manure, and is highly valuable for its grazing being capable of supporting a large stock.

For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Hempley Bay Side, or to either of the subscribers.

THOS. EMORY,

THOS. HEMPLEY,

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Queen Ann's County

August 1 4w

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for sale 50,000 CY

PRESS 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.

WM. H. GROOME.

EASTON, JULY 25.

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.

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

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, AUGUST 29, 1829.

NO. 35.

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni expas issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts, and Wm. A. Leonard, at the suit of Wm. Dickinson, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following lands and tenements, to wit:—part of a tract of land called "Daniels Rest" Daniels Addition" Fishing Bay," and "Walkers Tooth," situated on Miles River, and containing the quantity of 22½ acres of land, more or less, being the late residence of the said Samuel Roberts; also the adjoining tract of land called "Springfield" containing 28½ acres of land, more or less, seized and taken as the property of said Samuel Roberts also all that Farm or plantation of Edward Roberts, situate in the chappel District, and on which the said Edward Roberts lately resided and will be sold, to pay and satisfy, the aforesaid writs of venditioni expas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

August 15 to

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two several writs of the State of Maryland of venditioni expas, issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of the said state, and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, against Edward Roberts and the other at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, against the same: also by virtue of sundry writs of said State, of venditioni expas and fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed; to wit: one writ of venditioni expas, at the suit of Zaccheus Kelly, against Samuel Harden, and John L. Kerr, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, against Edward Roberts, Wm. A. Leonard, Samuel Roberts and Solomon Lowe; one at the suit of Wm. Clarke, against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard; one at the suit of Reuben P. Emmons, administrator of Elizabeth Martin, against Edward Roberts and Samuel Roberts, and one other at the suit of Rachel Wilson, against Edward Roberts, Eusebius Leonard and John Leonard; one writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Daniel Martin, against Edward Roberts, one at the suit of Samuel Roberts, against Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard, one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of Wm. Wirt; and one other at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against the said Edward Roberts, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all that parcel of land, lying and being in Tuckahoe in Talbot county which was devised by Edward Roberts, the father of the defendant, Edw'd. Roberts to the defendant, Edward Roberts, after the death of Mary Roberts, the wife of the testator, by the description of the "Middle Farm" containing the quantity of 180 acres of land, more or less being part of a tract of land called "Republican" and some times called "New Design"—also all that tract of land, lying & being in Tuckahoe, in Talbot County, called "Farmers Delight" containing the quantity of 53½ acres of land, more or less which was devised by the said Edward Roberts, the father of the defendant Edward Roberts, to the defendant Edward Roberts, as may now fully appear by reference to the will of Edward Roberts, the father—and also all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in Talbot County situate on one of the fresh runs of Wye River, adjoining the lands of John W. Bordley, Jas. Hackett, Samuel T. Kennard and others called "Springfield" which was surveyed for a certain Thos. Hardcastle on the 27th day of November 1823, bearing a survey on those several tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of a tract of land called "Stevens Plains," part of a tract of land called "Christophers Lot" formerly reserved for a certain Wm. Beswick, and a tract of land called "Sarah's Addition" as will fully appear by reference to a deed of bargain and sale from the said Thos. Hardcastle to the said Edward Roberts, the defendant bearing date the 18th day of December in the year 1823, duly acknowledged and recorded in Liber J. L. No. R. folios 549, 550, 551, 552 and 553 one of the land record books of Talbot County, and containing the quantity of four hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the last mentioned tract or parcel of land subject to a Mortgage to Peter and Wm. M. Hardcastle. Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Edward Roberts, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni expas and fieri facias, and interest and cost due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

\$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living near Easton, Talbot county, (Md.) about the middle of MAY last, a negro Boy who calls himself

HENRY WILLSON,

about 17 or 18 years of age, of rather a dark complexion, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, had on when he runaway, a kersey jacket and Trowsers, Tow Linnen shirt and wool hat, all nearly new—it is supposed that he has made his way to Baltimore, as his Father & Mother both resides there, who ever will take up the said negro, and return him to me, or lodge him in any jail in this state so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

Talbot Co. Aug. 15

THE Subscriber, being impressed with the belief, that a Seminary for boys, embracing a limited number of Pupils, and furnishing instruction in the several branches of science and literature, demanded in a course of early education, in which, also, the strictest attention shall be paid to the morals, manners and health of the Pupils, would meet with the approbation of a number of enlightened parents, and believing that in no other way he can employ himself so usefully, as in endeavoring to give a right direction to the early education of our youth; has taken a commodious mansion in the neighbourhood of Princeton, N. J.; and will open a Seminary for boys on the 2d of November, next, the principles and plan of which, the following articles will serve to explain.*

1. The number of Pupils will be limited to forty.

2. No boy above twelve years of age will be admitted into the school.

3. Pupils may remain connected with the school until they have attained the age of Sixteen years. To remain longer than this period an application must be made to the Principal, and a new contract entered into. Any Pupils, thus permitted to remain, will, however, always be included in the Forty, to which the number of Pupils is limited.

4. No boy will be admitted, whose moral habits are known to be such as will prove injurious to the Pupils already in the school; and if the system of government and instruction fails to restrain a Pupil from such vices as exert a prejudicial influence upon the school, he shall be privately dismissed.

5. The Pupils will all be under the care and control of the Instructors, at all hours;—eating with them at the same table, sleeping under the same roof, and in all respects constituting one family. The discipline of the school is intended to be mild and affectionate—entirely of the paternal kind.

6. The Pupils will be advanced, as rapidly as the circumstances will permit, in the knowledge of such branches as will fully prepare them for a collegiate course, or for mercantile life. For this purpose, the Principal will provide competent teachers, of the first respectability, who shall instruct in the ancient and Modern languages, and in all other branches of science & literature, that can be advantageously attended to by the Pupils, according to their respective ages and destinies.

7. The plan of the institution will require that the Pupils be entirely secluded from intercourse with other boys.

8. The most particular attention will be paid to the health and manners of the Pupils.

9. The first object of the system pursued in this institution, shall be the formation of a good moral character, the second, the cultivation of the mental faculties, & by developing the selves; and the third, to form the manners of the Pupils, so as to render them at once simple and dignified in their deportment.

10. Religious instructions will be sedulously attended to, but none of the peculiarities of any one sect shall be inculcated.

11. The bodily exercises will be of such a character, as to promote the health, contentment, & manly deportment, of the Pupils. Every unnecessary exposure to present injury, or future disease, will be carefully avoided.

12. The year will be divided into two Sessions, including the vacations. The Winter Session will commence on the 1st of November (the 2d, if the 1st be Sunday,) and continued 23 weeks. The Summer Session will commence on the 1st of May, (the 2d, if the first be Sunday,) and continue 23 weeks. The Pupils may remain at the school, during the vacations, without any additional charge.

13. The charge for each Pupil will be THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, at the commencement of each Session; and in case can this rule be dispensed with. This sum will be in full for all the tuition, of whatever character, which the school embraces; for boarding, lodging, washing, mending, fuel, and light.

14. In order to avoid the trouble and expense which the parent or guardian would otherwise incur, in providing bedding, books, stationary, &c., and to prevent the usual additional charges for the use of maps, globes, library, and other privileges, which the parent or guardian had not anticipated, because not usually comprehended in the main charge, the sum of TEN DOLLARS shall be paid by each Pupil, at the commencement of each Session; for which sum, he shall be entitled to the use of bed and bedding, of all the class-books adopted in the school, of the necessary stationary, of maps and globes, of the library, and any cabinets or collections, or other privileges attached to the school.

15. The parent or guardian will have no additional bills excepting only for clothing procured by his direction for the Pupil; for travelling expenses to and from the school when advanced by the Principal; for postage and for medical attendance, if at any time it should become necessary.

16. The parent or guardian will thus be able to ascertain exactly the expenses of the school, before he places his son or ward in it; and will not be surprised by an additional bill of expenses, not contemplated in the original contract, amounting, in some schools, to Thirty or Forty Dollars, per annum, for books, of which the Pupil can make little or no use when he leaves the school; for extra-ordinary tuition; for polite accomplishments, and for gymnastic and other privileges.

17. The parent or guardian, may withdraw a pupil from the school when EVER HE PLEASES; and all monies over-paid will be refunded—Such Pupil cannot, however, be again admitted except upon the same grounds as a new applicant.

18. As certain success cannot be insured, by any course of education, however wisely planned, or faithfully executed, all that the Principal can venture to promise to parents and guardians, is, that while every occasion of idleness and temptation to vice, will be removed out of their way; all practicable efforts will be made to promote the improvement of those committed to his care.

19. All letters of business or inquiry, relating to the school, must be addressed (POST PAID) to the Subscriber, at Princeton, New Jersey—who is EXCLUSIVELY devoted to the management of its concerns. ROBERT B. PATTON.

N. B. It is particularly requested, that the boys who come to the school, have all their clothes marked with their respective names.

Princeton, N. J. July 10, 1829.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

*Note. Mr. Patton retires from the office of Professor of Languages, in the College of New Jersey, at the next convenience, for the Purpose of taking charge of the contemplated Seminary.

August 22, 3.

\$30 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living near New Castle, Delaware, on the 5th inst. a black man, named

BILL DOWNS,

Aged about thirty two years; height about five feet nine or ten inches; has a scar on the right side of his face below the eye and above the nose, supposed to have been from the kick of a horse; his complexion is very black; his walk rather quick, and holds himself very straight. Whoever will secure him in any jail in Maryland or Delaware, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WM. BOOTH.

Near New Castle, Del. { aug. 8-4

RUNAWAYS.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county Md. on the 13th July inst. as a runaway, a bright mulatto Boy, who calls himself self

SANDY BRUCE,

about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches, high, about 19 or 20 years of age, has no perceptible marks about him. Had on when committed, a grey mixed cloth coat, white linen drilling, pantaloons, fine linen shirt, black fur hat and fine shoes—says he belongs to Mr. James W. Scott, merchant in Alexandria, D. C. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHRISTIN. NEWCOMER, Jr. Shff. Sheriff's Office, July 30. (aug. 8)

ALSO

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 18th July inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself BEN, about 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, about 22 or 24 years of age, stow made, full face, small eyes, pleasant countenance when spoken to, no perceptible marks about him. Had on when committed, an old drab cloth coat, blue cloth pantaloons, red striped vest, coarse linen shirt, old white fur hat & coarse shoes—says he belongs to Gen. John Harvey, of Rockingham county, Va. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHRISTIN. NEWCOMER, Jr. Shff. Sheriff's Office, July 30, 1829. { aug. 8-3w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Anne's County, on the 15th day of July inst. A NEGRO MAN, who calls himself

HORACE JOHNSON,

Supposed to belong to the Rev. Mr. Monnelly. Said Negro is about 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, spare, well shaped, and a little lame. Had on when committed, a Blue Frock coat, coarse linen trowsers, an old hat and heavy boots.

The owner or owners of said Negro, are hereby requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away—or he will be discharged according to law.

THOS. ASCHOM, Shff.

The (N. Journal, Chronicle & Marylander, & Easton Gazette) will publish the above, and send their accounts to the Centreville Times Office.

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, 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 otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOSEPH REDUE, Shff. Chester Town Md. June 27 1829.

To the Printers of the U. States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has 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.

RICH'D. RONALDSON, Phil.

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

Pearl, per lb. \$1 40 English \$0 36

Nonpareil 90 Great Primer 34

Minion 70 Double Pic 32

Brevier 56 Do. Great Primer 31

Bourgeois 46 Large Letter plain 30

Long Primer 40 Scabard and 30

Small Pica 38 Quotations 30

Pica 36

The prices of other descriptions of Type are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cts. per pound.

TRADE & COMMERCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, late commercial editor of the Chronicle, having leased the Fountain Inn, situated in Light street, near Baltimore street, in the city, is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders in a manner with which he thinks they will be pleased, either in good eating, drinking or lodging—and, ere long with information. An extensive range of Stables being likewise attached, their horses will be taken care of at the inn. Terms—Dinner 50 cents; Breakfast or Supper 37 cents; Lodging 25 cents; or, for a day's boarding and lodging, one dollar. Families travelling, can have distinct apartments if they wish. Horses taken at livery 24 hours for 50 cents. And, not to altogether offend out of sight of trading, any editor or proprietor of a paper, anywhere, who will give the foregoing three conspicuous insertions in the inner form, and send one of his papers containing it to the Fountain Inn, shall have two days boarding and lodging, the first time he passes this way, provided too many do not call at a time. The Public's ob't serv't.

W. G. LYFORD.

Fountain Inn, Light street, Baltimore. N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn

Another British Traveller.—A work has been recently published in England, in which it appears that our country and its institutions form the subject of another series of gross caricatures and libels for the edification and amusement of our English friends. The work itself has not yet reached us, but we find the following notice of it in the last National Gazette:

Our attention was attracted a few days ago, to a work which was published in London, in May, entitled "Three Years in Canada; being an account of the actual state of the country in 1826-7-8, &c. by John MacTaggart, civil engineer in the service of the British Government." It was announced in the London journals, with warm recommendations on account of the intelligence, information & patriotic spirit of the author. We have not happened to encounter a more uninstructive and contemptible farce of vulgar nonsense than the contents of his two volumes. One of the main objects of this master of ribaldry is the defamation of the republican Americans. "Jonathan" is his favorite butt and his mortal antipathy. He has introduced, in chapters, "Letters and Remarks respecting the Americans," "Dialogues between John Bull and Jonathan," "Prophecies and Dialogues of Jonathan," besides incidental comparisons, and gibes, and passing bitter sarcasms.—"Let us," he begins by observing, "let us not slacken our exertions; let our attention be frequently turned to the Americans; let us believe more about them than we have done, as our travellers tell the truth. They certainly have acquired singular manners and customs in a short time comparatively speaking, and make use of expressions that are perfectly destitute of wit and humour, but grafted on the roots of blasphemy and blackguardism; and this language gains ground. The genuine English is vanishing from the land. One of their members of Congress a long time ago, proposed an act for doing away with it, which was then laughed at; but now it is going into effect, without being passed or enforced—a voluntary act of the people. In the course of a century, the English will not understand the twentieth part that will be spoken in the United States. Few of the British books are now read, and fewer will be unless our writers condescend to please them by vile compositions in slang diction." The civil Engineer has certainly placed before them a signal example of this species of composition; and we shall proceed to illustrate, by a few additional specimens, the credit which he reflects, by his book, upon the service of the British government.

"Nothing like solid learning is known among the Americans. The arts and sciences are skimmed. Men of common sense and shrewdness arise among them occasionally. Any thing that smacks of delicacies of taste, refinement of feeling, &c. is utterly despised.—Whatever deals in generalism, whatever seems sanctified grossness, is sure to go well down. All threats, invitations, advices, orders, are whistled at; Jonathan cries—"Hey, Jim, cocktail won't hurt; damn all, let's have a phlogmat."

"On coming to one of their taverns, it is in vain to ask for any thing to eat or drink—if you get any answer at all (but most likely you will get none) it will be quite evasive and inconclusive. Look spry, as they say, and walk through the bar and pantry as if at home, and if you can find anything to eat or drink, as you probably may, then snap it up, and you will be thought the more of for so doing. They may guess as how you are an almighty odd sort of a man, but no matter for that."

"They have no idea of comfort; they have a national set of features. I could point our Brother Jonathan any where; he has a countenance of his own, on which apathy and indifference are strongly marked. They are a race possessing so much indifference and apathy, that it is of no use how you dress or how you speak, or whether you are a lord or a craftsman.—They value you for nothing you can possibly acquire. They are not very cowardly; they can die without much growling."

"The people of the United States are seldom troubled with rough chins; and many of them are beardless all the days of their lives; barbers and razors are not in great request."

"In every discovery in art or science that we (Britons) make the Americans have a triple advantage over us; first, we think reflect and invent for them, which saves much trouble and expense; 2dly, they avail themselves of our discoveries and improvements in the abstract; and 3dly, in reality. We bustle about like active industrious, plodding people, while Jonathan acts the crafty spy on all our actions, even intent on aggrandizing himself at our expense. The idea of mutual benefits he detests; if there is not a real advantage on his side, he will have nothing to do with it. He can live comparatively easy to what we can; none need hunger in the States, and the idea of supporting wives and families gives the Americans no anxiety as the affair is not fraught with difficulty.—Their whole study is that of overreaching, from the cradle to the grave; this is the primum mobile of their existence."

We presume that our readers have, for the present, enough of Mr. MacTaggart's liberality and refinement. It is to be feared that his mere confession that "none need hunger in the States," will have more power to draw his countrymen to our republic than all his vilification of Jonathan to disgust them into Canada. A pamphlet has recently issued in Lon-

don, consisting of "Twenty-four Letters from Labourers in America to their Friends in England," wherein all the writers dwell, with earnest particularity and acknowledgment upon the wonderful improvement in their condition and hopes; upon the broad contrast between their original squalid wretchedness and debasing servility at home and the plenty independence and fair prospects which they enjoy in their new residence in Indiana, the interior of New York, and other parts. Such reports will prove more efficacious than the most elaborate caricatures from the hand of any civil engineer in his Majesty's service, or even than Capt. Basil Hall's kindred attempts to demonstrate the superior felicity dignity and security of the inhabitants of the British North American Provinces. By the way, though the gallant Captain does not depict the Americans as absolutely beardless, he describes them as singularly phlegmatic and reserved towards the fair sex. He affirms that, in ball rooms the ladies and gentlemen appear to be "entire strangers to each other," and that the gentlemen "seem to have no fellow feeling nor any wish to associate with the sex," who are "opposite, planted firmly along the walls, in the coldest possible formality." We must be permitted to quote a little more of his precious text.

"In the ordinary business of their lives—I mean their busy money making, electioneering lives—the Americans have little or no time for companionship, that I could ever see or hear of with the women still less for any habitual confidential intercourse. Consequently when they come together for the express purpose of amusement, those easy and familiar habits which are essential to cheerfulness of a ball room, or indeed of any room are rarely to be found. In place of that unreserved but innocent freedom of manners which forms one of the highest charms of polished society elsewhere, I must say that I seldom observed any thing in America but the most respectful and icy propriety upon all occasions when young people of different sexes were brought together. Positively I never once during the whole period I was in that country, saw any thing approaching, within many degrees to what we should call a flirtation; I mean that sedulous and exclusive attention paid to one person above all others, and which may by that person not be unkindly received?"!!

From the United States Telegraph.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

Having derived great benefit from taking the *White Mustard Seed*, I feel irresistibly impelled to publish what I know of its virtues; hoping that others may thereby be tempted to try it, and may experience, in like manner its salutary effects. This publication may be the means of relieving many fellow beings from extreme suffering; but should I hear of a single one I shall be more than rewarded for my pains—I shall contemplate it with feelings which I would not exchange with the warrior monarch who has desolated countries and ruined the repose of thousands.

I will make a brief and simple statement of facts; and to prevent suspicion of fiction, subscribe my proper name.

For more than twenty five years prior to December, 1828, I had been subject to frequent and violent attacks of the sick-headach; sometimes two or three in the course of a month. I believe that I never escaped an attack longer than a month except once in summer in the Western country when I had nothing of it for about two months during which time I slept in the open air in the woods and travelled on foot every day 18 or 25 miles.

—But the Mustard Seed are far preferable.

About the first of last December, Doctor Cook's *Treatise on White Mustard Seed*, falling into my hands I was so struck with the force of his reasoning that I resolved on giving them a fair trial according to his directions. I did so: took the seed four or five weeks, and have not had a spell of the sick-headach since. In May I felt symptoms of an attack from my old enemy, but on having recourse to *Mustard Seed*, I checked his approaches instantaneously. I continued about a week fortifying my citadel with the same materials; and not having discovered any hostile movement since, I think I have no reason to apprehend an attack in future.

I know a young lady who has been cured of the same disease, by the same means.

One of my sisters, whose liver was affected took *Mustard Seed* and is well.

A gentleman (formerly a Surgeon in the Navy,) who was in the same house whilst I was under this course of *Mustard Seed*, was, on reading but a few pages of the treatise, inspired with faith enough to try the Seed for his complaint. He had suffered for years with a severe disease of the stomach and viscera; and having tried without effect, almost every prescription, he had nearly concluded that his disease was irremediable. But he had not taken the *Mustard Seed* longer than two weeks when he declared himself cured. He said that he had not known a well day prior thereto, for six years—and added, that the *Mustard Seed* acted like magic. He took them in moderate doses, in molasses.

Very few persons find any difficulty in taking them; though they must be swallowed whole—three times a day, and usually from two to four tea spoonfuls at a dose. They should be taken an hour before breakfast an hour after dinner, and the third dose an hour before going to bed.—Persons who dine later than 4 o'clock

should take the second dose an hour before, instead of after dinner.

The seed should be well washed before taken to free them from dust or other vicious matter which may adhere to them from negligence in the persons who prepare them for market. Those who experience any difficulty in taking them in cold water, or without any thing, would do well to pour a little hot water on them. This immediately produces a mucilage which renders them more easily to be swallowed. But at all events they can be taken without difficulty in a little jelly molasses, mush, or the like.

Persons much dispeptic require a dose or so of epsom salts, or selditez powder to assist the inceptive operation of the seed.

An over-dose may be known by an immoderate operation on the bowels, or by unusual restlessness at night, or an eruption about the mouth. In either case the quantity should be reduced. Three tea-spoonfuls is a common dose; but in one instance only ten seeds were sufficient.

Regularity is to be observed strictly. It is a *sine quanon*. The patient must not expect to be cured in a day, nor a week, nor two weeks. To stop short of three weeks at least, were no wiser than one, who nearly across a stream turns back because it still runs rapidly. Let no one condemn the *White Mustard Seed*, who has not taken them as above directed, with perfect regularity, for three weeks at least.

Whilst taking the *Mustard Seed* a rigid abstinence from all kinds of ardent spirits, wines, and fermented liquors must be observed or the *Mustard Seed* will have very little, if any effect. And I would advise such as prefer health to poison, in order to prevent a recurrence of disease, to continue this rigid abstinence. It were well also to use no vinegar eat no pickles no raw vegetables, very sparingly of cabbage, and other greens, and of fruit of all kinds; use no milk except in coffee and tea, unless it be well boiled. I have always been exceedingly fond of some of these things, of mills in particular—it is a great promoter of sick-headach; but I have nearly quit them all.—I know that any habit may be broken, and any propensity controlled; and he who would not do all this, and more for the sake of health, why let him (as Cobbett says), be sick—he ought to be sick—and I would always add, he deserves to die.

JOSIAH F. POLK.
Washington, July 22, 1829.

CHALLENGE AND REPLY.

Philadelphia, August 1st, 1829.

MISS FRANCES WRIGHT:

I have recently delivered lectures against the system you so conspicuously advocate, in which I have freely commented on, and censured the principles contained in such of your writings as are in my possession. Anxious however, to enter into a deeper investigation, I have concluded, after fasting and fervent devotion, to invite you to a public discussion at a time mutually convenient, hereafter to be fixed upon; for which purpose I am authorised by the trustees to offer the use of the church in this city, in which God has appointed me to teach his holy word, in order there to conduct a public discussion.

Should the place be exceptionable to you I will use every endeavour to accommodate you by obtaining another, or by excepting one as suitable that you may propose.

My friends, the Reverend Doctor Janeway, and the Reverend Doctor Ely, have consented to be moderators on my part; you will of course appoint two others, and the whole four may appoint a fifth, should they think proper so to do. The selection of moderators is only suggested; this as well as other preliminary arrangements, can be suitably arranged at a subsequent period.

I should not presume to call a lady to such a conflict, if I did not feel my duty urged by a sense of strong preparation in the Gospel, and if I did not confidently hope to win a lost sheep to the fold of my Lord and Master.

WILLIAM L. MC CALLA.

P.S. You can acquaint me by letter of your acceptance of my invitation; or if more agreeable, by notice in some public print—in which case you will please publish my letter at the same time.

W. L. M.C.

New York, August 11th, 1829.

Mr. WILLIAM L. MC CALLA.

Sir,—

Your communication of the 1st instant, addressed to Boston has reached me only by this day's post:—Although by no means covetous of disputation, and believing truth to be rather discoverable by the study of things, of man and of ourselves, than attainable by argument yet am I most willing to meet you as proposed. The views I have presented to the American people are a fair subject of challenge and of criticism; and far from objecting to their examination, I shall hold myself indebted to those who may assist in detecting their error or confirming their truth.

The building designated in your letter will be perfectly agreeable to me. With respect to time the early part of the month of October, would best suit with my engagements.

FRANCES WRIGHT.

TO THE PEOPLE.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,—

I have just arrived at home, after an absence of three weeks, and find that certain political movements have been recently blazoned to the public eye, with an adventitious colouring, calculated to make an impression unfavourable to my pretensions as a Candidate for your suffrages. There is no time left for me, if I were otherwise disposed, but to deal with you briefly and in the same frank and decided language, in which I have always addressed myself to the People; and I will, therefore, come at once to the point.

I understand that a feeling has been sprung against me on a ground wholly untenable and, I cannot hesitate to say, by means of insinuations or statements, which they, who make them, *know to be false*. But it is a well-known maxim that public clamour,—however unfounded and unjust,—may at any time easily be raised against an individual, seeking or holding a place in the confidence of the people; and whilst the satisfaction of dispassionate and unprejudiced Citizens is silent, the discontent which is excited by the whispers and misrepresentations of malice is loud and turbulent. Thus, even a single individual, determined to oppose by *all means*, may create more noise and shew of opposition than fifty upright and determined defenders. It is thus too the purest intentions are often blackened by the spleenetic effusions of a few, and by the instrumentality of subservient and malignant partisans the foulest imputations may be made to pass current for a certain political effect. But there is even a redeeming spirit in the magnanimity of the *real People*, which will sustain an upright and innocent man and give him the triumph and the palm of victory over slander and persecution.

When I first sought the honor of representing you in Congress, a peculiar state of politics existed. The old party distinction between Federalists and Democrats was evidently worn away, and I was elected by the favour of the people at large. It was the disinterested kindness of my friends and neighbours and fellow citizens that bestowed that mark of confidence and respect upon me. I had no anterior views of ambition—no interests but in common with yourselves—and certainly could hope to derive no emolument from the service. At my second election, notwithstanding the combined efforts of some of the most influential leaders of both the old political parties, I was re-elected by a largely increased majority. The bold assumption of my opponents that my first election was a *windfall* and that I could not be again returned, was, like the present hopes and anticipated triumph of my enemies, vain and illusory.

I had been chosen by the People as their Representative in Congress—to watch and ward for the security of their rights and interests,—and I did consider it derogatory of the station of direct responsibility which I held to them, should I exhibit myself, during my term of actual service, in the character of a violent or subservient instrument of electioneering for any candidate for the Presidency. The House of Representatives is the *People's House*, and he, who takes upon himself the sacred duty of representing them ought to hold himself free from all influence by, and all entangling party connexions with either the incumbent in the executive chair, or any other candidate for that high office, who may be able to hold such a mighty struggle for it as that which lately convulsed the nation. The immediate representatives of the People are the proper checks to the encroachments or unpatriotic measures of the executive department, and that kind of zealous warfare in which a *thorough-going* partisan must necessarily engage, is but ill calculated to preserve the independence of his mind in any subsequent judgment upon the measures of his favourite. These sentiments, my fellow citizens, are drawn from the true spirit of the Constitution; and I do not deem it too serious to say that one great source of painful apprehension in my mind for the fate of this republic, is the inordinate zeal and the *devotion*, so generally manifested of late years by existing members of the House of Representatives, to one or another of the rival candidates, for the vast power and patronage of the Government. That provision in the Constitution which prohibits them from being *electors of the President*, plainly indicates the boding fears of the wise and patriotic men, who framed that instrument, and speaks a volume of solemn warning to the present generation. The terrific vision of "*a great central power*," which a few years ago so much agitated the minds of some of our distinguished statesmen, seems to have vanished into thin air! But to that dread consummation, be assured, my fellow citizens, nothing can have a greater power to precipitate us as this intriguing—violent *partizanship* of Representatives in Congress for Presidential Candidates.

If unhappily, hereafter, this government should become assimilated in its operations, as some have foretold, to that of Great Britain, and all our political contests be resolved into a mere struggle of the *ins* and the *outs*, then will the patriotic reformers of that day, look back and see with astonishment, that an enlightened people should have so easily lent themselves to the establishment of a practice tending so directly to corrupt the main checks provided by the Constitution, and so to destroy the fair fabric of liberty. I might pursue and further illustrate this important topic,

openly to assert that at any moment, from the commencement of the late contest till its termination, he ever heard me utter a sentiment contradictory to that which I had at any other time professed, in relation to the fitness or to my preference of the one candidate or the other. At the earliest period of the first contest, which resulted in the election of the late President Adams, when but very few of those in this district, who have since so warmly advocated his election, had ventured forth in his support, my preference of him *solely* on the score of eminent talents and appropriate learning and knowledge, was openly expressed; and, at all subsequent periods, and in every competition, the same opinion was unreservedly maintained. I was assuredly a *disinterested* judge—no partisan: for, as one of the people, at the time of my first declaration of that preference, and having no views to public life—much less to office—I sought only to add my candid voice for the promotion of the general weal. In the late contest my opinion remained the same; and although, from the cross purposes of politicians,—to say no worse of the movements of some Adams' partisans towards me,—I had such motives and cue to *change* as might have had a tendency to seduce an unsteady or selfish politician, my real opinion was freely given to every man of every party, with whom I conversed on the subject. So far from preserving a politic silence, not only on the approach of the crisis of election but long before, I felt it to be a duty I owed to myself, on so great a public question to express my unequivocal opinion, and this too I sedulously communicated to those leading advocates of the present Chief Magistrate, who had liberally supported me in my own election.—Still my determination had been early formed and had been irrevocably fixed not to enter the lists as a partisan or a leader, if I could have so aspired,—on the *public stand*;—and this is

"The very head and front o' my offending."

I had a particular occasion to assign my reasons to a portion of my fellow citizens, who desired that I should take the electioneering stand, for abstaining from the intemperate strife of the last election, and I think now that if the people will understand the scope of my opinions then expressed, they will at least free me from censure if every man does not at once acknowledge the force of my argument. It is surely a matter of opinion upon which may honestly differ. But to have pursued a different course as some it seems would have had me do, were wholly incompatible with my settled notions of propriety.

I had been chosen by the People as their Representative in Congress—to watch and ward for the security of their rights and interests,—and I did consider it derogatory of the station of direct responsibility which I held to them, should I exhibit myself, during my term of actual service, in the character of a violent or subservient instrument of electioneering for any candidate for the Presidency. The House of Representatives is the *People's House*, and he, who takes upon himself the sacred duty of representing them ought to hold himself free from all influence by, and all entangling party connexions with either the incumbent in the executive chair, or any other candidate for that high office, who may be able to hold such a mighty struggle for it as that which lately convulsed the nation. The immediate representatives of the People are the proper checks to the encroachments or unpatriotic measures of the executive department, and that kind of zealous warfare in which a *thorough-going* partisan must necessarily engage, is but ill calculated to preserve the independence of his mind in any subsequent judgment upon the measures of his favourite. These sentiments, my fellow citizens, are drawn from the true spirit of the Constitution; and I do not deem it too serious to say that one great source of painful apprehension in my mind for the fate of this republic, is the inordinate zeal and the *devotion*, so generally manifested of late years by existing members of the House of Representatives, to one or another of the rival candidates, for the vast power and patronage of the Government. That provision in the Constitution which prohibits them from being *electors of the President*, plainly indicates the boding fears of the wise and patriotic men, who framed that instrument, and speaks a volume of solemn warning to the present generation. The terrific vision of "*a great central power*," which a few years ago so much agitated the minds of some of our distinguished statesmen, seems to have vanished into thin air! But to that dread consummation, be assured, my fellow citizens, nothing can have a greater power to precipitate us as this intriguing—violent *partizanship* of Representatives in Congress for Presidential Candidates.

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and see with astonishment, that an enlightened people should have so easily lent themselves to the establishment of a practice tending so directly to corrupt the main checks provided by the Constitution, and so to destroy the fair fabric of liberty. I might pursue and

further illustrate this important topic,

if I have not time for it.

With regard to the *British Traveller*, it was more than a self-defence. I think I made a fearless independent every question may venture and serve important Committee unsought Speakers.

With regard to my course of conduct and standing in the House of Representatives, it would not become me to say more than seems absolutely necessary in self-defence. To my associates there, I think I may safely appeal as to the fearless independence of my votes on every question; and, for my standing, I may venture to remark, that I was placed and served on one of the most important Committees of the House by the unsought favour of two successive Speakers.

It seems fit that I should now in conclusion of this address, make some avowal of my sentiments in regard to the present Administration. I voted, as I have said, against the President. The first measures adopted by him have not met my approbation; and I do not believe they have received that of his most dispassionate and reflecting friends. But, whilst I declare my entire disapprobation of that general detraction from office which has been adopted, I will give my hearty and sincere support to the measure of detecting and bringing to condign punishment the bold or mean pecculator in every department.

Should it, however, be expected of me by any man, at this stage of the new Administration, to enlist myself under the banner of an indiscriminate opposition—"right or wrong"—to him I say that I cannot adopt such a course; but, in the fulness of sincerity and truth, I pledge myself, in case I am again honored with a seat in Congress, that when the course of the new Administration, in relation to the foreign and domestic policy of the country, shall be developed by its measures, I will give a fair and just support to every one I may think right, and will oppose every one I disapprove.

I offer for the present, this appeal to the liberal and enlightened citizens by whom my title to their confidence will no doubt be justly decided.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Aug. 25th, 1829.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, August 29.

ANTI-JACKSON MEETING.

At a general meeting of the anti-Jackson Voters of Talbot county at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 25th ult. in pursuance of public notice—NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. was called to the chair and JOHN LOOCKERMAN, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq. after which, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted by the meeting, viz.

RESOLVED, That this meeting approve of the Representative Committees appointed in the different election districts of this County on the 8th of August last both for the purpose of proposing Candidates for the House of Delegates of Maryland, and to meet such Committees as may be appointed by the Counties of Caroline and Queen Ann's for the purpose of proposing an approved Candidate for Congress.—And this meeting requests the aforesaid Committees to proceed to execute the sever trusts confided to them.

On motion of Mr. Edward N. Hambleton, it was **RESOLVED**, That the said Committee forthwith proceed, to nominate the candidates for the House of Delegates of Maryland and report the same to this meeting for their concurrence.

The Committees then retired and after a short time reported, that they recommended Col. Wm. Hughelett, of the Easton District, Spy Denny, of the Bay Side district, George Stevens of the Trappe district and George Dudley, of the Chapel district, as worthy candidates to be supported at the ensuing election for the House of Delegates of Maryland.

Whereupon it was resolved by the meeting, "That this meeting do recommend Col. Wm. Hughelett, Spy Denny, George Stevens and George Dudley, to the free and independent Voters of Talbot County as fit and proper Candidates for seats in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, and we hereby promise them our aid and hearty support.

RESOLVED, That the Editors of the Star and Easton Gazette be requested to publish this result of our proceedings in their next papers.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chair.

Attest,

JOHN LOOCKERMAN, Sec'y.

Easton August 28, 1829.

Agreeably to notice the anti-Jackson Committee met this day for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent this Congressional district. The meeting being organized by calling Spy Denny Esq. to the Chair & appointing W. J. Clayton Secretary.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn until Saturday the 5th September to meet at Hillsborough.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Centreville Times, Easton Gazette and Star.

SPY DENNY, Chairman.

W. J. CLAYTON Sec'y.

Hillsborough Aug. 27, 1829.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland, on Monday, the seventh day of September next.

We understand the Anti-Jackson citizens of Caroline county, have nominated for Candidates to the State Legislature, Joseph Douglass, William Orrell, and J. C. Wilson—We have not learned the name of the fourth Candidate.

We are requested to state, that Ephraim K. Wilson, Esq. is a candidate for re-election at the approaching Congressional election, for the district composed of Somerset and Worcester counties, and part of Dorchester county.

Snow Hill Messenger.

GABRIEL MOORE has been elected by the people of the State of Alabama, to be Governor of that State, of which he has for several years past been one of the representatives to Congress without opposition.

WILLIAM CARROLL has just been elected, by the People of the state of Tennessee, to be Governor of that State for the ensuing two years. He has formerly filled the same office, and was elected this time without opposition.

Warning to Post Master "Pry"—As W. Howe, Deputy Post Master at Norwalk, Ohio, has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars to the United States, and to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the space of twelve months, for having opened certain letters which passed through his hands while acting as P. M.

The Democratic Press says: 'We have heard that the Administration, content with having Watkins to conviction, will urge the President to pardon him immediately.'

THE INDIAN WAR.—The St. Louis Times of the 4th inst. informs us that the disturbances which took place upon the Indian Frontier have been quelled, and that all the troops except one hundred men, who had been ordered out, had received commands to return to their barracks.

SWARINGEN—The examination of the evidence in the case of this individual, closed on Wednesday afternoon. Yesterday Mr Dixon the prosecuting attorney, opened the case to the Jury, in a speech of about two hours. He was then followed by Mr. Buskirk, on behalf of the prisoner, who spoke about one hour; after which Mr. McPherson, also one of the counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Jury about two hours and a half, when the Court adjourned.—The arguments of the counsel will again proceed to-day; and it is supposed that the case will be submitted to the Jury to-morrow. About fifty witnesses have been examined in this case.

Circa.

The Court, on Monday last, assy the Hagers town Herald, passed sentence of DEATH on the Prisoner, Geo. Swearingen.

The Norfolk Herald states that the schooner Washington's Barge, captain Benedict, has been captured by the Government to take out to Liberia the captured Africans at Amelia Island 120 in number. She was to sail immediately for the Island, to take them on board. A. H. Mechlin, Esq. goes out in the Washington's Barge, as Agent on the part of the Government, and Doctor J Vaughan Smith, of the Navy, as Surgeon of the vessel.

One day later from London.—The packet ship George Canning, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 25th ult. and brings London papers to the 23d inclusive.—They furnish, however, no later news from the continent.

An Edinburgh paper of the 22d, states that "the small pox is extremely prevalent amongst the higher classes of society. It seems to have been now (says the paper) thoroughly ascertained that the preventive quality of vaccination wears out in seven or eight years."

One day later from Paris.—The brig Columbia, at Philadelphia from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 22d ult. inclusive, one day later than by the Charlemagne at New York. The Aurora has the following paragraph—

A paper of the 22d of July, contains a Russian bulletin dated Camp before Schumla, June 24, which states that the Grand Vizier, who returned to Schumla two days after his defeat with a small detachment of cavalry, attempted in vain to re-organize his army. Many of the soldiers, both of the regular and irregular corps, took advantage of their defeat to return to their homes. Thus of the 40,000 men which the Grand Vizier had in line, there remains scarcely 15,000. The Russian Army remained in observation, but the Turks still alarmed at their late defeat, prudently kept within the walls of Schumla. Several small skirmishes had taken place on the banks of the Ickia.

The Laura, Capt. Hillard, arrived at New York on Saturday, spoke on the 14th inst at 30 Ion 67, the U. S. ship Natches, Capt. Clarkson, from this port, and Curacao, for Brazil.—The Natches had landed Mr. Moore, minister to Columbia, at Curacao, from whence he proceeded on the 6th inst to Maracaibo in a schooner.

The Sachem, arrived at Boston on Sunday, has on board two Siamese youths, males, 18 years of age, their bodies connected from their birth. They appear to be in good health, and apparently contented with their confined situation.

We have seen and examined this strange freak of nature. It is one of the greatest living curiosities we ever saw. The two boys are about 5 feet in height of well proportioned frames, strong and active, good natured, and of a pleasant expression of countenance—and with intelligent and sensible—exhibiting the appearance of two well made Siamese youths, with the exception that by a substance apparently bony or cartilaginous, about seven inches in circumference & four in length proceeding from the umbilical region of each, they are firmly united together. They have a good appetite, appear lively, and run about the deck and cabin of the ship, with the same facility that any two healthy lads would do, with their arms over each others shoulders, this being the position in which they move about. They will probably be exhibited to the public when proper arrangements have been made. They will be objects

of great curiosity particularly to the medical faculty. Their unnatural union is not more of a curiosity than the vigorous health they enjoy and their apparent entire contentedness with their condition. One of the boys is named Chang; the other Eng; together they are called Chang-Eng.—Boston Patriot.

Georgetown D. C. August 15.

Melancholy Accident.—On Thursday afternoon, while some laborers were employed in excavating on the line of the canal which passes through this town, between Jefferson and Congress streets, the bank suddenly gave way and caught three before they could escape. A laborer named Hicks was killed outright; he was a native of Charles county, Maryland, and has left a wife and two children in Washington.

Mr. Reed, a very worthy and industrious young man, who acted as overseer or superintendent, was so much injured that he expired about 9 o'clock the same evening. It is a little remarkable that Reed, who was always anxious in cautioning the workmen against danger had just descended from the top of the bank, not more than 8 or 10 feet, and was in the act of giving some directions with a pick-axe in his hand when the accident occurred. We understand that he had recently written to his wife to come on with her two children and they are hourly expected.

The other person was seriously, but not dangerously, injured; having had his thigh broken. The laborers had resumed their work on this section, after a few days suspension, only on Thursday morning and were pursuing it with alacrity.—This is the fourth or fifth accident which has happened, either, in Georgetown or Washington, within a month.

Columbian.

The Frankfort (Kentucky) Commentator of the 11th speaking of the late congressional and state legislative election in Kentucky, says: "The Jackson party in this state is completely defeated—route 'horse, foot and dragoons'—overthrown, never to rise again, unless it be, as before, under a new organization, with a new party name."

As the national legislature was decidedly Jacksonian, the people in many districts, manifested great apathy with respect to congressional candidates; but in the senate of the state, there is a great and unexpected acquisition of strength by the republican (meaning the Adams) party. The house of representatives last year stood 56 for Jackson, 44 for Adams. We have heard of many changes; and may venture to say the tables are turned, and more turned. The Jackson party this year will not be able to number in the house, more than 39 or 40 members."

The following article is from the Watchtower, printed in Harrodsburg, Ky. the editor of which is the correspondent of T. Moore, Mr. Van Buren, and others.

The election in this district is over, and although we have nothing upon which we can found a congratulation to our readers, we still remain the true admirers of popular elections. We have, during the late session, witnessed what ought to make the friends of freedom and the purity of elections shudder. The absolute necessity that now exists for the candidates to have money, and to be liberal with it, is deeply to be regretted by all good men. If our own personal disappointment in the result between the Congressional candidates, in this district, was all that was to be considered we would not obtrude a remark upon the subject. But the regret we feel that a district so lately the strongest in the state in favor of Gen. Jackson should

have soon retrograde in principle and become the slaveholding followers of the very man, who, not five years since, sold them for a consideration which he received is too degrading almost to be pronounced. That such has been the fact let circumstances prove. We do not intend these remarks for those who have never deserted Mr. Clay, but for those who, not one year ago, shouted corruption against him with the voice of a Stentor. It is known that out of eleven representatives to both branches of the state legislature, for this district last year that nine were true friends of Gen. Jackson and his principles, and our representative in Congress was the same way. The result of this election gives seven friends of Mr. Clay and out four friends of Gen. Jackson in this district. Be it, whatever is said to the contrary, our new Congressman is for Mr. Clay as next President, and will be against the measures of the present administration, right or wrong. How this political revolution has been accomplished we cannot with accuracy say. Whether by the potent influence of Mr. Clay himself who has been in every county of the district, or whether it is to be attributed to the known instability of the people of Kentucky upon political subjects, is difficult to determine, but that one or the other is the cause there can be no question.

This county which has contained an average majority for the last two years, of from four to seven hundred in favor of the Jackson principles has, at the late election, returned an unwavering friend of the late administration to the State Senate for four years, in opposition to a Jackson man of unimpeachable integrity. It is true nothing could be said against Mr. Thompson as a man, and it is equally true of his competitor who he beat more than four hundred votes. Mr. Worthington, a firm friend of the late administration is also elected to the lower house of the assembly, Washington, has sent a Senator and representative of the same stamp of politicians, and Jessamine and Lincoln have done the same. No man could have believed this result six months ago, and yet it is; whether the credit or honor of the district let others say. That Mr. Kincaid has done much to produce this state of things is certainly true, and it furnishes another link, if another were wanting in the chain of evidence, to prove his subversive to the enemies of the present government.—We hope that those men who still profess to be friends of General Jackson and his cabinet have been innocently misled in their opposition, and if so, they will soon see the error of their ways and return to the true fold. We might if time permitted, dilate on this subject to some extent, but resting with cheerfulness on the decision of the people, we will leave the subject with them, in the full confidence that if they are not right now, they will be at another time.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE CASE OF MR. JACKSON.

We noticed in our last, the fact of the recall of the Commission of Consul at Martinique, after being issued to John Jackson, Esq. of the President of the United States, and of Mr. Jack-

son's having made a publication on the subject, addressed, in terms of more than usual energy, to the President, his namesake. We promised to recur to the subject, to place before our readers a distinct view of the circumstances of this case as narrated in the published letter.—In the following compilation we redeem that promise.

On the 30th of July, Mr. Jackson received his Commission. On the same evening, the appointment was announced in the evening paper of this city, and on the following morning it was published, by authority, in the National Intelligencer, and the same morning in the National Journal. [At the time, and for some days before and after the Secretary of State was out of town.] Mr. J. states that one of those who compose what is called the "Central Committee," on hearing of this appointment remarked, that "the President must and should recall the commission, or that he would desert him and his cause." Not believing that the President would suffer such interference with his high official duty, Mr. J. was not a little surprised at receiving, "in less than four hours after he had understood these threats to have been made," the following Letter:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 31st July, 1829.

JOHN JACKSON, Esq.

Sir:—I am directed by the President to request you to return the commission appointing you Consul of the United States at Martinique, which I had the honor of enclosing you a few days ago, to this office; the order for making it out being discovered now to have been founded upon misapprehension, as to the person intended to be appointed.

DANIEL BRENT, Chief Clerk.

This Letter, Mr. J. says, was the result of information carried to the President by some person or persons in this city who belong to the "Central Committee," to which he alludes.

In reply to this allegation of misapprehension as to the person intended to be appointed, Mr. Jackson says—

"My testimonials were before you, & had been before you for three months; so also was my letter to the Secretary of State, in which I say: 'Although it (i. e. the Consulate at Martinique) is not a post either of political trust or influence (but created for commercial purposes) or a salary office, or one that can be desirable to any one but a merchant, who can combine with it mercantile pursuits, (as the returns in your Department from the late Consul, who resigned it, will show,) yet I deem it due to candor and fair dealing to state for the information of the President, that in the late Presidential canvass I advocated the re-election of Mr. Adams.' One of your friends who signed my testimonial stated distinctly, the same fact. And I feel myself warranted in saying; that my qualifications and political course were canvassed before you ordered a commission to be made out for me. When I called on Mr. Van Buren [after his return to the city] and handed him the commission, I remarked to him that it would be gratifying to me to know the cause of so unpremeditated a procedure. He replied, that the appointment had been made previous to his leaving the city, and the recall of the commission previous to his return, since which the President had been sick and that he had not seen him; that he could not give me the reasons whether from not knowing them, or want of disposition, I do not know. Not a word, Sir, about 'misapprehension of the person intended to be appointed.' And I am not then, justified in saying that when 'misapprehension' is assigned as an excuse for recalling the commission, it is not the real reason?

Those circumstances are connected together by some observation to elucidate them; and commented upon in a strain of indignation severity, natural enough for a deeply injured and insulted man, but which we forbear to copy, because not necessary to enable our readers to understand the gist of Mr. J.'s statement, which as far as it is not denied, established these facts:—that knowing him to have opposed his election, but knowing him also to have the most respectable recommendations as to character and qualifications, the President of the United States directed a commission to be made out for John Jackson, Esq. as Consul at Martinique (and a better appointment to that station could not well have been made); that after the commission was made out and publicly notified, the President was waited upon by certain persons, who represented that Mr. Jackson had been a more efficient and active friend of the late Administration; than they thought ought to be appointed to office; & that immediately after this interview, the commission, granted after deliberation, and officially announced to the public, was withdrawn by the direction of the President, and his solemn acts revoked, at the suggestion of persons who could have no possible right to interfere in the matter, unless recognized by the Executive as his proper Councillors of Appointment.

Rumors of the exercise of such influence over the executive mind and authority have heretofore been prevalent, but this is the first approach that we have seen to the proof of the fact. That such has been the fact let circumstances prove. We do not intend these remarks for those who have never deserted Mr. Clay, but for those who, not one year ago, shouted corruption against him with the voice of a Stentor. It is known that out of eleven representatives to both branches of the state legislature, for this district last year that nine were true friends of Gen. Jackson and his principles, and our representative in Congress was the same way. The result of this election gives seven friends of Mr. Clay and out four friends of Gen. Jackson in this district. Be it, whatever is said to the contrary, our new Congressman is for Mr. Clay as next President, and will be against the measures of the present administration, right or wrong. How this political revolution has been accomplished we cannot with accuracy say. Whether by the potent influence of Mr. Clay himself who has been in every county of the district, or whether it is to be attributed to the known instability of the people of Kentucky upon political subjects, is difficult to determine, but that one or the other is the cause there can be no question.

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MARRIED

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POETRY.

From the Boston Courier
COLIC AND CUCUMBERS.
Thou brother of Henbane, thou plant diabolic;
Temper and punisher, pleasure and bane;
Cause of the cholera, germ of the colic,
'Tis poison to eat thee, but who can abstain?

If you will not be guided by counsel, my mate,
Let me tell you at least, what the Doctor will
do;

He will clap where the pain is red-hot pewter
plates,

For what happened to me, may be suffered
by you;

He will bleed you, and throw in the back like a
tanner,

He will nourish your body with potion and
pill,

And having ill-used it in barbarous manner,
Will think it a favor, and bring in a bill.

Where the pain may be grievous, the gain should
be great,

So 'tis better to feed, where the risk is but
small;

Nor would I hereafter, to get an estate,
Be so rash as to eat a cucumber at all.

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.

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 UPP'R 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 o trade.

T. S. G.

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 HANDBOME 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.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given; those that have not the money to pay off their accounts will please to call and close them by note.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton August 15

NOTICE.

THAT the Subscriber, the surviving partner of William Jenkins & Son, intends in a very short time, to bring the business of the concern to a close. All those indebted to said concern, either on bond note or open account are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN W. JENKINS,

Surviving partner of Wm. Jenkins & Son,

Easton, August 1

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.

I having been nearly eight months, since the subscriber declined business in Easton, and harvest being now over, he thinks it nearly time to expect those indebted to him, to settle their accounts. He has constituted, and appointed Dr. Theodore Denny his agent, to whom all those so indebted, are requested to make payment without further delay—otherwise such legal process, as will compel the same, will have to be resorted to, without respect to persons.

W. M. W. MOORE.

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NOTICE.

THE Subscribers appointed commissioners by the judges of Talbot county court to value and divide the real Estate of the late Richard Colleson of said county, deceased, will meet on the premises on Monday 30th of August next, to proceed in the execution of the commission as ordered by said court.

SPRY DENNY
JEREMIAH VALLIANT
BENJAMIN DENNY Jr.
STEPHEN DENNY
JOHN W. BATTEE.

August 1

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 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 18, 1829.

FOR RENT.

The Union Tavern, in Easton,
now occupied by Mr. S. Lowe.

This well known stand needs no particular description. It will be leased for one or more years, upon the most reasonable terms. Application from distance directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.

Also, to be Rented,

The Farm now occupied by Mr. Joseph P. Harris, near the Hole-in-the-wall, and other small farms in Talbot County.

For Sale or Rent,

The Farm and lands near Hillsborough, in Caroline county, called "Hackel's Garden" & "Large Range addition," advantageously situated on and near Tuckahoe Creek, 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.

WOOL CARDING.

WHAT 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 Easton, may leave their wool at Mr. Samuel Roberts Store, in Easton, 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. Roberts, 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, 3
July 25 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, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

* All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

July 21.

The papers at Cambridge, Centreville, and Chester Town, will copy the above.

June 27.

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. Davison and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRICK,
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. WHILLIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in Stage 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 6 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

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

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

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 has for sale 50,000 CY

PRESS 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. 4ow4t

July 18

TO RENT.

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.

July 18

FARM WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE for a term of

a SMALL FARM, on Tredhaven 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. 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 pos-

session be given in the early part of October, or

sooner if practicable.

June 27.

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