

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, NOVEMBER 7, 1829.

NO. 45.

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.

De La Montera's Columbian VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and
Pulmonary affections of any kind.

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF
DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from a highly respectable gentleman will show its value.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the Medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it, I will therefore briefly as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been for the last five or six years labouring under a pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending Physician, during which time I have consulted many Physicians. Taken much medicine, but all to but little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued so to do for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month, was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it, no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken; but in this I was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state I commenced the use of this specific, I took the first dose at night in a little herb teasewater, which threw me in a gentle perspiration & procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine, as directed, and in about five days my cough was completely stopped and have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the above disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may think proper. Yours respectfully,
JOHN R. ELLICOTT,
Lancaster County, Pa. March 5th, 1829.
Messrs Boyd & Higgings,

COPY.—The following certificate is received from an agent in N. York, which is from a respectable lady of that city.

Sir—To withhold from public knowledge a manifest fact of the utility and perfect cure effected by the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific, would be ungrateful, as long as it is a duty incumbent upon every one to facilitate the comfort of the afflicted. I caught a most violent cold which affected my breast and lungs so much, I could scarcely speak for nearly three months at the same time accompanied with frequent discharges from my lungs. I had recourse to many medicines without the least effect, when upon hearing of the above specific I was induced to obtain some of it, and procured one bottle which afforded me considerable relief. I purchased the second, and before using the two-thirds of the bottle, I was restored to perfect health. I am fully persuaded it has not its parallel in the world, for the cure of those afflicted with asthma coughs, or other consumptive affections.
(Signed) SARAH A. PEALE.
New York, September 2d 1829.

DR. CHAPMAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR
SOUR STOMACH PILL.—The following
certificate is from Dr. W. C. Cohen, late
member of the American Philosophical Society,
&c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pill, as a remedy for Dyspepsia, and the experience I have had from using them in my practice for several months past, fully convinces me that they are equal and in many cases superior to any preparation I have ever known. And in all cases where the stomach and bowels require evacuation by the intervention of a cathartic, they are in my opinion the most convenient and efficacious pill of any in use. At the same time being safe and easy in their operation.

WALTER C. COHEN, M. D.
Philad. Sept. 14, 1829.

N. B. To prevent imposition, the signature of James Chapman, Jr. will accompany each bill of direction. Price \$1.00.

PEPPERINE & the oil of Black Pepper remedies for the Ague and Fever, also for sale by
S. W. SPENCER.
Oct. 10

820 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 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, 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

PRINTING

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

CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Justices of Caroline County Court to me directed, dated the 17th of this Inst., I will sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, at public Vendue, on the 14th day of November next; that Valuable Mill seat, called the HOG CREEK MILLS, formerly the property of Garriton Blades; there is on this property, a GRIST AND SAWMILL, with about Twenty Acres of land and several buildings, of different kinds. The trustee deems it unnecessary to give a further description of the premises, as it is well known to be one of the most valuable Mill seats, in this part of the County, and a good Stand for business; any person inclining to purchase, who will take the trouble to call on Mr. Thos. Blades, on the premises, who will show, the same to them, and will give them any necessary information that they may want. This property is situated in Caroline County, on the East side of great Choptank River, about one mile from the River, and within six or seven miles of Easton. The terms of Sale will be, that the purchaser will have to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of Sale, and the other two thirds, at the end of one year from the day of Sale, with interest for the same, to be secured by giving bond, with security to be approved of, by the trustee.

WM. POTTER, Trustee.
Oct. 24, 1829

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, and issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, against John Dawson, will be sold at public sale on SATURDAY the 7th of November next at the Court House door, in Easton, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. one negro boy called Isaac, one ditto called Jim, one called Garretson and 2 head of Horses, to satisfy the above writ of venditioni and the costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
former Sheriff.
Oct. 10.

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

MULES.

A PAIR of fine young Mules 3 years old next Spring, would be sold or exchanged for a good Saddle HORSE. Apply at this office.
Oct. 31

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks, to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has met with, in the above line of business, and now wishes to inform them, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. John Camper, and having lately returned from Baltimore with an additional assortment of the best MATERIALS, and also, having procured the most experienced and best WORKMEN, that he will be enabled to Manufacture all kinds of four wheel'd work, or Gigs in superior Manner; all orders for new work, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at the old stand, foot of Washington Street, or at the subscribers stand, nearly opposite the market house, and repairs done in a neat and satisfactory manner.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
N. B. From the difficulty the subscriber has experienced, in collecting money, to meet his demands, he will be under the necessity of requiring the Cash on the delivery of work or to punctual customers, a short credit.
Oct. 31. E. S. H.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, Daniel Martin, Governor of Md. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session 1805, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said elections," it is directed "that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of elections of Members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, and sign by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district." And an election having been held on Monday the 5th Inst., agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, as aforesaid, and the returns of the said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as Member of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council—We do, by this our PROCLAMATION, declare, that by the said returns it appears that Clement Dorsey, Esq. in the first district; Benedict L. Semmes, Esq. in the second district; George C. Washington, Esq. in the third district; Michael C. Sprigg, Esq. in the fourth district; Benjamin C. Howard and Elias Brown, Esquires, in the fifth district; George E. Mitchell, Esq. in the sixth district; Richard Spencer, Esq. in the seventh district; and Ephraim K. Wilson, Esq. in the eighth district, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the said State, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.
By the Governor,
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
Of the Council.
Annapolis, Oct. 31.

From the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine. FLYING KITE.

To the Members of Carroll's Island Wild
Fowl Shooting Club.
SPORTSMEN ATTENTION!!!
Probatum est.

Conticuer omnes, intenticue ora tenebant.
Sir.—Presuming that you will cheerfully insert whatever contributes to the recreation of the land proprietors on our bay, river, and creek shores, I beg leave to make known the practical efficiency of the Flying Kite for making all kinds of aquatic wild fowl on the wing, approach near to the sportsman stationed with his gun on the point, or shore side.

The kite which I use for this purpose, as a Ruse de Guerre, has its frame constructed of cane, and according to the English mode, is three feet by two feet and a half superficies, covered with scarlet coloured thin florentine silk, so as to be of the greatest attainable lightness for flying with a little wind as possible, that it may be put into operation so much oftener than could be done was it heavier and consequently requiring more wind to fly it. The scarlet colour is adopted as being the most conspicuous of all others: and silk is used for the covering in preference to any thing else, that it may not be injured, or put hors de combat, by incidentally falling into the water. The tail consists of about twenty feet of twine having at its lower extremity a piece of cane one fifth of an inch in diameter, and two feet in length, transversely placed; to each end of which a foot and a half of twine is attached, and the other ends tied together so as to form a triangle. Assuming the piece of cane for its base, the edge part of two feet squares of thin florentine (scarlet colour) silk is sewed round the whole length of the cane, so as to subtend it, and constitutes a tassel, which keeps extended, and by its flaring exhibition, thus appended by the apex of the triangle to the end of the tail, has the greater effect of making the wild fowl in flight approximate the sportsman. Ninety feet of twine, with a tassel at the lower end of it, of similar materials and construction, is fixed by the upper end round the middle of the cane of the kite's tassel. This second tassel is for the purpose of producing the same effect on the wild fowl flying much lower. About ninety feet of twine is also fixed by the upper end, round the centre of this second tassel's piece of cane, having two inflated supernatant hogs' bladders painted of a scarlet colour, with vermilion and spirits of turpentine, for a tassel, suspended at the neck by three feet of twine each, and being tied together at the other ends, appended at the lower extremity of it, for the purpose of making the wild fowl on the wing near the surface of the water, approximate the sportsman.

Inflated supernatant hogs' bladders, near the surface of the water, are preferable to any thing else, should the decrease of wind occasion their descent, as their weight becomes immediately removed by their floating. The greater or less force of the wind will indicate the capability of the kite's sustaining and flying with the three tails, two, or only one.—When with only two the painted hogs' bladders are to be substituted for the second scarlet coloured silk tassel. The complete apparatus is here figured.

When the sportsman is on a long duck bar, or narrow strip of land, such as Carroll's Island, where the wild fowl in their flight, cross over at various intersectional parts, here and there, and thus perplex and circumvent him by the vexatious and fortuitous irregularity of their diverse flight, disappointing his expectations of fine sport, and frustrating all his shifts and manoeuvres on the occasion, he can nevertheless, most fortunately counteract and overcome this impediment to his success, by fastening the end of the string of one flying kite to a stake driven into the ground, at one hundred yards distance from the right hand of his stand; and the end of the string of another flying kite to a stake at one hundred yards distance from the left hand of it, (when the wind is blowing across the duck bar, or narrow strip of land, as here supposed,) and thus make the wild fowl in their flight, which would otherwise diverge, and cross out of reach, converge and cross within it, right and left; so as greatly to multiply the number of his shots; and thereby, instead of having very precarious and bad sport, have it ad libitum, and to his heart's content.

When the duck bar is of considerable length, and the wind is blowing in the direction of its course, then the end of the string of one kite in its flight, is to be tied to a stake close to the station of the sportsman, so as that its position at flight be at one hundred yards distance on one side of him; and the end of a string of another kite in flight, must be tied to a stake at two hundred yards distance on the other side of him; so that the two kites may be two hundred yards distant apart in their flight one from the other, and equi distant, or nearly so, on each side of him, right and left. And the same management, with a parity of circumstances is equally applicable to a narrow strip of land.

This flying kite is also admirably adapted to the frequent occurrence of a low tide; or of ice between the shore, and fluent water; each of which every sportsman too well knows, by dire experience to be a most grievous hindrance to the approximation of the wild fowl on the wing, to any thing like within killing distance, even when the wind is blowing a hard gale, which is most auspicious for propelling them on the point. When the wind is blowing violently off shore, so as to force the wild fowl on the wing much further out from the shore than usual, I advise the flying of a second kite, so as that its flight be seventy yards, (or more) out beyond the other, as may upon trial be found expedient; and this is also to be one hundred yards, or more, distant, on which ever side of the inner kite the wild fowl are flying in or out.

After the morning's shooting, when the wild fowl have ceased flying in and fly to and fro, it becomes expedient to have two outer kites; one about a hundred

yards, (or more,) on each side of your station: the effect of which will be to drive the wild fowl on the wing unusually far off, sufficiently nearer in for being brought as they approach the inner kite within its operation, and influence, and throwing them within shot; this is most indubitably a great point gained.

Should the wild fowl appear, through the frequent local exhibition of the flying kite, to have become familiarized to it, and no longer so egregiously duped as is requisite, the effect can with all facility be fully restored, by a mutation of colour, as from scarlet to black, and vice versa. For ducks on the wing, about one hundred yards length of string, places the kite in proper position for controlling them, and producing their approximation. But not having put it to the test, I can only surmise that about one hundred and fifty yards will prove the suitable length for swans and geese; which being much more shy, and more easily alarmed, make it requisite, we may presume, that the positional flight of the kite be more distant.

It is my intention to substitute a hair or silk line for flying the kite, and all other purposes for which the twine is used in relation to its construction, and its appendages of tails and tassels, in lieu of twine altogether, as being infinitely stronger and more durable.

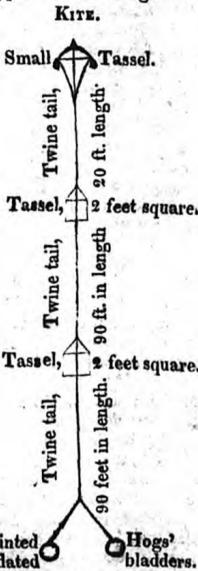
I have invariably been from boyhood among the keenest of sportsmen, and for these last twenty-four years particularly on our bay, river and creek shores in shooting the aquatic wild fowl on the wing, but often baffled to the most mortifying degree, in my pursuit of sport: till by continually pondering how to attain the desideratum in view, (hic labor hoc opus est) I finally devised, and hit upon this project and efficient Ruse de Guerre, of the flying kite, for duping the wild fowl on the wing. And so completely do I, from ample experience, consider the desideratum in requisition to be attained in every respect, that I have no hesitation in proclaiming it to be the plus ultra of stratagems in aquatic wild fowl shooting on the wing, for bringing the swans, geese and duck, under the most adverse circumstances, volens volens, not only within killing distance, but (nautically speaking) close aboard.

Your respectful and ob't. serv't.
ALFRED JONES.
Queen Anne's Co. Md. July 19th, 1829.

TEN YEARS.

We are astonished when we contemplate the changes which have been effected in the course of ten years! How rapidly the sweeping tide of time rolls on!—The morning of life passes off like a dream and we look round in vain for the companions of our youthful days. Where are the gay, the beautiful, the happy, with whom we once sported in the sprightliness of youth and the buoyance of enjoyments? They were here; we knew them; we loved them; we sailed with them down time's sunny stream in pleasure's fragile bark but where are they now? Alas! they have gone before us—the whirlwind of death drove them rapidly onward, and they are now sailing on eternity's wide & shoreless sea! The scenes of our childhood, too, fade away and soon not a vestige of them is left as a token that they have ever existed! Time's stupendous wheel is ever rolling on. Ten years more and where will we be? Our present friends, our present companions, will they still be here? No that is improbable. The grave perhaps, will have swallowed them; or they may be scattered far away—strangers, and in a strange land. Ten years, and the aspect of things to many, very many, will be indeed changed. The pale emaciated miser, that now bends o'er his heaps of useless gold, (the wrecks of ruined families and the last remains of forlorn wretchedness) where will he be! He and the beggar, whom he drives from his door, will have gone to their long homes—his wealth will have passed into other hands. Ten years and the student that is now pouring over volumes & seeking with such avidity for knowledge, will have acquired and perhaps have forgotten it.—The lovely maiden, whose mind & person are just matured—she is beautiful, she is happy—pleasure beams in her countenance and joy sparkles in her eyes—with a light foot and lighter heart, she steps upon life's slippery stage—but alas! ten years, and this lovely being will indeed be changed; the bright fascinating smile no longer plays upon her cheek; her laughing eye speaks deeper misery now than erst it did of pleasure. Ten years, and what is now beautiful, will have decayed, and will have faded like the morning flower! Ten years, and many that now sport in the sunshine of prosperity, will be wrapped in misfortune's gloomiest shade. Ten years and the man of business will have settled "his final account," the fool will have grown wise, and the wise will have discovered his ignorance. The Atheist will have found out his mistake, and the christian have realized his hopes.

FRANCIS.



Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

We are happy to state that the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal is now in complete operation for vessels drawing seven feet water, & believing it would be gratifying to many of our readers, to have the rate of tolls spread before them, we have done so, especially as our Philadelphia neighbours are of opinion that to those residing near the waters of the Chesapeake, it will afford the means of better prices for their wood, &c. in that city than they have been accustomed to receive in Baltimore. One of the Philadelphia papers speaking of the article of wood says, "Owing to the inadequate supply of coal, Wood is daily rising here. Pine now commands \$4 per cord, Oak, \$5 50; and Hickory \$7. The toll charged on Wood by the canal Company is only 50 cents per cord. For their return cargoes, they would find an excellent supply of first quality Limestone and Lime at the Schuylkill wharves, & in their immediate neighbourhood. The Brick makers, would gladly exchange their Brick for the article they now much need Pine & Oak."

Tolls to be paid by Vessels navigating the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Item	Unit	Price
Alum	per Barrel	12 1/2
Bacon	100 lbs.	5
Bark (ground)	Hhd.	60
do.	Cord	50
Beans	Busbel	2
Beef, (salted)	Barrel	12 1/2
Beer	Hhd.	50
do.	Tierce	30
do.	Barrel	15
Boards	1000 ft. board meas.	20
Bottles	Hamper	62 1/2
Boats with fresh fish, (deck'd)	Each	12 00
do. do. (not deck'd)	Each	6 00
Boats, (empty)	Each	4 00
Bran stuff	Double Bushel	1
Bricks	Thousand	50
Butter	Firkin	3
Cider	Hhd.	50
do.	Tierce	30
do.	Barrel	15
Coffee	Hhd.	60
do.	Barrel	15
do.	Bag	7
Cotton	Bale	20
Corn meal	Hhd.	25
do.	Barrel	5
Corn, (Indian)	Bushel	1
Castings, (iron)	Ton	1 00
Cocals	Bag	7
Candles	Box of 50 lbs & above, 4 Box of less than 50 lbs. 2	5
Chemicals	100 lbs.	5
Cheese	Cask	10
Chins	Box	20
Cordage	Cwt.	8
Clay	Ton	30
Clover seed	Bushel	5
Coal	Ton	50
Coppers	Barrel	12 1/2
Copper, (bolts, sheets or nails)	Ton	2 00
do. (pigs)	Ton	1 50
Dry goods	Cwt.	15
Dye woods	Ton	80
Earthen ware	Crate or Cask	50
Featuers	100 lbs.	9
Figs	Box or Drum	10
Fish, (salted)	Barrel	2
Flour	Barrel	9
Flaxseed	Bushel	2
Flax	Ton	2 00
Furs	100 lbs.	9
Grass seeds	Bushel	7
Ginger	Bag	2
Glass, [window]	Box of 50 feet	50
Glass ware	Crate or Cask	50
Grains, (not enumerated)	Bushel	1
Gunpowder	25 lbs.	2
Hams	100 lbs.	5
Hemp	Ton	2 00
Honey	Hhd.	50
do.	Tierce	30
do.	Barrel	15
Hops	Bale	20
Hides, (dry)	Each	3
do. (green)	Each	4
Hay	Ton	1 00
Iron, (bar, hoop, sheet and cast)	Ton	1 00
Iron, (in pigs)	Ton	50
Iron ore	Ton	50
Indigo	Box	50
do.	Servon	20
Juniper berries	Bag	7
Ironmongery	10	10
Lime	Ton	50
Limestone	Ton	30
Lard	Keq or Firkin	3
Laths	Thousand	15
Leather	100 lbs.	8
Lead (manufactured)	Ton	1 00
Lead (in pigs or bars)	Ton	80
Lead (red and white)	100 lbs.	5
Litharge	do.	5
Marble	Ton	50
Mari	Ton	30
Molasses	Hhd.	50
do.	Tierce	30
do.	Barrel	15
Nails	100 lbs.	5
Oils (all kinds)	Hhd.	50
do. do.	Tierce	30
do. do.	Barrel	15
Oysters	100 lbs.	3
Paints	Bushel	5
Peas	Bushel	2
Pimento	Bag	7
Pepper	Bag	7
Plaster of Paris	Ton	50
Plank	1 00 feet board meas.	62 1/2
Pork (salted)	Barrel	12 1/2
Posts	Hundred	50
Pot & Pearl Ashes	Barrel	20
Rails	Hundred	50
Rasins	Box	2
do.	Keq	1
Rice	Tierce	20
Rosin	Barrel	8
Saltpetre	Bag	7
Saltpetre (refined)	100 lbs.	5
Silk	Bushel	13 1/2
Skating	1000 feet board meas.	62 1/2
Spirits (foreign)	Hhd. or Pipe	1 00
do. do.	Tierce or half Pipe	50
do. do.	do. or cask or bbl.	25
do. (domestic)	Hhd.	50
do. do.	Tierce	30
do. do.	Barrel	15
Shirts	Double Bushel	1
Slate	Ton	50
Soap	Box of 50 lbs. & upwards	4
do.	Box less than 50 lbs.	2
Staves & Heading (piped or hhd.)	Hundred (bbl.)	10
do.	do.	6
Steel	Ton	1 00
Straw	Ton	1 00

Item	Unit	Price
Stone (dressed)	Ton	50
Stone (quarry)	Ton	30
Sugar	Barrel	60
do.	Barrel	15
do.	Bag	7
Sugar (West India in boxes)	Box	25
do. (East India in boxes)	Box	35
Tar	100 lbs.	3
Tallow	Whole chest	12 1/2
Tea	do. chest	7
do.	do.	2
Timber	100 cubic feet	40
Tobacco	Hhd.	70
Turpentine	Barrel	8
Vessel (empty)	Each	4 00
Vinegar	Hhd.	50
do.	Tierce	30
do.	Barrel	15
Wheat	Bushel	3
Wool	100 lbs.	9
Wood (cord)	Cord	50
Wine	Hhd or pipe	1 00
do.	do. or Tierce	50
do.	do. or bbl.	25

Boats and vessels, which have paid full tolls on their lading when passing the Canal, shall, on returning empty within thirty days after paying such tolls, be permitted to re-pass toll-free.

No Steam Boat, raft, or float will be admitted into the canal.

Regulations to be observed by Vessels navigating the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

- No vessel shall enter the Canal, without first coming to anchor, or making fast to the piers, at least 100 feet from the outer locks.
- Masters of vessels shall, before entering the first lock, present to the Collector a manifest of cargo, so arranged as to enable him readily to calculate their tolls:—and in order to guard against frauds, the Collector is authorized to require the cargo to be landed for examination, if he shall see cause to suspect the correctness of the manifest.
- Square-rigged vessels, as they apply to enter a lock, must have their jib-booms rigged in, and their yards braced fore and aft,—and all vessels shall have their anchors stowed in such a manner as to prevent injury to the works.
- Vessels of such small dimensions as to admit more than one into a lock at a time, shall be postponed to those of larger dimensions, unless a sufficient number of them be present at once to fill the lock.
- The Toll shall always be paid at the first lock passed by a vessel; and upon payment thereof, the master shall receive a pass-bill, on which shall be noted the amount of tolls paid and the precise time of entering.
- The Pass-bill shall be exhibited to the keeper of each lock before passing the same, and it shall be given up to the Collector at the last lock, that he may direct the passage out of the vessel at the proper time. Vessels applying for passage out of the canal and exhibiting no pass-bill, shall pay full tolls for the whole canal.
- If any vessel shall pass through the canal without fully and honestly paying the prescribed tolls, the Collector is authorized, by law "to seize such vessel, wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money; which, so far as is necessary, shall be applied towards paying said tolls, and all expenses of seizure and sale."
- No vessel, except packets registered for the conveyance of passengers and paying tolls as such shall pass through the canal at a rate exceeding three miles an hour.
- No vessel approaching a lock or bridge shall carry sail within 300 yards of the same; nor shall the tow-horses come up to any lock or bridge until the same shall be opened for the admission of the vessel.
- Vessels meeting shall keep to the right. When a vessel is overtaken by another, going in the same direction, the slower shall give the inner track to the faster, unless within 300 yards of a lock or bridge. In meeting or passing, the vessel having the outer track shall slack her tow-ropes till the inner vessel has passed over it.
- Registered passenger packets shall however have priority over all other vessels in passing locks and bridges, if within 300 yards of them when they are opened.
- Vessels approaching a lock or bridge shall give notice, by sounding a bugle or ringing a bell, at the distance of at least 300 yards.
- No vessel shall obstruct the entrance to a lock or bridge, or impede in any way the navigation of the canal.
- Vessels coming to, or anchoring in the canal, shall be secured head and stern at least 100 yards from the nearest lock or bridge, and at such a distance from the tow-path as not to interfere with other vessels passing.
- No vessel shall remain in the canal, its harbours, or basins, without some person on board to have charge of her:—and if the person in charge shall refuse or neglect to cast off her fasts or change her position, when required by the agent or officer of the Company, such agent or officer may cut or cast off her fasts, and change her position.
- Vessels navigating the canal at night, shall carry a reflecting lamp on each bow, with concave reflectors at least eight inches in diameter: vessels lying in the canal at night shall carry a similar lamp, exposed on the bow and at the stern:—and to secure conformity to this regulation, no vessel shall be admitted into the canal after 12

o'clock at noon, unless provided with such lamps.

17 No vessel shall come to, load, discharge, or break bulk, in the locks or on the canal, except at the landing places, which shall be designated by the Company.

18 No horses shall be permitted to travel on the tow-path, except those engaged in towing vessels. No cattle shall be driven on the tow-path.

19 Every person who shall wilfully or negligently run against, or otherwise injure the wharves, walls, locks, bridges, banks, or other property of the Canal Company, shall be immediately prosecuted by the agent of the Company, according to law: and if such injury is done by a person having the charge or direction of a vessel, she shall not be permitted to leave the canal, till legal redress is obtained.

20 The officers and agents of the Company are fully authorized by law, to enforce obedience to the foregoing regulations; and they are required so to do.

21 No person is allowed to interfere with the agents or officers of the Company, in the performance of their duties on the canal. Should reasonable ground of complaint occur against such officers or agents, either by unnecessary delays or improper conduct, it will be immediately redressed, on information being lodged at either of the offices of the Company.

Office of The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company,
July 13, 1829.
JAMES C. FISHER, Pres't.
H. D. GILPIN, Sec'ry.

We find the annexed editorial paragraphs in Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 27th September.

The intelligence from the seat of war is of a very various description, but is consistent in one point, namely, that an armistice has been concluded between the Russians and the Turks, and that preliminaries for peace are under discussion at this moment. It was reasonable enough to imagine that the Russian General though at the head of an overwhelming army flushed with conquest and success and in a country where any thing but a hostile feeling prevailed against the invaders, would listen to terms of unconditional surrender; and such we presume to be the conditions which the Porte has offered to Nicholas. Turkey was completely at the mercy of her invaders. She was left without army, commander or even fortified towns. There was no public mind and no public force to resist; and to imagine that the Russian General would listen to any other terms than those of almost absolute capitulation, would be to set him down as a driveller & an idiot.

We can readily believe that for his own glory, and the natural desire of concluding the campaign with splendour, Count Diebitsch would push on his army to Constantinople, and make his treaty in the capital. He would scarcely, one would think stop short of this prize when within his reach. It was in this way that the Gauls of old treated with the Romans in their decline of glory—*Victor et in medio ponderat ara foro*. The Russian chief doubtless knows that an armistice in the enemy's capital insinuates, and effectually means much more than a treaty concluded at fifty miles distant.

The stupendous events which are now occurring in the east of Europe, scarcely leave us power for calm reflection. The progress of the Russian arms has been like a thunderbolt through a clear and unresisting medium. That the Porte will now be politically destroyed or at least will exist in a state of civil nonentity—in a condition of torpor between death and life—is clear beyond doubt.

It may be the policy of Russia to keep up the shadow of the empire, but the substance is effectually gone. The body or trunk of state, may be preserved for some years above ground and like the remains of Egyptian kings in their cemeteries, be kept in mournful ceremony for centuries; but another prince will reign and the sceptre will effectually pass into the hands of the conqueror, who will only prolong the lugubrious farce until it is too costly to maintain any longer. As soon as the pageant becomes tedious and burthensome, it will be broken up like the joint doll of a child. From this time Russia must be considered to have enlarged her empire one fourth at least and to reign on the Bosphorus, the Hellespont, the Dardanelles and the Black Sea.

All these are fearful announcements but they are unhappily too true. Undoubtedly Russia will have a difficult task to appease some of the neighbouring powers of Europe who will be jealous of her encroachment and fearful of her gigantic progress. But as Philip boasted that he knew the way to take any town in Greece into which he should be suffered to drive a laden ass, so the cabinet of St. Petersburg well knows the means of mollifying the other powers of Europe. *They must be admitted to a share of the spoil, and we have no doubt that they will be readily bribed into perfect submission and complacency.* Austria, we presume will be content with Servia perhaps with Moldavia in addition; and Prussia having been permitted during the late war to take so large a share of Saxony, must be contented with what she can get. Russia will care little about France and England; and as the

latter has already baulked her of a considerable portion of her spoil, by sending a large fleet into the Mediterranean, and thereby intercepted Nicholas from depreidations upon Greece (to which he looked as the nursery of a future navy) he will necessarily care little about the remonstrance or discontent of Great Britain.

We think, under all considerations the Duke of Wellington has pursued the best policy which circumstances have permitted by cutting off Russia from Greece. He has at least clogged one wheel in the tremendous movements of this power.—One thing remains to be done to secure by treaty, or to endeavour to gain by force, some of the castles of the Dardanelles: The great object of the war must be conceded; for the battle has been fought and won. Henceforward Russia will have free access to the Mediterranean, and it is no longer in the power of England and France to prevent it."

From the Fredericktown Examiner.
"I contend that the wanton removal of meritorious officers, would subject the President to impeachment and removal from his own high trust."—*Jos. Madison.*
"General Jackson will reward his friends and punish his enemies."—*Duff Green.*

What a commentary upon the character of the present administration do not those two sentences afford! Mr Madison the able expounder of our Constitution, and one of the greatest statesmen of which this country can boast, in this sentence has given us the sense and feelings of the framers of our Constitution. Duff Green has given us the resolution of the administration. How well this resolution has been acted upon, is shewn by the New Hampshire Journal of the 5th inst. which contains a list of 43 persons who have been proscribed in that State from the Post-Office Department alone. We can not better express our own opinion of these acts than by giving an extract from an article in the Richmond Enquirer, supposed to have been written by the interminable Gov. Giles, than whom no man was a warmer or more violent partizan of Gen. Jackson. We ask from men of all parties a candid consideration of these sentiments, due alike to their own intrinsic value and to the source whence they emanate:—

"Appointments have been made which I, for one humble member of the party, never can approve. I do not undertake to say that meritorious officers have been put out; but it is too apparent, that men without sufficient merit have been put in. I know no reason why editors of newspapers should be utterly debarred from the service of the country. There are individuals among them worthy of trust and I am aware of no reason why they should not receive it. But offices have been bestowed on this class of citizens, which, as a class, is certainly not the highest, out of all proportion as to number in regard to the rest of the people, and in no better proportion, I am afraid, to their personal deserts.

To use no silken phrases, but to speak in the plain language of truth it looks like a distribution of rewards for services performed, and that not to the country, but to the bestower of those rewards.—Is not the candid confession of Lord Bolingbroke, applicable in some degree, to the present state of things? In the letter to Sir William Windham, he says, "I am afraid that we came to court in the same disposition as all parties have done; that the principal spring of our actions was to have the government of the state in our hands; that our principal views were the conservation of this power, great employments to ourselves and great opportunities of rewarding those who had helped to raise us, and of hurting those who had stood in opposition to us. It is, however true, that with these considerations of private and party interests there were others intermingled, which had for their object the public good of the nation, at least what we took to be such."

The celebrated saying of the French King, with an improvement, would be equally becoming to the lips of an American President; "The President of the U. States, should neither remember the friends nor the enemies of General Jackson, but only the friends and enemies of his country!" I would gladly have avoided these remarks, but the thread of the discourse led me to them and candor would not allow them to be suppressed.—To say no more of these unfortunate appointments—they have animated the zeal of our opponents, impaired the confidence of our adherents, and wounded and mortified the feelings of our friends."

From the Columbian Gazette.
We commend to the attention of our readers the following extract from the Cincinnati Gazette, as an evidence of the manner in which the affairs of the General Post office are conducted. What would have been thought or said of such a procedure under any other Administration than the present? Taken in connection with the hoax in Connecticut, the mail-robbing Postmaster in New Hampshire, the newly appointed Post-master in Vermont who died from the effects of intoxication and divers other acts of the Department, we are in a fair way to discover that Mr. Barry realises the most sanguine anticipations of his friends, but what those anticipations are "his friends" have not particularly designated.

Post office Department.—A small matter, sometimes, involves and explains a great consequence. We have an example to this truth, in a recent movement in the Post office department. The cir-

cumstances have come to my knowledge through a channel not to be disputed, and I venture to say, will not be controverted.

When Mr. Barry took possession of the Post Office department, at Washington, a Mr. Larkin was Postmaster at Neville, a small Post Town in Clermont county. Mr. Larkin was removed and a Mr. Bethouel Reynolds appointed in his place. Recently, Mr. Reynolds has been *Nortonized*, and Mr. Larkin re-appointed. The subjoined letter from the General Post Office conveyed to Mr. Reynolds the information:

POST OFFICE DEPT. OFF. APP'S.
October 2d, 1829,

Sir—
The Post Master General directs me to say that in reinstating Mr. Larkin, which is this day ordered, no disrespect nor reflection whatever is felt or intended towards you as he is re-appointed on the inference that you decline; it being represented that your friends obtained your appointment without your consent, and that you do not wish to take charge of the office; especially as the *old P. M.* has the good wishes of the WHOLE POPULATION, and has not been complained of for any want of integrity or punctuality.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedt Serv't,
C. K. GARDNER.
BETHOUEL REYNOLDS, Neville, O.

What a monstrous destitution of principle is here acknowledged! Mr. Larkin was removed, although it is acknowledged by those who removed him, that he had the "good wishes of the whole population, and had not been complained of for any want of integrity or punctuality."—Why under these circumstances, was he removed? Can any answer be given that ought not to cover those who removed him with disgrace? He had the "good wishes of the WHOLE POPULATION." His integrity and punctuality were not impeached! Yet he was removed—reform—and another appointment "obtained," without the consent of the party appointed.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 27.
Yesterday, for the first time, the Debate was opened in the Convention. General Taylor of Norfolk, broke ground upon the subject of the *Right of Suffrage, Taxation and the Basis of Representation.*—But a new turn was soon given to the course of the Debate, first by the motion to lay his Resolutions on the Table: and then the motion to take up the Report of the Legislative Committee—Judge Green brought up directly the great question, (the *Basis of representation*) by moving so to amend the first resolution of that Report as to declare, that instead of regard to the white population "exclusively" it should be to the white population "and taxation combined."—But, as Judge Green suggested that certain tables from the Auditor's Office, which bore directly upon that proposition, were in the hands of the printer, he moved the Committee to rise—and the Committee then immediately adjourned.—The printed Documents will be in the members' hands this morning; and we presume, therefore, that the discussion will go on.

The Hall was yesterday crowded with spectators: and several ladies, for the first time among them. We have never witnessed the proceedings of any deliberative body, distinguished by as much order and decorum, as prevailed among the Convention and its numerous audience. Every one seemed to study the art of silence.—It is highly probable, from present appearance, that the great question of the Basis of Representation will scarcely be dispatched in less than two or three weeks.—The Right of Suffrage in not less than two weeks—and then, there is the organization of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, and other miscellaneous subjects to discuss.—So that we deem it highly probable, that the Session of the convention, will run into that of the Legislature.

Richmond, (Vir.) October 31.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION.—The debate still proceeds in the Convention—and with additional spirit and great ability. From some appearances, since our last, it promises to continue for several days, and to place a large portion of the talent in that Assembly, in active requisition. On Thursday Mr. P. Barbour of Orange, took the floor, in opposition to the White Basis, and Mr. Baldwin of Augusta, in favour of it. Yesterday, Mr. Powell of Frederick, and Mr. Morris of Hanover made long & animated speeches; the former in favour of that basis, & the latter in opposition to it. Mr. Campbell, of Brooke, is entitled to the floor this morning agreeably to Parliamentary usage.

The scene continues to assume new animation and interest. We do not pronounce our own opinion alone, but the opinion of impartial & intelligent strangers when we say, that the Debate has hitherto been distinguished by great power—and it seems to increase in interest, as it approaches the denouement. New views are presented every day; and fresh weapons are enlisted in the service. New sources of eloquence are almost constantly opening upon the spectators. The effect is seen in the large audience which crowds the hall. It is visited by troops of ladies—who claim the right of hearing at least, in what way the powers of the government are to be distributed, in the direction and administration of which they are not permitted to have any sort of participation.—*Enquirer.*

Our old friend Keatinge takes it badly—now Paddy be easy, and let us have no more doings—you overpower us, and be merciful. It does not fall to the lot of every man to write well and you and I cant alter our natures. Do my old friend, write the best you can always, and after awhile nothing will be said—but let old friends, keep in good humour with each other; there is broil and battle enough in the world without our little pop gun batteries, and so friend Keatinge, good night.

Come out Farmers—A general show is called for. A gentleman who received a present of potatoes a few days past from Robert Banning, Esq. has presented us with two of them—one marked 21 ounces—the other 19 ounces, the nett weight of each the day they were dug. The present consisted of forty potatoes in all without including the two largest, the remaining 38 measured just one half bushel carefully heaped up, so that not another potatoe could lie on the top—indeed 34 of them would have been considered good measure in any market—and the thirty eight potatoes weighed just thirty pounds ten ounces, averaging thirteen ounces each potatoe. More beautiful Irish potatoes of the red sort cannot be grown.—If Mr. Banning has made a crop of those potatoes we should be glad to learn the quality of ground and kind of soil in which they grew—the product, time of planting, quality of manure and the mode of its application, and its culture.

The honorary degree of "Master of Arts" was conferred on Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, Md. at its late commencement, by the Faculty of St. Mary's College, Baltimore.

[COMMUNICATED.] TO SPORTSMEN.

Good powder is a grand acquisition to a sportsman—Pretty good powder can be had almost any where, indeed it is not common now to meet with bad powder.—But if you want to drive the shot through and through—if you want the business done as quick as thought without kicking, get Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday's best canister—it costs a little more to be sure but less of it will do, and there is no missing with it but through willful bungling. Oct. 30th 1829. A SPORTSMAN.

Appointments by the President of the U. S. John George Schwarz, to be Consul of the United States at Vienna, in the Austrian Empire.

James Lenox Kennedy, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the Ports of Guayamas, Mazatlan and San Blas in Mexico.

Silas K. Everett, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Panama in the Republic of Colombia.

Asa Worthington, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Lima, and for the ports of Peru, vice William Radcliff, removed.

Joseph W. E. Wallace, to be Consul of the United States at San Antonio, in Mexico vice David Dixon, resigned.

John M. Bowyer, of Alabama, to be Consul of the United States at Guazacaleo, in Mexico, vice Charles Douglas, removed.

Emanuel J. West, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Peru.

The Legislature of New Jersey, on Friday, appointed Garret D. Wall, Esqr. Governor of that state for the ensuing year.

The Philadelphia National Gazette states that G. D. Wall, Esq. has declined the office of Governor of New Jersey, to which he had been appointed.

His Excellency Peter Derbigny, Governor of the State of Louisiana, departed this life on Thursday morning, the 6th ult. His death was occasioned by a wound in the head, received from the trunk of a tree, when leaping from his carriage to avoid the result from its being overturned.

Reform.—Charles K. Williams has been punished by removal from the Collectors office of Burlington, Vt. and Colonel A. W. Hyde rewarded with that office. On the day of the arrival of this intelligence, and before it was known to the Legislature, Mr. Williams was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Whom the President punishes the People reward.—Nat. Jour.

SAFETY TABLE.—A cabinet-maker at Geneva has invented what he calls a safety-table. Any one unacquainted with the secret springs, who should attempt to force it to take out money or other articles, would be instantly seized by hands of iron; loud music announces the forced captivity for five minutes, and when it ceases, six pistols go off and kill the robber, if no one arrives in time to save his life.

REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Large Mirrors.—The Philadelphia Chronicle says, the ship Superb, at this port from Havre, has brought two cases measuring 140 cubic feet, and containing two large mirrors for the President's House.

What would have been said during the Administration of Mr. Adams, if these gigantic French mirrors had been purchased for the President's House? If Col. Benton's "Republican notions" were shocked at the magnificence of the naked East Room; how will they survive the spectacle which it will exhibit next winter? Resplendent with this importation from France, it will then rival all that has been said of the court of Louis Le Grand.—Nat. Jour.

THE "EAST ROOM."—Our readers will pardon us for introducing this celebrated room once more to their attention. It will be recollected, that we have distinctly expressed our pleasure that the President has determined to furnish it so as to make its appearance correspond with the rest of the interior of the House; at the same time, commenting on the malevolence and hypocrisy that could assail Mr. Adams for doing what General Jackson now does with impunity.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper that the ship Superb, at that port from Havre, has brought out two cases from Havre, measuring 140 cubic feet, containing two large mirrors for the "East Room." We are likewise informed that the other decorations obtained are of the most elegant and splendid description—such as chandeliers, mantel ornaments, &c. &c.

And these are the preparations which are making to ornament the PALACE, as the present Administration editors were wont to call the President's House, and no warning voice is heard sounding throughout the land the charges of extravagance, luxury, and corruption!—O! ye patent reformers of the age! ye stern republicans! ye sticklers for economy! where are ye! Why do you not come forward, cry aloud, and spare not! Why are ye dumb and mute. Spirit of BEN-ROUN! why dost thou not emerge from the western wilderness, and give us another East Room letter in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer?—Alexandria Gazette.

By a publication in the daily papers we perceive that JAMES C. FISHER Esq. has resigned his situation as President of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company and retires with the thanks of the Company, for the faithful performance of his duties. When we reflect on the vexatious difficulties which devolved on the office this gentleman has filled for so many years, and consider the advantages which the result has already made manifest, we cannot but hope that his retirement may be as peaceful as his public services have been arduous and difficult. ROBERT M. LEWIS, Esq. has been chosen to fill this vacancy, and LEVIN GALE, Esq. of Coecic county, Maryland, a director.—Phila. P. Cur.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser. CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Mr. POULSON:—In a conversation I had with a gentleman well acquainted with the concerns of this canal, I learned that there is now sufficient water to pass vessels drawing seven feet; the late slip is not yet entirely out, but there is a good passage through it—he said, hitherto they had not been anxious for business, but now they are prepared for it, and it is fair to presume that even yet there will be a considerable business this fall, provided the board give notice of the present favourable state of the Canal. The Despatch Line of packets, to Baltimore, has been in operation several weeks; the Union Transportation Line, for Baltimore, has been in operation about a week; and now Hand's Lines, to Baltimore and Alexandria, are going through the Canal: this looks well. Many vessels are also passing with wood. A packet has also commenced running between this and the head of Chester, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Fish and oyster boats are beginning to pass the Canal in considerable numbers. Flour also comes from Port Deposit; and soon, I trust, we may see vessels passing the Canal from North Carolina and Virginia, with cotton and tobacco.—Under all the unfavourable circumstances which have occurred, the tolls have already increased from 15 to 25 per cent each week, and I think there is a fair prospect of a very abundant harvest to the Stockholders, in the future earnings of this great work.

I find some recent improvements have been made on the summit, by which it is impossible for the tow path ever to break except for a space of about half a mile and there the precaution has been taken to make the path of double the thickness which was originally designed.

I had forgotten to mention that a regular packet passes the Canal between this city and Snow-Hill, Maryland.

A WELL WISHER.

Wilmington, Nov. 3. The Circuit Court of the U. S. States, for this district, commenced its session at Dover on Tuesday last. The Grand Jury found several bills against William Derrickson, for purloining money from letters in the Post office at St. Georges, in this County. Upon one of these indictments, he was convicted and sentenced, we understand, to imprisonment for

two years. We noticed the robbery at the time it occurred, two or three months since—and the circumstance of the recovery of about 500 dollars of the plunder. Derrickson is a lad of about 16 years of age—and was employed in the store of Doctor Sutton, the Postmaster. It did not appear on the trial, we are informed, that he was regularly employed in the Post office, but it seemed, that he had ready and frequent access to it, and was often engaged in its duties.

Del. Jour.

NORFOLK, October 29.—The U. States ship ERIE DAVID CONNER, Esq. commander, is now ready for sea, and will sail first wind. Her destination is said to be Vera Cruz. The following is a list of her officers.

David Conner, Esq. (of Pennsylvania,) Commander

Lieuts.—Wm. Bocrum, of New York; James Goodrum, of Virginia; James Williams of do.; Wm. F. Lynch, of do.; Cary H. Hansford, of do.

Sailing Master—Jerome Callan, of Pennsylvania.

Surgeon—Geo. S. Sproston of Maryland.

Assist. Surgeon—Solomon Sharpe of Delaware.

Purser—D. M. F. Thornton of Virginia.

Midshipmen—H. N. Cady, of N. H.; Wm. Radford, of Missouri; A. C. Maury, of Tennessee; Cicero Price, of Kentucky; Thos. J. Page, of Va. John P. Todd, of Kentucky, Benjamin D. Moore of do.; Chas. Thomas, of Md.; Richard Bache, Jr. of Pennsylvania.

Captain's Clerk—R. W. C. Robinett, of Pennsylvania.

Boatswain—John McNelly.

Gunner—Manuel Laguna, of Spain.

Sail-Maker—J. D. Freeman, of N. J.

Carpenter—Thos. F. Brady, of New York.

Purser's Steward—E. Lowe, of New York.

Naval.—The U. S. ship Erie, Capt. Conner got under way from her anchorage off the Navy Yard, yesterday morning, & proceeded down the river, with a fresh breeze from S. W. and went immediately to sea. Her destination is not known, but it is believed she is bound to Vera Cruz. In addition to the officers attached to the ship, (a list of which was published in Wednesday's Beacon) midshipman North, of Charleston, has since joined her.—Norfolk Beacon, Nov. 2.

WILD BUCKS.

This fowl has already visited our waters in great numbers, and it is stated as the opinion of old and experienced Duckers, that they will be more numerous this season, in the rivers in our vicinity than they have been for several years past; the article on which they feed being much more abundant. A day or two since we were at Bohemia river, and for several miles in extent could see innumerable beds of them on the water, in fact the river seemed literally covered, which is an unusual circumstance, at so early a period of the season. The persons residing on the shores were making extensive preparations for an attack, one individual alone having provided a keg of powder and several bags of shot.—Elkton, Press.

At a public dinner given to Commodore Porter, at Chester, by his friends in Delaware county, on Thursday 22d of October, he addressed the company as follows:—

GENTLEMEN: After a painful absence from my native country of nearly four years, it afforded me unspeakable joy to be landed at the spot where, twenty years since, I formed my nearest and dearest connexion—to be placed at once in the bosom of my family—to be surrounded by numerous friends with whom I have passed the most happy period of my life and among whom, were it left to my choice, I would cheerfully pass the remainder.

A wanderer by profession, and heretofore by inclination; having seen much of the world, and experienced many of its vicissitudes, and having had an opportunity of making a just comparison of the enjoyments which each country and place I have visited affords, I am fully and firmly convinced that there is no part of it, where mankind enjoys so great a share of happiness, as our beloved country; originating principally, in its political institutions, and the general diffusion of knowledge; and no spot within it better calculated to produce the enjoyments of life, from its climate, abundance of its products, beauty and location than Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

I beg therefore, Gentlemen, to drink, Health & prosperity to the citizens of Delaware county, may they long enjoy, in their rich and fruitful fields, their flourishing manufactures, and in their abundant mineral products all the wealth and happiness that honest industry and patriotism merit.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Towards the last of this month, you may generally transplant most kinds of fruit trees, but not till after they have shed their leaves. This, according to M'Mahon, may also be done to advantage during the whole of next month, if the season continues open, provided the ground in which you plant be dry, and does not lodge water in the winter months; and likewise sufficient pains be taken to make each tree fast in its place, by nailing or binding it in such a manner as not to be

rocked about by the winds; otherwise spring planting, if done early in March, will be more successful particularly for the peach, nectarine, and almond.

Perhaps the best mode of dealing with fruit trees is that practised by Elias Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, Mass. one of the most successful cultivators in New England. In his reply to certain queries of the Hon. Mr. Lowell, and others, constituting a committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Mr. Phinney observes, "Most of my trees were taken from the nursery in November, the roots placed in trenches, and covered with dirt until the following spring. This was done to avoid the necessity of setting them out before the ground had become warm and dry. If left in the nursery till spring they are seldom or never taken up until the sap has begun to flow. When removed after this takes place, the check occasioned by the removal, if not fatal to the tree, often injures its future growth. The best time to take up trees is unquestionably, when the sap is least active.—If taken up late in autumn, and the roots secured from the sun and air they may be kept with perfect safety until the middle of May, and planted out at this time with proper care, and as near the surface as possible, vegetation commences almost instantaneously; they will not require to be supported by stakes, and will grow nearly as much the first as in any future year."—N. E. Farmer, of Oct.

The Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk holds the following language in the charge which he delivered on the 20th May last to the Convention of the Pennsylvania Diocess. The Charge has been issued in a pamphlet.

"In all social and civil duties, and in all the courtesies and all the charities of life, there should be no distinction whatever among those who bear the different names of differing religions or creeds. All civilities & all personal kindness, should be as free & as abundant (I need not add as cordial and sincere) to those who dissent from us, as to those who agree with us. And besides the equal privilege secured by law to all religions, every kind of deference conceded by society at large to the sacred order, should be rendered, with entire equality, to the accredited clergy of all denominations. Not to allow these rights whether of benevolence or of decorum, to our fellow citizens, would amount to a species of intolerance. The Almighty bestows, the sun and the rain on the evil as well as on the good, though He rejects the one and loves only the other: and we though we allow not and oppose the errors of our mistaken brethren, should never dare to regard them with less favor than their and our Father does even the worst of His unworthy children. In the parable of the good Samaritan our Lord denounced the bigotry of refusing kind offices to those who dissent from us in religion; but He deemed it no bigotry to tell the Samaritan woman, plainly, "ye worship ye know not what," "salvation is of the Jews." "Pure christian doctrine and the pure christian institutions are the means which Christ has appointed for promoting the salvation of men; and therefore, no human wisdom should modify them, should either add to them, or diminish aught from them. Not even the hope of doing more good is a valid excuse; for the Saviour knew best how the saving of souls would be the most effectually promoted. That God may bring ultimate advantage out of the mischief of division among christians, as well as out of their moral derangements, is undoubtedly true; and that He does so calls for our gratitude, even when we are most distressed by the distractions of the christian world. But we are never to construe God's prerogative of eliciting good from evil into a permission for man to do evil that good may come."—Nat. Gaz.

The Rev. Mr. Stockton is expected to Preach in Easton to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at the room belonging to the Associated Methodists.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5. BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Corrected Weekly FOR THE BOSTON GAZETTE. by James Corner & Son. MARYLAND WHARF, November 5.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wheat, best white (93 a 1 05), do do red (93 a 97), Corn (46 a 48), Rye (47 a 49), Flour, Howard St. (5 26 a 5 50), Do City Mills (5 a 5 00).

More Boots and Shoes.

THOMAS S. COOK, HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large supply of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Which he is now opening at his old stand opposite the Court House,

all of which he will sell as low if not lower than they can be obtained elsewhere—He requests his friends and the public to give him a call and view his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 7

SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED to hire or purchase a house servant, or a boy possessing the requisite qualifications for making one. Enquire of the Editor.

Nov. 7

NEW GOODS.

Still Later, and Still Cheaper!

John W. Jenkins

Has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, A VERY LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

CHEAP GOODS,

Selected with great care from the Latest Imports—consisting of

SUPER BLUE & BLACK CLOTH, CASSINETS, FLANNELS, red and white, CANTON FLANNELS, WHITE & BROWN MUSLINS, CALICOES, &c.

A complete assortment of Hardware, China, Queen's-ware, Glass.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Those who wish to purchase great Bargains, will find it much to their advantage to call and view the assortment.

N. B. FEATHERS, I will give 30 cents per pound in exchange for Goods. I will sell Shot at 8 cents per pound, and Philadelphia, cut Nails at 8 cents per pound. Nov. 7

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. CLARK

HAS just received and is now opening, his usual supply of

FRESH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC GOODS

All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Those who wish to purchase great Bargains, will find it much to their advantage to call and view the assortment. N. B. FEATHERS, I will give 30 cents per pound in exchange for Goods. I will sell Shot at 8 cents per pound, and Philadelphia, cut Nails at 8 cents per pound. Nov. 7

In Caroline County Court,

Sitting as a Court of Equity, OCTOBER TERM, 1829.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the lands made to Mary Griffith by William Potter, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Fountain Collier, deceased, in the case of the President, Directors and company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Elizabeth Collier, Andrew Collier and others, and reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday in March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of December, in the year aforesaid.—The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$310 01.

ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy. Test.—JOS. RICHARDSON, Clk. Nov 7

MARYLAND. Caroline County Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER 3d, A. D. 1829.

ON application of Elisha Willson, Executor of Solomon Cooper, late of Caroline County, deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Caroline county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Test, JAS. BANGSTON, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Solomon Cooper, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 3d day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

ELISHA WILLSON, Executor. of Solomon Cooper, dec'd. Nov. 7

To Literary Gentlemen.

The Editor of the ANZEL respectfully solicits the attention of the gentlemen to whom this is sent, to the following brief proposals.

The number of the ANZEL, which is now sent to you is the last that has issued from the press, and is accompanied by two splendid copperplate engravings, illustrative, the one of an interesting scene in Cooper's celebrated novel of the Pioneers—the other, of an equally remarkable incident in Scott's novel of Guy Renshew. All the embellishments to the ANZEL are of the same costly & beautiful description, got up at great expense, and surpassed by those of no other literary periodical in the Union. Every third number contains an engraving.

The subscription-price to the ANZEL is fixed at the very small sum of \$1.50 per year—for which two hundred and eight pages of matter are furnished, together with eight copperplate engravings, equal in every respect to those which accompany this number. An immense patronage in every quarter of the United States has been bestowed upon the work, sufficiently attesting that the public considers it worth the small sum which is asked for it.

A few copies of the present volume, complete from No. 9, can yet be furnished: that is from August 23d. 1829, to May 1, 1830—at which time a new volume commences. For this period of eight months, there will occur six of these beautiful illustrations, which of themselves are worth three fourths of the price demanded for the whole eight months. The price for the above-named term, including the six engravings, will be \$11.

If any gentleman, postmaster, or other, will exhibit this number to his friends, & interest himself to procure but five subscribers, at \$1 each self to procure the amount to the Editor, a sixth and remit the amount to the Editor, a sixth copy shall be regularly sent him for his kindness every other Saturday, with the papers for other subscribers.

The number of spare copies on hand is small. It is, therefore, desired that those who may order five copies, should advise the Editor by the earliest mail. The papers from August 23d will be sent on immediately, carefully secured in strong wrappers, and the succeeding numbers as they are published.

Nov. 7. May be seen at this office.

POETRY.

QUARREL OF THE JACKSONITES!
"Tom Moore Jr." the ingenious poetic correspondent of the Massachusetts Journal, has in the following satirical effusion, very happily hit off the family quarrel which has of late thrown the Jackson camp into such an uproar:

WAR'S AND RUMOURS OF WAR'S.
"Let dogs delight," &c.
Wars in the wind, and treason's in the camp;
The B-l-t-n assumes a double stamp;
Now Greek meets Greek, and dreadful is the tug;
And Friendship's grasp becomes an Indian hug.
In civil broil our office-men engage,
Each on the other vents his deadly rage;
These are the men that seek to rule the land!
From their own mouths their merits understand,
Rogue, miscreant, liar, perjurer, thief, they bawl,
Rail on, rail on, the town believes it all!

With wrath and spite each boiling bosom burns,
They scold, revile—revile and scold by turns.
Gall from their inmost stomachs fast they pump,
Blow follows blow, & thump succeeds to thump.
Not the proud chiefs by Homer sung of yore,
So loud did brawl the Grecian host before,
Nor call'd each other such hard names by half,
As pass twixt B-l-t-n and Telegraph.
Devil 'gainst devil turns his sooty hand—
R rejoice! rejoice! their kingdom cannot stand!

O Muse, declare, from what celestial power
Springs the fierce strife, and whence their humours sour?
Which is the greatest of these mighty 'bugs,'
The Lord of flocks, or the Man of Drugs?
Or may the Post-d knight deserve the meed;
Or his opponent to the bays succeed?
Of this stern conflict shall the honors bright
O him of high nose pulling fame alight?
Which, which is honest; which is in the wrong?
To which does praise; to which does blame belong?

All are wrong, and all are in the right,
And each may claim the laurels of the fight;
At last each speaks the truth; though strange 'tis true;
Each brings the other's deeds and thoughts to view,
Well does each wrangler his opponent know,
And well can each the other's motives show.
Each has a claim to eat of J-c-k-s bread;
Their proper chief—fit body to fit head.
'Tis the unfair division of the plunder,
That rends these worthies' friendships thus asunder,
'Twas Satan's self inspir'd the wordy war,
As it proceeds their shame shall all the more.
Tom Moore, Jr.

From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.
Marriage.—Looks at the great mass of marriages which takes place over the whole world; what poor, contemptible, common-place affairs they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a certain number of yards of white satin, a ring, a clergyman, a stage, or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and the whole matter is over. For five or six weeks two sheepish looking persons are seen dangling about on each other's arm looking at water-falls, or making morning calls, and guzzling wine and cake; then every thing falls into the most monotonous routine;—the wife sits on one side of the hearth, the husband at the other, little quarrels, little pleasures, little care, and little children gradually gather round them. This is what ninety-nine out of a hundred find to be the delights of love and matrimony.

FASHIONS.

MRS. MULLIKIN
HAS just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid assortment of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
Selected with great care from the newest fashions and latest importations.

CONSISTING IN PART OF
Leghorn & Straw bonnets,
Straw bands,
Chinchilla Hats,
Infant's Kid Boots,
Plumes,
Feathered Flowers & Artificial Flowers, suited to the season,
Plain, figured & fancy Ribbons,
Embroidered belt ribbons of the newest style,
Embroidered neck ribbons, and
Mrs. M. has brought with her pattern Bonnets and dresses, made by the most fashionable Milliners and Mantua makers in Baltimore—Ladies generally are requested to give her an early call—Leghorns and straw Bonnets bleached and pressed in the neatest manner.
Easton, Oct. 31 3w

Baltimore Carpet & Linsey MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Park and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber having re-commenced the manufacture of the above description of goods will keep a constant supply of them on hand, manufactured of the best materials and in the most faithful manner. He will sell them at the most reasonable prices, and solicit a share of public patronage. Wool or Cotton Yarn will be received in barter for Carpets or Linseys.
JOHN WILSON.
Baltimore, Oct. 24 4t

NEW FALL GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennerly, and Loveday,
HAVE just received from the Philadelphia & Baltimore markets, & are now opening at their Store House on Washington street, opposite the Easton Hotel, an extensive supply of
British, French, Italian, German, India and American, DRY GOODS.
They are also receiving a large Stock of
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, China, Glass, Queens Ware, Stone-ware and Tin-ware.
They respectfully invite the immediate attention of their Customers and consumers generally.

N. B. They will add that their stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels and Blankets,
is unusually large, and unprecedentedly cheap, and that they will give goods at cash prices in exchange for Kersey, Linsey, Feathers and Meal.
Easton, Oct. 17 (S & W) 4t.

LEATHER. HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,
ARE now prepared to furnish their friends & the public, with an assortment of excellent and upper Leather, upon reasonable terms on application at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson, where all those indebted to them are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.
Easton, Sept. 19

A CARD.
THE Subscriber having taken that new and spacious ware House, on Light Street Wharf, No. 20, at the head of the Basin, where he intends to devote his entire attention to the Grocery and Commission business—begs the favour of his former Friends and acquaintances in Easton and the County in general, to honour him with a part of their Custom—Being convenient to the water, and having abundance of Store room, he will receive grain and other articles on moderate storage, particularly when the same is intrusted to his care to sell, when the state of the market may justify.
THOS. DENNEY.
Baltimore, Sept. 19 8w

IRON & BRASS FOUNDER.
JOSEPH SHAW, informs the public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Iron & Brass Castings executed as usual such as for Ship work & machinery. Wanted as above three well grown boys about 14 years of age as apprentices to the above business, to come well recommended.
He would purchase two active young Negroes about 14 years of age, and one young man about 19 years, to work at the above business. The coloured boys must have 6 months on trial and if they are approved of, the prices agreed on by the parties will be paid, if not found to answer 'ny purpose, they shall be returned free of expense to their masters. Should the boys when bought, serve me faithfully, they shall be manumitted, the two young ones at the age of 20, and the elder at the age of 35 years; Baltimore Sept. 12.

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 obt. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, May 16.

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 & 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 beaut: 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.
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.

KENT POINT FOR RENT!!
This Farm has excellent out buildings, and a good dwelling house, and is divided into three fields, each containing about four hundred thousand corn hills. The soil is good for wheat and corn, the situation healthy, and the pastures superior to any on Kent Island. As it belongs to minors, it will be rented for a money rent.
WILLIAM GRASON.
July 25 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, against Enoch Morgan and Henry Morgan, at the suit of Robert Delahay, Henry Delahay, and Edward B. Stevens, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. the same day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of them, the said Henry and Enoch Morgan, of, in and to the Farm or plantation situate in Banbury, called part of Little Bristol, containing the quantity of 337 acres of land, more or less, taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of nine several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against John Dawson, to wit: one at the suit of Henry M. Bowdle and Anne, his wife surviving administrators of Henry Leonard, one at the suit of Margaret Kirby, one at the suit of Jacob Crommiller, one at the suit of David Fairbank, use of Samuel Groome, use William Hughlett, one at the suit of Joseph Scull, use Conrad Kelly & Co. use William Hughlett, one at the suit of Joseph Robinson, one at the suit of Richard Spencer, use of Isaac Atkinson, administrator of Robert Kemp, use of William Hughlett, two at the suit of John Porter, also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, to wit: one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, use of Wm H. Groome Executor of Samuel Groome, and one at the suit of James M. Lamudin and Thomas A. Hayward, use of John White and Harding, and Gerard I. Hopkins and Moore, will be exposed to public sale, at a sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him, the said John Dawson, of, in and to the Farm or plantation on which he at present resides, be the quantity, what it may; also the Farm of the said Dawson, called Pecks Point, containing the quantity of 296 acres of land, more or less, also will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of November next at the Dwelling plantation of said Dawson, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: 6 head of horses, 30 head Cattle, 30 head sheep and 4 ox-carts, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued of Talbot County court and to me directed, one at the suit of Robert H. Giddens, against John Dawson and James Denny; one other at the suit of William Clark, use of Wm. Hughlett, and one at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, adm'r. of Joseph Edmondson, against John Dawson, will be sold for cash at the court house door, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 10th day of November next between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, of said day, the following property, viz: the tracts or parts of tracts of land known by the names of Shrigley's Fortune, part of Rocky Neck, part of Hollis Neck and Hopson's Point, situate on Miles River and thence to the creek and containing the quantity of 775 acres of land, more or less, also 10 head of horses, 28 head Cattle, 50 head sheep, 4 yoke Oxen, one horse and Gyt, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County court, & to me directed at the suit of Reuben P. Emmons, adm'r. of Elizabeth Martin, against Thomas Bullen and James Cain, will be sold at public sale for Cash, on TUESDAY 10th day of November next at the Court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz: all the estate, right and title, of Thomas Bullen, of, in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, with the improvements thereon, known by the name of part of Lord's Gift, and Bullen's Discovery; containing 200 acres of land more or less, also two mules, 4 head of horses, twenty head of sheep, seized and taken as the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Thomas Bullen, and will be sold to satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, & to me directed at the suit of Philemon Skinner, against Fildeman Rolle, will be sold at public sale for Cash on TUESDAY the 10 day of November next, at the court house door, in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz: all that Farm or plantation of him, the said Rolle, on which he at present resides, situate near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may; also 2 head of horses, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County court, and to me directed at the suit of William Collins and Ann Leonard, administrators of Henry Leonard, against Harriet Sherwood, will be sold for cash at the court house door, in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: all the right of the said Harriet Sherwood, of, in and to, the tract or part of tracts of land, known by the name of Alby's Fields Addition, part of Exchange, containing 104 acres of land more or less, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon Attendance by
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THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 17

CASH FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED like 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 or his agent Samuel Reynolds, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where either one or the other may be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
August 29

Easton and Baltimore Packets, THE BLOOP

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

THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY,

Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.
These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, THOMAS HENRIX, BENNETT TOMLINSON.
Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

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

FARE.
From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's, - 1 50
Do. Middletown, - 2 00
Do. Warwick, - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, - 3 01
Do. Centreville, - 4 25.
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co. Proprietors.
Sept. 13—w

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—themanuring the land and one third of the blades is considered a 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.

By the Executive Council.
September 7th 1829.
Notice is hereby given, That Sealed Proposals, will be received by the Executive of this state, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the public printing of this state, conformably to the subjoined resolution, passed at the last session of the General Assembly.
By order,
THO. CULBRETH, Clk.
Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the executive be directed to give notice, by advertisement, for at least three consecutive weeks, before the first day of October next, in two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, three on the Eastern shore, and four on the western shore, out of the city of Baltimore, that sealed proposals will be received by them until the last Monday of December next, for the executing of the public printing of this state, and that the said proposals be transmitted to the legislature, to be opened at the commencement of their next session.

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

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.
Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with compliant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—4t

NOTICE.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1t

AGENCY.—The subscriber offers his services for the collection of claims against the United States or individuals in the District of Columbia. His knowledge of the manner of conducting business at the public offices, & acquaintance with the citizens generally, afford great facilities for the speedy settlement of accounts. Satisfactory reference will be given, & charges moderate
B. HOMANS
Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 12.

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

SERVANTS WANTED.

A gentleman residing in Baltimore wishes to purchase for his own use twenty negroes, 12 males from 15 to 30 and 8 females from 15 to 20 years of age.
For such as can be well recommended and are willing to belong to him, the highest cash price will be given. For further particulars enquire of the editor of the Easton Gazette.
Oct. 3

FOR SALE

On a credit of 12 or 18 months that fine fast sailing schooner,
THE GENERAL REED,
about forty tons burthen, now in complete order and repair. Apply to
ELIZABETH S. SKINNER.
Deep Neck, Talbot Co. }
August 29.

Not yet Rented and still 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.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, October 17.

SALE POSTPONED

Till FRIDAY the 20th November, for want of bidders.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as trustee will sell at public auction at the Dwelling House on the premises hereafter mentioned on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon & 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the reversion in fee simple after the life estate of Mrs. Ann Keziah Hensley, widow of Philemon W. Hensley, late of Talbot County, deceased, in, and to all that part of the real estate of the said Philemon W. Hensley, which was assigned to her, for her dower, that is to say, all and singular that Dwelling plantation now occupied by Mr. Richard Fiddeman, beautifully situated in Wye River and Skipton Creek, in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 222 acres of arable land, and 72 acres of timber land, making together the quantity of 294 acres more or less, as laid down and certified by Samuel Jackson, late surveyor of Talbot County.—And the terms of sale will be as follows:—The Sale shall be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, and interest from the day of sale, with such security as he may approve.
The Creditors of the said Philemon W. Hensley are hereby warned and notified, to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Talbot county court, to be by him filed with the papers in the cause, with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale.
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee
Easton, Oct. 17

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, NOVEMBER 14, 1829.

NO. 46.

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.

De La Montera's Columbian VEGETABLE SPECIFIC For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and Pulmonary affections of any kind. FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from a highly respectable gentleman will show its value.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it, I will therefore briefly, as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effect produced by this valuable medicine. I have been for the last five or six years labouring under pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending Physician, during which time I have consulted many Physicians. Taken much medicine, but all to little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued so to do for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month, was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it, no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken; but in this I was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state I commenced the use of this specific, I took the first dose at night in a little herb-teaspoon, which threw me in a gentle perspiration & procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine, as directed, and in about five days my cough was completely stopped and have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the above disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may think proper. Yours respectfully,
JOHN R. ELLICOTT,
Lancaster County, Pa. March 5th, 1829.
Messrs Boyd & Higgings,

COPY.—The following certificate is received from an agent in N. York, which is from a respectable lady of that city.

Sir—To withhold from public knowledge a manifest fact of the utility and perfect cure effected by the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific, would be ungrateful, as long as it is a duty incumbent upon every one to facilitate the comfort of the afflicted. I caught a most violent cold which affected my breast and lungs so much, I could scarcely speak for nearly three months at the same time accompanied with frequent discharges from my lungs. I had recourse to many medicines without the least effect, when upon hearing of the above specific I was induced to obtain some of it, and procured one bottle which afforded me considerable relief. I purchased the second, and before using the two-thirds of the bottle, I was restored to perfect health. I am fully persuaded it has not its parallel in the world, for the cure of those afflicted with asthma coughs, or other consumptive affections.
(Signed) SARAH A. PEALE,
New York, September 2d 1829.

DR. CHAPMAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR SOUR STOMACH PILL.—The following certificate is from Dr. Walter C. Cohen, late member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pill, as a remedy for Dyspepsia, and the experience I have had from using them in my practice for several months past, fully convinces me that they are equal in many cases superior to any preparation I have ever known. And in all cases where the stomach and bowels require evacuation by the intervention of a cathartic, they are in my opinion the most convenient and efficacious pill of any in use. At the same time being safe and easy in their operation.
WALTER C. COHEN, M. D.
Philad. Sept. 14, 1829.

N. B. To prevent imposition, the signature of James Chapman, Jr. will accompany each bill of direction. Price \$1.00.

PEPERINE & the oil of Black Pepper remedies for the Ague and Fever, also for sale by
S. W. SPENCER,
Oct. 10

\$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 keezy 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

PRINTING

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

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, Daniel Martin, Governor of Md. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session 1805, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said elections," it is directed "that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of elections of Members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the persons or persons duly elected in each respective district." And an election having been held on Monday the 5th inst., agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, as aforesaid, and the returns of the election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as Member of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council—We do, by this our PROCLAMATION, declare, that by the said returns it appears that Clement Dorsey, Esq. in the first district; Benedict I. Semmes, Esq. in the second district; George C. Washington, Esq. in the third district; Michael C. Sprigg, Esq. in the fourth district; Benjamin C. Howard and Elias Brown, Esquires, in the fifth district; George E. Mitchell, Esq. in the sixth district; Richard Spencer, Esq. in the seventh district; and Ephraim K. Wilson, Esq. in the eighth district, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the said State, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

By the Governor,
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
Of the Council.
Annapolis, Oct. 31.

To Literary Gentlemen.

The Editor of the ABEEL respectfully solicits the attention of the gentlemen to whom this is sent, to the following proposals.

The number of the ABEEL, which is now sent to you is the last that has issued from the press, and is accompanied by two splendid copperplate engravings, illustrative, the one, of an interesting scene in Cooper's celebrated novel of the Pioneers—the other, of an equally remarkable incident in Scott's novel of Guy Raverling. All the embellishments to the ABEEL are of the same costly & beautiful description, got up at great expense, and surpassed by those of no other literary periodical in the Union. Every third number contains an engraving.

The subscription-price to the ABEEL is fixed at the very small sum of \$1.50 per year—for which two hundred and eight pages of matter are furnished, together with eight copperplate engravings, equal in every respect to those which accompany this number. An immense patronage in every quarter of the United States has been bestowed upon the work, sufficiently attesting that the public considers it worth the small sum which is asked for it.

A few copies of the present volume, complete from No. 9, can yet be furnished: that is from August 22d. 1829, to May 1, 1830—at which time a new volume commences. For this period of eight months, there will occur six of these beautiful illustrations, which of themselves are worth three fourths of the price demanded for the whole eight months. The price for the above-named term, including the six engravings, will be \$1.

If any gentleman, postmaster, or other, will exhibit this number to his friends, & interest himself to procure but five subscribers, at \$1 each, and remit the amount to the Editor, a sixth copy shall be regularly sent him for his kindness every other Saturday, with the papers for other subscribers.

The number of spare copies on hand is small. It is, therefore, desired that those who may order five copies, should advise the Editor by the earliest mail. The papers from August 22d will be sent on immediately, carefully secured in strong wrappers, and the succeeding numbers as they are published.

Nov. 7.
*May be seen at this office.

From the Boston Journal. "TALES OF PASSION."

This is a book of no ordinary character; among the infinity of volumes constantly poured from the press, not one in a hundred has so much exciting power.

"The Bohemian" we read with the same glowing interest we used to read, when life and books were new. We have endeavoured to give a general view of the story; but it extends through a whole volume; and so much merit consists in the delicate shading of character, and in minute details of the development and changes of the passions, that the attempt to abridge it, necessarily diminishes the interest.

THE BOHEMIAN.

Abridged for the Mass. Journal.

Count Adrian Von Oberfeldt was a German noble of the seventeenth century. His youth had been spent at Versailles, amid the polished gallantry of Louis XIV's court. In a state of society so factitious and so craving of excitement, the young ardent German, with all the romantic feelings of his country fermenting at his heart, was certain to be exceedingly attractive. But this effect must speedily destroy its cause; the bloom which invited the touch was worn off by its frequency. If the warmth of Adrian's disposition was at first likely to blind him, the keenness and vigour of his mind speedily dissipated the mist, and like many persons of similar fine qualities, he became spoiled, from the very reason of having possessed them.

When twenty four years old, he was, to his great annoyance and mortification recalled to his own country.

Few things could be more different than the boy who went and the man who returned. It is true the blooming youth had ripened into the handsome man, and the cultivated mind showed but the effects of cultivation on the original soil. But the ardent, confiding disposition, the yearning to love and be loved, the generous self-sacrificing unreserve of boyish feelings, were gone. They had given place to the selfishness of an indulged Epicurean; the calculating skill of a man whose commerce with woman had been that of intrigue rather than love.

To such a person, a country castle in Saxony could not be a very agreeable residence; and it is not wonderful that so common a thing as a Fair at Leipzig should have sufficient attraction to draw him thither. At this gipsy's. Three of the number struck up a wild and spirited air upon a flute and two guitars; while a fourth, with a tambourine in her hand, sprang into the centre of the circle, which had gathered around them, and began to dance. She was a young girl, apparently about sixteen; she was slender and finely formed, like most of her race, but she was already of height beyond their ordinary low stature, and had the appearance of not being yet arrived at full growth. A petticoat of bright scarlet displayed an ankle, combining, like the fetlock of an Arabian horse delicacy activity and grace, in a singular degree.—The fine voluptuous outline of her limbs gave token to the practised eye of Oberfeldt, the perfection which it would attain in the maturity of womanly beauty.—Her scarf was disposed around her bosom in a manner somewhat fantastic, but highly picturesque and graceful—while her abundant tresses, of coal black hair, for their only covering, ornament were intertwined with a few ears of wheat and corn flowers, apparently just plucked from the fields. Her skin was dark in complexion—but of that exquisite clearness and extreme delicacy of texture which almost render it doubtful whether it be surpassed by the most perfect fairness—

That clear obscure,
So softly dark, and darkly pure,
which we may suppose to have existed on Cleopatra's cheek; and
"She had the Asiatic eye,
Dark, as above us is the sky;
But through it stole a tender light,
Like the first moon rise at midnight!
Large, dark, and swimming in the stream
Which seemed to melt to its own beam."

Her dancing is as remarkable as her person. When the music was animated and triumphant the eye of the young Bohemian flashed,—and with firm and rapid step she swung her tambourine into the air with a free fierce gesture of exultation and pride; when the music sank to a slow, soft measure, the bright eye became languid and beseeching—the whole bearing insinuating and subdued; then when the music again burst forth into liveliness and joy, the versatile creature sprung into the air, like the wild deer starting from the covert; and the dance ended, as it had begun with the display of mingled activity, brilliancy and grace.

This fascinating girl becomes, as might naturally be supposed, an object of eager pursuit to the voluptuous Von Oberfeldt. At first he is stimulated by the ordinary excitement of an intrigue, but he soon finds the young Bohemian has a mind of extraordinary power; enthusiastic and susceptible; yet discriminating, and withal proud even to sternness. His chief hope of success arises from her avowed loathing and scorn of her own condition and pursuits. When in artful language he portrayed what education might do for genius like hers and how ready he was to confer all the advantages of the best education, she says, I will not affect wholly to disbelieve that I am fitted for something better than the wretched life I lead—but I cannot escape from it! It is to me what his caste is to the Indian—however hateful, however loathed, there is no outlet from it.—Oh, God! did you but know what it is to smile when the heart is bursting,—to strive for the applause of those you scorn—to display your acquisitions, like the paces of a managed horse, by word of command—to be the show for a mob to gaze and gape at—to be scoffed at as one of outcast race—and to be despised for the very blood in my veins—and to live among those, who, in some degree, deserve this distance and suspicion—these things are bitter ingredients in the cup of life then well may my soul sicken at the prospect before me."

Though Mabel's vigorous understanding saw that the subtle arguments of her lover were sophistry; though she knew there was an impassable bar between his rank and hers; and that all attempts to bring them together would tend to the degradation of both; still it is not wonderful that the struggle should end in his triumph. On one side was wealth, love, refinement, and all the amenities of polished life on the other were ignorant and profligate companions, poverty, drudgery and base scorn; and then so young a girl—untrained as the wild colt of the Steppes—who had never had either example, or precept, to guide her virtue—possessed only of her own strong sense and natural perception of right and wrong—can it be wondered at, that she was tempted by finding herself courted and flattered, almost worshipped by such a man as Oberfeldt—before whom the boldest of her band would scarcely dare to stand covered?

When the moment came in which it was necessary to decide whether they should be united, or part forever, she had not the resolution to tear away the fairy vision, and return to the hated drudgery of her former life: she did not speak; but the tears flowed fast and heavy down her face and she suffered Oberfeldt to enfold her within his bosom unreprieved. "Alas," said she, "what security has the unhappy Bohemian orphan that you will not prove false hereafter? 'The lack of all protection is surely the strongest of any,'" replied Count Oberfeldt; "you have cast your whole destiny into my keeping—wo to me, if I prove an unfaithful steward!" "Wo, indeed! said Mabel; 'such a deed would in truth deserve it!—and a stern light for a moment burnt within her eyes, as if to show how they could flash, if they were fired by indignation."

Here we must rapidly pass over scenes of thrilling interest. Mabel resides at Oberfeldt Castle, the object of the fondest admiration and love, to which the startling development of her rich intellectual powers every day adds some new charm. The love of Count Oberfeldt was far deeper than he had ever felt for any other object, and had not his hereditary pride scorned a union with the wandering Bohemian, he might, in spite of early pollution, have tasted the blessedness of perfect love. Poor Mabel!—the evil and the good in her character alike formed her passionate and concentrated attachment—thrillingly sensitive to kindness—kindling to a blaze at insult—stern and even fierce, at the infliction of wrong—the love of such a heart was ardent and overwhelming! what might not its darker passions be!

Amid all the blandishments around her she sometimes thought on what she really was with a burning flush of shame and angry remorse, which served to nourish the fiercer passions of her soul. This showed itself in her studies; the characters she loved were those of strong and haughty energy; more than once Count Oberfeldt was startled, as she personified the tempestuous passion of Phedre, or with flashing eye, dilated nostril, and scornful lip, identified herself with the fearful feelings of the forsaken Hermoine. However to him she was all docility gratitude and love; had she known the real degree and quality of his love for her, it would have crushed her ardent and sensitive heart.

The proposed plan of educating Mabel for the stage, is by degrees forgotten; where the heart is interested publicity is always painful. But after eighteen months of quiet felicity, which needed but very few and simple materials to make it pure domestic happiness, he proposes to visit the court at Dresden. The evening previous to their departure, they visit a favorite spot, which the Count always called 'Mabel's Bower.'—Once when the overshadowing thorn was laden with its fragrant and beautiful blossoms he had intertwined a garland of them in her hair, and in allusion to Hamilton's Fairy Tale, (then in all the vogue of its first success,) called her Fleur D'Epine—a name by which he often addressed her in moments of playfulness.

Mabel gazed upon this dear spot with all that increased tenderness, which approaching departure never fails to call forth. "Shall I ever see my bower again Adrian?" said she, with a long deep sigh as they stood looking upon the young leaves of the budding tree. "Oh how I love this spot! It is to me what the paternal roof is to others—I had no paternal roof—I never knew the ties of home, till I came here, Oberfeldt?"—her voice melted into most entrancing fondness, and she clung closer to his arm, and looked into his face, as only woman can look, as she asked, "May I not call it my home dear Adrian?"

"Yes! dearest Mabel; where else should your home be? I, too, dearly and deeply love the spot. Ah, Mabel, I never knew till you taught me, all the sweet and gentle charities of home;—where should your home be, if not in your own bower?"

"It seems, continued Mabel, gazing on the thorn, till the tears sprang to her eyes it seems to have decked itself with new leaves as though to bid me farewell.—You cannot crown me Fleur-d'Epine this year;—and the next—Heaven knows what may happen before then?"

"Why, Mabel," returned the Count "you talk as if we were setting out on a voyage of years—we shall be here again

before your tree has bloomed a second time; and the very first day, we will come to this spot, and you shall bid me welcome to your bower."

"I shall not forget the tryst!"—said Mabel. And she did not.

Augustus 1st was then Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. Being a handsome and licentious prince, the fame of Mabel's secluded beauty does not fail to reach his ear; and he at first entreats, and then commands, that she should appear upon the stage for his amusement. The proposal is full of bitterness to the lovers but it is acceded to, Mabel becomes the pride and wonder of Dresden—the King persecutes her with his love; which she refuses in an agony of loathing and of shame, more than once she thinks, "had Oberfeldt loved as I do, he would have made me his wife, and have spared me this wretched degradation."

But he was not capable of loving as she had loved—and even the allowed affection he entertained for her diminished with her increasing fame. He shared her talents with the public, and the charm was gone. He began to think it was a duty to marry according to his rank; and he soon singled out an object. Mabel saw the change—but she hid it deep in her burning and breaking heart. At last a studied and artificial letter informed her that she was deserted—because he must marry; and rear legitimate children for the honour of his house.—The ample annuity he proffered was rejected with biting scorn, and Mabel, without one word of reproach, but with deep purposes of vengeance, fled to Italy, where she obtained high renown, under the name of Zerlini.

Count Oberfeldt married,—he had a daughter—long and anxiously he hoped for a son, to support the honours of his house; but his hopes were never realized. Now was the time for Mabel's unsleeping revenge. At a high festival in honor of the child's birth day, this treasure, in which Count Oberfeldt had "garnered up all his heart," was stolen from him by a band of dancing Bohemians and by them conveyed to an Italian ship, where Zerlini was in waiting for them. Was her purpose murder? Ah, no! it was far more dreadful than murder. Had she ever been a mother, she could not have planned the devilish scheme.

The educated Count Oberfeldt's daughter for a prostitute! She polluted her earliest affections and poisoned knowledge at the fountain—aye even when the child smiled upon her and called her mother, she did not relinquish her infernal purpose. She carries the little Clara to Paris—becomes intimate with the famous Ninon—and teaches the girl to imitate that shameless profligate, while she preserves her own conduct most proudly pure. The poison works well—the beautiful young Clara becomes the cast-off mistress of half the Parisian nobility—Zerlini then goes incog, to Dresden, and appears masked on the stage, where she had first performed, during her brief period of happiness: As she expected, the licentious king becomes enamoured of Clara—she artfully manages to make the unconscious Oberfeldt persuade his daughter to her shame—and when the young actress become the king's acknowledged paramour, she sends him a note, telling him he will hear news of his child, if he will repair to Mabel's Bower," at a certain hour in the evening.

This interview is powerfully described. "You may remember sir," she said, "that I promised on the very first day of my return to come bid you welcome to my bower"—at the last words her voice slightly faltered but quickly recovering herself she proceeded. "This is the first of my return to Oberfeldt; and I have come to keep my tryst—For a longtime she sports with his feelings with demonic pleasure at last she says, "Remember, sir, that I was discarded & trampled under foot for the sake of your family pride. For this paltry consideration you would have broke a heart which adored you, had not scorn preserved it from breaking. "Evil be my lot," you said, "if I prove an unfaithful steward! You have so proved what your lot is you may now judge. Count Oberfeldt, the honours of your house have been continued in the person of a daughter—that daughter you have seen—she is the king's concubine. "You spurned me," she continued, "because I was of lowly birth. You must marry a noble lady to continue your noble line—and now—ha! ha! ha! and now the noble, the haughty Von Oberfeldt panders for the king's lust, and procures for him his own daughter! And the king knows how much he is beholden to you—the whole court knows it. The heiress to your noble line is discovered. She is the Parisian prostitute for whom the Count Von Oberfeldt played pander to the king! Who would have guessed that the tryst of affection made at the tree, would have been thus kept?"

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Oberfeldt groaned aloud, and buried his face in his hands. It seemed as if some revulsion took place in Mabel's mind; for after a pause she dropped her fearful tone of irony, and continued with less of fury, and more of sorrow: "You turned the kindness of my nature into gall—its good into evil—its fondest of affection into the very spirit of hell! To this hour of triumphant vengeance I have looked for the repayment of years of horror! I am repaid!" a pause followed "I am indeed repaid!" added she in a choking voice; "If any thing can repay me for all I have suffered—for all I have done!" She was again silent. When Oberfeldt looked up she was stretched on the ground covered with blood. Passion had claimed its victim. In the storm of her emotions a bloodvessel had burst.—The Bohemian lay dead in her Bower!

From the Boston Gazette.

The following humorous article we copy from the Dramatic Mirror, a spirited little theatrical paper published in this city. It is one of the best things of its kind that we have seen for many days, though evidently based on the old and familiar story of "Monsieur Tonson." The fact that there are five or six respectable individuals of the name of Jones, attached to the Tremont company is known to all who take any interest in matter connected with the drama. The article will explain the rest.

"MR. JONES."

I was considerably amused the other evening at the theatre. It was a night when all the Joneses had a finger in the dramatic pie. A French gentleman with frizzled hair and white kid gloves who sat in the same box appeared to take an intense interest in the performances. Being a stranger he addressed himself several times. He was wonderfully delighted with the versatile talents of "Mr. Jones." "By gar, said he, "he is de wonder of de world."

First the gorgeous Turkish pavilion of Jones No. 1, excited his admiration. He inquired the name of the artist. "It is 'Mr. Jones.'" "By gar, he is von grand painter, Mr. Chone he is called. He is great man? I will write down his name." Presently Mr. Jones, No. 2, made his appearance in tasteful costume, and sung "March to the battle field." The French gentleman was in ecstasies. "Sare, that is a fine singer. He appears like Napoleon before the imperial guard." What is his name? It is "Mr. Jones." "Monsieur Chone," he replied with extreme surprise, "by gar, he is great man—he paint, he sing—I write down his name again."

Not long afterwards Mr. Jones, No. 3, appeared on the tapis as Gobble. The gusto with which he fed and licked his lips, attracted his attention. "There is one grand acter. What is he?" "That is Mr. Jones." The Frenchman stared with doubt and amazement; "Monsieur Chone come again! By gar he is every body! He paint, he sing, he eat like one cat without choking? By gar I am surprised! I will write down his name once more."

In the course of the piece, which was Paris and London the Frenchmen was interested in another character. A young exquisite held back his head, shut his eyes and flitted a white handkerchief with all the grace of Brummell. It was the character of Froth. "Sare, I trouble you; but who is that acter who lisp like one sucking pig?" "It is Mr. Jones." "Monsieur Chone!!! All the world is Monsieur Chone! By gar, he is every body! I hope Sare, you no impose on me. By gar! my head is turned! Monsieur Chone again! but I will put down his name!"

Soon after he asked another gentleman sitting near, the name of an actor more youthful than any of the others, who appeared to give promise of some comic merit. It was Mr. Jones No. 5. "Who is that Sare, if I not trouble you?" "It is Mr. Jones," was the reply. The Frenchman jumped from his seat. "By gar! all the acter in this house is Mr. Chone.—He play every thing. He sing, he paint, he eat, he vapour, he scamper—by gar he is every body and every body is him. I will ask his name no more. All the gentlemen are Mr. Chone. I will look no more but at the lady. I have wrote down nothing in my book but Monsieur Chone!"

Presently Mrs. Sally Trott, the cook, arrested his notice, and looking carefully around to see no one observed him, he inquired the name of the actress. "It is Jones," was the reply. The poor French gentleman lost all patience. He looked fiercely in the face of his informant, uttered a passionate "tam," and slammed out of the box. "By gar," said he, "I will have no more of Monsieur Chone. He has got in my head and I shall get him out neare."

From the Hartford, Con. Mirror, Oct. 24.

LOOK OUT FOR WOODEN NUTMEGS.—We understand that a large quantity of Cast Iron Axes, will in the course of a few days be offered for sale simultaneously at New York and in various other parts of the United States. They are of very handsome appearance, being ground and finished so as to resemble closely the most approved cast steel axes used by woodchoppers. The cast iron axes are doubtless made like Peter Pindar's razors, to sell, and are probably intended principally for the use of our Southern and Western brethren who have formerly been purchasers of wooden nutmegs and horn dints.

Our distant friend who asked our insertion of Mr. Miner's excuses for President Jackson, as a token to old Federalists is requested to see what a genuine Jackson editor says of him and his friends in the "Eastern Argus" a true Jackson paper.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

That our Federal friends may see how ungrateful the conductors of the Jackson papers are for the important aid the General received from their party in the late contest for the Presidency we annex from the "Eastern Argus" published in Portland, Maine, the following abusive article. The remarks it contains are of a piece with the weekly effusions of that paper, which is acknowledged to be under the controul of Judge Preble one of General Jackson's newly appointed Ministers. Those who have intelligence and honesty enough to look at things in their true light know that General Jackson never could have been elected had it not been for his letter to Mr. Mohrre recommending him to select his cabinet officers from the then two great parties of the country. For whether that intimation was thrown out as a bait or not, it had the effect to rally around General Jackson a large body of the most influential members of the Federal party, at the very onset of his first canvass, who, indeed may be said to have been the nucleus around which his party was originally formed. This being the case, it shews a want of correct feeling now that the election of the General is secured that his subsidized presses should be questioning the patriotism of those who have rendered them such efficient service. These vituperative attacks are not confined to the Eastern Argus; but may be found in almost every Jackson's paper located in parts of the country where the Democratic party is the strongest as also in the "Organ" at Washington whenever it suits the convenience or inclination of its editor to gratify his appetite in that way.

From the Eastern Argus.

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

The assumption of the name of Washington Federalists by the old Federal Party, was no despicable finesse in point of cunning. Washington's was a sainted name. No sound was sweeter to the ears of the American people; and there can be little doubt but the stratagem had some effect upon the public mind. It served to hold their party together and perhaps brought to them a few new adherents. Men of sanguine but unreflecting minds, would very naturally feel themselves impelled toward any political party whose members claimed to be the exclusive followers of the great Father of his country. Though the insidious title qualified, it could not destroy the reproach which the Administration of John Adams had brought upon the name of Federalist. Whatever the artifice effected in their favor its results fell short of the effect desired. It failed to give them a majority in the nation. After having been for several years loudly trumpeted through the country, printed in Newspapers, stamped upon badges, and repeated in ten thousand popular harangues it was finally discarded to give place to another.

The next good name by which the Federalists sought to mark their principles and give a colouring to their aristocratical designs was that of Federal Republicans. This mongrel appellation proved as poor a passport to popular favor as the one they had just cast aside—This name was much in vogue among them during the last part of Mr. Madison's administration and the early part of Mr. Monroe's. But it was a spurious title, contradictory in its terms—one half of it at war with the other—and the more open and honest of the old Federalists always scorned to wear it. It was too much like the coats sometimes given to convicts in the penitentiaries, one side made from cloth of one colour and the other side from cloth of a different colour it was a robe of delinquency; and honorable men of all parties disdained to put it on.

This name like its predecessor has been consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets;" and federal necromancy has raised another from its ashes. For the few past years the Federal Party have chosen to be called National Republicans.—It is a high sounding and uncious name. It heads with a mock gravity the columns of the old Boston Centinel, and figures with equal grace upon the pages of the old Portland Gazette. Yes, the very oracles of Federalism have now become National Republicans. Harrison Gray Otis is a National Republican. So is Josiah Quincy; and even so is that "God-like" man Daniel Webster! "All honorable men." But what claim have the humble admirers, the professed disciples of John Adams and Alexander Hamilton to the name of Republicans, whether standing alone or coupled with some theatrical and unmeaning adjunct? Neither of these gentlemen, (all of whom a few years since were among the most violent and bitter enemies of Republicanism in New England,) has ever made a penitential renunciation of the obnoxious faith of Federalism of which they were so late the open friends and armed champions. The last named of these, Mr. Webster is the acknowledged leader of the National Republicans in this section of the country. For the principles of a party you must look to their head. Their political creed is to be learned from the responses of him whom they have set up as a leader or a mouthpiece.

To show that the political principles of the National Republican Party in New England are the same as those which the same men held when known by the Federalists, will be the subject of future remark.

From the National Journal.

The Postmaster General.—Samuel Jayne, the Postmaster of Monticello, in the State of Mississippi, has been removed, and Samuel Stamps has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Jayne's fellow townsmen having heard of the attempt to procure his removal, addressed the following letter to the Postmaster General:—

To the Hon. W. T. Barry, Postmaster General of the United States.

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the town of Monticello, and vicinity, in the county of Lawrence, and State of Mississippi, having received information that a clandestine attempt has been made for the purpose of effecting the removal of our fellow citizen, Samuel Jayne, Esq. from the office of Postmaster in this place; and having the most entire confidence in the integrity and impartiality with which the duties of said office have been discharged, we feel well assured that any change, at this time, would be in direct opposition to the wishes of the people; and would be an evil attended with much inconvenience, without any prospect of benefitting the public."

This decided expression of popular opinion has not, it is understood, produced any effect on Mr. Barry, although, when it was necessary to assign some reason for Nortonizing the newly appointed Postmaster at Neville, in Ohio, Mr. B. said that his predecessor had "the good wishes of the whole population." We have before remarked, that if this motive really operated on the Postmaster General, the old Postmaster at Neville would not have been dismissed. Of Mr. Barry's insincerity in declaring it to be the ground of reinstatement in that instance the case of Mr. Jayne is one among almost countless illustrations.

The Kennebec (Maine) Journal of the 30th ult. contains a letter from Japhet C. Washburn, late Postmaster at China, a small town in Maine, to Mr. Barry.—The writer expresses his surprise that he should have been removed, "after the strong remonstrance" against the measure which had been preferred to the Postmaster General by the citizens of China.

"I had supposed," says Mr. Washburn "and had cherished the belief, that you would be governed by principles truly Republican, (i.e.) that the voice of the people should govern, but in this I am disappointed. I have no idea that twelve persons could be found in this place, who wished for my removal from the Post office; and should that number of names be obtained to a petition, it would not be upon a fair principle, nor for any neglect of mine, or inattention to the duties of the Post office, for I defy any person to bring a just complaint against me in that capacity; while, on the other hand, I can as I have already done, bring hundreds to certify their entire satisfaction with my conduct in the Post office."

Now, Sir, after having forwarded to you this evidence, and also of my distressed circumstances, in consequence of some misfortune, why should you remove me from an office which the people among whom I have lived for a quarter of a century wished me to retain! and more especially after a remonstrance having been made to you in the most feeling terms by many gentlemen of the first character and respectability of both political parties, both ministers of the gospel and magistrates as well as the citizens generally against it.

For several years the Post office was a bill of expense to me; but for a few years past the emoluments have been gradually increasing, so that it had become of some little benefit and that little was all I had left by the unrelenting hand of misfortune. Several years ago, I enclosed a considerable sum of money which I deposited in the Post office in —, but have never heard of it since. I name this as connected with my other misfortunes.—In December, 1826, in consequence of having fire in my counting room for the purpose of attending to the mails, my store was consumed by fire, together with my goods, which reduced me to poverty and distress, with aged parents, a wife and four children, dependent on me for support."

Mr. Washburn states that he had "earnestly requested" the Postmaster General to appoint (at Mr. W.'s expense) "some suitable person to inquire into [his] official conduct," and propounds to Mr. Barry the following pertinent queries, viz:—

"Why did you not grant this reasonable request? Are you a republican? If so, why did you treat the voice of the people with contempt? Why disregard the circumstances and reasonable request of a faithful servant?"

Who can believe that if Mr. Barry had felt any respect for the opinion of the people, he would have disregarded it, as he has done, in this additional case of Mr. Washburn? A Postmaster of unquestioned competency and fidelity, who had spent years of loss in his office, is discarded, just as if promised to repay his sacrifices, oppressed with penury and misfortune, and charged with the support of a wife, four children, and aged parents! He is discarded, too, against the earnest expressed wishes of his fellow citizens! Is it possible that, with this case of cold-

blooded inhumanity, of injustice and of contempt for popular opinion, staring him in the face, Mr. Barry will hereafter pretend that his course, as to removals, is regulated by "the wishes of the whole population," or by the character and conduct of the incumbent?

The cases of Jayne and Washburn are fair specimens of the use of Post Office patronage, since Mr. Barry was placed in the department to do services from which the integrity and independence of his predecessor recoiled in disgust. The case of Mr. Danforth, at Pittsfield, is the single set-off provided by faction against its hundreds of naked proscriptions; and the case at Neville illustrates the subtleties and prevarications with which cunning seeks to excuse foolish precipitancy.

MORE REFORM.

The following, from the St. Louis, Missouri Republican, of the 20th ult. furnishes another instance of the Reform which has been inflicted, by General Jackson and his advisers, on the People of the United States. Thieves, vagrants, and professed and notorious Gamblers, are selected to fill Offices of trust; and are rewarded by General Jackson, for their services to him, with the People's money. The editor of the Missouri Republican, in reference to the article we copy, says:—"Mr. John Ward can take no exceptions to this article. The facts stated are admitted by him in an 'address to the public,' published subsequent to his imprisonment last spring."—Nat. Jour.

From the Missouri Republican.

A Jackson compliment to the people of Missouri.—When the Washington papers announced that John Ward of Missouri was appointed Consul at Chihuahua, in New Mexico, I thought there must be two men of that name, for I could not believe that President Jackson would knowingly fill an important commercial office with a professed and notorious gambler. But on inquiry, the shameful fact is forced into belief. I learn that the new Consul is the same identical John Ward who lay in the St. Louis jail some weeks, last spring, rather than testify against the keeper of a faro bank, because, as he alleged, he could not testify without criminalizing himself. A gambler by trade, a man notorious for many years past as the habitual keeper of gaming tables, is honored with the confidence of the present Administration, and is selected from among the citizens of Missouri, as the most suitable person to represent this country in its commercial relations with one of the chief towns in New Mexico. The inland trade to Mexico is considerable, & daily growing into importance, and some of our most respectable citizens are engaged in it. What will they think when they find their merits overlooked, and see a man taken fresh from the faro bank placed over them in the Consulate? Perhaps the President did not know that by the laws of Missouri his Consul is liable to be presented by the Grand Jury, and sold as a vagrant! But what of that? He may defy the moral sense of the public. He has the game in his own hands, the odd trick and all the honors! W-HIST.

The Maryland Journal thinks that as the People of Pennsylvania have refused to reward "Honest George," General Jackson is bound to do so. We think so too. If there is no vacancy which his talents qualify him to fill, let him be appointed Secretary of legation to the Honorable Thomas P. Moore. Many believe he would make a better Minister Plenipotentiary than the Honorable T. P. M., and have considered it ungrateful in the General to have overlooked him, when Gen. Harrison was removed.

Nat. Jour.

[From the Maryland Journal.] "Honest George Kremer" has been defeated in the late election for a seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a vote of more than two to one against him. This is the same man who occupied a seat in Congress for some years past, not only to the disgrace of the State which sent him but to the whole Union; and the same that was made the cat's paw, by unprincipled politicians, in bringing forward the charge of bargain and corruption against Messrs. Adams and Clay. The Jackson party used him so long as they supposed he could be of any service to their cause; but now, when they have no further use for him he has been "literally kicked out of their company." Is not General Jackson bound in gratitude to make some provision for "Honest George?" As the system of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" has been pretty generally adopted would not the claims of George Kremer be equally as strong as those of any other man for either Mr. Eaton's or Mr. Branch's place, (which is shrewdly suspected by some of the knowing ones in Washington that changes in both their Departments are in contemplation?)—We say, that if devotion to the Hero be alone the test to office, have we not good grounds to believe that Kremer will yet be well provided for?

A Roman being about to repudiate his wife, among a variety of other questions from her enraged kinsmen, was asked—"Is not your wife a sensible woman? Is she not a handsome woman? Has she not borne you five children?" In answer to all which questions, slipping off his shoe, he held it up and interrogating them in his turn, "Is not this shoe," said he, "a very handsome one? Is it not quite new? Is it not extremely well made?—How is it then that none of you can tell where it pinches?"—Plutarch.

ELEVENTH HOUR MEN.

We published in our paper of yesterday, an extract from the speech of Mr. Dunlap, delivered a few years since, and before he became infected with the Jackson fever—be, as our readers are aware, has received the appointment of District Attorney, probably as a reward for his conversion. We give below an extract from a communication of a writer in the "Boston Bulletin" under the signature of "A Yeoman," which purports to give the real sentiments of Mr. David Henshaw as late as 1828, towards General Jackson, by whom he has been appointed Collector of the Port of Boston. One can hardly believe, that at the very moment that Mr. Henshaw was entertaining and avowing the sentiments ascribed to him below, he was advocating the election of General Jackson; such, however is the fact. If all that those eleventh hour men who have subsequently received offices at the hands of the General have said and thought of him were compiled, it would form a curious volume, and furnish melancholy evidence of the instability of human opinions.

Balt. Chronicle.

"I will remind you of a few inconsistencies which must be fresh in your memory. Whenever I advocated my long favorite candidate, Andrew Jackson, as the only man of the day who was eminently qualified to fill the office which he now holds, your invariably reply, down to the summer of 1828, was,—and you will blush to think of it now, if you are susceptible of the least feeling of shame—that Gen. Jackson was a cruel and arbitrary tyrant, richly deserving the gallows. As late as the Summer of 1828 when conversing on the glorious victory at the battle of the Horseshoe, which reflected so much glory on the commander, you told me that Jackson, for his conduct there, deserved to be publicly executed. You observed that you supported him from necessity only; that he was not qualified to fill the office, that his cruelties were unparalleled, and cited the old stories of the six militia men, Arbutnot and Ambrister, &c. in support of your allegation. You stated that after the battle of the Horseshoe, he ordered the throats cut of several who had surrendered and tortured an Indian, who was found in a hallow log, till he died. Such sir you cannot deny, was your common conversation with me, and I am surprised that you should expect to dictate to the President in his appointments or that you should consent to hold an office under a man so despicable as you have ever represented him to be."

If all stated in the above paragraph be true, Mr. Henshaw has said nor done no more nor less than hundreds of other individuals who now spout "hurrah for the hero of two wars," for the sake of holding some petty office. Mr. Henshaw undoubtedly spoke his real sentiments when he said that General Jackson was not "qualified" for the office he now holds. But an office worth \$5000 per annum has shut Mr. Henshaw's mouth. He now speaks of the man who "ought to have been hung" one year ago with "veneration and profound respect."

Providence Patriot.

CIDER.

To bottle Cider.—To fine and improve the flavor of one hoghead take a gallon of good French brandy with half an ounce of cochineal one pound of alum, and three pounds of sugar candy; bruise them all well in a mortar; and infuse them in the brandy for a day or two; then mix the whole with your cider and stop it close for five or six months; after which, if fine, bottle it off. The brandy will prevent the bottles from bursting.

To restore Sour Cider.—If cider gets sour mix a quart of honey with a quart of brandy or pure spirits, to which add a little salt of tartar, all mixed together, and put into the cask of cider.

To fine and purify Cider.—When the juice of apples has not been well purified it soon corrupts; the drugs which remain mixed with the liquor, being small pieces of the apples, which give the cider an unpleasant rotten taste. In order to purify it, use isinglass finings; and to prevent the cider from growing sour, put a little mustard in it.

To cure Cider which is pricked.—To prevent cider from becoming pricked or to cure when it is so, put a little pearl-ashes or other mild alkali into the cask. A lump of chalk broken in pieces, and thrown in, is also very good. Salt of tartar, when the cider is about to be used, is also recommended.

To refine Cider and give it a fine Amber colour.—Take the whites of six eggs, with a handful of fine beach sand, washed clean; stir them well together—then boil a quart of molasses down to a candy and cool it by pouring in cider, and put it together with the eggs and sand into a barrel of cider and mix the whole well together. When thus managed it will keep for many years. Molasses alone will also refine cider and give it a higher color, but to prevent the molasses from causing the cider to prick, let an equal quantity of brandy be put in with it. Skimmed milk, with some lime slacked in it and mixed with it, or with the white of eggs with the shells broken in, is also good for clarifying cider and all other liquors when well mixed with them; a piece of fresh bloody beef cut into small pieces, and put into the cask, will also refine the liquor, and serve for it to feed on. N. Y. Farmer.

TO FARMERS.

Having been favoured frequently by the neighbouring farmers with specimens of their agricultural products, some of which have been occasionally noticed in the Gazette, but many omitted, & all have a good deal excited the attention of the Agricultural Brotherhood—a thought has occurred that a little more system in a matter of this sort might be useful to the farming interest as well as advantageous to ourselves.

In all occupations in life a comparison of plans, exertions and systems of operations, together with an exhibit of results, has been found beneficial, and there is no pursuit where more various methods are adopted, or greater differences in results produced from variation of operation than in agriculture. We live in an age where agriculture has been lifted from a neglected, indeed almost a despised condition, and elevated to the rank of the most honorable profession—it has been rescued from contumely and placed in merited preferment;—nor is all yet done for it that it deserves. Unprofitable as it seems to be at the present time, in consequence of fatalities attending annual crops that appear difficult to be remedied, and the reduced prices at which redundant products are sold, still agriculture must be the great employment of life, and it is weakness to despond and worse than childish to attempt to repudiate it. We see some men prospering in other professions, some growing rich by trade, speculations and the use of ready money, manufactures and so on; but when these are compared with the men engaged in agriculture they are a very inconsiderable minority—the great body of our country must be Farmers, and particularly of that part of the country in which we live, & if lands have become exhausted by previous bad management, it is our business to resuscitate and improve them—it is easier to improve poor land than to clear new, & if some of our population become restless and desponding and seek richer soils and greater hardships to the west, let us remember that they are freemen and have a right to pursue their own views of things, and that the growing new states and territories, which are a part of ourselves, will be benefitted by their labours. Of this, however we ought never to lose sight, viz. that they who go to the west, go prepared with minds made up to bear toil and hardship and to practise the most rigid frugality for a time for the sake of more ease and comfort and indulgence hereafter, and that the same preparation of mind and practice here would in an equally short period, produce equal ease and enjoyment without half the sacrifice.

Without meaning to go into a laborious essay upon agricultural employments, enough, we think, is obvious to all that here we are, and here the most of us must remain, and that it is wise to engage in all those plans that will improve our stock of knowledge—make the experience of each one the common stock of all—shew what can be done, excite emulation, and stimulate exertion by the well founded hope of personal benefit.

If we can aid this object it will be gratifying to do so, and we make the suggestion with a hope that in promoting the prosperity of the Farmers we may find profit as well as satisfaction in the undertaking. We invite the attention of our agricultural friends, who are much more competent than ourselves, to give us their aid in devising the plan most conducive to the end, and for the present, we throw out the following suggestions for their reflection, requesting that they will give their attention to it, and make such alterations and additions as to them may seem best.

A portion of the columns of the Gazette shall be weekly open to extracted or original pieces on Agriculture and Domestic Economy. An apartment shall be provided at this office for the reception & safe-keeping, for exhibition, of every specimen of agricultural production, subject afterwards to the owners disposal.

All Farmers, without discrimination are invited to furnish for the Gazette, whatever their experience may induce them to believe is important to be known by the farming interest.

The columns of the Gazette shall al-

ways be open to agricultural correspondence, enquiries and statements, and whatever is useful, curious, or interesting in Agriculture or Domestic Economy will find a ready and gratuitous insertion.

If asked, what benefit the Editor expects from all this, we answer, that by making the Gazette more useful and interesting we hope for the benefit of extended patronage. A paper like our own, which has ever been dependent alone upon individual patronage, has no other means of extending itself than by increasing in interest—to do which it must engage itself in some degree on subjects that all feel an interest in, as all may be benefitted. We must return the public the best we can for their subscriptions, and if that return can be made in what is both useful and agreeable to our patrons, we may flatter ourselves that our interest and the public's are not incompatible.

The sentence passed by Caroline county Court at its late term upon Selby Jump, for the murder of his brother Peter, has been received by his Excellency the Governor, and the warrant for his Execution forwarded to the Sheriff of said county. He will be executed, we understand, on Friday the 4th day of December next.

We were presented a few days since by George Stevens, Esq. of this county with two beats—the largest of which weighed 5½ pounds—they are of the turnip kind—Mr. S. informed us he had raised some much larger this season.

The Providence Journal of Monday contains a report that the steamboat Oliver Ellsworth, on her passage from N. York to Hartford, had burst her boiler, by which 30 passengers were killed and 40 wounded. The New York papers are silent on the subject.—Amer. of Nov. 12.

"REFORM."—The Vermont American states that \$40 have been purloined from the mail between Middleburg and Rutland, in that State.

Peter D. Vroom was, on the 6th instant, elected Governor of New Jersey by a joint vote of the Legislature.

The Brandywine.—It is said that the reason for countermarching the orders of the sailing of this frigate, is the insufficiency of the appropriations made at the last session of congress to meet the expense.

Commodore Rodgers says, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, that an attempt, by one of our commanders, to introduce the use of hominy and corn meal on board his ship, produced such discontent among the crew, that it has never been revived.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—A Pamphlet has been published, which, from what we hear of it, is not likely to have any useful tendency, purporting to be a history of the Life of SWEARINGEN, lately hung in Washington county, Maryland, for the murder of his Wife. The following is his written confession of the fact which forms a part of the history:

"I did unfortunately, kill Mary my wife, but it was far, very far from the manner in which the State, by its prosecutor and witnesses, made it out. I acknowledge to all the world and to my God that I was the cause of her death, but I declare before that world and that God, who knows all things, that I had not engendered any premeditated purpose so to do—that it was not done designedly, or with 'malice aforethought,' and that although I have been convicted for the crime, and my life is about to pay the forfeiture, yet, if the facts had been known, and developed, the State could only have convicted me of manslaughter as I killed her in a fit of anger, and although my dying confession will stand in high array to some of the testimony of the witnesses, yet the world must be the judge between this confession and the testimony, and see, by corroborating circumstances, the truth of it, that much injustice has been done me, and that the verdict was wrong, although I die justly."

Miserable man! Thus to deceive himself, that being in a passion with his innocent and unoffending wife was any palliation of his crime!—Nat. Intel.

In the last number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Dr. J. Wilson Moore has published an account of the birth of two female children who were united together from the lower end of the thorax to the umbilicus. They were born in this city in May last, and survived twentyfour hours. The infants are represented by an engraving, and on the same plate are delineated the figures of the Siamese boys.—Nat. Gaz.

General Lafayette has lately come into possession of a large property under the indemnity law, being the fortune of his own and his wife's family of which the revolution had deprived them.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, dated

RICHMOND, Nov. 3, 1829.

Since the reports of the several Committees, the CONVENTION has been engaged in a constant and laborious discussion of the first resolution of the Legislative Committee, declaring that "representation in the House of Delegates ought to be apportioned according to white population." This is, by far, the most interesting question that will be agitated. It involves one of those unfortunate contests for power which are, of all things most difficult to settle. The people of the upper country goaded by the long course of arbitrary and niggardly misrule to which they have been subjected and satisfied that a transfer of power must be the necessary consequence of equalizing the legislative representation of the State demand, as a right appertaining to the majority, a representation proportioned to their white population. Their claim is resisted on the ground that (although in a minority) the people of the lower country pay the greatest portion of the taxes of the State, and have, therefore, a right to retain the power of Government in their own hands. The contest has given rise to one of the most animated and brilliant discussions that I have ever heard. All the principles of constitutional law have been most ably developed and every inch of ground has been contested with a zeal surpassed only by the dignity and decorum with which the battle, on both sides, has been fought. The debate is still in progress, and will probably continue to the end of this week. Mr. MONROE is the only one of our veteran statesmen who has yet taken part in the discussion; and his course was precisely such as may be anticipated from them all—designed and calculated to repress the indiscreet ardor of the young members of the Convention, and to bring the contest if possible, to a peaceable and harmonious termination.

As far as can be gathered from the indications given, the vote, on this first and most important question will be in favor of the upper country. The thirty six members from the west side of the Blue Ridge are unanimous in favor of the white basis, as it is called. To these may be added, with entire certainty the four Delegates from the Loudon District four from Albemarle two from Pittsylvania, and three from Bedford, in the East; making altogether 49, or a majority of two. To these will probably be added Mr. MADISON, of Orange, and Gen. TAYLOR, of Norfolk, who think the principle contended for by the upper country right in theory, and will accordingly vote for it, unless "palsied (as Mr. Adams would say) by the will of their constituents."

The next question will be on the basis of representation in the Senate. And here a portion of the members from the upper country will very readily yield to the tax paying minority a majority of representatives, by way of check, if by so doing, they can, in any degree harmonize the discordant feelings of the Convention and of the State, and insure the adoption of the new Constitution. But from the violent threats occasionally heard from heated partisans out of doors and from indiscreet threats once or twice uttered in the house it is not impossible that no offers of conciliation may be accepted; in which case, the upper country will be constrained by a united vote to assert and maintain the full extent of its rights, and thus throw off at once the odious bondage in which it has hitherto been held by a small minority in the Eastern and Southern sections of the State.

Mr. RANDOLPH is here, as well as elsewhere, an object of great curiosity. His health is better than it has been for some time past; and amongst his friends, he indulges, as heretofore in a great degree of pleasantry and sarcasm. He declares his determination to take no part in the proceedings of the Convention and takes his seat every day at the back of the President's chair entirely out of the range of the speakers; unable, however, to contain himself entirely, he is, every now and then, heard, in a shrill under tone either prompting and encouraging his friends, or criticising his opponents. He is particularly annoyed by the numberless visitors, of both sexes, that crowd the lobby the gallery, and the vacant seats of the hall; and no little merit was excited the other day, when his voice was heard amid the crowd at the door, exclaiming "Mr. Sergeant! I'll thank you to put me into the Convention." He is very violent on the subject now before the house and vows that if the white basis prevails, the State must be severed and the "South side have a government of its own."—And what he says, sometimes in jest and sometimes from irritation, others, I am sorry to say, too often utter in a much less venial spirit."

The Virginia Convention are laboriously and zealously engaged in discussing the great principles of their constitution of government; and at the latest accounts were particularly employed on the question of representation in their state legislature. Two propositions appear to be under consideration as forming the proper basis, viz. White population only; and white population and property. A great many speeches have already been delivered; and it is probable a great many more will be made.—Mr. MONROE, late President of the United States, addressed the Convention on this subject on the 30th. of October. He was in favor of extending the right of

franchise; but as there were two parties, he urged the necessity of a compromise—he would have the basis of white population adopted for the House of Delegates and that of population and taxation combined for the Senate.

A member of the name of Campbell, in the course of his speech made the following remarks—"But, sir, it is not the increase of population in the west which this gentleman ought to fear—it is the energy which the mountain breeze and western habits impart to these emigrants. They are regenerated—politically I mean sir. They soon become working politicians—and the difference between a talking and a working politician is immense. The Old Dominion has long been celebrated for producing great orators; the ablest metaphysicians in policy—men that can split hairs in all abstruse questions in political economy. But at home or when they return from Congress, they have negroes to fan them asleep. But a Pennsylvania, a New York, an Ohio, or a Western Virginia statesman, though far inferior in logic, metaphysics, and rhetoric, to an old Virginia statesman, has this advantage, that when he returns home, he takes off his coat, and takes hold of the plough. This gives him bone and muscle, and preserves his republican principles pure and uncontaminated."

The description is very just and perfect; and as it comes from among themselves, we presume its accuracy will not be questioned.

This convention have a very important task on their hands. It does not consist in a mere abstract discussion of the principles of "government in general." They are under the necessity of reducing those principles to practice, in a case of the utmost magnitude—the formation of a system of government for the state at large, with all its variety of character and interests. One thing hampers them in almost all their proceedings, and that is slavery. The Convention appear to feel its pressure, without being able to hit upon any plan of relieving themselves from the burthen. That many of them would be glad to do it, we have the charity to believe is true. But they never will be relieved from it, until they set about it in earnest. They must get over all their feelings of pride and indolence; they must relinquish the luxury of being "fanned to sleep by negroes," and look at the principle, as well as the practical effects of slavery, or they never will accomplish the object.—N. Y. Dai. Adv.

MARRIED On Tuesday evening last at the Chapel by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. William Hexter to Miss Rebecca Sheehan.

DIED At his residence in Calvert County, on the 1st inst. about 5 o'clock A. M.—WILLIAM S. MORSELL, Esq. Clerk of Calvert county court after being confined for a considerable time by very severe affliction which he bore with great patience and christian fortitude—leaving a widow and five children to deplore their irreparable loss.

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone. Departed this life suddenly at his residence in this county, Brigadier General PHILIP REED, at a very advanced age. His remains were interred at the burial ground near I. U. Church, with Military honors by the militia companies commanded by Captains Hanson and Wickes, on the 4th inst. Col. E. F. Chambers descended at the grave in a very pathetic manner upon the character, life, services and death of this lamented patriot, which deeply affected the numerous assemblage that had convened to pay the last solemn offices to the manes of departed worth.—Ches. Tel.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12. BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT Corrected Weekly FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. by James Corner & Son. MARYLAND WHARF, November 12.

For Rent, for the next Year. THE Dwelling House, out-houses and garden now occupied by Miss Ann M. Murphy at my Farm in Oxford Neck, situated immediately on the Creek. This tenement will be let either as it is now held by Miss Murphy, with the privilege of getting firewood, or with fifteen or twenty acres of adjoining land for cultivation, on very reasonable terms. JOHN LEEDS KERL. Easton, Nov. 14

FOR RENT. For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story Brick Dwelling situate on Washington Street, to an approved tenant the terms will be liberal. Apply to A. Graham or JABEZ CALDWELL. Easton, Nov. 14

TO BE SOLD. A public auction, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 17th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the old Methodist Meeting house. It will be sold on a credit, and further particulars made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by WM. BARNETT. in behalf of the Trustees. (S & W.) Nov. 14

Talbot County Bible Society. THE Members of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE are hereby notified that their quarterly Meeting will be held at the Court House on THURSDAY the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock. A. M. they are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance. GEORGE W. NABB, Sec'ry. Nov. 14

NEW GOODS.

Wm. H. and P. GROOME

HAVE received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their Fall supply of GOODS, consisting of an extensive assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Queens-Ware, Glass, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE: Gilt and Plain Looking Sperm, Mould and Dip Glasses, Candles, Brass Andirons, Imperial Gun Powder, Shovel and Tong, Hyson & Pouchong Tea, Knives and Forks, Cast Steel wood Axes, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Cut & wrought Nails, Java Coffee, Wai'era, Britannia Ware, Green & white do. &c. Fresh Bunch Raisins, Old French Brandy, Almonds, Shellbacks, Jamaica Spirit, Figs and Currants, Holland Gin, Fresh Cranberries, Miller's old Rye Whiskey, Buckwheat Flour, Firkin Butter, London Particular, Cheese, Madeira, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Sherry & Port, Sperm Oil, Flax, &c.

—ALSO— 2000 lbs. Becks Philadelphia Shott, English and American Gun Powder, first quality 250 bushels Liverpool Salt in Sacks 3 100 bushels Ground Alum do. 2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24 of superior quality. All of which are offered at a small advance for Cash. Easton, Nov. 14

Wanted Immediately, A GOOD SEAMSTRESS and House-keeper one applying immediately might secure a good permanent home. —ALSO— two really good milch COWS for which a good cash price will be paid. Apply to the Editor. Nov. 14

PUBLIC SALE. BY order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on THURSDAY the 26th day of November inst. at the Farm lately occupied by Henry Willis, late of Talbot county deceased, in Ferry Neck. All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household & Kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and farming utensils together with a quantity of corn, corn blades, &c. &c. the terms will be a credit of six Months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and attendance given by ALEX. B. HARRISON, adm'r. of Henry Willis dec'd. (W) Nov. 14

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphans Court, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY the 26th inst. (November) at the late residence of Isaac Ninde, deceased in Easton, his entire stock of GROCERIES & LIQUORS together with his household & Kitchen furniture—Also a quantity of BACON and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by JAMES RENNY, adm'r. of Isaac Ninde dec'd. Nov. 14

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, 10th day of November, A. D. 1829. On application of Thomas Burchens Executor of James Phippen (of Jos.) late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine. Test JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of James Phippen (of Jos.) late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 10th day of November A. D. 1829. THOMAS BURCHENAL, Executor of James Phippen (of Jos.) dec'd. Nov. 14

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

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

POETRY.

THE DEVOTED.
"It was a beautiful turn given by a great lady who being asked where her husband was, when he lay concealed for having been deeply concerned in a conspiracy, resolutely answered that she had hidden him. This confession caused her to be carried before the governor, who told her that nothing but a signing where she had hidden him could save her from the torture. 'And will that do?' said she. 'Yes,' replied the governor, 'I will pass my word for your safety on that condition.' 'Then,' replied she, 'I have hidden him in my heart, where you may find him.'

Stern faces were around her bent, and eyes of vengeful ire,
And fearful were the words they spake, of torture, stake, and fire;
Yet calmly in the midst she stood, with eye undimmed and clear,
And though her lip and cheek were white, she wore no sign of fear.

'Where is thy traitor-spouse?' they said;—a half-form'd smile of scorn,
That curl'd upon her haughty lip, was back for answer borne;—
'Where is thy traitor-spouse?' again, in fiercer tones, they said,
And sternly pointed to the rack, all rusted o'er with red!

Her heart and pulse beat firm and free—but in a crimson flood,
O'er pallid lip, and cheek, and brow, rush'd up the burning blood!
She spake—but proudly rose her tones, as when in hall or bower,
The haughtiest chief that round her stood, had meekly owned their power.

'My noble lord is placed within a safe and sure retreat'—
'Now tell us where, thou lady bright, as thou wouldst mercy meet!
Nor deem thy life can purchase his—he cannot scape our wrath
For many a warrior's watchful eye is placed o'er every path.

'But thou mayst win his broad estates to grace thine infant heir,
And life and honor for thyself,—so thou his haunts declare.'
She laid her hand upon her heart; her eye flash'd proud and clear,
And fiercer grew her haughty tread—'My lord is hidden here!

'And if ye seek to view his form, ye first must tear away,
From round his secret dwelling place, these walls of living clay!
They quailed beneath her lofty glance—they silent turn'd aside,
And left her all unharm'd amidst her lover's and pride.

FASHIONS.

MRS. MULLIKIN

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid assortment of **MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,**

Selected with great care from the newest Fashions and latest Importations.

- CONSISTING IN PART OF
- Leghorn & Straw bonnets,
 - Straw bands,
 - Chinchilla Hats,
 - Infant's Kid Boots,
 - Plumes,
 - Feathered Flowers & Artificial Flowers, suited to the season,
 - Plain, figured & fancy Ribbons,
 - Embroidered belt ribbons, of the newest style,
 - Embroidered neck ribbons, and
 - Ladies Cravats, and Hydier Scarfs,
 - Gro de Naples,
 - Gro de Indes,
 - Gro de Berlin and Gro de China Satins,
 - Floresces & Modes, Figured & plain Bobbinet,
 - Bobbinet-Laces, Blond & Silk Laces,
 - Fringe Trimmings for Dresses & Bonnets,
 - Frog & Daisy Buttons, bonnets, and

Mrs M. has brought with her pattern Bonnets and dresses, made by the most fashionable Milliners and Mantua makers in Baltimore—Ladies generally are requested to give her an early call—Leghorns and straw Bonnets bleached and pressed in the newest manner.
Easton, Oct. 31 3w

More Boots and Shoes.



THOMAS S. COOK,

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large supply of **BOOTS & SHOES.**

Which he is now opening at his old stand, opposite the Court House,

all of which he will sell as low if not lower than they can be obtained elsewhere—He requests his friends and the public to give him a call and view his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 7

Baltimore Carpet & Linsey MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Park and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber having re-commenced the manufacture of the above description of goods will keep a constant supply of them on hand, manufactured of the best materials and in the most faithful manner. He will sell them at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a share of public patronage. Wool or Cotton Yarn will be received in barter for Carpets or Linseys.
JOHN WILSON.
Baltimore, Oct. 24 4t

SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED to hire or purchase a house servant, or a boy possessing the requisite qualifications for making one.
Enquires of the Editor.
Nov. 7

NEW FALL GOODS.

Rhodes, Kenward, and Loveday,
HAVE just received from the Philadelphia & Baltimore markets, & are now opening at their Store House on Washington street, opposite the Easton Hotel, an extensive supply of **British, French, Italian, German, India and American, DRY GOODS.**

They are also receiving a large Stock of **GROCERIES, LIQUORS, China, Glass, Queens Ware, Stone-ware and Tin-ware.**

They respectfully invite the immediate attention of their Customers and consumers generally.

N. B. They will add that their stock of **Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels and Blankets,**

is unusually large, and unprecedentedly cheap, and that they will give goods at cash prices in exchange for Kersey, Linsey, Feathers and Mead.
Easton, Oct. 17 (S & W) 4t

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. CLARK
HAS just received and is now opening, his usual supply of **FRESH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC GOODS**

of all descriptions, many of which he can offer much lower than he ever sold before; his customers and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
Easton, Oct. 3 1829

NEW GOODS.

Still Later, and Still Cheaper!

John W. Jenkins

Has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, A VERY LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF **CHEAP GOODS,**

Selected with great care from the Latest Imports—consisting of **SUPPER BLUE & BLACK CLOTH, CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, red and white, CANTON FLANNELS, WHITE & BROWN MUSLINS, CALICOES, &c.**

A complete assortment of **Hardware, China, Queen's-ware, Glass.**

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Those who wish to purchase great Bargains, will find it much to their advantage to call and view the assortment.
N. B. FEATHERS, I will give 20 cents per pound in exchange for Goods.
I will sell Shot at 8 cents per pound, and Philadelphia cut Nails at 8 cents per pound.
Nov. 7 4t

LEATHER.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,

ARE now prepared to furnish their friends & the public, with an assortment of excellent and upper Leather, upon reasonable terms on application at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson, where all those indebted to them are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.
Easton, Sept. 19

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having taken that new and spacious ware House, on Light Street Wharf, No. 20, at the head of the Basin, where he intends to devote his entire attention to the Grocery and Commission business—begs the favour of his former Friends and acquaintances in Easton and the County in general, to honour him with a part of their Custom—Being convenient to the water, and having abundance of Store room, he will receive grain and other articles on moderate storage, particularly when the same is intrusted to his care to sell, when the state of the market may justify.
THOS. DENNEY.
Baltimore, Sept. 19 8w

IRON & BRASS FOUNDER.

JOSEPH SHAW, informs the public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders favoured to him for soft Iron Castings for Machinery of any description, conformable to pattern—also Brass Castings executed as usual such as for Ship work & machinery. Wanted as above three well grown boys about 14 years of age as apprentices to the above business, to come well recommended.

He would purchase two active young Negroes about 14 years of age, and one young man about 19 years, to work at the above business. The coloured boys I must have 6 months on trial and if they are approved of, the prices agreed on by the parties will be paid, if not found to answer my purpose, they shall be returned free of expense to their masters. Should the boys when bought, serve me faithfully, they shall be manumitted, the two young ones at the age of 30, and the elder at the age of 35 years.
Baltimore Sept. 12.

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.

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
August 29

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks, to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has met with, in the above line of business; and now wishes to inform them, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. John Camper, and having lately returned from Baltimore with an additional assortment of the best MATERIALS, and also, having procured the most experienced and best WORKMEN, that he will be enabled to Manufacture all kinds of four wheel'd work, or Gigs in superior Manner; all orders for new work, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at the old stand, foot of Washington Street, or at the subscribers stand, nearly opposite the market house, and repairs done in a neat and satisfactory manner.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

N. B. From the difficulty the subscriber has experienced, in collecting money, to meet his demands, he will be under the necessity of requiring the Cash on the delivery of work or to actual customers, a short credit.
Oct. 31. E. S. H.

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

MULES.

A PAIR of fine young Mules 3 years old next Spring, would be sold or exchanged for a good Saddle HORSE. Apply at this office.
Oct. 31 3t

In Caroline County Court,

Sitting as a Court of Equity,

OCTOBER, 18 19

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the lands made to Mary Griffith by William P. Tor, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Fountain Collins, deceased, in the case of the President, Directors and company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Elizabeth Collins, Andrew Gullison and others, and reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday in March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of December, in the year aforesaid—I be report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$310 01.
ARA SPENCE.
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy.
Test,—JOS. RICHARDSON, Clk.
Nov 7

CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Justices of Caroline County Court to me directed, dated the 17th of this Inst. I will sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, at public Vendue, on the 14th day of November next; that valuable Mill seat, called the HOG CREEK MILLS, formerly the property of Garis in B. des; there is on this property, a GRIST AND SAW MILL, with about Twenty Acres of land and several buildings, of different kinds. The trustee deems it unnecessary to give a further description of the premises, as it is well known to be one of the most valuable Mill seats, in this part of the County, and a good Stand for business; any person inclining to purchase, who will take the trouble to call on Mr. Thos. Blades, on the premises, who will show, the same to them and will give them any necessary information that they may want. This property is situated in Caroline County, on the East side of great Choptank River, about one mile from the River, and within six or seven miles of Easton. The terms of Sale will be, that the purchaser will have to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of Sale, and the other two thirds, at the end of one year from the day of Sale, with interest for the same, to be secured by giving bond, with security to be approved of, by the trustee.
WM. POTTER, Trustee.
Oct. 24, 1829 1s

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER 3d, A. D. 1829.

ON application of Elisha Willson, Executor of Solomon Cooper, late of Caroline County, deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Caroline county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
JAS. SANGSTON Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Solomon Cooper, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 3d day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
ELISHA WILLSON, Executor.
of Solomon Cooper, dec'd.
Nov. 7

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 or his agent Samuel Reynolds, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where either one or the other may be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
August 29

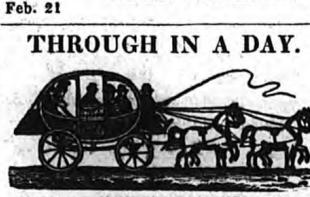
Easton and Baltimore Packets.

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. BERRY, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIK,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.
Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.



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

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam Boat BALTIMORE, Captain W. WHILLDIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. George's, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville,—arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.
Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.
Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.
Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City	\$1 25
Do. St. George's	1 50
Do. Middletown	2 00
Do. Warwick	2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras	2 50
Do. Head of Chester	3 00
Do. Centreville	4 25

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 13—w Proprietors.

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 land in good order, for rent—the manuring the land and one third of the blades is considered a tenant's small force is only necessary—A tenant may take possession immediately and if he does so, and hauls manure regularly to the place 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.

By the Executive Council.

September 7th 1829.
Notice is hereby given, That Sealed Proposals, will be received by the Executive of this state, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the public printing of this state, conformably to the subjoined resolution, passed at the last session of the General Assembly.
By order,
THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

\$100 REWARD.

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

UNION HOTEL.

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

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hack will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—t

NOTICE.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1t

AGENCY.—The subscriber offers his services for the collection of claims against the United States or individuals in the District of Columbia. His knowledge of the manner of conducting business at the public offices, & acquaintance with the citizens generally, afford great facilities for the speedy settlement of accounts. Satisfactory reference will be given, & charges moderate.
B. HOMANS
Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 12.

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 do the present month whilst he is on the spot to liquidate their accounts.
THOMAS PEACOCK.
Easton, June 20

SERVANTS WANTED.

A gentleman residing in Baltimore wishes to purchase for his own use twenty negroes, 12 males from 15 to 30 and 8 females from 15 to 20 years of age.
For such as can be well recommended and are willing to belong to him, the highest cash price will be given. For further particulars enquire of the editor of the Easton Gazette.
Oct. 3

FOR SALE

On a credit of 12 or 18 months that fine fast sailing schooner,

THE GENERAL REED,

about forty tons burthen, now in complete order and repair. Apply to
ELIZABETH S. SKINNER.
Deep Neck, Talbot Co. }
August 29.

Not yet Rented and still 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.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, October 17.

SALE POSTPONED

Till FRIDAY the 20th November, for want of bidders.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as trustee will sell at public auction at the Dwelling House on the premises hereafter mentioned on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon & 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the reversion in fee simple after the life estate of Mrs. Ann Keziah Hensley, widow of Philemon W. Hensley, late of Talbot County, deceased, in and to all that part of the real estate of said Philemon W. Hensley, which was assigned to her, for her dower, that is to say, all and singular that Dwelling plantation now occupied by Mr. Richard Fiddeman, beautifully situated in Wye River and Skipton Creek, in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 223 acres of arable land, and 73 acres of timber land, making together the quantity of 296 acres more or less, as laid down and certified by Samuel Jackson, late surveyor of Talbot County. And the terms of sale will be as follows—The Sale shall be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, and interest from the day of sale, with such security as he may approve.
The Creditors of the said Philemon W. Hensley are hereby warned and notified, to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Talbot county court, to be by him filed with the papers in the cause, with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale.
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.
Easton, Oct. 17

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, NOVEMBER 21, 1829.

NO. 47.

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.

De La Montera's Columbian VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and
Pulmonary affections of any kind.

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF
DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from a highly respectable gentleman will show its value.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the Medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it, I will therefore briefly as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been for the last five or six years labouring under a pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending Physician, during which time I have consulted many Physicians. Taken much medicine, but all to but little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued so to do for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month, was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it, no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken; but in this I was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state I commenced the use of this specific, I took the first dose at night in a little herb tea sweetened, which threw me in a gentle perspiration & procured for me a good nights rest. I continued to take the medicine, as directed, and in about five days my cough was completely stopped and I have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the above disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may think proper. Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. ELLICOTT,
Lancaster County, Pa. March 5th, 1829.

Messrs Boyd & Higgings,

COPY.—The following certificate is received from an agent in N. York, which is from a respectable lady of that city.

Sir—To withhold from public knowledge a manifest fact of the utility and perfect cure effected by the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific, would be ungrateful, as long as it is a duty incumbent upon every one to facilitate the comfort of the afflicted. I caught a most violent cold which affected my breast and lungs so much, I could scarcely speak for nearly three months at the same time accompanied with frequent discharges from my lungs. I had recourse to many medicines without the least effect, when upon hearing of the above specific I was induced to obtain some of it, and procured one bottle which afforded me considerable relief. I purchased the second, and before using the two-thirds of the bottle, I was restored to perfect health. I am fully persuaded it has not its parallel in the world, for the cure of those afflicted with asthma coughs, or other consumptive affections.

(Signed) SARAH A. PEALE,
New York, September 2d 1829.

DR. CHAPMAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR
SOUR STOMACH PILL.—The following certificate is from Dr. Walter C. Cohen, late member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pill, as a remedy for Dyspepsia, and the experience I have had from using them in my practice for several months past, fully convinces me that they are equal in many cases superior to any preparation I have ever known. And in all cases where the stomach and bowels require evacuation by the intervention of a cathartic, they are in my opinion the most convenient and efficacious pill of any in use. At the same time being safe and easy in their operation.

WALTER C. COHEN, M. D.
Philad. Sept. 14, 1829.

N. B. To prevent imposition, the signature of James Chapman, Jr. will accompany each bill of direction. Price \$1.00.

PEPERINE & the oil of Black Pepper remedies for the Ague and Fever, also for sale by
S. W. SPENCER.
Oct. 10

\$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 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 never 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

PRINTING

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

THE BORDERERS.

We ascertained immediately after last week's paper went to press that Mr. Cooper's new work, announced in England by this title, was the same advertised as forthcoming here under the name of The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish. The title page will unite the two.—We make one short extract from a striking scene, when the settlements were attacked by the Indians. Miantonimoh, the native youth was a prisoner and had been in some degree softened by kindness.—N. Y. Atlas.

"Whoops and yells were incessantly ringing around the place, while the loud and often repeated tones of a conch betrayed the artifice by which the savages had so often endeavored in the earlier part of the night, to lure the garrison out of the palisades. A few scattering shot discharged with deliberation, and from every exposed point within the works, proclaimed both the coolness and the vigilance of the defendants. The little gun in the back house was silent, for the puritan knew too well its real power to lessen its reputation by a too frequent use. The weapon was therefore reserved for those moments of pressing danger that would be sure to arrive. On this spectacle Ruth gazed in fearful sadness. The long sustained and sylvan security of her abode was violently destroyed, and in the place of a quiet, which had approached, as near as may be on earth to that holy peace for which her spirit strove, she and all she most loved were suddenly confronted to the most frightful exhibition of human horrors. In such a moment, the feelings of a mother were likely to revive; and ere time was given for reflection, aided by the light of conflagration, the matron was moving swiftly through the intricate passages of the dwelling, in quest of those whom she had placed in the security of the chambers.—"Thou hast remembered to avoid looking on the fields, my children," said the nearly breathless woman as she entered the room. "Be thankful, babes; hitherto the efforts of the savages have been vain, and we still remain masters of our habitations." "Why is the night so red? Come hither, mother, thou mayest look into the wood as if the sun were shining!" "The heathens have fired our granaries, and what thou seest is the light of the flames. But happily they cannot put a brand into the dwellings while thy father and the young men stand to their weapons. We must be grateful for this security, frail as it seemeth. Thou hast knelt my Ruth, and hast remembered to think of thy father and brother in thy prayers?" "I will do so again my mother," whispered the child bending to her knees, and wrapping her young features in the garment of the matron. "Why hide thy countenance? One, young and innocent as thou, may lift thine eyes to Heaven with confidence." "Mother, I see the Indian, unless my face be hid. He looketh at me, I fear, with wish to do us harm." "Thou art not just to Miantonimoh, child," answered Ruth as she glanced her eye rapidly round to seek the boy, who had modestly withdrawn into a remote and shadowed corner of the room. "I left him with thee for a guardian, and not as one who would wish to injure.—Now think of thy God, child," imprinting a kiss on the cold marble-like forehead of her daughter, "and have reliance on his goodness. Miantonimoh, I again leave you with a charge to be their protector," she added quitting her daughter, and advancing towards the youth. "Mother!" shrieked the child, "come to me, or I die!" Ruth turned from the listening captive with the quickness of instinct.—A glance shewed her the jeopardy of her offspring. A naked savage, dark, powerful of frame, and fierce, in the frightful masquerade of his war paint, stood winding the silken hair of the girl in one hand, while he already held the glittering axe above a head that seemed inevitably devoted to destruction. Mercy! mercy!" exclaimed Ruth, hoarse with horror and dropping to her knees, as much from inability to stand as with intent to petition. "Monster! strike me, but spare the child!" The eyes of the Indian rolled over the person of the speaker, but it was with an expression that seemed rather to enumerate the number of his victims, than to announce any change of purpose. With a fiend-like coolness that bespoke much knowledge of the ruthless practice, he again swung the quivering but speechless child in the air and prepared to direct the weapon with a full certainty of aim. The tomahawk had made its last circuit, and an instant would have decided the fate of the victim, when the captive boy stood in front of the frightful actor in this revolting scene. By a quick forward movement of his arm the blow was arrested. The deep guttural ejaculation, which betrays the surprise of an Indian broke from the chest of the savage, while his hand fell to his side, and the form of the suspended girl was suffered again to touch

the floor. The look and the gesture with which the boy had interferred expressed authority rather than resentment or horror. His air was calm collected, and, as it appeared by the effect, imposing—"Go," he said, in the language of the fierce people from whom he had sprung; "the warriors of the pale men are calling thee by name." The snow is red with the blood of our young men," the other fiercely answered, "and not a scalp is at the belt of my people." "These are mine," returned the boy, with dignity, sweeping his arm while speaking, in a manner to shew that he extended protection to all present.—The warrior gazed about him grimly, and like one but half convinced. He had incurred a danger too fearful, in entering the stockade to be easily diverted from his purpose. "Listen!" he continued after a short pause, during which the artillery of the Puritan had again belloved in the uproar without. "The thunder is with the Yengeese!—Our young women will look another way, and call us Piquots, should there be no scalps on our pole. For a single moment the countenance of the boy changed and his resolution seemed to waver. The other, who watched his eyes with longing eagerness again seized his victim by the hair, when Ruth shrieked in the accents of despair—"Boy boy! if thou art not with us God hath deserted us!" "She is mine!" burst fiercely from the lips of the lad.—"Hear my words, Wompahwisset, the blood of my father is very warm within me." The mother paused and the blow was once more suspended. The glaring eyeballs of the savage rested intently on the swelling form and stern countenance of the young hero, whose uplifted hand appeared to menace instant punishment, should he dare to disregard mediation. The lips of the warrior severed, and the word "Miantonimoh" was uttered as softly as if it recalled a feeling of sorrow. Then, as a sudden burst of yells rose above the roar of the conflagration, the fierce Indian turned in his tracks, and abandoning the trembling and nearly insensible child, he bounded away like a hound, lapsed on a fresh scent of blood. "Boy! boy!" murmured the mother; "Heathen or Christian, there is One that will bless thee.—ib.

A SATIRE—FROM THE SPANISH.

History of an Infant that died three days old.

We translate the following little satire from the Diario Mercantile de Cadiz:

I salute you, ye venerable dead, among whom I come to rest after a disagreeable existence of three days. You suppose that a creature of so tender an age has no knowledge or reflection but you are deceived. In order to recount to you my sad but brief history, I will examine the traces which the events of my life have left impressed on the tender substance of my brain. I was, by accident, born of a woman rich but somewhat coquetish and presuming. To this circumstance I owe, without doubt the short duration of my life—the felicity of having died. When I first entered into life I was surprised to hear an alarming noise, and upon opening my eyes, found myself in the arms of a greasy and ugly old woman, I was alarmed and began to cry. This was, in truth, a good augury. Afterwards a gentleman, very fat and of mature age, took me, put on his spectacles and after having examined me for a brief space to see if he could recognize in me any of his features, he released me with perfect indifference. This was undoubtedly my papa. There then entered a number of persons crying out, An heir! an heir! After this a young woman who lay in bed, took me in her arms kissed me, & covered me with so many caresses that she sometimes took from me the power of respiration. This was my mama. To increase my misfortunes the old woman returned, wrapped me up in linen, and folded me up in swaddling clothes and ligatures, in such a manner that I was left entirely without the power of motion. What pains did I then suffer! And though I complained no one paid any attention to my complaints each one attributing it to a different cause, and to none did it occur that it arose from my being so cruelly treated. In order that my mamma might not be incommoded by suckling me, or spoil her beauty, as they said, I was delivered over to the care of a nurse, who in order to make me sleep and rest quiet put me in a kind of crib, or box, giving me an oscillating motion so violent that it turned my brain topsy turvy, and the more I cried the more that unfeeling woman increased the motion of the crib, until finally she left me unregarded. This cruel operation affected my health and they called in two physicians, who after a very warm dispute agreed to administer to me a bitter draught, and one so efficacious, that in a few hours I was released from the ties of life, the crib, and the many other vexations which I

had experienced in the brief term of my existence. To this friendly draught I owe the good fortune of being with you and of not having been martyred by nurses and servants at the age of five, by pedants at ten, by women at thirty and by my wife at fifty; without mentioning ambition, gambling, malice, envy, disease and other physical and moral evils which beset human life.

From the Journal of Health.

THE EXPERIENCE OF HOWARD.

With the name and character of the philanthropic Howard, all our readers must be intimately acquainted. The following extracts from a communication made by him to Mr. Pratt, exhibit the result of his experience as to the best means of preserving the health and vigour of the body.

"A more 'puny whipster' than myself in the days of my youth, was never seen. I could not walk out in the evening without being wrapped up; I could not put on my linen without its being aired: I was politely speaking, enfeebled enough to have delicate nerves, and was, occasionally, troubled with a very genteel hectic. To be serious, I am convinced, that whatever enfeebles the body debilitates the mind, and renders both unfit for those exertions which are of such use to us all as social beings. I therefore entered upon a reform of my constitution, and have succeeded in such a degree, that I have neither had a cough, cold, the vapours, nor any more alarming disorder, since I surmounted the seasoning. Prior to this, I used to be a miserable dependant on wind and weather; a little too much of the one, or a slight inclemency of the other, would postpone, and frequently prevent, not only my amusements, but my duties; or, if pressed by my affections or by the necessity of affairs, I did venture forth in despite of the elements, the consequences were equally absurd and uncommodious, not seldom afflictive. I muffled up even to my nostrils; a crack in the glass of my chaise was sufficient to distress me; a sudden slope of the wheels to the right or left, set me a trembling; a joint seemed like a dislocation, and the sight of a bank or a precipice, near which my horse or carriage was to pass, would disorder me so much, that I would order the driver to stop, that I might get out and walk by the difficult places. Mulled wines, spirituous cordials, and large fires, were to comfort me, and to keep out the cold, as it is called, at every stage and if I felt the least damp in my feet, or other parts of my body, dry stockings, linen, &c. were to be instantly put on: the perils of the day were to be baffled by something taken hot on going to bed; and before I pursued my journey, the next morning a dram was to be swallowed, in order to fortify the stomach. In a word, I lived, moved, and had my being so much by rule, that the slightest deviation was a disease.

"Every man must, in these cases, be his own physician. He must prescribe for and practise on himself. I did this by a very simple, but as you will think, a very severe regimen, namely, by denying myself almost every thing in which I had long indulged. But as it is always harder to get rid of a bad habit, than to contract it, I entered on my reform gradually; that is to say, I began to diminish my usual indulgencies by degrees. I found that a heavy meal, or a hearty one as it is termed, and cheerful glass, that is one more than does you good, made me incapable, or at least, disinclined to any useful exertions for some time after dinner hours; and if the dilutive powers of tea assisted the work of a disturbed digestion, so far as to restore my faculties, a luxurious supper came in so close upon it, that I was fit for nothing but dissipation, till I went to a luxurious bed, where I finished the enervating practices, by sleeping eight, ten, and sometimes a dozen hours on the stretch. You will not wonder that I rose the next morning with the solids relaxed, the juices thickened, and the constitution weakened.

"To remedy all this, I ate a little less at every meal, and reduced my drink in proportion. It is really wonderful to consider, how imperceptibly a single morsel of animal food, and a tea-spoonful of liquor deducted from the usual quantity daily, will restore the mental functions without any injury to the corporeal—nay with increase of vigour to both. I brought myself, in the first instance, from dining on many dishes, to dining on a few, and then to being satisfied with one; in like manner, instead of drinking a variety of wines, I made my election of a single sort, and adhered to it alone.

"My next business was to eat and drink sparingly of that adopted dish and bottle. My ease, vivacity, health, and spirits augmented. My clothing, &c. underwent a similar reform; the effect of all which is, and has been for many years, that I am neither affected by seeing my carriage dragged up a mountain

or driven down a valley. If an accident happens, I am prepared for it, I mean so far as respects unnecessary terrors; and I am proof against all changes in the atmosphere, wet clothes, damp feet, night air, transitions from heat to cold, and the long train of hypochondria affections."

In his 63d year, Mr. Howard was in the full possession of his mental and physical powers. He, however, accidentally contracted a malignant fever whilst visiting the sick in an infected district, which terminated his life in a few days.

NOVEMBER.—This is the month in which the inhabitants of Old England hang themselves, and those of New England feast on all their most delicious fruits and inhale their mildest and most exhilarating atmosphere; and woe is unto the wight who does not avail himself of this season to throw off the remains of summer sickness, and prepare to resist that of the approaching winter.—There are in October and November, none of those rapid changes in the temperature of different parts of the day, which are such fruitful sources of dysentery & fever. The tone of the stomach, which in September had been so much diminished by the heat of the preceding months as to render indulgence in the luxuries of the season dangerous, and even exercise in the open air critical is now restored by the fresh breezes from the west, and the agreeable and uniform coolness of the atmosphere. The temptations which the season offers to gratify the whims of the appetite, are no avenues to disease, and the clear glory of the heavens invites to exercise and enjoyments, with advantage rather than danger.

It is an undoubted fact that those men live longest, who are the last to shut themselves up and put on an additional clothing in the autumn, and the last to leave it off and expose themselves in the spring. The coldness of November is dry and bracing; it increases the warmth of the body by quickening the circulation, and thus renders an outer garment unnecessary, except in the evening, or on days that are unpleasant; the coldness of the spring is damp and enervating—it depresses instead of cheering the spirits, renders the circulation languid, and extra clothing indispensable to comfort as well as to health.

In the winter, typhus fever is the most common complaint; its subjects are chiefly those whose habits debilitated, or whose spirits are depressed; and we have suggested these ideas to our readers—not only with a view to their immediate benefit, but also by way of precaution lest the time for recruiting and enjoying should be allowed to pass away unimproved, and the chill blasts of winter come and convert their houses into hospitals—their enervated frames to be the victims of disease.—Med. Intel.

Smoky Chimnies.—The following notice of a newly invented tub for the correction of smoky chimnies, is worthy of the attention of those who may be despoiled of the comfort of a pleasant fire side, by this greatest of all the annoyances of house-keeping.

"Smoke Dispenser of M. Millet. (Bull Soc. Enc.)—A report upon this apparatus, made by M. Dorosne, speaks favorably of its powers. The apparatus is simple consisting of a kind of tub, pierced with a great number of holes, having the butts upwards. It has been taken in to practice by many persons. In order to prove its efficacy, one of them was fixed on the top of the funnel pipe of a stove, and a very close smoky fire made below. By means of a ventilator an artificial wind was then made to strike directly and powerfully on the smoke dispenser for the purpose of driving the current downwards and making the stove smoke; but neither by this, nor even additional means, could any effect of the kind be produced. The committee could not explain the effect, except by supposing that the cylindrical form of the apparatus, presenting only a small surface to the action of the wind, was favorable, and that the form of the small apertures in this cylinder, occasioning a great number of contrary currents, produced almost a perfect neutralization of the force of the wind. Whatever may be the cause, the apparatus offers a cheap and effectual remedy for smoky chimnies, when this fault in them, is dependent upon the pressure exerted by winds upon the upper aperture of the flue.—Quar. Jour. of Sci. &c. Jan. to June, 1829."

AN INGENIOUS APOLOGY.
"Why," said a country clergyman to one of his flock, "do you always come in your pew when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite?" Because, Sir when you preach I am sure all's right; but I can't trust a stranger without keeping a good look out.

Chinese method of propagating fruit trees.

Strip a ring of bark about one inch in width from a bearing branch, surround the place with a ball of fat earth, or lute bound fast to the branch, with a piece of matting, suspend over this a vessel with water having a small hole in the bottom just sufficient to let the water drop, in order to keep the earth constantly wet, the branch throws new roots into the earth just about the place where the bark was taken off. The operation is performed in the Spring, and the branch is sawn off and put into the ground, at the fall of the leaf. The next year it will bear fruit.

If you sprinkle trees or plants with flower of sulphur it will destroy all worms or insects which infest them and is at the same time congenial to the trees.

Pear Trees.—A scientific writer in an English journal, expresses surprise that the French mode of grafting pears on a quince stock, is not more generally adopted. The quince, used as a stock, has the property of stunting the growth of the pears, and forcing them to produce bearing branches, instead of sterile ones and of accelerating the maturity of the fruit.

Mowing.—They who have not in their youth been accustomed to do this work, are seldom found able to do it with ease or expedition. But when the art is once learnt, it will not be lost.

As this is one of the most laborious parts of the husbandman's calling, and the more fatiguing, as it must be performed in the hottest season of the year, every precaution ought to be used which tends to lighten the labor. To this it will conduce not a little for the mower to rise very early and be at his work before the rising of the sun. He may easily perform half the usual day's work before nine in the morning. His work will not only be made easier by the coolness of the morning air, but also by the dew on the grass, which is cut the more easily for being wet. By this means he may lie still and rest himself during all the hottest of the day, while others who began late are sweating themselves excessively and hurting their health probably by taking down large draughts of cold drink to slake their raging thirst. The other half of this work may be performed after three or four o'clock, and at night he will find himself free from fatigue.

If the mower would husband his strength to advantage, he should take care to have his scythe and all the apparatus for mowing, in the best order—His scythe ought to be adapted to the surface on which he mows. If the surface be level and free from obstacles the scythe may be long and almost straight; and he will perform his work with less labor, and greater expedition. But if the surface be uneven, cradled, or chequered with stones, or stumps of trees, his scythe must be short and crooked; otherwise he will be obliged to leave much of the grass uncut, or use more labor in cutting it. A long straight scythe will only cut off the tops of the grass in hollows.

A mower should not have a snead that is too slender, for this will keep the scythe in continual tremor, and do much to hinder its cutting. He must see that it keeps perfectly last on the snead; for the least degree of looseness will oblige him to use the more violence at every stroke. Many worry themselves needlessly by not attending to this circumstance.

Mowing with a company ought to be avoided by those who are not very strong or who are but little used to the business, or who have not their tools in the best order. Young lads, who are ambitious to be thought good mowers, often find themselves much hurt by mowing in company.

Mowers should not follow too closely after each other, for this has been the occasion of fatal wounds. And when the dangerous tool is carried from place to place, it should be bound up with a rope of grass or otherwise secured.

Mr. De Lisle introduced in England the mowing of wheat. The method is this: the scythe he uses is at least six inches shorter in the blade than the common scythe; and instead of a cradle, has two twigs or osiers put semi-circularwise into holes made in the handle of the scythe, near the blade, in such a manner that one semi-circle intersects the other.

By this method of mowing wheat, the standing corn is always at the left hand. The mower mows inward, bearing the corn he cuts on his scythe, till it comes to that which is standing against which it gently leans. After every mower follows a gatherer, who being provided with a stick or hook, about two feet long, gathers up the corn makes it into a gavel, and lays it gently on the ground.—This must be done with spirit as another mower immediately follows.

Complete Farmer.

SHEEP.—Mr. Richard K. Meade, a distinguished agriculturist of Frederick Co. Va. has lately detailed some uncommon results in the management of this species of stock in the Winchester Republican. He states that he has shorn as much as 16 pounds from a single sheep, and has averaged as high as 8-9 pounds in his flock. From 10 to 15 pounds have been taken from very many. He further says that his muttons have weighed from 80 to 104 lbs. and that his sheep on foot have frequently weighed from 160 to 180.

CURING BACON.—The Edenton

N. C. Gazette, gives the following directions for making good bacon, obtained from a gentleman who has fully tested their value by experience:

"Let meat become perfectly cold before you cut it. Mix a quart of molasses with a bushel of fine salt, and with it rub the meat as long as it will take it.—Hams from hogs weighing 150 lbs. and upwards should remain in the cask, flesh up, twenty-one days; from 100 to 150 lbs. sixteen or eighteen days. When taken out to hang up, sprinkle them on the flesh side with about a tea-spoon full of saltpetre to each ham, and on the same side rub pulverized red pepper.—Hang them by the upper end. Before the warm weather commences, take down your meat, examine it carefully and wash it with strong ley made from clean ashes. Be careful not to give too much smoke. In damp weather, throughout the year, make a smoke with charcoal or the bark of Red Oak. By following these directions I am convinced you will always find your meat sweet and free from insects."

From Hayward's scene of Agriculture.

Vegetable and Animal Matter in Stables and Yards injurious to horses and Cattle.

Whilst recommending the careful and effectual draining of stables, for the preservation of the urine, as the most valuable part of animal manure, I also state a circumstance, which cannot be thought unworthy of notice to agriculturalists, which occurred to me to show how necessary this is also to the health of animals—

I took possession of some stables, with the horses that had been some time kept in them; and to my misfortune in a very short time I found that the horses kept in those stables had been subject to dreadful diseases, called the mad staggers, for several years. Some horses had died, and the horses then there, and which had been for some time kept in the stables, were in a wretched condition. Two fine fresh horses which were put into them, were within a few months seized with the mad staggers, and one of them literally killed himself by knocking his head against the manger and the stall the other was saved by copious bleeding and removed into a fresh stable, but was so reduced, as to be lessened in value one-half. My neighbors advised the pulling down the stables, considering the disease infectious but having on going into the stables early in the morning been almost suffocated and blinded by obnoxious gas, I examined the floor and drains, when I found the former to consist of large burr stones laid on a stiff clay, and the floors sunk so low below the drain, as not to admit of the draining away of the urine. This struck me to be a sufficient cause to affect the brain of any animal confined in it, the same as it had the horses. I therefore had the floor taken up & clayed and properly drained; & the walls and ceiling, mangers, cribs &c. washed with quick lime; and from that time for 10 years I have never had a diseased horse.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

As it is intended to elevate the colossal statue of Washington to the summit of the Monument on Thursday morning, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to have some account of the dimensions of this lofty pillar, and of the manner in which it is designed to finish it. Of the statue a description appeared in our paper a short time since. The pillar and statue form together the largest structure of the kind, we believe, in the world; and the elevation of the latter to its destined position, at the height of a hundred and sixty feet from the ground, will be a highly curious and interesting spectacle.

The pillar is intended to be of the Greek Doric order, of massive proportions. It stands on a grand base or zocle and is surmounted by a circular pedestal, on which the statue is intended to stand. This base or zocle is fifty feet square, and twenty-five feet high; the column is twenty feet in diameter, and with its base, one hundred and thirty feet high; the capital is twenty feet square. The statue is fifteen feet high and the whole height of the monument from the pavement, including the statue, will be one hundred and seventy-six feet. As it stands on a hill one hundred feet high, this structure rises two hundred and seventy-six feet above tide. It is constructed of white marble, slightly variegated, and is already a very conspicuous object to every one approaching the city, whether by land or water. The statue will render it still more so, and will of course give finish and beauty to the whole.

The monument stands at the intersection of four streets, which, on their approach to it, are increased in width, so as to allow a full view of it. Though the area might have been larger with advantage, it is not every public work that has on the whole, a more advantageous position. A part of this area is to be enclosed, and planted with shrubbery, and the monument is to be encircled with a massive iron railing, three hundred and fifty feet in circumference, opened on the four fronts by iron gateways, and ornamented with lamp-stands.

When finished according to the designs, the Monument will present the following appearance. On every front of the grand base, a flight of marble steps, (flanked by massy blocks surmounted with tripods,) leads up to the door-ways. These flights of steps are partly finished. A broad frieze runs round the exterior of the grand base, (immediately under the cornice,) enriched with a series of civic

wreaths, each encircling a star, designating the States of the Union. In the centre of this frieze, above the door-ways, are large marble tablets, inscribed with the name of Washington. Over the cornice, a blocking course runs round the base, crowned at the four angles with military trophies, all executed in marble. Bronze inscriptions commemorative of events in the Revolution connected with the life of Washington are to be placed in Latin and English on every front of the base. The following have been proposed as one, by the architect, Mr. Millis.

- Fama. Manet. Porenis.
- Quia. Populi. Arbitrio.
- Sumsit. Posuist. Secures.
- Georgio. Washington.
- Patri. Patriae.
- Quo. Duce.
- Summo Numine. Favente.
- Civitates. Federatae.
- Americae. Sceptentrionalis.
- Libertatem. Legesq.
- Impetraunt.
- Cieves. Baltimorenses.
- Haud. Inani. Studido.
- Tantae. Laudis. Augendae.
- S. d. Ut.
- Exemplar. Vitae.
- Patriae. q. Amoris.
- Semper. in. Conceptu.
- Hominum. Esset.
- H. M.
- P. C.

His Fame immortal— [mand
Because he accepted & resigned his com-
At the will of the People.

To
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
The Father of his Country,
Under whose command,
With the Blessing of Providence,
The confederated Americans
Obtained
Liberty and Laws.

The Citizens of Baltimore,
Not in the vain hope
Of increasing so great a reputation,
But in order that [worth
An example of Patriotism and Private
Might be continually held up to view,
Have caused
This Monument to be erected.

The base of the column above the great platform, is proposed to be encircled with thirteen colossal bronze shields emblematic of the Federal Union; the faces of the shields to be ornamented with the arms of those States which formed the federal compact, divided by massive spears. At some distance above this band of shields, and fronting with the four door-ways, are four Eagles, sculptured in basso-relievo, encircled with wreaths, which are grasped in their talons. From these wreaths festooned draperies are suspended, which form a continuous line of decorations all round the shaft. The pedestal of the statue is an elongation of the shaft of the column, terminated by steps reduced from a diameter of fourteen feet to a plinth of four feet, on which the statue is to stand.

The attitude given to his figure represents the great man (to whom the monument is dedicated,) in the act of resigning his commission, and the authority with which he had been invested by this country again into the hands of the people, having accomplished the great object of his appointment, the freedom and independence of the Union.

The ascent to the summit of the monument, or rather to the capital, is by two hundred and twenty eight marble steps, winding round a solid pillar constituting the core of the column. More than midnight darkness at present envelopes the ascent; but it is intended hereafter to light this stairway with gas, which would render it easier to go up. A noble view is of course presented from this lofty point,—which will become more diversified and interesting with the extension of the city, and the improvement of the surrounding country. At present, the view of the town is by no means the best; but that of the country is beautiful.

The first piece or bust of the Statue was elevated to the base of the Monument yesterday afternoon by means of the apparatus with which it is intended to raise it to its destined spot at the summit on Thursday.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried last Wednesday in New Castle, Del. The Delaware Journal mentions it as a fact creditable to the fidelity of their swains, that this was the first action of the sort ever tried in that County. The fact is not less creditable to the softer sex; and that, whether it be owing to their making sure captivity of the worthy hearts, or because they decline to take pecuniary revenge on the fickle ones. The present was an action brought by Jane Mecklem against William Thompson. The case was marked says the Journal, with strong circumstances of aggravation on the part of the Defendant. His attentions were continued to the plaintiff with little intermission for several years. The wedding day was fixed—by the faithless lover himself—the wardrobe purchased—and three days before the happy day the Defendant took the usual course of showing his disinclination to the match, by marrying another! So poor Jane found her "cake was dough." The Plaintiff sustained a good character. She was described as modest and virtuous. The Jury, not very chivalrous returned a verdict of one hundred and sixty-four dollars; for the Plaintiff.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Europe.

New York, November 16.

The packet ship Silyanus Jenkins, Capt. Allen, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having left that port on the 9th of October, to which date we have received papers: with London papers of the 8th.

Despatches from the British Minister dated Constantinople 10th and 16th September, had been received at the Foreign office which stated that the expected Peace between Russia and Turkey, had been signed at Adrianople on the 14th September, one day within the time previously limited by Gen. Diebitsch for a specific answer to the terms proposed by Russia. It is not a little extraordinary that nothing official relative to the terms of peace should have been received by the British Government which was the fact.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Russia and Turkey.—Despatches have been received at the Foreign office from our Ambassador, Sir Robert Gordon, dated September 16. They announce that the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded at Adrianople on the 14th ult. Couriers were immediately despatched with the intelligence to the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople, and the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg.—The capital remained perfectly tranquil. No official account of the conditions of the treaty appears yet to have reached Government; but we understand from another quarter that the principal points are known. By letters from Berlin we learn that the treaty with a detailed account of the negotiations, had been received by the Prussian Government; and that it was expected to appear in an extraordinary number of the Prussian State Gazette, so as to reach this country in the course of a week. According to these letters the Greek question is fully conceded by the Sultan and the treaty of London, subject only to such modifications as may be recommended by the three powers, Russia, France and England, is to have full effect. The portion of the Greek territory still in possession of the Turks, will of course be evacuated without delay. No new accounts have reached government from Adrianople. General Diebitsch was, we believe, there at the date of the accounts from Constantinople.

The St. Petersburg Journals contain a long report of the operations in Asia up to the 9th of August; from which it appears that General Paskewitch has met with further successes.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Paris papers were received last night by express.—The Moniteur of Monday states that the Sultan had consented to treat on the following bases:—

1. The free navigation of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, and Dardanelles, for merchantmen of all nations which are at peace with the two powers.
2. The demolition of the fortifications of Ghiurgevo.
3. The cession in Asia of Poti, Anapa, Akhalzik, and part of its territory.
4. An indemnity of 11 millions and a half of ducats of which one million and a half are to be paid in three half yearly instalments and the remainder in ten annual instalments. The payment of the same is guaranteed by the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Porte has the option of discharging the debt in a shorter time, and the Russian troops will deliver up the provinces immediately after the entire payment of the indemnity.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 7.

We have nothing doing this morning in any kind of grain. The markets wear an exceedingly dull appearance and the prices, which are given as on Monday, are entirely nominal.

After a duration of six months, the turn out of fine spinners at Manchester is at an end, it having been determined at a meeting of the men by a majority of 767 to 760, to return to work.

The last accounts from India announce a considerable advance in the value of yarn and muslins; and there have, in consequence of these agreeable tidings been extensive purchases of lappets and other fine goods. The works at Barrowfield which for a considerable time past were but partially employed are now in full and active operation. The printing works at Campsie have not been for a long time so fully employed as at present. The improvement, we trust will be great enough to give full work to the weavers.—*Glasgow Chron.*

A Dublin paper states that Parliament will assemble in Nov. the main object being to appoint a responsible officer to read those documents of which it is necessary that his Majesty should have cognizance but which his infirmities render him at present unable to peruse.

The Paris Moniteur announces the appointment of Beugnot, minister of state; to be President of the Board of Trade and Colonies.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope being informed of the constant sale of slaves at Rio de Janeiro and of the slave trade being carried on still in a scandalous manner, has charged his Nuncio to represent the matter to the Emperor Don Pedro, and to obtain from his Imperial Majesty an act to prohibit this infamous traffic.—*Paris Paper.*

The excitement against the New French Ministry is still continued. The

inhabitants of Grenoble or a portion of them, have petitioned to the King against the ministry, against whom they make several weighty charges.

Lisbon, Sept. 16.—No doubt is now entertained about the existence of a treaty between this Government and Spain. The stipulation are of a most secret nature, because they are in collision with the treaties between Great Britain and Portugal. Spain is authorized by the treaty to enter Portugal and the frontier towns are to be delivered up into the hands of Spanish authorities whenever an insurrection may take place in Lisbon.

New York, Nov. 16.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship New York, Captain Bennett, from Liverpool, was announced below, by the Exchange Telegraph at sundown last evening: she sailed 17th. Oct. We have just this moment received our papers by her—London to the 16th—Liverpool to 17th, and Glasgow to 14th Oct., all inclusive, together with Shipping Lists and our Correspondent's Letters.

The late hour enables us only to cast a hasty glance over their contents. The account of Peace in the East is confirmed; the official treaty was first published in the London Courier of 13th. October.—

The New York Commercial Advertiser gives the treaty in detail. The following sketch of it, is contained in the Liverpool Chronicle of the 17th.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Since our last publication, the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been published. It consists of sixteen articles by the last of which the treaty is to be ratified within six weeks, and is signed by Count Diebitsch, Count Odoff, and Count Pahlen. Moldavia and Wallachia, Adrianople, Siliustria, the whole extent of the Balkan from Emine as far as Kazan; Bourgas, Sizzopolis, and all the places which the Russian troops have occupied in Roumelia are to be restored to the Porte. The Pruth from Moldavia to the Danube, and the Danube to the mouth of Saint George's will continue to form the frontier line between the two empires. The Danube is to be navigable to the merchant vessels of the Powers, but Russian ships of war are not to go beyond the junction of the Danube with the Pruth. The line following the limit of the Gouriel, from the Black Sea as far as Imentia and from thence to the junction of the Akhalzik, Kars and Georgia, including the town of Akhalzik and the Fort of Khallanluk, is to be the frontier of Georgia, Mingrelia, and other provinces of the Caucasus united to Russia.

All the countries to the southward and westward of the line, together with Kars, Erzeroum, and other towns and pachalicks which have been occupied by the Russian troops, are to be under the dominion of the Porte. The privileges of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia are secured to them. The six districts detached from Servia are to be restored, and the clauses of the treaty of Akerman referring to Servia are to be immediately observed by the Porte. The 7th article claims great privileges and immunities for Russian vessels trading to Turkey, and for Russian subjects residing within the dominions of the Porte. The latter are to be under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the Ministers and the Consuls of Russia and the Black Sea, the Dardanelles, and the Canal of Constantinople are to be open to all merchant vessels of powers at peace with the Sublime Porte. An infraction of any of the stipulations in this article without prompt redress, is to be taken as a declaration of hostility.

By the 8th article, the Porte is to pay in the course of eight months, 1,500,000 ducats of Holland, (about £750,000) as an indemnity to Russian merchants for losses in consequence of the measures relating to the navigation of the Bosphorus, at different periods since 1806. The next article refers to the indemnity for the expenses of the War, the amount of which is fixed in a separate treaty. The Porte is to declare its entire adhesion to the treaty of July 6, 1827, concluded at London. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the time for which is fixed by a separate treaty, the administration of affairs there, is to be under the influence of Russia. The 15th article provides that there shall be an entire indemnity for the subjects of both powers for every thing they may have said or done during the war. All prisoners of war, on both sides, are to be set free, without ransom or condition, and furnished with means to reach the frontiers.

All previous treaties and conventions, with the exception of those annulled by the present treaties, are to be carried into effect. By a separate treaty the indemnity for the expenses of the war to be paid by the Porte is fixed at ten millions of ducats, (about 5 millions sterling) to be paid in ten equal annual instalments. The indemnity to the merchants is to be paid in four instalments; on the first of which Adrianople is to be evacuated; on the second the Russians retreat beyond the Balkan; on the third, beyond the Danube; and on the payment of the whole sum of 11,500,000 ducats, they leave the Turkish territory altogether.

Certainly, upon the first glance at this treaty, one is disposed to pronounce the terms imposed moderate, more especially as no territorial aggrandizement in Europe is asked by Russia. But when the extraordinary provisions are considered, which secure to Russian residents within

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the Turkish dominions, exemption from Turkish law and usages, and render them amenable only to their own Consuls and Ministers—which give to the Russian flag in the port of Constantinople, immunities allowed by no other nation even to its own flags in its own ports—which stipulate the payment to Russia of a sum, including the indemnity to the merchants of about \$5 and a half million dollars—a sum as much exceeding the resources or means of Turkey to pay, as though it were ten times greater—and when, in addition to all this, Russian troops are to occupy Turkey till the treaty is complied with, and any infringement of any one of the provisions, unless followed by immediate redress, is to be taken as a declaration of renewed hostilities—when, we say, all these circumstances are considered, we shall be tempted to doubt the reality of the moderation, which yet has so fair an outside.

To us, we confess, it seems, that Turkey in Europe has ceased to exist—and that the treaty of peace will prove to be a mere hollow truce.

There is one stipulation in the treaty, which presents the Russian negotiators in the light of functionaries for all nations rather than for one—it is that which secures the free navigation of the Black Sea, and the Straits leading into the Mediterranean, to all nations at peace with the Porte. This is indeed in a liberal spirit.

Schumla had not surrendered to the Russians. A severe battle had taken place before it, but the Russians had been defeated with loss.

Letters from Lisbon to 26th Sept. vaguely report that Spain and Portugal have formed an alliance offensive, and defensive, and add a wild surmise that another power has been privy to this, for reasons that may disturb the peace of Europe.

The latest French papers contain no news of political interest. An unfavourable account was given of the vintage, which has just commenced in the vineyard districts, and a great deterioration in the vintage is anticipated from the continued inclemency of the weather.

A slip from the office of the New Orleans Bee, under date of October 23d, contains the following intelligence:—

News from Mexico.—The schr. Cahawba and Correo arrived yesterday from Tampico have brought from that port the following distressing news. The scarcity of provisions was so great that general alarm existed for the fate of the troops stationed in its environs, as well as for the people. The gale mentioned a few days ago, has caused great destruction in Tampico, and in the small towns in the vicinity a number of small houses had been blown down. At the moment the Correo sailed from Tampico, news had been received of the loss of the schr. Hound, and also of another schooner, supposed to be the Eclipse, both from this port. The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, which had been despatched to Tampico to protect our commercial interests, suffered considerably during the gale, and had been dismasted.

After such distressing details, we cannot decline the pleasure of mentioning an act of generosity and magnanimity of soul, which honors and must place very high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, the author of it. We mean Gen. Santa Anna. A number of Spanish refugees blinded by the first success of the Spanish troops had left New Orleans in great haste to join the division of Gen. Barradas, as soon as they heard of his being in possession of Tampico, in the persuasion that a few days would be sufficient to reconquer Mexico, and realize their chimerical hopes. The famous capitulation broke the charm and these unfortunates soon found themselves at the mercy of their enemies. General Santa Anna had the right of having them shot, but he was more merciful and gave them their liberty. We have this fact from one of the passengers arrived yesterday from Tampico, and who himself owes his life to the young hero of Vera Cruz.

A number of Spanish officers arrived yesterday from Tampico, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

General Barradas is yet in this city. The schr. Rebecca & Eliza, of this place and another, have been seized by the Mexican government at Tampico, as they had provisions for the enemy.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 26th October says:—

Captain Bateman, of the schr. Correo, requests us to say that the report published some days ago respecting the schr. Galga (late Hound) having been lost was incorrect—he passed her bound out, at the time he entered the mouth of the Mississippi.

He further states that the French brig Caroline, of Nantes, lying some distance from Tampico, was entirely lost during the gale. She had on board upwards of \$200,000 in specie, together with a large number of Books belonging to commercial houses at Tampico where they had been transported for safety during the late invasion.

MANUEL DE MIER Y TERAN, General in Chief of the Mexican Army Commander General and Inspector of the Internal State of Oriente.

Be it known to the Commerce of the United States of North America, that according to the document here included the Spanish Expedition commanded by the Brigadier Don Isidoro Baradas which invaded the Mexican territory by the Port of Tampico has capitulated and

accordingly shall re-embark unarméd for the Port of Havana. Therefore the said Port of Tampico is free to admit any of the articles of commerce mentioned in the Mexican tariff, according to the laws and decrees established by the National Sovereignty, with the accustomed formalities and duties.

Quarter General of Pueblo Viejo 27th September, 1829.

(Signed) MANUEL DE MIER Y TERAN

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Nov. 21.

Talbot County Court met on Monday last, and adjourned the same day to meet again on Monday the 30th inst. The adjournment, we understand, was caused by a mistake of one of the clerks of the 1st Legislature, making the Court of this County and that of Queen Ann's to meet on the same day.

Products of the Season.—In addition to the articles produced in this bountiful year mentioned in our columns, we have in our office specimens of Turnips, from Captain Richard Trippe, the heaviest weighing eight pounds two ounces—Beets from Mr. Howell Bowers, and Parsnips from the same, of unusual growth.

From a view of similar publications, in other papers, we find specimens as fine, and in some instances, superior to those mentioned by us; but it is necessary that these productions should be known, that agriculturalists & horticulturalists should know the success that may crown their exertions when properly directed and skilfully used.

We regret to understand, says the Richmond Whig of Tuesday, that the stable of the Hon. James Barbour was fired a few days ago, supposed by an incendiary, and 21 horses burnt up.—Some English horses lately imported by Col. Barbour, were saved.

Mr. McLane, our Minister to London, had his first audience of the king on the 12th Oct.

Gen. Scott has acquiesced in the decisions made against him relative to his rank in the army.

The Militia. The Legislature of Vermont has abolished all Militia Trainings, except one in each year, for enrollment and inspection of arms.

This is a good beginning—but it is only a beginning—for such a militia, without any sort of knowledge or experience on the part of either officers or men, would be for any sudden emergency, useless, if not mischievous. If to this abolition of trainings, Vermont had added a provision requiring the commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be regularly drilled and instructed in the school of the soldier and of the battalion, and compensating them for the time employed, by proportionate pay and a reduced term of service—she would have made a step in regard to the true economy and efficiency of a militia force that her sister States would soon, we think, be tempted to follow.

N. Y. Amer.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 10.

The "Travelling Cabinet."—Mr. Van Buren is now in this city, having been brought hither, by an enlightened curiosity to witness the proceedings of the Convention. Mr. CLAY is expected here in a few days on an electioneering tour. A dinner is spoken of to Mr. Van Buren, at which he is to be complimented by no toast, lest the politeness for which he is famed, induce him to make a speech in return, and he be dubbed a "table orator." Mr. Ritchie, after a severe struggle between inclination and consistency, has declined attending the dinner for fear some old paragraphs strongly denouncing the practice of giving dinners to great men, should be brought up in judgment against him.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 12.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The following Sketch embraces the Proceedings of the Convention for the two last days. The reader will perceive that Mr. Venable has offered a resolution for seeking out another place of meeting, in case the legislature should find them in Session. It was rejected.—Not because we presume, it is expected that they will adjourn before the Legislature convenes but because they think they will have sufficient time to make suitable arrangements.

The reader will perceive that the Convention are still in Committee; that still no question has been taken and that the debate is still advancing. On Tuesday Mr. Giles closed his address.

Yesterday, Mr. Johnson of Augusta, addressed the Committee three hours in support of the white basis. He will continue his argument this morning.

We cannot yet undertake to predict the course, duration, or issue of this Debate. Some other gentlemen appear to be taking notes, and we presume Mr. Johnson will be followed by other speakers. We yet hope to see the Patriarchs and two or three other Orators of the Convention come forth & address their

countrymen upon this momentous occasion.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Johnson (of Augusta) closed his speech yesterday, in support of the White Basis. His argument occupied two days sessions (viz: Wednesday and Thursday,) and about two hours yesterday—about nine hours in all. When Mr. Johnson had closed, Mr. Stanard (a Delegate of Spotsylvania) rose to address the Committee; but before he had concluded he gave way for a motion for the Committee to rise.

Who will take the floor, after Mr. Stanard, if any person does upon this question, we are unable to determine. Some persons suppose, that the question may be taken to-day.—This Debate has taken up three weeks inclusive of this day.

It is therefore probable, that we shall be able to state in our next paper the result of this question as to the basis of Representation, in the House of Delegates—then comes on the tug of war as to the constitution of the Senate.

NORFOLK, Nov. 16. THE QUESTION DECIDED.

White population alone the basis of Representation in the House of Delegates!!

To our surprise and disappointment, we did not receive by last night's Boats, from our correspondents in Richmond, any account of the interesting proceedings of the convention on Saturday.—From gentlemen who came passengers we learn, that Mr. Stanard concluded the argument which he commenced on Friday.—Mr. John Randolph then arose and in a speech of two hours' length, characterized by all that pungency of sarcasm, which usually distinguished that gentleman's remarks towards his opponents, he sustained with great ability the principle of the compound basis, of population and taxation, according to the amendment of Mr. Green.

Mr. Randolph having concluded his remarks the question was taken, and carried by a majority of two in favor of white population alone as the basis of Representation!—the vote being for white population alone 49—for Population and Taxation combined 47. The majority was thus constituted: the nine Western Districts 36; London District 4 Albemarle District 4 Bedford District 3, and Messrs. Cabell and Stewart of the Pittsylvania District 2—49.

Mr. Madison was delighted to hear sustained by his vote the Compound basis of population and taxation.

Before the Convention adjourned, Mr. Scott of Fauquier moved an amendment to make the basis in the Senate Taxation exclusively.

John Forsyth, late Governor of Georgia, has been elected a Senator of the United States, from that State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Berrien.

Roman Catholics.—It was ascertained at the recent Council of Bishops held in Baltimore that the Roman Catholic population was over half a million in the United States. The Bishops pursuant to a resolution of the 20th ultimo, went in a body to pay their respects to the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the surviving signer of the glorious instrument of the country's freedom, and one of the most aged and exemplary members of their church. This was the first provincial Council ever held in this country by the Roman Catholics. It was decided to hold hereafter biennial meetings.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Some of the splendid furniture for the "East Room" arrived here, yesterday in the ship Superb, from Philadelphia.—Our "republican" eyes were not feasted with a sight of the gorgeous mirrors, &c. &c.; but we are told that a Jackson man upon looking at the huge boxes in which they are enclosed, threw up his hat, and shouted "hurra for Jackson!" We wish Colonel Benton could get a peep at them. If he writes another East Room letter, we promise most certainly to republish it, because we go the whole for "Reform" and the "East Room."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Charleston, S. C. dated.

"Port Gibson, Miss. Sept. 2.

"Yesterday we had another affair of honor, between Mr. Thomas Brown, and Mr. Chester Harding, both of this town. They met at the Grand Gulf, and fought with muskets twenty paces, fifteen buckshot. The latter received the charge of the former in his breast and is considered to be mortally wounded. The former escaped without injury."

The New York American translates the annexed sketch of the character of the Russian Commander from a German paper.

COUNT DIEBITSCH.—The glorious successes which lately crowned the Russian arms may, in a very great measure be attributed to the skilful management of their commander-in-chief, Count Diebitsch: he is so much the idol of the army, that even envy dares not utter its sentiments.

He is not only compared to Peter the Great, who likewise led the victorious Russians against the Turks, but is pronounced equal in military talents, to the great Captain who, for twenty years led Frenchmen to triumph and victory, and culled so many never fading laurels for them and for himself.

Count Diebitsch is small in person, and nearly of the same stature as Napoleon; he resembles him likewise in many military qualities. Those persons who have an opportunity of being near his person are lavish in their praise of him, and speak in the highest terms of his fitness for a commander; his activity; his circumspection; his presence of mind; the acuteness of his observation which derives advantage from the most trifling fault of his adversary. He sleeps but four hours out of twenty four, and passes the greater part of the night in dictating orders or on horseback, to reconnoitre in person the outposts and making dispositions for the next day. His meals are extremely frugal and of the shortest possible duration. In social intercourse he is the polished Courtier, kind and affable to his inferiors; and he never fails to take particular notice of military men of any grade, who have in any way distinguished themselves.

With such talents as a commander and such qualities as a man of the world he could not fail to win all hearts; and he is adored by the army, who consider him as destined by Providence to solve the long agitated question of the overthrow of the Turkish Empire in Europe.

The Miners Journal gives a very favourable account of the rise of property in that neighbourhood since the completion of the Schuylkill navigation and as sufficiently illustrative cites the following facts.

Five years ago the "Peacock" tract of coal land belonging to the New York and schuylkill Coal Company, was purchased by them for the sum of 9000 dollars. Last week it was sold and bought in by the original seller for the sum of 42,000 dollars. The present owner, we understand, would not dispose of it for \$70,000.

A tract of 120 acres on the Broad Mountain, was disposed of for the sum of 12,000 dollars which was bought nine months ago for \$1400.

One fourth of another tract of 450 acres, of the Broad Mountain, has been disposed of for 9,000 dollars, at which rate the whole tract would be worth \$6,000 dollars. But this estimate is too low—the remaining three-fourths will bring that sum alone at the present time.

This tract was purchased about six years ago for 190 dollars.

A tract on the West Branch sold for 6000 dollars, which was purchased nine months ago for 700 dollars.

Another tract sold for 16,000 dollars, which was purchased nine months ago for 100 dollars.

All these sales have taken place within the last week besides several others of which we have not heard the particulars.

DIED At St. Joseph's, in this county, on Friday 13th inst. Mr. ROBERT FENWICK.

In this county on Monday last Mr. RICHARD DARDEN.

In this county on Sunday last Mr. CHRISTOPHER PLUMMER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Died in this county on the 17th inst. WILLIAM eldest son of Mr. Wrightson Jones, in the 20th year of his age.

Although he was sorely afflicted and pained for a long time, by that, most hideous of all complaints, a pulmonary disease; yet by the grace and power of that God, who swore that he never forsakes his people, he was enabled to bear it with christian fortitude and resignation, until death, that insidious enemy, relieved him of all the cares and passions of this fretful world. And although his friends and relatives may grieve and mourn over his temporal death, yet they may draw joy and consolation, from the knowledge, that he lives in the blissful regions of immortality.

He, like us, once lived in anticipation of longer years and better days, but alas his day dream proved delusive, and the budbuds of youth matured in blossoms gathered for the tomb.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19. BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Corrected Weekly FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

by James Corner & Son.

MARYLAND WHEAT, November 19.

Wheat, best white 1 08 a 1 12

do do red 1 00 a 1 03

Corn, (old) 43 a 45

do, (new) 37 a 40

Rye, 45 a 46

Flour, Howard St. 5 50

Do City Mills, 5 12 a 5 25

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cooking stove of the newest fashion, with copper Boilers and all the apparatus complete.—For terms apply at this office.

Nov. 21 3c

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Colonization Society of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY next, the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President, JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y. C. S.

Nov. 21

For Rent, for the next Year.

THE Dwelling House, out-houses and garden now occupied by Miss Ann M. Murphy at my Farm in Oxford Neck, situate immediately on the Creek. This tenement will be let either as it is now held by Miss Murphy, with the privilege of getting firewood, or with fifteen or twenty acres of adjoining land for cultivation, on very reasonable terms.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Nov. 14

SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED to hire or purchase a house servant, or a boy possessing the requisite qualifications for making one.

Enquire of the Editor.

Nov. 2.

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS, viz:

Superior blue, black, green, olive, brown and drab Cloths,

Black, blue and drab Cassimeres, Cassinets, assorted colours, (all prices.)

Fashionable Vestings, Rose and point Blankets,

Flannels, Baize and Flushing, Rattinets and Bombazines,

Blue, black, brown, scarlet & olive Circassians, Black Lastings, Bombazines,

Brown and olive Gros de Indes, Blue and black Gros de Nap,

Black Italian Lutestring, Ditto French ditto

Sattins, Mode and Pongee, Canton, Italian and Florence Crapes;

Merino Shawls, Imitation long ditto

Cashmere ditto ditto Embroid'd. Crape Handkerchiefs

Lithographic ditto. Bordered Palmarine ditto.

Linen, Cambric ditto. Bandanna and Flag ditto.

Rich Fancy set Ribbons, Plain ditto. 6-4 and 4-4 Black and White Bobinetts

Bobinet Edgings. Figured Swiss Jackonett and Book Musling

Plain ditto, ditto, ditto. Fashionable Calicoes, Irish Linens

Hosiery, Gloves, Socks, Silk and Cotton Umbrella's

Gig and Switch Whips Fur and Seal Skin Caps

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware, Queensware, Glass and China Superior old 4th Proof F. Brandy

Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin Peach and Apple Brandy O. R. Whiskey

Dry Lisbon, Port, Cicily and Malaga Wines, Fresh Imperial, old Hyson,

Young Hyson and Hyson skin

TEAS,

Liverpool Salt, by the Sack or bushel Powder and Shot

Back Wheat and White wheat Flour, &c.

He has on hand and constantly keeps

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF UPPER & SOLE LEATHER.

The above assortment of goods has been purchased on the best terms, and with great care, and will be offered at a very small advance, or as cheap as any other house in Easton, for Cash, Hydes, Feathers Kersey, Linsey or Meal, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov. 21

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale at the residence of William Berry, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of December, if not sold before, the one sixth part of the lands formerly possessed by John Bullen dec'd. known by the names of "Pitts Range and of Hutchinsons Addition" about the quantity of 44 acres more or less.—The terms of sale, are the one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the residue at the end of six months after—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale—the Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

HENRY WINGATE.

Nov. 21 3c 9

Negroes to Hire.

TO Hire for the ensuing year a number of negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls—Also boys and girls to be put out for their victuals and clothes. Apply to

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Nov. 21

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Purnell, late of Caroline county, dec. proposes selling at public Vendue, on

Tuesday, 1st of December next,

all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted,)—consisting of a large stock of excellent WORK-HORSES in good condition; A large stock of CATTLE

among which are some fine Milch Cows several Yoke of Work oxen ox carts & horse carts; a large stock

of fine Fattening Hogs—and some thrifty Shoats and also some SHEEP likewise

PLOUGHS—

Harrows &c. together with a general assortment of almost every description of Farming Utensils. A large quantity of Blade and Top Fodder—about 1,000 Barrels of Corn in the ear, a crop of wheat seeded on the farm where the said deceased resided—also a large quantity of excellent Household and Kitchen Furniture, (among which there is some good mahogany furniture, of different kinds,) Gilt and plain Looking glasses—China and Cut-glass; with almost every other article necessary for house-keeping—those wanting will do well to attend.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the farm commonly called "The Plains," which is superintended by Mr. Edw. Colfson where there are about 400 Barrels of Corn—a large quantity of very fine Blade and Top Fodder—and some good Stock, &c. From thence the sale will be continued at the residence of the late Mr. Purnell. The property being disposed of at the two last mentioned places (for the purpose of closing sales according to the conditions) the Vendue will be suspended (unless) MONDAY following, the 7th of December at which time it will be re-commenced in Tuckahoe Neck, on the farm belonging to the Heirs of Edmund Pendleton, Esq. dec'd. which has been carried on the present year by Mr. F. Purnell at which place there is a crop of Corn—Good Cows—Fattening Hogs &c.—also Blade and top Fodder.

The conditions of the sale will be made known on the day of sale by

THOS. BURCHENAL, Admr.

There will be an excellent Wagon with complete Harness for 4 Horses offered for sale for cash, on the first day of the Vendue.

Nov. 21 T. B.

FOR RENT.

For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story Brick Dwelling situate on Washington Street, on an approved tenant the terms will be liberal. Apply to A. Graham or JABEZ CALDWELL.

Easton, Nov. 14

POETRY.

THE FARMER.

By THOS. G. FARRER.
Let moided blockheads roll in wealth,
Let proud fools strut in state,
My hands, my homestead and my health,
Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor fib, nor feign,
To please old Mammon's fry,
But independence still maintain,
On all beneath the sky.

Thus Cincinnatus at his plough,
With more true glory shone,
Than Caesar with his laurel brow,
His palace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care,
Are bold ambition's lot:
But those intruders never dare
Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blest with fair competence, I find
What monarchs never can,
Health and tranquility of mind,
Heaven's choicest gift to man.

FASHIONS.

MRS. MULLIKIN

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, Selected with great care from the newest Fashions and latest Importations.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

- Leghorn & Straw bonnets,
Barrage Shawls, and
Straw bands,
Chinchilla Hats,
Infant's Kid Boots,
Plumes,
Feathered Flowers & Artificial Flowers, suited to the season,
Plain, figured & fancy Ribbons,
Embroidered belt ribbons, of the newest style,
Embroidered neck ribbons, and
Ladies Cravats,
Gro de Naples,
Gro de Indes,
Gro de Berlin and Gro de China Satins,
Florences & Modes,
Figured & plain Bobbinet,
Bobbinet Laces,
Blond & Silk Laces,
Fringe Trimmings for Dresses & Bonnets,
Frog & Daisy Buttons,
Mrs M. has brought with her pattern Bonnets and dresses, made by the most fashionable Milliners and Mantle makers in Baltimore—Ladies generally are requested to give her an early call—Leghorns and straw Bonnets bleached and pressed in the newest manner.

NEW GOODS.

Wm. H. and P. GROOME HAVE received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their Fall supply of GOODS, consisting of an extensive assortment of Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Queens-Ware, Glass, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

- Gift and Plain Looking Sperm, Mould and Dip Glasses,
Candles,
Brass Andirons,
Imperial Gun Powder,
Shovel and Tong,
Hyson & Powshong,
Knives and Forks,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Cast Steel wood Axes,
Java Coffee,
Cu' & wrought Nails,
Green & white do.
Waivers, Britannia Ware,
Old French Brandy,
Almonds, Shalbarke,
Jamaica Spirit,
Figs and Currants,
Holland Gin,
Fresh Cranberries,
Millers' old Rye Whiskey,
Ruckwheat Flour,
London Particular,
Porkin Butter,
Cheese,
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs,
Dry Lisbon,
Sperm Oil, Flax, &c.

—ALSO—

- 2000 lbs. Becks Philadelphia Shott,
English and American Gun Powder, first quality,
250 bushels Liverpool Salt in Sacks,
100 bushels Ground Alum do.,
250 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24 of superior quality,
All of which are offered at a small advance for Cash.
Easton, Nov. 14

NEW FALL GOODS.

Rhodes, Kesward, and Loveday, HAVE just received from the Philadelphia & Baltimore markets, & are now opening at their store House on Washington street, opposite the Easton Hotel, an extensive supply of

British, French, Italian, German, India and American, DRY GOODS.

They are also receiving a large Stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, China, Glass, Queens Ware, Stone-ware and Tin-ware.

They respectfully invite the immediate attention of their Customers and consumers generally.

N. B. They will add that their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels and Blankets,

is unusually large, and unprecedentedly cheap, and that they will give goods at cash prices in exchange for Kersey, Linsey, Feathers and Meal.

Easton, Oct. 17 (S & W) U.

IRON & BRASS FOUNDER.

JOSEPH SHAW, informs the public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders favored to him for soft Iron Castings for Machinery of any description, conformable to pattern—also Brass Castings executed as usual such as for Ship work & machinery. Wanted above three well grown boys about 14 years of age as apprentices to the above business, to come well recommended.

He would purchase two active young Negroes about 14 years of age, and one young man about 19 years, to work at the above business. The coloured boys must have 6 months on trial and if they are approved of, the prices agreed on by the parties will be paid, if not found to answer my purpose, they shall be returned free of expense to their masters. Should the boys when bought, serve me faithfully, they shall be manumitted, the two young ones at the age of 20, and the elder at the age of 35 years.

Baltimore Sept. 12.

NEW GOODS.

Still Later, and Still Cheaper!

John W. Jenkins

Has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, A VERY LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

CHEAP GOODS,

Selected with great care from the Latest Importations—CONSISTING OF

- SUPER BLUE & BLACK CLOTH,
CASSINETS, FLANNELS, red and white,
CANTON FLANNELS,
WHITE & BROWN MUSLINS,
CALICOES, &c.

A complete assortment of Hardware, China, Queen's-ware, Glass.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Those who wish to purchase great Bargains, will find it much to their advantage to call and view the assortment.

N. B. FEATHERS, I will give 30 cents per pound in exchange for Goods. I will sell Shot at 8 cents per pound, and Philadelphia cut Nails at 8 cents per pound. Nov. 7

LEATHER.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,

ARE now prepared to furnish their friends & the public, with an assortment of excellent oak and upper Leather, upon reasonable terms on application at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson, where all those indebted to them are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts. Easton, Sept. 19

Baltimore Carpet & Linsey

MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Park and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber having re-commenced the manufactory of the above description of goods will keep a constant supply of them on hand, manufactured of the best materials and in the most faithful manner. He will sell them at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a share of public patronage. Wool or Cotton Yarn will be received in barter for Carpets or Linseys. JOHN WILSON. Baltimore, Oct. 24

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS and House-keeper one applying immediately might secure a good permanent home.

—ALSO—

two real good milch

COWS

for which a good cash price will be paid. Apply to the Editor. Nov. 14

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on THURSDAY the 26th day of November inst. at the Farm lately occupied by Henry Willis, late of Talbot county deceased, in Ferry Neck. All the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household & Kitchen furniture.

ALEX. B. HARRISON, adm'r. of Henry Willis, dec'd. Nov. 14

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphans Court, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY the 26th inst. (November) at the late residence of Isaac Ninde, deceased in Easton, his entire stock of GROCERIES & LIQUORS together with his household and Kitchen furniture—Also a quantity of BACON and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by JAMES BENNY, adm'r. of Isaac Ninde dec'd. Nov. 14

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Court of the sale of the lands made to Mary Griffith by William Potter, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Fountain Collihan, deceased, in the case of the President, Directors and company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Elizabeth Collihan, Andrew Collihan and others, and reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday in March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of December, in the year aforesaid. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$310 01.

WILLIAM GRASON. True Copy. Test.—Jos: Richardson, Clk. Nov. 7

KENT POINT FOR RENT!

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

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. August 29

More Boots and Shoes.



THOMAS S. COOK,

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large supply of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Which he is now opening at his old stand opposite the Court House,

all of which he will sell as low if not lower than they can be obtained elsewhere—He requests his friends and the public to give him a call and view his assortment. Easton, Nov. 7

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.

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—on terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to WM. H. JOHNSON. July 18

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

10th day of November, A. D. 1829.

On application of Thomas Burchenal Executor of James Phippen (of Jos.) late of Caroline county, deceased,—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine. JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of wills for Caroline County. Nov. 14

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of James Phippen (of Jos.) late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 10th day of November A. D. 1829.

THOMAS BURCHENAL, Executor of James Phippen (of Jos.) dec'd. Nov. 14

To Literary Gentlemen.

The Editor of the AMER. respectfully solicits the attention of the gentlemen to whom this is sent, to the following brief proposals.

The number of the AMER. which is now sent to you* is the last that has issued from the press, and is accompanied by two splendid copperplate engravings, illustrative, the one of an interesting scene in Cooper's celebrated novel of the Pioneers—the other, of an equally remarkable incident in Scott's novel of Guy Rannering. All the embellishments to the AMER. are of the same costly & beautiful description, got up at great expense, and surpassed by those of no other literary periodical in the Union. Every third number contains an engraving.

The subscription-price to the AMER. is fixed at the very small sum of \$1.50 per year—for which two hundred and eight pages of matter are furnished, together with eight copperplate engravings, equal in every respect to those which accompany this number. An immense patronage in every quarter of the United States has been bestowed upon the work, sufficiently attesting that the public considers it worth the small sum which is asked for it.

A few copies of the present volume, complete from No. 9, can yet be furnished: that is from August 22d. 18.9, to May 1, 1830—at which time a new volume commences. For this period of eight months, there will occur six of these beautiful illustrations, which of themselves are worth three fourths of the price demanded for the whole eight months. The price for the above-named term, including the six engravings, will be \$1:

If any gentleman, postmaster, or other, will exhibit this number to his friends, & interest himself to procure but five subscribers, at \$1 each and remit the amount to the Editor, a sixth copy shall be regularly sent him for his kindness every other Saturday, with the papers for other subscribers.

The number of spare copies on hand is small. It is, therefore, desired that those who may order five copies, should advise the Editor by the earliest mail. The papers from August 22d will be sent on immediately, carefully secured in strong wrappers, and the succeeding numbers as they are published. Nov. 7

*May be seen at this office.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him or his agent Samuel Reynolds, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where either one or the other may be found at all times. J. B. WOOLFOLK. August 29

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.

WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

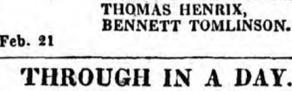
JANE & MARY,

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

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

EDW. D. N. HAMBLETON, THOMAS HENRIX, BENNETT TOMLINSON. Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARE.

- From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's, - 1 50
Do. Middletown, - 2 00
Do. Warwick, - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00
And Do. Centreville, - 4 25.

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co. Proprietors. Sept. 13—w

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—manuring the land and one third of the blades is considered a 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.

By the Executive Council.

September 7th 1829. Notice is hereby given, That Sealed Proposals, will be received by the Executive of this state, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the public printing of this state, conformably to the subpoenaed resolution, passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

By order, THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the executive be directed to give notice, by advertisement, for at least three consecutive weeks, before the first day of October next, in two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, two on the Eastern shore, and four on the western shore, out of the city of Baltimore, that sealed proposals will be received by them until the last Monday of December next, for the executing of the public printing of this state, and that the said proposals be transmitted to the legislature, to be opened at the commencement of their next session.

\$100 REWARD.

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

WM. ROBINSON,

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

J. WALKER. Baltimore, June 20. 1aw3w cowf

UNION HOTEL.

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

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

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality. Easton, Dec. 29—t

NOTICE.

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

The public's obedient servant SOLOMON LOWE. Easton, Oct. 27

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts. ABRAHAM GRIFFITH. Feb. 18 17

AGENCY.—

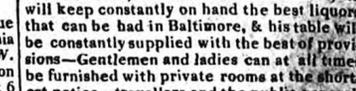
The subscriber offers his services for the collection of claims against the United States or individuals in the District of Columbia. His knowledge of the manner of conducting business at the public offices, & acquaintance with the citizens generally, afford great facilities for the speedy settlement of accounts. Satisfactory reference will be given, & charges moderate B. HOMANS. Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 12,

SERVANTS WANTED.

A gentleman residing in Baltimore wishes to purchase for his own use twenty negroes, 12 males from 15 to 30 and 8 females from 15 to 20 years of age.

For such as can be well recommended and are willing to belong to him, the highest cash price will be given. For further particulars enquire of the editor of the Easton Gazette. Oct. 3

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks, to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has met with, in the above line of business, and now wishes to inform them, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. John Camper, and having lately returned from Baltimore with an additional assortment of the best MATERIALS, and also, having procured the most experienced and best WORKMEN, that he will be enabled to Manufacture all kinds of four wheel'd work, or Gigs in superior Manner; all orders for new work, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at the old stand, foot of Washington Street, or at the subscribers stand nearly opposite the market house, and repairs done in a neat and satisfactory manner.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS. N. B. From the difficulty the subscriber has experienced, in collecting money, to meet his demands, he will be under the necessity of requiring the Cash on the delivery of work or to punctual customers, a short credit. Oct. 31. E. S. H.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER 3d, A. D. 1829.

ON application of Elisha Willson, Executor of Solomon Cooper, late of Caroline County, deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Caroline county Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 3d day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county. Nov. 7

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Solomon Cooper, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 3d day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

ELISHA WILLSON, Executor, of Solomon Cooper, dec'd. Nov. 7

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, NOVEMBER 28, 1829.

NO. 48.

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.

HOAXING BY WHOLESALE.

Four Courts Marshalsea Dublin.

August 5th, 1829.—I went yesterday to visit a friend in the above prison who is in custody merely on suspicion of debt, and while walking with him through the front yard witnessed a laughable and extraordinary scene. Col. O., an elderly gentleman, and formerly one of the knights of the shire, has been for some years an inmate of the Marshalsea. Whatever claim he might have had to beauty in his younger days, has long since passed away; and joined to that rather unprepossessing countenance, his temper is not over philosophical. He is fond however of good living, and has the bump of Combativeness as strongly developed as most of his pugnacious countrymen; he is, moreover something of a wit, and prides himself on the facility he possesses of letting off puns. But to my story:—The Colonel was standing, with a few of his fellow boarders near the gate, when a carter was introduced to him. 'I have brought the wine, sir,' said the man, making a low bow. 'What wine?' 'Why, the pipe of claret, your Honour, from Mr. White; it's only taken out of bond to-day; and here's the receipt your honour which you bid be sent.'—'Your master, my good fellow, has been imposed on—I sent for no wine; but as he has taken it out of bond and sent it to the house of bondage, you may leave it here and I'll pay him with a post obit bond.' 'He bid me take nothing but bank notes or cash,' said the man 'and I must obey his orders.' 'Do your duty then sir,' said the Colonel; and the man departed. He had scarcely closed the gate, when one of Messrs. Kinahan's clerks came in. 'The puncheon of whiskey has arrived, sir,' said he & in consequence of the quantity you ordered, the house has taken off 4 pence a gallon in the price. It is engaged five years old and here's the receipt.'—'You may tell your employers young man, that they have been hoaxed—but if you'll take a bill at twelve months renewable forever, I have no objection whatever to give my friends a taste of your nectar.' The scribe smiled made a bow, and stating he would tell the firm, withdrew. Two porters next came in, sweating under a huge basket, and inquired for Col. O. He immediately accosted them with, 'Well boys, what the devil have you got there? The dinner your honour ordered from Mr. Dooley's, and a finer cargo of belly trim never came out of the Erin Tavern. Every article is covered with tin cases, and I'll engage they're all piping hot.—Very well my good fellow—I know Mr. Dooley, he keeps an excellent house.—You may set down your load: here's a shilling to get a glass and call to-morrow for the basket.—God bless your honour—I always heard you were a gentleman and as he fobbed the shilling he presented the receipt, in which the Colonel was made Dr. to John Dooley, for a ham a tongue, a breast of veal, a salmon, eight chickens, four roast ducks, a beefsteak pie, and the lobsters, with cheese, &c. I haven't less than a fifty pound note about me, said the ex-member but call to-morrow and I'll settle with you.—The man replied his directions were peremptory he was to get cash or bring back the load—and with much difficulty, the load was brought back. Another porter entered, his back bent under the weight of a huge basket of groceries, from Messrs. Smyths. The first thing he presented was the dreaded receipt. Will you take my I. O.?' said the Colonel. I can't your honour, said the man. Then, d—n me if I'll owe you any thing; I don't care a fig for your groceries, so be off. After the departure of the porters, two Reporters entered and inquired for Col. O. At your service, gentlemen, what may be your business? The conspiracy sir—we came in about the conspiracy. What conspiracy? Why, sir the atrocious conspiracy to murder you. My God! gentlemen what do you mean? Who are the villains? I always thought I was surrounded by assassins. Are you peace officers? For the love of Heaven tell me all about it! The Reporters evidently astonished at his ignorance of their business mentioned that they were gentlemen of the Press, and had come from their respective offices, in consequence of the notes he had addressed to their Editors on the subject of an atrocious conspiracy which the prisoners had formed to murder him. The Colonel with great delight instantly roared out, By G—, you're done too! It's all a humbug; I believe there's a conspiracy to hoax the public and annoy me—

but that's all. No murder gentlemen I assure you; no murder; I'm delighted at your disappointment never so happy in all my life—hope you'll give a faithful report of the bloody conspiracy &c. Good bye gentlemen, good bye. Ha! who have we got here? 'Eles vous Monsieur le Colonel O.—' 'Yes; Eh, bien done. Je suis le Peruquier, je viens de Monsieur Basseggio pour couper le poil de Monsieur le Colonel, I'll tell you what your barbarous looking scoundrel, if you attempt to cut my hair I'll cut your scull—so cut off *toute de suite*; and the Peruquier was instantly *hors de vue*. While the spectators were laughing at the Frenchman's precipitate retreat a dapper little personage fashionably dressed, made his obediende. 'You are Colonel O., I presume?'—'The same,' 'Well sir, are you ready?' 'D—n me if I know whether I am or not; what do you want?' 'To take your measure sir for the suit of black you wrote about for your uncle's death?' 'I have no uncle, Mr Snip, but a pawnbroker and from his sign its *two to one* whether I'll ever go into mourning for him so measure your body out of this yard forthwith, or I'll trim your dandy coat for you in a style you're not used to.' And the tailor became fugacious Mr. C., a celebrated portrait painter was next announced. 'I'm too late for a sitting to-day, Colonel,' said the artist. 'Faith it's you may say that, (was the reply,) if it's with me you want to sit.' 'O you know sir, I'll stand while you're sitting; I think I may take an outline before dinner!' An outline before dinner!—'you'll stand and I'll sit! D—n me if I know what you mean at all! What the blazes sir, (raising his voice) do you want to do to me? I'm Mr. —, the artist, sir, and I came according to your directions, to take your likeness.—You have been humbugged sir; look at my countenance sir, and then say whether ivory, paper or canvass should be soiled by such a combination of features. No sir I'll be d—d if you paint me; so Mr. C., the artist you may brush off as quick as you please; and the artist brushed off accordingly.

The plot now began to thicken and baskets of meat and chickens, hampers of wines and groceries, dishes of turf, bags of coal, cans of milk, gallons of whiskey, pots of porter, with crabs, cockles, and lobsters, came pouring in from all parts of the city, the bearer of each uniformly presenting the formidable receipt. Here stood a group of operative pastry cooks, loaded with all the inviting varieties of their business. Near them were a lot of shoemakers, hatters, tailors, &c. waiting for an interview; while several unattached butlers, coachmen, cooks, footmen, came on the strength of letters addressed to Saunderson's News Letter Office, all seeking for employment in the service of the Colonel. A tall ungainly looking man at length got the Colonel's ear, and said, I am Mr. Wall, the pawnbroker; I have got the five thousand; have you the deeds, bonds and mortgages ready? Five thousand what? asked the Colonel. Why, the five thousand pounds you wrote to me about, said the money lender.—O, heavenly Father! exclaimed the veteran, did you bring five thousand pounds to such a place as this? What a great jackass you must be!—Fly this moment or you'll be robbed. Your name is WALL; you must have a skull as hard as a WALL, so fly to the WALL or by G—d you'll go to the WALL; and WALL was forthwith outside the WALL! I'm Mr. W., the attorney, sir, said a respectable looking person, with a knowing look: shall we proceed to business before or after dinner? I can't exactly tell till I know what it's about, was the reply; what may your business be? Why, Colonel, your will which you sent for me to draw up; here's your note. I won't look at it Mr. Attorney; I have nothing to bequeath, and my will is that you move your body hence in double quick time, or I'll procure a *habes corpus*;—but ere he had finished the sentence the attorney became invisible. Several apothecaries' apprentices attacked him with pills, boluses, opening powders, leeches, and saline draughts; and while he was endeavouring to extricate himself from their importunities, a loud noise and confusion was heard at the gate. The Governor sent for me, said one man; the Colonel's brother wrote me this note, said another; his sister, said a third gave me directions; well said a second, who ever takes his measures first let him have the job. This was agreed to, and each was attempting to force in thro' the crowd when the gate keeper, who had by this time discovered their business cried out to the astonished Colonel.—'Take care of yourself, sir; here are three undertakers fighting to see which will first measure your body. Admit the villains, said the Colonel, and I'll soon have their length and breadth; but on ascertaining his vitality, the coffin makers vanished. Three hearses and several mourning coaches are now in the lane, Colonel, said the gate porter; and their

drivers are inquiring if your body is ready. Tell them to wait awhile, he answered, and I'll quickly drive them to blazes. As he spoke a pious evangelical preacher, well known here, made his way through the crowd, and introduced himself as the Rev. Mr. B.— I'm happy to see you able to walk, said the clergyman, for from the contents of your note, I imagined you were on the brink of eternity. You appear however to be somewhat ruffled, and by no means in that state of calm resignation which a christian ought to possess on approaching the sacrament; we had therefore better postpone it. This was too much.— He paused a moment, in order to explain the hoax to Mr. B.— and to fulfilminate a dreadful anathema against Popery, when horror of horrors who should enter but the celebrated Mother Hatton, accompanied by the Demoiselles Ryan, Bentham and Gardiner, three dashing ladies. My dear Colonel, said one, I hope we have not kept you and your friends waiting dinner; your note did not reach us till late; but never mind we'll have a pleasant evening. He heard no more—utterance failed him—and running in a state of complete bewilderment into a corridor, left the theologian, cyrians, doctors, apothecaries, tradesmen, servants, &c. in unutterable astonishment. I understand a police investigation on this subject has been instituted and it is probable the originators of this annoying hoax may be discovered.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

It will be seen by the following sketch of the proceedings of this body that Judge Green's amendment has been negatived by a majority of 2, there being 47 for and 49 against it. By this decision of the committee of the whole, white population alone is to be the basis of representation in the House of Delegates.— Had Judge Green's proposition obtained, the basis would have been a compound one of population and property. The sketch of Mr. Randolph's speech, which will be found below, (received from our correspondent of the Norfolk Herald) has his usual quantity of sarcasms in it.

THE CONVENTION.

The debate in Committee of the Whole on Mr. Green's amendment closed on Saturday, when the question was taken, and decided in the negative—ayes 47—noes 49. The vote was as follows:—

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Districts. Delegates.
Norfolk. Tazewell, Prentiss, Loyall, Grigsby.
Henrico. Jno. Marshall, Tyler, Clop-ton, Nicholas.
Hanover. Roane, Morris, Garnett, W. P. Taylor.
King George. Bates, Neale, Taliaferro, Rose.
Chesterfield. B. W. Leigh, Jones, Giles, S. Taylor.
Mecklenburg. Broadnax, Dremgoole, Alexander, Goode.
Southampton. Mason, Trezrant, Urquhart, Claiborne.
Culpepper. Green, J. S. Barbour, Scott, Macrae.
Orange. James Madison P. P. Barbour, Stanard, Holladay.
Charlotte. Randolph, Wm. Leigh, Venable, Logan.
Accomack. Joynes, Bayley, Upshur, Perrin.
Pittsylvania. Townes, Martin.
Bedford. Menness.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Loudoun. James Monroe, Mercer, Henderson, Fitzhugh.
Bedford. W. Campbell, Clayton, Saunders.
Pittsylvania. Cabell, Stewart.
Albemarle. Pleasants, Gordon, Massie, Thompson.
Frederick. Cooke, Powell, Opie, Griggs, Berkeley, Boyd, Naylor, Donaldson, Pendleton.
Shenandoah. Coffman, Anderson, Harrison, Williamson.
Augusta. Baldwin, Johnson, McCoy, Moore.
Botetourt. Beirne, Smith, Miller, Baxter.
Kanawha. Duncan, Ludley, Lee, Summers.
Washington. George, McMillen, E. Campbell, Byars.
Ohio. Morgan, Doddridge, A. Campbell, Wilson.
Wythe. Matthews, Cloyd, Chapman, Oglesby.
Mr. Stanard concluded his eloquent and powerful argument on Saturday, when, as the Chairman was about to put the question.

Mr. Randolph rose to address the Chair. So unexpected, yet, at the same time, so desirable a movement of this singularly gifted individual, operated like electricity throughout the crowded auditory exciting emotions of surprise and delight, and some extravagant expressions of joy involuntarily broke forth in audi-

ble exclamations, and, in a few instances a clapping of hands among the spectators: in a moment however, all was still and a death-like silence pervaded the House. Mr. Randolph then proceeded, and occupied the floor for two hours.— He concluded his remarks at half past 4, when

Mr. B. W. Leigh moved that the Committee now rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again; but gave way to a resolution of

Mr. Scott of Fauquier, "that representation in the Senate shall be based on taxation exclusively."

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

We were very fortunate, in the House during the day, and much to our gratification, had an opportunity of hearing Mr. Randolph for the first time in our lives; but wedged as we were, in the midst of a mass of mortality, we could take no notes of his speech, which it would have been easy to have done for his delivery is so deliberate and his voice so very clear and shrill, that every one within the sound of it can hear distinctly every word he utters. Having, then, nothing but our memory to depend on, and very little time to spare we can present our readers, now, but a very brief and hurried sketch of some of the features of Mr. R.'s speech.

Mr. R. commenced by remarking, that he had not entertained the most distant idea of taking a part in the debates of this Convention, but finding that the delegates from his section of the state, among whom were men of eminent ability, had remained silent, even to the last moment, on the vital question now before the Committee, he had come to the determination, unprepared as he was to offer a few desultory remarks. He had looked for aid from his own district he had looked for it from Norfolk, from Southampton from Didwiddie, from Brunswick—but he had looked in vain. He then spoke with much feeling and energy in favor of the old Constitution and against any innovations on it. He admitted there were some minor defects in it which he was willing to amend; but would rather put up with them than consent to the total destruction of that instrument, which, with all its defects, he maintained was the best that could be framed—not for the people of Japan; nor the people of China, nor for New England, nor Old England—but for the people of the good old Commonwealth of Virginia.

In reference to the proposed amendments, Mr. R. protested against the monstrous assumption of the power of disfranchising all citizens between the ages of 21 and 25, by declaring them ineligible to a seat in the H. of Delegates, and excluding those between the ages of 21 and 30. He contended that the infirmity of Virginia in checking the usurpations of the Federal Government was derived from the old Constitution, and would infallibly be destroyed by the proposed new one—a result which he deprecated in the strongest terms.

He placed the question of numbers & taxation before the Committee in various views—commented on its inequalities, its injustice its oppression on the Eastern people—on the slave holding and tobacco growing part of the State. In the course of his illustrations Mr. R. said, Look at that ragged, bloated sot, staggering away from the whiskey shop, while his equally ragged termagant of a wife is pulling him along by the collar—their children at home are naked, squalid, filthy, and half starved. Ask that man why he does not send his children to school and he will tell you, "the public provides for their schooling, and kindly enables me to spend the money I ought to bestow on their education, in whiskey?" Then see the industrious husbandman with his son, toiling late and early for a bare support. He has no time, unless haply at night, to send his son to school and yet he must be taxed, forsooth, to enable the drunken wretch to educate his children and indulge in his libations at the whiskey shop.

He raised his warning voice against any innovations on the constitution, particularly by so lean a majority as one or two votes—and protested that his Constituents would as soon swallow arsenic as submit to the yoke of King Numbers.— It was by a lean majority, a majority of two only, he said, that the odious tariff was imposed upon the people, and one of its most oppressive sections, laying a duty on cotton bagging, was passed by a majority of only one. But a majority, when their aim is to plunder the minority never wish to carry their point by any other than a lean majority—they will rather take some pains to keep that minority as large as possible, that they may have more subjects for plunder.

But the West had offered guarantees against unequal taxation: the lawyers in that Convention would readily see, that this amounted to nothing more than giving them our bond, and receiving from

them a deed in trust on our own negroes. The gentleman from Augusta, he said, had the day before told the chairman that he should only trespass on the time of the Committee fifteen minutes more; and yet the gentleman instead of 15 minutes, spoke two hours; not by Shrewsbury clock (continued Mr. R. holding up his watch) but by the best watch that can be made in the city of London. Now if the gentleman from Augusta can come no nearer the truth than this—if his promises come no nearer to fulfilment than in the proportion of fifteen minutes to two hours, we are likely to be in a fair way, truly. But it had been said that the power could not depart from the East till the year 1856 he cared not if it remained till 2856 it was the principle he contended for.

He made frequent allusions to the gentleman from Augusta who had occupied the floor a short time before. That gentleman had had his eyes opened to the justice of the Western cause—he begged pardon—the gentleman had thought proper to recollect that his property lay on the other side of the Blue Ridge. The gentleman had declared that he had fought by the side of his gallant friend from Chesterfield till he was fairly vanquished, and then had grounded his arms and abandoned him. Pity the gentleman should not have been aware of the fact, that if he had continued by the side of his gallant friend from Chesterfield, his single arm would have insured the victory. But when the gentleman from Augusta found that the flag he had deserted no longer waved—that the sceptre had departed from Judah—then it was that he stretched forth his hand from Richmond to Rock fish Gap! Mr. R. said he was far from intending any thing like derision from the remark—he owed it to the gentleman for whom the remark was intended, he owed it to the Committee and more than all, he owed it to himself to make this avowal—but really the gentleman had seemed to have taken a lesson from that most valiant, heroic and discreet of veterans—Captain Dugald Dalgetty. The gentleman from Augusta, said Mr. R. has told us—in very courteous and very soft words, it is true—but, (looking very archly at the Chairman) I am not quite soft enough, sir, to swallow them—that they will be our masters, and we must submit.

Something had been said about instructing gentlemen out of their seats, for his part, he saw no objection to instructing them out of their seats, when gentleman could not be instructed in them.

Some gentlemen had manifested a great deal of zeal for the interests of the poor: he had always observed it to be the first object of your hunter after popularity, to take the concerns of the poor under his special guardianship—and this seldom fails to insure his own promotion. Gentlemen have no doubt heard of one Signior Don Manuel Ordonez, who contrived to make a very pretty fortune by providing for the wants of the poor.

Pressed for time, we can proceed no further. What we have given comprises some of the more piquant and striking points of the address—promiscuously thrown together, without regard to the order in which they were arranged by the speaker. Of course we have used our own language, though in several instances we have given the very words of the orator himself. In a few days we shall have the entire speech, as taken down by the excellent Reporters for the Richmond papers, when we shall lay it before our readers as a *bombouch*.

WHISKERED RHODE ISLANDERS.—It is generally known, that the Statute Book of our sister State Rhode Island still retains the punishment of branding and cropping ears. The Worcester *Egis* says, that they never see a man from that State with a pair of whiskers, without suspecting that they conceal some traces of the operation of this law. A famous rogue of this character was convicted in that town a few years ago, and his large whiskers were the object of particular notice. On close examination it was found out, that they concealed branded cheeks, and closely cropped ears!
Salem Observer.

Extract of a letter from James S. Stevenson, Esq. acting Commissioner on the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal, to a friend at Harrisburg, dated

Pittsburg, November 10th 1829.
This day, at two o'clock precisely, the water was let across the *Alleghany Aqueduct* at Pittsburg.

At 3 o'clock, two packet boats were started—the Freeport packet taking the lead, and the Pittsburg and Blairsville packet following. They were received with cheers by about 7000 persons, and by a salute of 100 guns from the City Artillery. All the military were out.—The whole scene was deeply gratifying from the evidence of the interest and delight which was so strongly displayed

From the Maryland Republican.

GOVERNOR MARTIN.—We obtained a glimpse at last Saturday's Baltimore Republican in which, a communication appears, addressed to the Governor of Maryland, that we presume from its contents was written in this City.

Our Republican system presumes no officer to be too much elevated to answer for his official conduct—but public officers as well as other individuals of the community from whence they are selected are bound in common self respect, to require that calls made upon them to account to any competent tribunal, shall be made in such manner and language as shall authorize their being noticed without degradation—Who expects public officers to descend to answer an anonymous attack, much less every scurrilous, vile, vindictive assault that may be aimed at them by malice or envy, seeking its way to the public eye in the degraded columns of presses that are habitually prostituted?—We state the proposition in the general and ask for the decision of every man of common understanding as to no man that ever served the people of this State would be more prompt to answer for himself than would the present Governor of Maryland, whenever and wherever in the judgment of intelligent and honorable men, the occasion required, so no man knows better how to estimate and to treat a mere effusion of party or personal rancour.—That an object so distinguished as the Gov. of this State, should be permitted to remain unassailed, however deservedly elevated, was not to have been expected more especially if any long eared animal should be induced to fancy that the lion was already dead. But it is remarkable that of all the official acts of the Governor, and which the writer of the communication alluded to, had an ample opportunity to scrutinize, in order to colour his scurrilous tirade of abuse heaped alike unsparingly upon the Governor himself, upon the honorable men who elected him, and upon the political party with whom he is supposed to think & act; of all his act public or private, this 'friend of justice' finds one single transaction to fasten his fangs upon and parade before the public in features cruelly and unfeelingly distorted, in order to excite prejudice against a public servant that has deservedly received the most distinguished marks of public confidence, and is admitted even by his worst enemies to be a man of the most amiable and correct feelings. If Governor Martin should not at the ensuing session be re-elected to the station he now occupies the reason will be found not in the want of personal popularity, for he possesses as great a portion as any man in the state of his age and experience—it will be attributed truly and universally to the tide of party.—It has been the fortune of two as distinguished Governors as Maryland can boast of—Governor Bowie on the Republican side, Governor Goldsborough on the Federal side, owing to a change of party in the legislature, to be refused the usual distinction of a re-election such may possibly be the case of Governor Martin's fortune, and it is quite equally possible, that such may also be the fate of Governor Martin's successor, whoever he may be—and that too without the least reflection upon his official conduct. It is the usual course of parties—the mere result of political contests—How ungenerous is it to stigmatize the characters of good men with opprobrium for a conscientious adherence to a political cause which they honestly believe to be best for their country?

We have neither time, nor inclination, to follow the author of the communication and expose his numerous unfounded misstatements, even if we had the paper containing it to examine deliberately, which we have not; one only we will refer to—He assumes that the Governor was applied to for an interference of Executive power in this case, before the late elections in this state, and cants at large upon his refusal, then and his subsequent grant after the election. The premises of this 'friend to justice' in this case are utterly false; and his conclusions from his own false premises are palpably calumnious—No application in any form or shape, was made to Governor Martin on this subject, previous to the election, consequently no refusal was given, and no such change exhibited upon the subject as this scrupulous 'Friend of Justice' charges him with, and abuses him for.

That the motives of the Governor in the transaction alluded to by the writer in the Republican, may be better judged of by the public at large, we have taken the pains to extract from the files of the Council Chamber (where, if the writer alluded to had really been a 'friend to justice' he might have as easily found them as he did the records which he has so nicely examined;) the application made to his Excellency for an exercise of Executive clemency, and the reasons that are urged therefor—together with the names thereto attached, some of whom may I not say a majority of whom, must be admitted even by the writer of this attack himself to be men to whose representations the Governor was bound to give serious attention—some filling the very highest and most responsible stations in the Legislature from whom he derived his own appointment,—names amongst the most distinguished of all parties, and in various stations.

We leave the author of the communication to reconcile his publication as he may be able, to the very respectable members of his own party, which an equal

proportion of the applicants to the Governor in this case happens to be.

To His Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

Annapolis, Oct. 12th, 1829. Public Report has doubtless ere this acquainted your Excellency, that Mr. Joseph Mayo, stands accused of an act of indiscretion and misconduct in the transcribing of a certain decree entrusted to his charge. The subpoenaed certificate and opinion, will convince you that no injury whatsoever, can arise to the parties concerned in the cause wherein an alteration of date is supposed to have been made, as an authentic record thereof already existed in the Chancery Office, and because the case has been decided in the Court of Appeals, long before the transcript thereof was made by Mr. Mayo. The subscribers would respectfully draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that the amount of injury to the State (even if Mr. Mayo's guilt were established) would be but trifling, and that the advantage derived to himself could not exceed the paltry sum of twenty or thirty dollars. Bearing therefore in mind that no malice could have been designed to the parties concerned, that the state can only have suffered to a very small amount (and which the said Joseph Mayo's friends are ready to make good,) we would beg your Excellency to consider that the party accused, has heretofore always maintained the character of a man of unimpeached integrity; that a numerous and respectable connexion in his exposure to public trial, will have to undergo the bitterest feelings of mortification while the precarious health of an aged and infirm parent, will be exposed to a shock, from which she may probably never recover. We need not dwell on the humiliation of that near relative of the party accused whom the general Legislature heretofore, and but recently, his native State through yourself, have thought proper so highly to honor.—From these considerations with the truth of which your Excellency must be acquainted, we would humbly yet earnestly recommend Joseph Mayo to your clemency, and request you to grant him a nolle prosequi in the case of the State vs. Joseph Mayo, now pending in Anne Arundel County Court.

D. Claude, James Shaw, Somerville Pinkney, Thomas Swann, Lewis Neth, James Iglehart, H. H. Harwood, Samuel E. Duval, J. Hughes, Jos. H. Nicholson, J. N. Watkins, Wm. T. Woolton, Edward Sparks, Richard Cowman, W. G. Tucker, Thomas Snowden, George McNeir, Geo. Wells, jr., Richard M. Chase, Wm. H. Marriott, Samuel Maynard.

No injury, it is believed, was intended or worked to the parties concerned in the suit referred to in the foregoing application. The pecuniary wrong to the State, is susceptible of redress by returning to the public Treasury the whole amount paid out of it for account of recording the proceedings—and this is proposed to be, and should be done.

That done—the punishment of the accused even if guilty, will it is thought have been severe enough already to satisfy public justice.—And his good character and conduct heretofore, and the respectability and worth of his many relations, present a fair case for the exercise of executive clemency in giving all the little relief it can afford, to them and him.

GEORGE MACKUBIN. October 20th, 1829. I agree in opinion with Mr. Mackubin. NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr.

To his Excellency the Governor of Md. Dear Sir:—An application will be made to you in behalf of Mr. Joseph Mayo, of Annapolis, in order that he may be relieved from the effects of a prosecution now proceeding against him in Anne Arundel county court. I have known Mr. Mayo for some years, and until the recent occurrence, have never heard the slightest imputation against his integrity; he has too, as is no doubt known to you a numerous and highly respectable connexion in this State, his own good character and correct deportment hitherto, & the respectability of that connexion render his case, in my opinion, a fit one for the exercise of the Executive clemency. I therefore unite with his friends in recommending, and in requesting that a nolle prosequi be granted to him.

I remain Sir, With great respect, Yours ob't. Ser't. U. S. HEATH.

I have examined the proceedings in Chancery, in the cause of Graham vs Yates & others, and considered the effect of the alteration which is alleged to have been made in the date of the decree passed in that cause. As Mr. Joseph Mayo's Counsel, it would not become me here, to admit any fact which it might hereafter be necessary for me to controvert. But assuming for our present purpose, that the date of the decree has been altered in the manner alleged; I am clearly of opinion, that such alteration cannot in any manner, affect the interests of any of the parties to the cause.

Mr. Mayo was employed under the resolutions of December Session, 1825 No. "Eleven of the signers we know to be Jackson men of high standing.—Ed. E. Gaz.

29 and 73, which authorized the Governor and Council, to take under their superintendance, the papers remaining unrecorded in the Chancery Office, and which should have been placed on record by Thomas H. Bowie, late register in Chancery and his predecessors" and to cause such of said papers as are required by law to be recorded, to be registered as soon as may be, in proper books and so forth." The decree in Graham vs. Yates, was passed in the time of the present Register, Ramsay Waters, Esq. and the cause was properly recorded by him, before the passage of those resolutions. It is therefore evident that Mr. Mayo, and his associates in virtue of their contract with the Governor and Council acquired no authority to make a record of those proceedings.—And if in fact any record has been made by them, it will require no labored argument to prove that such additional unauthorized record could not be used to contradict or in any manner to control Mr. Waters' record.

The only doubt which could be raised is whether the record made by Mr. Waters, could be contradicted at this time by the original papers? But I apprehend no Lawyer would moot such question. It is settled law, that when a record is once made out and a term of Court is suffered to elapse the record is incapable of amendment. And if at any time it becomes necessary to make out a copy or exemplification, it must be made from the record, and cannot be made from the papers. So stubborn is this last rule, that copies must be made from the record, and cannot be made from the original papers, that the Legislature at December Session 1817 were compelled to provide by a special Act, (ch. 119,) for making of transcripts of decrees &c. then made and which according to law, ought to have been recorded. This special act which was founded upon the special circumstances, establishes the general rule above asserted, that where the record is made up, it becomes the original from which alone copies can be multiplied—and in fact the papers thenceforth cease to be any thing better than waste paper.

As Mr. Mayo's counsel I feel some delicacy in advising or promoting an appeal to the clemency of the executive.—This much I may say; the character and circumstances of his family are such as will secure to them the public commiseration and Mr. Mayo, if guilty, must already have suffered a punishment more than adequate to his offence if that offence should be dressed in its most odious colours. I shall therefore be pleased to learn that he has obtained pardon.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER. P. S.—The record in the case within alluded to, was carried by appeal to the Court of Appeals, and there determined. I am strongly inclined to think, that in contemplation of law, the record was so completely removed by the appeal, that a transcript of the proceedings in Chancery attested by the register could not be used for any legal purpose whatever.—Some diversity of opinion may exist upon this point.—But the point within stated is above all doubt. T. S. A.

The State of Maryland, to wit.

Whereas, Joseph Mayo has been presented by the Grand Inquest of Anne Arundel county, for having altered a decree of the Court of Chancery, passed in a case in which Wm T. Graham, and Matilda his wife, were complainants, and the heirs of Thomas Yates, Edward Harris and Gabriel Wood, and the representatives of Jacob Myers, were defendants by changing the word March into December, & the figure one into a naught, & the word June into January, which presentment is now pending in the said County Court. And whereas the case of said Joseph Mayo has been recommended to me by many respectable citizens of the City of Annapolis, and others, as a fit one for the exercise of Executive clemency, and the friends of the said Joseph Mayo, having repaired the damage done to the State, by refunding and paying into the Treasury the cost of recording said case of Graham and others, against Yates and others, which had been previously recorded by the Register of the Chancery Court; and gentlemen of respectability, having stated that "no injury could possibly arise to any of the parties interested by reason of the said alterations."

Now, therefore, I Daniel Martin, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby grant a Nolle Prosequi to the said Joseph Mayo on account of the offence aforesaid, and order and direct that all proceedings against him upon the presentment aforesaid do cease and determine, and that no further prosecution be had or carried on against him for, or on account of the offence aforesaid. Given under my hand and the Great [L. S.] Seal of the State of Maryland, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and the Independence of the United States the fifty fourth.

DANIEL MARTIN, By the Governor, THOMAS CULBREATH, Clk. Of the Council. November 21, 1829.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The Philadelphia National Gazette states that the tolls received on this canal already amount to about one hundred dollars a day. On the 16th instant no less than twenty sloops and schooners passed the western locks.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

By the arrival at Boston on Saturday last, of the packet ship Boston, Capt. Mackay, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d ult. Liverpool papers of that date, and London to the 22d have been received.

THE EAST.—Various particulars respecting the treaty of Adrianople are detailed in the Prussian State Gazette. An article from Bucharest states that the Turkish cities on the left bank of the Danube are to be incorporated with the principalities, in which no Mahometan will be permitted to reside. Such Mahometans as possess landed property in Wallachia and Moldavia will be allowed 18 months. All the islands at the mouth of the Danube, it is said, are to be ceded to Russia.

The main strength of the Russian army is to remain, it is affirmed, at Adrianople, and throughout the strong holds between that place and the Danube.—The London Sun thinks there is something outrageously frightful in the treaty, which has not yet been divulged.

Great rejoicings accompanied with much military and religious pomp took place at St. Petersburg, in consequence of the Russian victories and the "glorious peace," on the 4th Oct. The Emperor is loading his generals with honours and rewards by means of titles and promotion. Counts Deibitsch and Paskiewitsch are made Field Marshals; Gens. Nesselrode and Woronzow are knighted, &c. &c.—The Emperor has published a Manifesto, congratulating his subjects on the restoration of peace with the Porte, complimenting his army, and vindicating the course pursued by Russia in relation to the war.

The Sultan has despatched orders from Constantinople to all the Pashas of the Empire to cease hostilities against the Russians, and to treat the Russian nation as one of the most friendly terms with the Porte. The inhabitants of Servia are looking with much confidence for a public declaration putting them in possession of the rights stipulated for them by the treaty of Ackerman.

The Paris Constitutionnel of Oct. 16, says that the English and French Ambassadors have remonstrated against the treaty of Sept. 14. It adds that on the 19th the Sultan had not sanctioned the treaty; and that Nicholas will probably modify the conditions prescribed by his General. "One circumstance might rekindle war in those countries—the disobedience of the Pashas—by which England may profit, to annoy the Russians."

The papers contain numerous extracts from foreign Journals detailing the usual occurrences, and arrangements accompanying the termination of a war.

ENGLAND.—The Liverpool Courier contradicts the report of Sir Hudson Lowe's decease.—It says he has been slain at Aix la Chapelle, by the French papers for the purpose of mangling his memory—and adds "notwithstanding his death at Aix la Chapelle, after fifty three hours of agony, Sir, Hudson is now at Ceylon of which Island he is Deputy Governor, and Lady Lowe has had letters from him within these few days." This brave knight will probably experience more than "fifty three hours of agony," ere he goes to the shades.

LOCOMOTIVES.—Some experiments on a common road have been made with Anderson & James's patent steam carriage, which performed at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. It is supposed that on a Rail-road it would have gone three times as fast as any of the vehicles tried on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road.

The Rail-road.—The result of the late experiments at Rainhill has left no doubt of the success of the locomotive engines on the railway; and one of the consequences which have immediately resulted is, that the premium on shares in the Manchester and Liverpool Railway has advanced within the last ten days from 38 to 50 per cent a share.

General Santander has arrived at Hamburg from Laguayra.

Mr. McLane, the American Minister had a long conference with the Earl of Aberdeen, Oct. 10th.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 14th ult. contains a long official explanation of the part taken by the Prussian Government in the negotiations for peace between Russia and Turkey.

Arrangements have been made, says a London paper, for stationing a larger military force than usual in the Ionian Islands and at Malta, as a precautionary measure, until affairs in the East assume a more settled aspect.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 21st, says every thing in the city wore a cheering aspect yesterday, and all the public securities both English & foreign experienced an advance. The transactions were large. Great quantities of Gold and Silver had been exported to the continent; but an abundance remained in the country.

HAMBURG, Oct. 13.—We learn from Vienna, under date of the 6th, that the Austrian government has contracted a loan of 24 Millions of florins, at 4 per cent. which will soon be published, with the houses of Rothschild, Geymuller, Eskeles, and Senna & Co.

stated in a Paris paper of the 7th that the Count of Figuera, Minister of Portugal, has presented his letters of credit to Ferdinand, and that the Minister of the latter had been formally received at the Court of Miguel.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Oct. 20. CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 20.—At this day's market the demand for new Wheat was limited and prices 3d a 4d lower; and those of old heavily so much. Several cargoes of new Oats arrived this morning, nearly the whole of which were sold at a decline of about 1d on the prices of this day sen'night. Barley in trifling demand, and 3d lower. Flour was fully 1s, and Oatmeal 9d a 1s per pack cheaper. Bonded flour is still offering on lower terms.

From the National Aegis. GEN. JACKSON, &c.

We have refrained for a long time from saying any thing in relation to the conduct of the National Administration. We have been led to believe that it could do but little good to complain continually of the bad and unprofitable management of those who are at the head of the government, fearing lest public feeling might become deadened by incessant remonstrance and its sensibility so far blunted as to render the application of a proper stimulant by and by, ineffectual. We honestly concluded that when a few zealous and over heated partisans of the last administration had been driven into retirement and their places filled by friends of President Jackson, the work of reform would there terminate, and the duties of the chief offices of the government be discharged with a view to the prosperity and advancement of the great interests of the nation, and to the peace and satisfaction of the people. In all this, however, we have been disappointed. The work of reform as it is termed, is still going on, and appearances justify the belief that it will stop only with the change or removal of every officer who was appointed during the administration of Mr. Adams. It is conducted without the slightest reference to the character of the incumbent, and in some instances; so determined are the powers that be in this work of proscription, that one officer is turned out and another appointed without even ascertaining his willingness to accept the appointment. Those who have served the country faithfully and have grown gray in her employment have been thrust from their places without the least ceremony and successors appointed whose chief merit seems to be their readiness at all times to administer flattery to their great Head or lend themselves to the advancement of his distinguished favorites. The most disgusting subserviency has every where marked their conduct as more befitting, the slaves of an African prince than the freemen of a Republic. Indeed, the flattery which those, fawning sycophants heap upon one another and upon the General himself, strikingly reminds us of a practice which prevails in the kingdom of Dahomy in Africa. It is said to be the custom there when strangers meet the king and he asks, *ado, ado*, (how do you do?) all his attendants and menials who are very numerous quickly give several very loud cheers or huzzas, it being thought by them that the king has said something very smart. And when his majesty sneezes, they all exclaim, "God bless us! God bless us!" Do we not find much very similar to this in some of the leading characters of the present administration? For example; when the President addresses a note to some one who has given him a pair of boots or a razor strop, all the Jackson editors in the country, who are his servants or menials, give several huzzas, which are repeated in different parts of the Union; and whenever he happens to visit the Treasury Department, which is equal to a sneeze, Duff Green exclaims in his Telegraph, "God bless us! God bless us! Isaac Hill echoes God bless us! and then Amos Kendall re-echoes again, God bless us! and so it goes from every mouth throughout our wide spread empire.

George R. Gilmer, who has recently been elected Governor of Georgia, took the oath of office on the 3rd inst: at Mill-Edgville. On that occasion he delivered an address, the closing paragraph of which contains a rebuke of the conduct and principles pursued and avowed by the present Chief Magistrate of the Union and his friends, so pointed and well merited, that it must occur to every one, that Mr. Gilmer had General Jackson in his mind's eye at the very moment he was speaking. The paragraph is in these words: "I have but a word to say about the administration of the Executive department. I consider myself the Chief Magistrate of a State, and not of a party. In all the appointments which it shall become my duty to make. I shall be governed by no other consideration than the public service. It will be my endeavor to give employment to integrity, talents and industry. I will not know the preference expressed by my highly respectable opponent in the late election. I shall attempt to the utmost of my abilities to discharge all the duties of my office.—The reward hoped for, is the approbation of the people and of my own conscience." There is not a word here about "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies." Although Governor Gilmer was a Jackson man; it will not be a sufficient recommendation with him, for office, to tell him, that the office hunter is

"Jackson is 'of his qualification the present government of the principles at once to gar spirits a premium corruption state of pence to the precu lics.—Del

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"Jackson to the back bone"—or that he is "of his own kidney." These exquisite qualifications for office, are peculiar to the present administration of the general government, they are the genuine fruit of the principles upon which it set out; principles which addressed themselves at once to all the bad passions and vulgar spirits of the country—which offered a premium to political subserviency and corruption and is fast introducing that state of public immorality and indifference to principle which has ever been the precursor of the downfall of Republics.—*Del. Jour.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Nov. 28.

There is something imposing in the following extracts in relation to the Jewish nation, and regard it as we may, we cannot repel the serious thoughts that will arise upon the contemplation of the subject.

Baron Rothschild is known as the richest man in the world—he is a Jew. Nothing could be more opportune than this purchase to the Grand Turk. It will enable him to pay off the million and a half of ducats said to be due under the former treaty to Russia—to meet the indemnities required by Russia under the late treaty at Adrianople, which are so monstrous that the contracting parties forbear to mention the amount in the treaty of peace, leaving that matter for a secret treaty; and will leave Turkey in possession of a large balance, as a piaster is said to be about eighty cents, which will repair her losses and refit her broken fortunes. Moreover, Baron Rothschild intends convoking all the Jews of the world to the ancient seat of Jerusalem, followed by all their wealth; by which he will not only unite them in one community, under their ancient laws and usages, as far as practicable, but will no doubt realize a great sum of money in selling out partitions of the purchase to the Jewish nation.

"The following is an extract of a letter, published in the Court Journal, on the subject of the purchase of Jerusalem by Baron Rothschild:—
"King Rothschild.—The following curious extract is from a private letter from Smyrna. We give it without note or comment:

"The confidence of the children of Israel in the word of the Prophet has not been in vain; the temple of Solomon will be restored in all its splendour. Baron Rothschild, who was accused of having gone to Rome to abjure the faith of his fathers, has merely passed through that city on his way to Constantinople, where he is about to negotiate a loan with the Porte. It is stated on good authority, that Baron Rothschild has engaged to furnish to the Sultan the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 piasters, at three instalments, without interest, on condition of the Sultan's engaging for himself and his successors to yield to Baron Rothschild for ever the sovereignty of Jerusalem and the territory of ancient Palestine, which was occupied by the twelve tribes. The Baron's intention is, to grant to the rich Israelites who are scattered about in different parts of the world portions of that fine country, where he proposes to establish seigniorities, and to give them as far as possible, their ancient and sacred laws.

"Thus the descendants of the Hebrews will at length have a country and every friend of humanity must rejoice at the happy event. The poor Jews will cease to be the victims of oppression and injustice, Glory to the great Baron Rothschild, who makes so noble a use of his ingots.

"A little army being judged necessary for the restored kingdom, measures have been taken for recruiting it out of the wrecks of the Jewish battalion raised in Holland by Louis Buonaparte. All the Israelites who were employed in the various departments of the Dutch Administration, are to obtain superior posts under the Government of Jerusalem and the expenses of their journey are to be paid them in advance."

It is to be expected that the speculation of Baron Rothschild will turn out better than King Mordecai's of New York, with his grand scheme upon the Grand Island. What an ineffably ridiculous attempt at fraud!—Yet Mord went on—it made no odds. If Mord could not fool the Jews he found others that he could, and so he is now one of the verriest of the verriest, receiving a salary of three thousand a year, the wages of sin, the sum with which he has purchased the right to a place in the Potters Field of reputation—yet these are the kind of men selected as public officers of trust—These are the kind of men whose appointments we are called upon to approve—These are the kind of men against whom if we speak, we are proscribed, and branded, and outlawed, and abused.

Portugal.—Capt. Sise, at New York, from St. Ubes, Oct 22d, states that Lisbon was illuminated on the nights of the 14th, 15 and 16th, and great rejoicings took place in consequence of the acknowledgement of Don Miguel as king by the Spanish government. Lisbon had become quiet, and more confidence was felt in the stability of Miguel's Government.

The New York papers contain the following copy of a decree of the President of Mexico, abolishing Slavery throughout the whole extent of that Republic.

DECREE.
"The President of the Mexican United States to the inhabitants of the Republic, Greeting:

"Desiring to signalize in the year 1829 the Anniversary of our Independence, by an act of national justice and beneficence that may turn to the benefit and support of such a valuable good; that may consolidate more and more public tranquility; that may co-operate to the aggrandizement of the Republic, and return to an unfortunate portion of its inhabitants those rights which they hold from nature, and that the people protects by wise and equitable laws, in conformity with the 30th Art. of the Constitutive Act.

"Making use of the extraordinary faculties which have been granted to the Executive I thus decree.

"1st. Slavery is for ever abolished in the Republic.

"2d. Consequently all those individuals who until this day looked upon themselves as slaves, are free.

"3d. When the financial situation of the republic admit, the proprietors of slaves shall be indemnified, and the indemnification regulated by a law.

"And in order that the present decree may have its full and entire execution, I order it to be printed, published and circulated to all those whose obligation it is to have it fulfilled.

"Given in the Federal Palace of Mexico on the 15th of September, 1829.

VICENTO GUERRERO.
LAURENCE DE ZAVOLA.
(From the Sol.)

The ship United States, 675 tons burden which was built in New York about three years ago, has been recently purchased by the Emperor of Russia. He visited Cronstadt on the day that Capt Struthers, of the James Monroe, left that port and was so much pleased with the United States which was then loaded and ready for sea, he immediately offered to purchase her, and took her master, Capt. Wilson, and young Mr. Barker with him, to St. Petersburg to receive payment.—He pronounced her the finest vessel he had ever seen, and intends to use her as a model, after which she will be sent to the Black Sea.

SAM PATCH'S DEATH.

A letter to the editor of the Albany Daily Advertiser, dated Rochester, Nov. 18th, says—"Sam Patch is no more! He made his last leap from a scaffold erected on the brink of the falls, this afternoon. The staging was elevated twenty five feet. He sprang fearlessly from it, and descended about one-third of the distance, as handsomely as he ever did. He then evidently began to droop, his arms were extended, and his legs separated; and in this condition he struck the water and sunk forever! It was a fearful leap, and fearfully has it terminated. The prevailing opinion is that he became lifeless ere he reached the water. He had drunk freely in the morning, but was not apparently more overcome than he was on Friday last. It was truly a solemn scene, where so many thousands were witnesses to an immolation, which had its origin only in an effort to satisfy the craving appetite of human curiosity. Sam's last request, as I understand, was that the funds collected, should be sent to his mother, if his adventure should terminate fatally. His body has not yet been found. The height of the Genesee Falls, down which he jumped, is 100 feet. The staging was 25 feet above the falls; the distance which he descended was therefore 125 feet."

The following article on this subject from the Albany Argus, leaves no room to doubt the fact of the man's having thrown his life away foolishly.

A slip from the office of the Rochester Daily Advertiser, dated Saturday, Nov. 14th, contains the following.

Shocking event!—Sam's last Jump: Thousands collected yesterday to witness Sam Patch's "last Jump," as the bills expressed it—and an awful leap it was! He never rose with life!

A stage, 20 feet high, had been erected on the edge of the falls, which made a descent of about 120 feet to the surface of the water in the chasm below. Sam apparently lost his balance—struck the water in a side long manner—and disappeared to rise no more! Such a shocking result had a strong effect on the immense crowd. After waiting in breathless anxiety for some time, the multitude dispersed with feelings which can be better imagined than described. The corpse is not yet found.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

The Editor of the New York Courier describes a recent jaunt in one of the North River steamboats in these terms:—"Only fancy four hundred and fifty Christian men, women brats and band-boxes all crammed into one boat, puffing, squalling, scolding and fighting for their

"found," which said word, being interpreted meaneth bread, potatoes, pig, beef and brandy. Such a crowd in so small a space does away all individuality—a man does not know whether he is himself or something else: "Me and the he-goat," says Billy Lackaday, "didn't know which was which" All that a "one dollar and found" man knows, is that he is part of a great many-headed monster compared with which the Siamese boys are nothing at all. We saw a woman toss off a stiff glass of brandy and water at one gulp, and smack her lips like a Kentucky stage-driver. She evidently mistook herself for the red-nosed old reprobate who sat beside her. However, she got a glass of grog by the mistake.

It is utterly impossible for a man to travel up and down the Hudson River without feeling like a rascal. "Evil communications corrupt good manners" and of all evil communications, there is nothing more essentially diabolical than being jammed by 450, one dollar and found, men. A man inhales wickedness and snuffs iniquity all the while. He becomes savage and looks like a cannibal. Two hours before dinner yesterday the seats in the dining cabin were possessed by a set of wild fierce looking men determined to have the first touch of the edibles. It is said that they ate one little fellow, who ventured among them, by way of a lurch—certain it is, that he went down into the cabin and was never seen afterwards. However, one little fellow would hardly stay the appetites of four hundred and fifty one dollar and found men.

Once in a while you meet with a few decent men in a steambot, "rari nantes in gurgite vasta" of the noisy crowd. There were four gentlemen on board yesterday one of whom was the Grecian dog Apollo, His dogship appeared quite scandalized at the conduct of his fellow passengers, and did not wag his tail or bark once. There were other dogs at dinner that barked repeatedly. It is a fashion introduced since the reduction of prices—and pretty generally adopted by the majority of locomotive "found" men. But there are other improvements among travellers. One lady yesterday had a basket of hens which she put in another lady's berth where they were "found" at bed time. The hen proprietor stated that it was not convenient to carry the coop and so she put the cacklers in a basket. She intends bringing her pigs to New-York next week per steam-boat.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening last at Oxford, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. John Dawson to Miss Pamela Ann Megginie, all of this County.
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Grace, Mr. Richard T. Concell, to Miss Ann Maria Murphy, all of this County.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.
BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT
Corrected Weekly
FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
by James Corner & Son.
MARYLAND WHEAT, November 26.
Wheat, best white 1 05 1 12
do do red 1 00 1 03
Corn, (new) 35 36
do, (old) 40 42
Rye, 45
Flour, Howard St. 5 50
Do City Mills, 5 25

CHANCERY SALE.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, the subscriber is empowered to sell at Public Auction, on the 23d day of December next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of which Isaac Jenkinson late of Talbot county died seized; being a part of the Tract of Land on which the said Isaac died and on which William Jenkinson now lives. There are about 200 Acres of Land, with extensive Meadows highly improved. Also, a proper portion of valuable TIMBER LAND with commodious BRICK BUILDINGS and other necessary improvements, viz.—Smoke-house & other out-houses all in good repair. This property is situated within a mile and a half of Easton. Any person wishing to examine the premises can refer to William Jenkinson and James Neall, who at present reside thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with good and sufficient security approved by the Trustee for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of Sale—a credit of twelve months from the day of Sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby advised to exhibit them, with proper vouchers thereof, to the said Court of Chancery; otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the proceeds of said estate.

GEORGE W. NABB, Trustee.
Nov. 28 4w

Corn and Pork Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot County wish to purchase a quantity of Corn and Pork; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality, will be received until the 11th of December next—proposals to be left at the Store of the Subscriber.

By order of the board of Trustees
LAMBERT REARDON.
Nov. 27

For Rent, for the next Year.

THE Dwelling House, out-houses and garden now occupied by Miss Ann M. Murphy at my Farm in Oxford Neck, situated immediately on the Creek. This tenement will be let either as it is now held by Miss Murphy, with the privilege of getting firewood, or with fifteen or twenty acres of adjoining land for cultivation, on very reasonable terms.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Nov. 14

FOR RENT.

For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story Brick Dwelling situate on Washington Street, on an approved tenant the terms will be liberal. Apply to A. Graham or JABEZ CALDWELL.
Easton, Nov. 14

THOMAS H. DAWSON.

HAS RECEIVED AND JUST OPENED AT HIS

NEW STORE,

Nearly opposite the Court House, a fresh & increased assortment of the following articles, carefully selected by himself.

Rose, Jessamine, Violet, Oriental, Vernacular, Vegetable, Sultana, Windsor, Palm and Naples

SOAPS.

Cologne, Lavender and Florida

WATERS.

Macassar, Naples, Antique and Bears

OILS & POMATUM.

Hair, Tooth, Comb, Nail, Paint, Shoe and

Shaving BRUSHES.

Lip Salve, Tooth Powder and Smelling

Bottles, and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

MEDICINES.

He has also on hand a variety of

Paints, Sperm, Linseed and Train

OILS,

WINDOW GLASS, various sizes from

7 by 9 to 16 by 20.

Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons,

Grapes, Tamarinds, Almonds,

Shellbarks and Pecan Nuts.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable

SPECIFIC,

Albright's Columbian Syrup,

Swaim's Panacea, &c. &c. &c.

Easton, Nov. 28—tf

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphan's Court,

OCTOBER TERM A. D. 1829.

ON application of Peter Stevens Admr. of William A. McMahan, 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 this 27th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William A. McMahan, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of June next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of October A. D. 1829.

PETER STEVENS Admr.

of Wm. A. McMahan, dec'd.

Nov. 28

SALE POSTPONED

Till Tuesday 22d December next.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Easton, (the premises hereafter mentioned), on TUESDAY, the 22d day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the reversion in fee simple after the life estate of Mrs. Ann Keziah Hensley, which was assigned to her for her dower, that is to say: all and singular that DWELLING PLANTATION, now occupied by Mr. Richard Fiddleman, beautifully situated on Wye River and Skipton Creek in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 22 acres of ARABLE LAND, and 72 acres of TIMBER LAND, making together the quantity of 294 acres, more or less, as laid down and certified by Samuel Leedes Kerr, late surveyor of Talbot county, and the Terms of Sale will be as follows:—The Sale shall be on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee for the Payment of the purchase money, and interest from the day of Sale, with such security as he may approve.

The Creditors of the said Philemon W. Hensley are hereby warned and notified, to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, to be by him filed with the papers in the cause with the vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of Sale.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Easton, Nov. 28. 4w

More Boots and Shoes.

THOMAS S. COOK,
HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large supply of

BOOTS, SHOES &

Gentlemen's Caps, of various kinds,

Which he is now opening at his old stand

opposite the Court House,

all of which he will sell as low if not lower than they can be obtained elsewhere—He requests his friends and the public to give him a call and view his assortment.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Sole and Upper Leather,

which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Easton, Nov. 7

The American Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscriptions to the AMERICAN RECORDER, are respectfully requested to return the names forthwith to the Editor at Washington City.

The first No. will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress. Its principal contents will be: President Jackson's Inaugural Address; his first Message to Congress; List of Members of the 21st Congress; and Proceedings as far as they go; Tabular Statements exhibiting the Receipts of the Government annually from all sources, from 1789 up to 31st December, 1828; Expenditures of do, upon all objects for the same period, Value of imports for do. Value of Exports (Domestic & foreign) for do. Amount of Tonnage for do. Value of American Commerce with each Power for 1828; Table showing the Quantity of Land in the States and Territories, distinguishing what proportion is owned by the United States, Quantity of Land Sold in each of the States, and amount of purchase money; population of the States in 1800, 1820, and estimated for 1830 and 1860; Statistical View of the Post office Establishment, &c. &c. &c.

If I am enabled, by a liberal subscription, to continue the publication, I shall for a season, as now, advertise the principal Contents of each No. previously to its going to press. The Second No. will contain as many of the Reports and Details from the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux; accompanying (or following) the President's Message as I can find room for—and a full and lucid view of the Public Debt, annually, from 1789, to 1829, taken from the official records, making five or six compact rule and figure pages. Orders for any particular No. will be supplied at 6¢ per 100 copies—10 for \$1, and in proportion if applied for in season.

The "Recorder," will be printed in large octavo size, 16 pages on a small type, once a week, and will contain, principally, Official Documents, Proceedings in Congress, Leading Speeches, Statistics, generally, and such other select articles as are usually found in newspapers: with a copious Index at the end of the year. Price \$5 per annum.

GEORGE M. GROUARD.

Washington, Nov. 28

Editors and publishers will oblige me by giving the above an insertion; for which favor I shall send them the First Nos. of the paper, which will afford them facilities for reference perhaps not always so ready at hand.

G. M. G.

De La Montera's Columbian

VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and

Pulmonary affections of any kind.

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF

DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from a highly respectable gentleman will show its value.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the Medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it, I will therefore briefly as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been for the last five or six years labouring under a pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending Physician, during which time I have consulted many Physicians. Taken much medicine, but all to but little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued so to do for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month, was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it, no better result than I had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken; but in this was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state I commenced the use of this specific, I took the first dose at night in a little herb tea sweetened, which threw me in a gentle perspiration & procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine, as directed, and in about five days my cough was completely stopped and have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the above disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may think proper. Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. ELLICOTT.

Lancaster County, Pa. March 5th, 1829.

Messrs Boyd & Higgings,

COPY.—The following certificate is received

from an agent in N. York, which is from a respectable lady of that City.

Sir—To withhold from public knowledge a manifest fact of the utility and perfect cure effected by the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific, would be ungrateful, as long as it is a duty incumbent upon every one to facilitate the comfort of the afflicted. I caught a most violent cold which affected my breast and lungs so much, I could scarcely speak for nearly three months at the same time accompanied with frequent discharges from my lungs. I had recourse to many medicines without the least effect, when upon hearing of the above specific I was induced to obtain some of it, and procured one bottle which afforded me considerable relief. I purchased the second, and before using the two-thirds of the bottle, I was restored to perfect health. I am fully persuaded it has not its parallel in the world, for the cure of those afflicted with asthma coughs, or other consumptive affections.

(Signed) SARAH A. PEALE,

New York, September 2d 1829.

DR. CHAPMAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR

SOUR STOMACH PILL.—The following

certificate is from Dr. Walter C. Cohen, late member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pill, as a remedy for Dyspepsia, and the experience I have had from using them in my practice for several months past, fully convinces me that they are equal and in many cases superior to any preparation I have ever known. And in all cases where the stomach and bowels require evacuation by the intervention of a cathartic, they are in my opinion the most convenient and efficacious pill of any in use. At the same time being safe and easy in their operation.

WALTER C. COHEN, M. D.

Philad. Sept. 14, 1829.

To prevent imposition, the signature of James Chapman, Jr. will accompany each bill of direction. Price \$1.00.

PEPERINE & the oil of Black Pepper remedies for the Ague and Fever, also for sale by

S. W. SPENCER,

Oct. 10

POETRY.

The London Keepsake for 1830 contains a tragedy, of the German kind, from the pen of Sir Walter Scott. The following verses are extracted from it.

Joy to the victors! the sons of old Asper!
J-y to the race of the battle and scar!
Glory's proud garland triumphantly grasping;
Generous in peace, and victorious in war.
Honour acquiring,
Valour inspiring,
Bursting resistless, through foemen they go:
War axes wielding,
Broken ranks yielding,
Till from the battle proud Roderick retiring,
Yields in wild rout the fair palm to his foe.

Joy to each warrior, true follower of Asper!
Joy to the heroes that gain'd the bold day!
Health to our wounded, in agony gasping;
Peace to our brethren that fell in the fray!
Boldly this morning,
Roderick's power scorning,
Well for their chiefs in their blades they did
wield:
Joy blest them dying,
As Maltinga dying,
Low I id his banners, our conquest a'orning,
Their dead clouded eye balls descried on the
field!

Now to our home, the proud mansion of Asper,
Bend we, gay victors, triumphant away!
There each fond damsel, her gallant youth
clasping,
Shall wipe from his forehead the stains of the
fray.
Listening the prancing
Of horses advancing;
E'en now on the turret our maidens appear.
Love our hearts warming,
Songs the night charming,
Round goes the grape in the goblet gay dan-
cing;
Love, wine and song our blithe evening shall
cheer!

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon,
HAS just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and is now opening,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS, VIZ:
Superior blue, black, green, olive, brown and
drab Cloths,
Black, blue and drab Cassimeres,
Cassinetts, assorted colours, (all prices.)
Fashionable Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Flannels, Baize and Flushing,
Rattinets and Bombazetts,
Blue, black, brown, scarlet & olive Circassians,
Black Lastings, Bombazines,
Brown and olive Gros de Indes,
Blue and black Gros de Nap,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Ditto French ditto
Sattins, Mode and Florence,
Canton, Italian and Pongees Crapes,
Merino Shawls,
Imitation long ditto
Cashmere ditto ditto
Embroid'd. Crape Handkerchiefs,
Lithographic ditto,
Bordered Palmatine ditto,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Bandanna and Flag ditto,
Vich Fancy set Ribbons, Plain ditto,
5-4 and 4-4 Black and White Bobinetts
Bobinet Edgings,
Figured Swiss Jackonett and Book Muslins
Plain ditto ditto ditto.
Fashionable Calicoes,
Fish Linens
Hosiery, Gloves, Socks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrella's
Gig and Switch Whips
Fur and Seal Skin Caps

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DOMESTIC GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware, Glass and China
Superior old 4th Proof F. Brandy
Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin
Peach and Apple Brandy O. R. Whiskey
Dry Lisbon, Port, Cicy and Malaga Wines,
Fresh Imperial, old Hyson,
Young Hyson and Hyson
skin



TEAS,

Liverpool Salt, by the Sack or bushel
Powder and Shot
Buck Wheat and White wheat Flour, &c.
He has on hand and constantly keeps
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
UPPER & SOLE LEATHER,
The above assortment of goods has been pur-
chased on the best terms, and with great care,
and will be offered at a very small advance,
or as cheap as any other house in Easton,
for Cash. Hydes, Feathers Kersey, Linsey or
Meal, and invites an early call.
Easton, Nov. 21

LEATHER.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,
ARE now prepared to furnish their friends &
the public, with an assortment of excellent
oil and upper Leather, upon reasonable terms
on application at the Drug Store of Thos. H.
Dawson, where all those indebted to them are
earnestly requested to call immediately and settle
their accounts.
Easton, Sept. 19

IRON & BRASS, FOUNDER.

JOSEPH SHAW, informs the public that he
is fully prepared to execute all orders favo-
red to him for soft Iron Castings for Machi-
nery of any description, conformable to pattern
—also Brass Castings executed as usual such as
for Ship work & machinery. Wanted as above
three well grown boys about 14 years of age as
apprentices to the above business, to come well
recommended.
He would purchase two active young Negroes
about 14 years of age, and one young man about
19 years, to work at the above business. The
coloured boys I must have 6 months on trial
and if they are approved of, the price agreed
on by the parties will be paid, if not found to
answer my purpose, they shall be returned
free of expense to their masters. Should the boys
when brought, serve me faithfully, they shall
be manumitted, the two young ones at the age
of 30, and the elder at the age of 35 years.
Baltimore Sept 12.

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS and House-keeper
one applying immediately might secure a
good permanent home.
—ALSO—
two really good milch
COWS
for which a good cash price will be paid.
Apply to the Editor.
Nov. 14

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale at the resi-
dence of William Berry, on WEDNES-
DAY the 9th day of December, if not sold be-
fore, the one sixth part of the lands formerly
possessed by John Bullen dec'd. known by
the names of "Pitts Range and of Hutchinsons
Addition" about the quantity of 44 acres more
or less.—The terms of sale, are the one fourth
of the purchase money to be paid down, and
the residue at the end of six months after—the
purchaser or purchasers giving bond with
good security, bearing interest from the day
of sale—the Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P.
M. and attendance given by
HENRY WINGATE.
Nov. 21 3t

FOR SALE.

A four wheeled Carriage and harness in com-
plete 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.

A FIRST rate Cooking stove of the newest
fashion, with copper Boilers and all the
apparatus complete—for terms apply at this
office.
Nov. 21 3t

Negroes to Hire.

WHO Hire for the ensuing year a number of
Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls—
Also boys and girls to be put out for their victu-
als and clothes, Apply to
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Nov. 21

BOOTS & SHOES.



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

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of
administration on the personal estate of
Frederick Purnell, late of Caroline county, dec.
proposes selling at public Vendue, on
Tuesday, 1st of December next,
all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes
excepted,)—consisting of a large
stock of excellent WORK-HOR-
SES in good condition; A large
stock of CATTLE
among which are some fine Milch
Cows several Yoke of Work oxen
wagons & horse carts; a large stock
of Fine Fattening Hogs—and some
theftly Shoats and also some
SHEEP—
PLOUGHS—
Harrows &c. together with a
general assortment of almost
every description of Farming Utensils.
A large quantity of Blade and Top Fodder—
about 1,000 Barrels of Corn in the ear; a crop
of wheat seeded on the farm where the said de-
ceased resided—also a large quantity of excel-
lent Household and Kitchen Furniture, (among
which there is some good mahogany furniture,
of different kinds.) Gilt and plain Looking
glasses—China and Coal-oil; with almost every
other article necessary for house-keeping—
those wanting will do well to attend.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
on the farm commonly called "The Plains,"
which is superintended by Mr. Edw. Colman
where there are about 400 Barrels of Corn—a
large quantity of very fine Blade and Top Fod-
der—and some good Stock, &c. From thence
the sale will be continued at the residence of
the late Mr. Purnell. The property being dis-
posed of at the two last mentioned places (for
the purpose of closing sales according to the
conditions) the Vendue will be suspended un-
til MONDAY following the 7th of December
at which time it will be commenced in Tuck-
ahoe Neck, on the farm belonging to the Heirs
of Edmund Purnell, Esq. dec'd. which has
been carried on the present year by Mr. F. Purnell
at which place there is a crop of Corn—
Good Cows—Fattening Hogs &c.—also Blade
and Top Fodder.
The conditions of the sale will be made known
on the day of sale by
THOS. BURCHENAL, Adm'r.
There will be an excellent Wagon with
complete Harness for 4 Horses offered for sale
for cash, on the first day of the Vendue.
Nov. 21 T. B.

To Literary Gentlemen.
The Editor of the **ARIZEL** respectfully solicits
the attention of the gentlemen to whom this
is sent, to the following brief proposals.
The number of the **ARIZEL**, which is now sent
to you is the last that has issued from the
press, and is accompanied by two splendid cop-
perplate engravings, illustrative, the one, of an
interesting scene in Cooper's celebrated novel
of the **Pioneers**—the other, of an equally re-
markable incident in Scott's novel of **Guy Man-
ningham**. All the embellishments to the **ARIZEL**
are of the same costly & beautiful description,
got up at great expense, and surpassed by
those of no other literary periodical in the
Union. Every third number contains an engraving.
The subscription-price to the **ARIZEL** is fixed
at the very small sum of \$1.50 per year—for
which two hundred and eight pages of matter
are furnished, together with eight copperplate
engravings, equal in every respect to those
which accompany this number. An immense
patronage in every quarter of the United States
has been bestowed upon the work, sufficiently
attesting that the public considers it worth the
small sum which is asked for it.
A few copies of the present volume, com-
plete from No. 9, can yet be furnished: that is
from August 22d. 1829, to May 1, 1830, at
which time a new volume commences. For
this period of eight months, there will occur six
of these beautiful illustrations, which of them-
selves are worth three fourths of the price de-
manded for the whole eight months. The
price for the above-named term, including the
six engravings, will be \$1.
If any gentleman, postmaster, or other, will
exhibit this number to his friends, & interest him-
self to procure but five subscribers, at \$1 each
and remit the amount to the Editor, a sixth
copy shall be regularly sent him for his kindness
every other Saturday, with the papers for other
subscribers.
The number of spare copies on hand is
small. It is, therefore, desired that those who
may or are inclined to, should advise the
Editor by the earliest mail. The papers from
August 22d will be sent on immediately, care-
fully secured in strong wrappers, and the suc-
ceeding numbers as they are published.
Nov. 7.
*May be seen at this office.

\$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living near
Easton, Talbot county, (Md.) about the
middle of MAY last, a negro Boy who calls him-
self
HENRY WILLSON,
about 17 or 18 years of age, of rather a dark com-
plexion, 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 newly 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.
Talbot Co. Aug. 15
WM. BENNY, Jr.

SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED to hire or purchase a house ser-
vant, or a boy possessing the requisite
qualifications for making one.
Enquire of the Editor.
Nov. 7.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

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

THE SCHOONER
JANE & MARY,
Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will
leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March
at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning
leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the
4th of March at the same hour.
These Packets will be overhauled and put in
complete condition for the reception of Goods
or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order
for the reception of Grain, and constant attend-
ance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will
act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and
attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Daw-
son and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and or-
ders will be duly attended to
EDW D. N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIX,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.
Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

FROM Philadelphia to Centreville, Maryland,
Via Delaware City, St. George's, 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.
WHILLIDIN.—From Pine Street Wharf, on
Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6
o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the
Canal Packet-boat **LADY CLINTON**, for St.
Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middle-
town, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of
Chester, and Centreville,—arriving at Centre
ville the same evening at eight o'clock.
Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock,
arriving at Delaware City in time to take the
Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there
at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of
Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Cen-
treville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.
Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern
Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1
o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the
morning following for Philadelphia.
There is also in connexion with this Line a
Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore
Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to inter-
sect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads
and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross
Roads to the Steam Boat.
Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle
or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at
St. George's.
FARE.
From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's, - 1 50
Do. Middletown, - 2 00
Do. Warwick, - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00
Do. Centreville, - 4 25.
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

By the Executive Council.

September 7th 1829.
Notice is hereby given, That Sealed Propo-
sals, will be received by the Executive of
this state, until the last Monday of December
next, for executing the public printing of
this state, conformably to the subjoined res-
olution, passed at the last session of the General
Assembly.
By order,
THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

MARYLAND:
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
10th day of November, A. D. 1829.
On application of Thomas Burchenal Execu-
tor of James Phippen (of Jos.) late of Caroline
county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be publish-
ed or in each week for the space of three
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers
printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly and
faithfully copied from the minutes of
proceedings of the Orphans'
Court, of the county aforesaid, I
have hereto set my hand, and
the seal of my office affixed,
this 10th day of November, in
our Lord, eighteen hundred and
the year of
Test
JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county hath
obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline
county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on
the personal estate of James Phippen (of Jos.)
late of Caroline county deceased, all persons
having claims against the said deceased's es-
tate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with
the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on
or before the 21st day of May next, or they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate.—Given under my hand this
10th day of November, A. D. 1829.
THOMAS BURCHENAL, Executor
of James Phippen (of Jos.) dec'd.
Nov. 14

PRINTING

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

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks
to his old customers and travellers gener-
ally who have been so kind and liberal as to af-
ford him the pleasure of their company. He
begs leave to inform them that he is
about to remove to the STAND at
the corner of Harrison & Washington
streets, in Easton, within a few yards
of the Bank, where he will have great satisfac-
tion in receiving his old customers, and has
provided for their reception and entertain-
ment every possible convenience.
Private parties can have the most private
apartments and the best entertainment with
complainant servants, and all the luxuries of
the season upon the shortest possible notice.—
Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the cus-
tom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-
boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—tf

NOTICE.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

AGENCY.—The subscriber offers his serv-
ices for the collection of claims against the
United States or individuals in the District of
Columbia. His knowledge of the manner of
conducting business at the public offices, & ac-
quaintance with the citizens generally, afford
great facilities for the speedy settlement of ac-
counts. Satisfactory reference will be given, &
charges moderate. B. HOMANS
Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 12.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A gentleman residing in Baltimore wishes to
purchase for his own use two negroes, 12
months from 15 to 30 and 8 females from 15 to
20 years of age.
For such as can be well recommended and
are willing to belong to him, the highest cash
price will be given. For further particu-
lars enquire of the editor of the Easton Gazette.
Oct. 3

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks,
to his friends and the public for the very
liberal patronage he has met with, in the above
line of business, and now wishes to inform
them, that he has purchased the entire stock
of Mr. John Camper, and having lately returned
from Baltimore with an additional assortment
of the best MATERIALS, and also, having pro-
cured the most experienced and best WORK-
MEN, that he will be enabled to Manufacture
all kinds of four wheel'd work, or Gigs in superi-
or Mann'r; all orders for new work, will be
thankfully received and promptly attended to,
at the old stand, foot of Washington Street, or at
the subscribers stand, nearly opposite the mar-
ket house, and repairs done in a neat and satis-
factory manner.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
N. B. From the difficulty the subscriber has
experienced, in collecting money, to meet his
demands, he will be under the necessity of re-
quiring the Cash on the delivery of work or to
punctual customers, a short credit.
Oct. 31. E. S. H.

\$100 REWARD.

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

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 price. Persons disposed to sell
will please call on him or his agent Samuel Rey-
nolds, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where
either one or the other may be found at all
times.
August 29
Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

Wm. H. and P. GROOME
HAVE received from Philadelphia and Balti-
more, their Fall supply of GOODS, con-
sisting of an extensive assortment of
**Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Queens-
Ware, Glass, &c.**
AMONG WHICH ARE:
Gilt and Plain Looking Sperm, Mould and Dip
Glasses,
Bra & Andirons, Imperial
Shovel and Tongs, Gun Powder
Kives and Forks, Hyson & Powshoing
Cut Steel wood Axes, Loyal and Brown Sugars
Cut & wrought Nails, Java Coffee,
Wool, Britannia Ware, Green & white do.
Fresh Bunch Raisins,
Almonds, Shellberks,
Figs and Currants,
Holland Gin, Fresh Cranberries,
Millers' old Rye Whis- Ruckwheat Flour,
key, Firkin Butter,
London Particular, Cheese,
Madeira, (face, cloves, Nutmegs
Dry Lisbon, Sperm Oil, Flax, &c,
She. ry & Port, Wines.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard, and Loveday,
HAVE just received from the Philadelphia &
Baltimore markets, & are now opening at
their store House on Washington street, oppo-
site the Union Hotel, an extensive supply of
**British, French, Italian,
German, India and American,
DRY GOODS,**
They are also receiving a large Stock of
**GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
China, Glass, Queens Ware,
Stone-ware and Tin-ware.**
They respectfully invite the immediate at-
tention of their Customers and consumers gen-
erally.
N. B. They will add that their stock of
**Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels
and Blankets,**
is unusually large, and unprecedentedly cheap,
and that they will give goods at cash prices in ex-
change for Kersey, Linsey, Feathers and Meal.
Easton, Oct. 17 (S & W) tf.

NEW GOODS.

Still Later, and Still Cheaper!
John W. Jenkins
Has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia,
A VERY LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
CHEAP GOODS,
Selected with great care from the Latest Im-
portations—Consisting of
**SUPER BLUE & BLACK CLOTH,
CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, Red and white,
CANTON FLANNELS,
WHYIE & BROWN MUSLINS,
CALICOES, &c.**
A complete assortment of
**Hardware, China, Queen's-ware,
Glass.**
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES.
All of which he is determined to sell at the
most reduced prices. Those who wish to pur-
chase great Bargains, will find it much to their
advantage to call and view the assortment.
N. B. FEATHERS, I will give 30 cents
per pound in exchange for Goods.
I will sell Shot at 8 cents per pound, and
Philadelphia cut Nails at 8 cents per pound.
Nov. 7 tf.