

EASTON GAZETTE.

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Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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MY FIRST AND LAST PLAY.

From *Mansie Wauch's Autobiography.*

On the head of this we had another jug, three being cannie, after which were baith a wee tozy-mozy; so I thursay Mrs. Grassie saw plainly that we were getting into a state where we wad not easily make a halt; so, without letting on, she brought in the tea-things before us, and showed us a playbill, to tell us that a company of strolling play actors had come in a body in the morning, with a haille cartful of scenery and grand dresses; and were to make an exhibition at seven o'clock, at the ransom of a shilling ahead, in laird Wheatley's barn.

Many a time and often had I heard of play acting, and of players making themselves kings and queens, and saying a great many wonderful things; but I had never before an opportunity of making myself a witness to the truth of these hearsay. So Maister Glen, being as fu' of nonsense, & as fain to have his curiosity gratified, we took upon us the stout resolution to gang out the gither, he offering to treat me, and I determined to rin the risk of Maister Wiggie our minister's rebuke, for the transgression, hoping it would make nae lasting impression on his mind, being for the first and only time. Folks should nae at a' times be ower scrupulous.

After paying our money at the door, never, while I live and breathe, will I forget what we saw and heard that night; it just looks to me, by all the world, when I think on't, like a fairy dream. The place was crowded to the ee; Maister Glen and me having nearly got our ribs dug in before we found a seat, & them behind were obliged to mount the back benches to get a sight. Right to the forehead of us was a large green curtain, some five or six ells wide, a guid deal the waur of the wear, having seen service through twa three summers; and just in the front of it, were eight or ten penny candles stuck in a board fastened to the ground, to let us see the player's feet, like, when they came on the stage for the curtain being scrimpet in length, we saw legs and feet moving behind the scenes very neatly; while twa blind fiddlers they had brought with them played the bonniest ye ever heard. Odd, the very music was worth a saxeppence of itself.

The place, as I said before, was choke full, just to excess; so that aye could scarcely breathe. Indeed I never saw ony pair sae crowded, not even at a tent preaching, when Mr. Roarer was giving his discourse on the building of Solomon's Temple. We were obliged to have the windows opened for a mouthful of fresh air, the barn being as close as a baker's oven, my neighbour and me fanning our red faces wi' our hats, to keep us cool; and, though all were half stewed, we had the worst on't, the toddy we had taken having fermented the blood of our bodies into a perfect fever.

Just at the time the twa blind fiddlers were playing the downfall of Paris, a hand bell rang, and up goes the green curtain; being hauled to the ceiling as I observed wi' the tail of my ee, by a birkie at the side, that had had of a rope. So, on the music stopping, and all becoming as still as that you might have heard a pin fall, in comes a decent old gentleman at his leisure, well powdered, wi' an auld fashioned coat on, waist-coat with flap pockets, brown breeches with buckles at the knees, and silk stockings with red gushats on a blue ground. I never saw a man in sic distress; he stampit about, & better stampit about, dadding the end of his staff on the ground, and imploring all the powers of heaven and yearth to help him to find out his run awa' daughter, that had decampit wi' some neerdoowell loon of a half pay captain, that keppit her in his arms from her bed room window, up twa pair o' stairs.—Every father and head of a family maun hae felt for a man in his situation, thus so to be robbit of his dear bairn, and an only daughter too, as he tell us ower and ower again, as the saut tears ran gushing down his withered face, and he aye blew his nose on his clean calendered pocket napkin. But, ye ken, the thing was absurd to suppose that we should ken onything about the matter, having never seen either him or his daughter between the een afore, and no kenning them by a headmark; so, though we sympathized with him as folks ought to do wi' a fellow creature in affliction, we thought it best to haud our tongues, to see what might cast up better than he expected. So out he gaed stamping at the ither side, determined, he said, to find them out, though he should follow them to the world's end, Johnny Groat's house, or something to that effect.

Hardly was his back turned, and amais before ye could cry Jack Robinson, in comes the birkie and the very young leddy the auld gentlemen described, arm and arm thegither, smoodging, and laughing like

daft. Dog on it! it was a shameless piece of business. As true as death, before all the crowd of folk, he pat his arm round her waiste, and ca'd her his sweet heart, and love, and dearie, and darling, and every thing that is sweet. If they had been courting in a closs together on a Friday night, they couldnae hae said mair to ane anither, or gaen greater lengths. I thought sic shame to be an ee-witness to sic on-goings, that I was obliged at last to baud up my bat afore my face, & look down; though for a' that, the young lad to be sic a blackguard as his conduct showed, was well enough faured, & had a guid coat to his back, wi' double gilt buttons, and fashionable lapells, to say little o' a very well made pair of buckskins, a little the waur of the wear to be sure, but which, if they had been well cleaned, would hae lookit amais as gude as new. How they had come we never could learn, as we neither saw chaise nor gig; but from his having spurs on his boots, it is mair than like that they had light at the back door of the barn frae a horse, she riding on a pad behind him maybe with her hand round his waiste.

The faither lookit to be a rich auld bool, baith from his manner of speaking, and the rewards he seemed to offer for the apprehension of his daughter; but, to be sure, when so many of us were present that had an equal right to the spuzie, wadnae be a great deal a thousand pounds when divided, still it was worth the looking after; so we just bidit a wee.

Things were brought to a bearing, howsoever, sooner than either themselves, I daur say, or ony body else present seemed to hae the least glimpse of; for, just in the middle of their fine goings on, the sound of a coming fit was heard, and the lassie taking guilt hold to her, cried out, 'Hide me, hide me, for the sake of gudeness, for yonder comes my old father.'

Nae sooner said than done. In he stappit her into a closet, and, after shutting the door on her, he sat down upon a chair, pretending to be asleep in a moment. The auld faither came bounding in, and seeing the fellow as sound as a tip, he ran forrit and gaed him sick a shake, as if he wad had shaken him a sundery, which sune made him open his een as fast as he had seekit them. After blackguarding the chield at no allowance, cursing him up hill and down dale, and casing him every name but a gentleman, he hadit his staff owre his crown, and gripping him by the cuff o' the neck, askit him what he had made o' his daughter. Never since I was born did I'er see sic brazen faced impudence! The rascal had the brass to say at once, that he hadna seen word or wittens of his daughter for a month, though more than a hundred folk sitting in his company had seen him daughting her with his arm round her jimpy waiste not five minutes before. As a mon, as a father, as an elder of our kirk, my corruption was raised, for I aye hated leeking, as a pair cowardly sin, and an inbreak on the ten commandments; and I fand my neebour, Mr. Glen, fidgitting on the seat as well as me; so I thocht, that wha ever spoke first, wad hae the best right to be entitled to the reward; whereupon, just as he was in the act of raising up, I took the word out of his mouth, saying, 'Dinna believe him, auld gentleman—dinna believe him, friend; he's telling a parcel of lees. Never saw her for a month! It's no worth arguing, or casing wittnesses; just open that press door, and ye'll see whether I'm speaking truth or no.'

The auld man stared, and lookit dumfounded; and the young man, instead of rinnin forrit wi' his double nieves to strike me, the only thing I was feared for, began a laughing, as if I had done him a gude turn; but never since I had a being, did I ever witness sick an uproar and noise as immediately took place.—The hail house was sae glad that the scoundrel had been exposed that they set up siccan a roar o' laughter, and thumpit away at siccan a rate at the boards wi' their feet, that a lang and last, wi' pushing and fidgitting, and haddin their sides, down fell the place they ca' the gallery, a' the folk in't being hur'd topsy turry head foremost among the saw dust on the floor below; their guffawing sune being turned to howling, ilka ane crying louder than another at the tap note of their voices, 'Murder! murder! haud aff me, murder; my ribs are in; murder! I'm killed—I'm speechless;' and ither lamentations to that effect; so that a rush to the door took place, in which every thing was overturned, the door-keeper being wheeled away like wild fire—the furms strapit to pieces—the lights knockit out—and the twa blind fiddlers dung head foremost ower the stage, the bass fiddle cracking like thunder at every bruise.—Siccan tearing, and swearing, and tumbling, and squeeling was never witnessed in the memory of man, sin the building of Babel; legs being likely to be broken, sides staved in, een knocked out, and lives lost, there being only ae door, and that a sma' aye; so that, when we had been carried aff our feet that length, my mind was fairly gone, and a sick dwan came ower me, lights of a' manner of colours, red, blue, green, and orange, dancing before me, that entirely deprived me o' common sense, till, on opening my een in the daik, I fand

myself leaning wi' my braid side against the wa' on the opposite side of the close. It was some time before I mindit what had happened! so, dreading scaith, I faud first the ae arm, and then the ither, to see if they were broken—sune my head—and sune both o' my legs; but a' as weel as I could discover, was skin-hale and scart-free. On perceivin which my joy was without bounds, having a great notion that I had been killed on the spot. So I reached round my hand very thankfully, to tak out my pocket napkin to gie my brow a wipe, when lo and behold the tail of my Sunday's coat was fairly aff an' away, dockit by the haunch buttons.

Sae muckle for plays and play actors—the first and last, I trust in grace, that I shall ever see. But indeed I could expect nae better, after the warning that Maister Wiggie had mair than once given us frae the pupit on the subject; sae, instead of getting my grand reward for findin the auld man's daughter, the hail covey o' them nae better than a set of swindlers, took leg bail, and made that very night a moonlight flitting; and Johnny Hammer, honest man, that had wrought frae sunrise to sunset, for twa days, fitting up their place by contract, instead of being weel paid for his trouble, as he deserved, gaed naething left him but a ruckle of his aine guid deals, a' dung to shivers.

A SKETCH.—The (London) New Monthly Magazine, has furnished, from time to time, amusing "Sketches of the Irish bar." The following is an extract from a late number:—

Larry Cronan was a stout hardy Irish lad of five and twenty. "He came of decent people." He was a five pound freeholder—paid his rent punctually—seldom missed a fair, a wake, or a row—bated, and occasionally cudgelled the tithe proctor—loved his neighbour, had a wife and four children, and on the whole passed for one of the most prosperous and well conducted boys in his barony. All this, however, did not prevent his being given to understand by the clerk of the crown at the summer assizes for his native county, that he stood indicted at No. 15, for that he had on a certain night and at a certain place, feloniously and burglariously entered a certain dwelling house, and then and there committed the usual misdeeds against his Majesty's peace and the statute; and in No. 15, that he stood capitally indicted under the Ellenborough act; and in No. 17, for a common assault. I was present at his trial, and still retain a vivid recollection of the fortitude and address with which he made against the law; and yet there were objects around him quite sufficient to unnerve the boldest heart—a wife, a sister, and an aged mother, for such I found to be the three females that clung to the side bars of the dock, and awaited in silent agony the issue of his fate. But the prisoner, unsoftened and undismayed, appeared unconscious of their presence. Every faculty of his soul was on the alert to prove to his friends and the country at large, that he was not a man to be hanged without a struggle. He had used the precaution to come down to the dock that morning in his best attire, for he knew that with an Irish jury the next best thing to a general good character, is a respectable suit of clothes. It struck me that his new silk handkerchief, so bright and glossy, almost betokened innocence; for who would have gone to the unnecessary expense if he apprehended that its place was soon to be supplied by the rope? His countenance bore no marks of his previous imprisonment. He was as fresh and healthy, and his eye as bright, as if he had all the time been out on bail. When his case was called on, instead of shrinking under the general buz that his appearance excited, or turning pale at the plurality of crimes of which he was arraigned, he manfully looked the danger in the face, and put in action every resource within his reach to avert it. Having despatched a messenger to bring in O'Colonel from the other court, and beckoned to his attorney to approach the dock side, and keep within whispering distance while the jury were swearing, "he looked steadily to his challengers," and manifested no ordinary powers of physiognomy in putting by every juror that had any thing of "a dead, dull hanging look." He then had even the sagacity, though against the opinion of the attorney, to strike off one country gentleman from his own barony, a friend in other respects, but who owed him a balance of £5 for illicit whiskey. Two or three sets alibi witnesses, to watch the evidence for the crown and lay the venue of his absence from the felony according to circumstances, were in waiting, and what was equally material, all tolerably sober. The most formidable witness for the prosecution had been that morning bought off. The consideration was a first cousin of Larry's in marriage, a forty shilling freehold upon Larry's farm, with a pig and a plough to set the young couple going.

Thus prepared, and his counsel now arrived, and the bustle of his final instructions to his attorney and circumstantial friends being over, the prisoner calmly committed the rest to fortune, resembling in this particular the intrepid mariner, who perceiving a storm at hand, in all energy & alertness to provide against its fury, until

having done all that skill and forethought can effect, and made his vessel as "snug and tight" as the occasion will permit, he looks tranquilly on as she drifts before the gale, assured that his final safety is now in other hands than his.

The trial went on after the usual fashions of trials of the kind. Abundance of hard swearing on the direct; retractions & contradictions on the cross examinations. The defence was a masterpiece. Three several times the rope seemed irrecoverably entwined round poor Larry's neck; as many times the dexterity of his counsel untied the Gordian knot. From some of the witnesses he extracted that they were unworthy of all credit, being notorious knaves or proset servers. Others he inveigled into a metaphysical puzzle, touching the prisoner's identity; others he stunned by repeated blows with the butt-end of an Irish joke. For minutes together the court and jury and dock were in a roar. However the law or the facts might turn out, it was clear that the laugh at least was all on Larry's side. In this perilous conjuncture, amidst all the rapid alterations of his case—now the prospect of a triumphant return to his home and friends, now the sweet vision so abruptly dispelled, and the gibbet and executioner staring him in the face—Larry's countenance exhibited a picture of the most heroic immobility. Once, & once only when the evidence was rushing in a full tide against him, some signs of mortal trepidation overcast his visage. The blood in his cheeks took fright and fled—a cold perspiration burst from his brow—his lips became glued together. His sister, whose eyes were riveted upon him, as she hung from the dock-side, extended her arm and applied a piece of an orange to his mouth. He accepted the relief, but like an exhausted patient, without turning aside to see by whose hands it was administered. At this crisis of his courage a home thrust from O'Connell floored the witness who had so discomposed his client; the public buzzed their admiration, and Larry was himself again. The case for the crown having closed the prisoner's counsel announced that he would call witnesses. Larry's friends pressed hard to have one at least of the alibi proved. The counsel was inflexible, and they reluctantly submitted. The case went to the jury loaded with hanging matter, but still not without a saving doubt. After long deliberation, the doubt prevailed. The jury came out, and the glorious sound of "not guilty," announced to Larry Cronan that for this time he had miraculously escaped the gallows. He bowed with undiminished gratitude to the verdict. He thanked "his lordship's honour." He thanked his counsel—shook hands with the jailer—sprung at a bound over the dock, was caught as he descended in the arms of his friends, & hurried away in triumph to the precincts of the court. I saw him a few minutes after, as he was paraded through the main street of the town on his return to his barony. The sight was enough to make one almost long to have been on the point of being hanged. The principal figure was Larry himself advancing with a firm and buoyant step, and occasionally giving a responsive flourish of his cudgel, which he had already resumed, to the cheerings and congratulations amidst which he moved along. At his sides were his wife and sister, each of whom held the collar of his coat firmly grasped, and dragging him to and fro, interrupted his progress every moment, as they threw themselves upon him, and gave vent to their joy in another and convulsive hug. A few yards in front, his old mother bustled along in a strange sort of a pace, between a trot and a couter, and every now and then, discovering that she had shot too far ahead, piouctted round, and stood in the centre of the street, clapping her withered hands and shouting out her ecstasy in native Irish until the group came up, and again propelled her forward. A cavalcade of neighbours, and among them the intended alibi witnesses, talking as loud and looking as important as if their peijury had been put to test, brought up the rear. And such was the manner and form of which Larry Cronan was reconducted to his household gods, who saw him that night celebrating in the best of whiskey and bacon the splendid issue of his morning's pitched battle with the law.

From the Savannah Georgian, Nov. 8.

YANKEE TRICK.

—In the town of Westborough, in the county of Worcester, and State of Massachusetts, there reside two families, on adjoining farms, the one named Harrington, the other Forbush. Mr. Harrington and Mr. Forbush are men of small property, with large families. Their children have received such education as the schools of the town afford, and have been inured to the laborious occupations pursued by their fathers.

The third son of Mr. Harrington is about 28 years of age—Mr. Forbush has a son three or four years younger, who had the misfortune when young, to be crippled so as to destroy his ability to labour as a farmer.

Sometime since, a conversation took place between these young men, in which Forbush spoke of his unfortunate lot in being crippled so as to destroy his usefulness to himself and his family. Harrington, in commiserating with him, observed, "I have

just bought a lottery ticket, and if it draws a prize, you shall have half of it."

Time rolled on—the conversation and the lottery, by Forbush, were forgotten—but the lottery was drawn, and Harrington's ticket drew ten thousand dollars. He took proper measures to obtain the money, called on the crippled Forbush, reminded him of the promise, and paid him over half the proceeds of the ticket, and with the other half has since purchased a farm for himself.

The fathers of these young men were personally known to the writer, and the tale, as here told, is believed to be substantially correct.

The moral and religious principles which lay the foundation of that sacred regard to the fulfilment of a promise which is exhibited in this act, are carefully disseminated in that section of the country—and it is to the natives of that section of the country, that the appellation of "Yankee" is so often applied with a sarcastic sneer.

Perhaps this story is as well worth recording as the thousand fabrications of wittlings about 'wooden outmeas,' 'Yankee tricks,' and 'Yankee notions,' which adorn the columns of many of our papers, to the equal disgrace of the fabricator and circulator.

From the New-York Enquirer, Nov. 25.
U. S. SQUADRON IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

Extracts from the Journal of an Officer.

JULY 4.—I had promised myself the pleasure this day of landing at ancient Troy, and of drinking to the prosperity of our country on the ground made memorable by the immortal strains of Homer, but the violence of the wind making it extremely difficult to land, I determined to postpone my visit until the next day: another circumstance occurred which required my presence elsewhere.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon we discovered a number of vessels coming out of the Hellespont, and from their confused manner of sailing, we soon determined them to be Turkish ships of war; by 11, we could easily distinguish a numerous fleet, wearing the colours of the Grand Seigneur, steering directly towards Tenedos. In approaching that island, one of the frigates struck on a rock and knocked off her rudder, in consequence of which she was compelled to anchor near the town. The remainder of the fleet, consisting of 25 sail, composed of two line of battle ships, several large frigates, a number of corvettes, and four brigs, passed within a mile of our squadron. As the Turkish Admiral got abreast of us, the whole American squadron fired a national salute in honor of the anniversary of our independence. The Turkish Admiral, supposing himself saluted, promptly returned the number of guns fired from this ship.

At 4 P. M. I was ordered by the Commodore to go on board the Porpoise, run down to the Turkish fleet, and wait on the Admiral. The Captain soon had his vessel under way, and in a short time we were alongside the Admiral. I immediately went on board his ship, in company with Mr. English, interpreter to the Commodore, and was received with great distinction, being met by the Admiral at the gangway, and conducted to his cabin, where he immediately ordered coffee and pipes, the highest compliment paid to visitors.—We learned that the fleet in company was only a division of the Turkish fleet, and that the Admiral of whom we have been speaking bears the rank of Captain Bey, an officer next rank to the Captain Pacha. I was particularly struck with the singular appearance of the officers and crew of this ship. It would seem that the Captain Bey had collected them from every part of the world: there were Turks, Egyptians, Franks, Greeks, Jews, Americans, Arabs, &c. all dressed in their peculiar costume; one third of them perhaps had never before seen a ship. The officers are frequently appointed from the interior of the country, and it is not unusual to appoint a man to the command of a frigate who never in his life saw the sea. After conversing some time with the Captain Bey, we arose to depart; he politely attended us to the gangway, shook us by the hand in the European manner, and, as we got into our boats, a very good band struck up an Italian march.

JULY 5.—I was directed by the Commodore last evening, to prepare myself for an early departure this morning from the ship, as he intended to despatch one in company with Mr. English by land to the Dardanelles, for the purpose of waiting on the Captain Pacha. A difficulty, however, in obtaining horses and guides prevented our jaunt, and in the evening the principal Dragoman of the Captain Pacha, accompanied by a colonel of the Janizaries, came on board, to inform the Commodore that the Captain Pacha had arrived at Tenedos in his boat, and would be happy to see him on shore at 9 the next morning.

JULY 6.—This day, the Commodore, in company with several of the officers, waited on the Captain Pacha, and were received with great courtesy and distinction; the Commodore had heard that the commander of the Turkish frigate which had struck on the rock of Tenedos, as mentioned in my remarks of the 4th inst. was, in consequence of his carelessness, to lose his head

by order of the Captain Pacha, and as he thought it possible his Highness would pardon him at his solicitation, he embraced the opportunity of interceding for him, and was successful in saving his life; but the Captain Pacha would not excuse him from the bastinado, which, I presume, has since been inflicted.

JULY 7.—At the visit of the Commodore to the Captain Pacha, yesterday, he offered the Porpoise to his highness, to carry him to the mouth of the Dardanelles on his return to the fleet. The offer was accepted, and at 7 o'clock this morning, I was directed to go on board the schooner, with orders for the captain to anchor in the port of Tenedos, & there await the directions of the Captain Pacha. As soon as the schooner anchored, the captain and myself waited upon his Highness, and were treated with great cordiality, being entertained after the Turkish fashion, with coffee, &c. He said to us, in a laughing manner, that the Commodore had placed the schooner and ourselves under his command for the day, and we must obey his orders, and that he should be ready to sail at noon. We made an appropriate reply, and returned to the schooner. He soon after sent on board the Porpoise a bullock, several sheep, and a large quantity of wine, fruits and vegetables. At 12 o'clock he came on board, accompanied by his adopted son, his Drogaman and servants, when we immediately weighed anchor. After getting out of the harbour, the flag of the Captain Pacha was hoisted at the fore royal-mast head of the schooner. We found the old gentleman very conversable, and extremely inquisitive, keeping us employed all the time he was on board (a period of seven hours) in answering, through an interpreter, innumerable questions respecting our navy, army and militia, our commerce, domestic manufactures, customs, laws, &c.

At half past 7, he left the schooner, under a salute of 21 guns; the captain and myself accompanied him part of the way, near the shore, in his elegant barge, rowed by 24 Armenian slaves. In this boat there were no seats, as the Turks invariably sit in a manner similar to the sailors.

JULY 14.—As soon as day appeared this morning, we discovered the fleet of the Captain Pacha, standing for the anchorage of the Castle of Mytilene. At 6 A. M. I was directed to wait on his excellency, who had his flag flying at the main of a large frigate. He received me in the most courteous manner, spoke of my politeness to him on board the Porpoise, and expressed the most friendly sentiments towards the commodore and the officers of the squadron generally. I informed him that it was the commodore's wish to pay every honour to the Turkish fleet, and that the North Carolina would salute his flag at 8 o'clock; he replied that he should be most happy to reciprocate these civilities, and desired me to say to the commodore, that as soon as the whole of his fleet had anchored, he should wait upon him on board of the North Carolina. After a stay of a few moments, I arose to depart, but was requested to stop and smoke a pipe with the Pacha. The ceremony of smoking, taking coffee, sweetmeats and sherbet being over, I took my leave. This observance is never dispensed with by a Turkish chief, when he wishes particularly to honor a guest.

At 8 A. M. the North Carolina saluted the flag of the Capt. Pacha with 21 guns, which compliment was immediately returned with the same number of guns from the Turkish flag ship. Shortly after breakfast, the drogaman of the Captain Pacha came on board, and informed the Commodore that his Highness would wait on him at any hour most convenient to himself. The Commodore fixed 2 o'clock, and at the appointed hour he accordingly made his appearance, accompanied by the Patrona Bey, third in command of the fleet, his own captain, his adopted son, and confidential drogaman. He remained on board about two hours, visited every part of the ship, expressed great admiration of the perfection of the fittings, cleanliness, &c. and evinced a very inquisitive disposition, by the number of inquiries he made, and the close examination he gave every particular. On his departure, the yards were manned, and a salute of 21 guns fired, which salute was immediately returned from his ship.

JULY 15.—This day, the commodore in company with the captains of the squadron, and several other officers returned the visit of the Captain Pacha, and was received with great form and ceremony. After being seated in the cabin a few minutes, there appeared five pipe-bearers, each with a pipe about 5 feet long, the mouth-piece of amber, of the most costly kind; these men advanced directly in front of the officers, to whom the pipes were given, and presented them in the most graceful manner, kneeling to place the bowl of the pipe in a small brass dish, laid on the carpet for that purpose. After a lapse of 8 or 10 minutes, a servant approached, bearing a large silver waiter, on which was placed a coffee cup for each of the guests, about 20 in number; over this waiter and cups, was spread an elegant silk napkin, embroidered with gold. Next came an attendant with the coffee pot, and in the rear a whole host of servants held themselves in readiness to distribute the coffee, each one taking a cup in his hand and presenting it, then stepping back 3 or 4 feet, stood in the most respectful and submissive attitude, covering his hands with his robe, it being considered indecorous to expose the hands or feet before a superior. When the cups were emptied, the servants advanced, and received them in the palms of their left hands, and closing the right hand over the cups, retired. Fresh pipes were now brought in, next came in regular succession, sweetmeats, served by one servant in the following manner: they were of various kinds,

each particular variety in a small silver plate, the whole on a large silver waiter. The servant advanced, threw himself on his knees, holding a waiter in front, from which the visitor helped himself to a small spoonful from one of the little plates, the servant then passed to the next; after this, the pipes were again changed. Allowing about 15 minutes to elapse, and just on the eve of our taking leave, sherbet was served in an elegant glass bowl, each attendant having on his arm a cambric napkin, embroidered with gold, to wipe the mouths after drinking. On our leaving the ship of the Pacha, the flag of the Sultan was displayed at her main, and a salute of 21 guns fired in honour of the visit. The Drogaman of the Pacha informed the Commodore, that on no other similar occasion, was the Sultan's flag hoisted, but in this instance was displayed as a particular mark of respect for the government of the United States, and as a token of respect for the Commodore.

I have said so much of the Captain Pacha, that it might be well to give a brief description of his person and history. He is about 55 years of age, of short stature; portly in his person, and may be considered handsome; from his chin, descends a full white beard at least twelve inches; he is very courteous, full of smiles and compliments, although said to be very crafty, and one of the most rigid Mussulmen in the empire. He is a Georgian by birth, and was brought a slave from that country at a very early age. He was purchased by Hassan Pacha, a very distinguished man of the last century; for his faithful services to his master, he was emancipated and appointed to a respectable office—since which he has successively filled some of the most distinguished stations in the Ottoman Empire, and has been already chosen successor to the Grand Vizier, who is next in rank to the Sultan.

From the Baltimore Chronicle. REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMANTS.

The anniversary of our National Jubilee has passed—every city, town and village through the vast extent of our country, greeted its approach with the loudest acclamations of joy, for the blessings, civil & religious which the act it commemorated had vouchsafed to us—every tongue was eloquent in praise of those by whom they had been secured—the patriots of the revolution were toasted in the cups of every social party, who met to celebrate that great epoch of freedom. Nor were these demonstrations of gratulation—these memorials of a grateful people, evidenced upon that occasion alone—each Fourth of July, during half a century had been greeted with similar feelings of enthusiasm. But with all these annual ebullitions of individual, for we will not call them national gratitude there is still something wanting in our people, in their collective capacity, to render this feeling so honorable to us as men, and as Americans, a national one—there is still something to be done by us as a people, to take from us the reproach of permitting those who toiled for our independence—who encountered the hazards—who endured the privations and dangers of a seven years' war—and above all, who bore for us, and for our benefit, the odious title of "Rebels"—We say there is still something wanting to preserve us from the odium of permitting those men from dying in penury and want—who had thus sacrificed every thing dear in social life, to secure for us, and our posterity, the blessings of liberty and independence. This may be an unwholesome truth—it may be unpalatable; but it is nevertheless true—hundreds and thousands of the brave men who survived the Revolution, and who gained nothing but scars for themselves, and honor for their country, have been suffered as time rolled on, to pass down to their "narrow homes" the creeping monuments of neglect and ingratitude. The maimed and halt of the Revolution, those gallant spirits who defied the power of their country's oppressor and his liveried mercenaries, have approached the hall of legislation, year after year, in supplication and prayer, to relieve them from those necessities which the effects of a constitution broken in their country's service had visited upon them—those supplications, in innumerable instances have been received with cold and heartless indifference—we have known instances where the individual to whom the appeal was made, spurned the applicant from him, as an object unworthy attention—there are other instances, and these on record and not a few of them, where a committee of grave Republicans, have availed themselves of legal quibbles—have entrenched themselves in the sophistry of special pleading, to put in a bar against the claims of those who assisted our country with their blood and means, at a time when it was treason to say, "I am the friend of my country, and I will stand between her and her oppressor's wrongs"—those who now luxuriate in the sunshine of that prosperity prepared for them by the men of Seventy-six, seem to have forgotten that something is due to the claims of justice and national gratitude. They have turned a deaf ear to that maxim, honorable alike to the individual or nation who practices upon its dictates, that those who have served us, should in their turn be served.

We have been led into this train of reflection by the repeated failures of the Revolutionary Petitioners, to obtain the relief prayed for from time to time, and particularly by the unmerited fate of the bill reported for their relief during the last session of Congress, which in the strife of ermination and recommitment without a laudable object, was left till the last of the session, and then laid over till another year, under the disingenuous pretext of "want of time." These delays are alike injurious to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution, and to the honor and reputation of the country—every

year's delay decreases the number of the survivors, and indeed, unless justice should come promptly, in a little while, there will be none left to acknowledge that the nation's tardy justice and gratitude had at last arrived. As a proof of this we would instance the fact, that out of all the officers of the Maryland Line, there are now but FOURTEEN ALIVE—of the number of soldiers, we have no account, but presume the havoc of time has been still greater among them than among their officers.—This fact alone, under the strong claims which the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution possess to the justice and gratitude of their country, should urge the members of the next Congress to take their claims into early and serious consideration—not only so; but to grant them that which is his due; they have never asked for more, and even that, they would not have asked for, had they not been compelled by necessity's supreme command. When we say this, we speak advisedly, for we know full well, that those men, who received their pay in continental trash, when their country had nothing better to give them—when that country was rich in nothing but the fidelity, honor and courage of its defenders—we say we know full well that those men would not now ask, if they did not stand in need. We have thus far spoken of the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution generally; we shall in our next notice, confine ourselves to the case of those officers who remained in service until the end of the war, and who by the bye stand in a very different light from ordinary claimants.

From the National Journal. A BRIEF REVIEW Of some of the grounds of Opposition to the present Administration.

Upon the election of the present President by the constitutional vote of the Representatives in Congress, a momentary disappointment, among some individuals, vented itself in warm, and perhaps harsh declarations, which soon subsided, and satisfaction began generally to prevail. When the gentlemen who were called to the heads of Departments, were known, a more spirited dissatisfaction appeared, and then it was that Opposition was determined on at all events. To give to this Opposition form, and substance, and vigor, was the next thing, and one which required great skill and management.

At so early a period, the Administration had not had time to develop itself either to command approbation, or to incur censure; and, what are called the appointments of the Cabinet, were the only subjects that could be handled. Those of the Treasury and War Departments were denounced, both as weak, and as taken from the high-handed Caucus party.—Those of the Navy and of the Chief Law Officer, were but little touched, except to accompany them with some events that were intended to disparage the President—whilst the high appointment of Secretary of State was marked out as the theme of boldest and untried reprehension.

It is not in our country as in Great Britain, where the Chief Magistrate in the Government can do no wrong, and his Ministers are answerable for every thing; but the reverse: with us, the Heads of Departments are the members of the political family of the President; they must give him their counsel when he calls on them, and he is responsible for their conduct. Hence has arisen the established custom of criticizing less the appointments of the Heads of Departments than any others. As the President has the whole responsibility of their acts upon his own shoulders, it is right that he should be as little controlled as possible in selecting the men with whom he is to be thus intimately associated, and for whom he is thus to become exclusively responsible; and nominations, heretofore, that were not acceptable in the Senate, have been acquiesced in upon that ground. But this reasonable course did not suit those who were planning Opposition—their ardour was too impetuous to give way to a tardy discretion of this sort.

It has so happened, that, from the time of President Jefferson to the present, the people of this country have uniformly selected the Secretary of State to succeed the President with whom he acted, and who, from that circumstance, has been often styled, in borrowed colloquial phrase, "the heir apparent." Whether real fears are entertained from this established course, or whether a superstitious notion exists in relation to the succession; or whether the circumstance of the present Secretary of State holding that office is considered as giving him too prominent a standing to succeed the present President to the exclusion of some panting aspirants, are conjectures that it is not necessary to examine. Certain it is, that Mr. Clay is peculiarly beset with all the mad ravings and the studied hostility of the Opposition; and on these attacks they rest much of their hopes.

Impertinent malignity has uttered and reiterated the story of a corrupt bargain between the President and Secretary of State, until it begins to feel, from the cold disdain it now receives from the world, if not reproach, at least fear that the slander will recoil. Some who were at first surprised into the possibility of the thing, have, upon a little reflection, become disgusted with the attempt; and all who are devoid of prejudice, now ask if there is any station, in the gift of this government, to which the established capacity, talents, and celebrity of Mr. Clay, do not give him a fair title? If so, can our reason, unaided even by a sense of justice, permit us, for a moment to suppose that corruption had brought such a man to a station, for which the world bears testimony of the eminent fitness of his powers and his standing as a statesman. In this happy country of ours, the liberty of speech has no limit, and tra-

ducement and slander are the ordinary aids which disappointment or mad ambition use to consummate their designs. The temperate good sense of our people is our great protection. If Mr. Clay was a man of inferior standing, in all respects, there might have been more color of plausibility on which to rest this unlikely, this reprehensible story; but universally known and distinguished as he has long been, it must be admitted, that no President of the United States could make an abler or more fit appointment. To recur to corruption, as a means to account for that which every body must admit is no more than a just tribute to merit, would be, indeed, to go hunting up causes of action with a hardness of intent little calculated to do justice or to subserve truth.

The Mission to Panama was the first great question on which the Opposition fastened last winter, to bring the President into discredit; and furious and extravagant as have been the workings of party heretofore, such a course of irrational and unjustifiable hindrance was never experienced by any government before. The Senate long presented a scene of wanton obduracy, of wild uproar, and tumultuous strife; whilst, in the House, opposition more hesitatingly pursued their course, & became contented, at last, with an unconstitutional attempt to hamper the mission with instructions from themselves. But the national sentiment began to be discovered on this subject, which, together with the lucid and powerful views taken of it by the President himself, in his correspondence with both Houses, quelled the stormy elements that were raging, and taught Opposition that it must hereafter be more sagacious in the selection of a topic, if they hoped to make any impression against the Administration.

A proposition to alter the federal constitution so as to procure an uniform mode of electing the President, in all the States of this Union, was discussed and rejected; and this subject has been worked up by the artificers of Opposition, into matter of serious attack against the President. A slight examination of this subject will be sufficient to unmask its deformity.

The President is accused of being opposed to this alteration of the constitution, after he has been said openly to have approved of it; and the proofs to support this accusation are, first, his answer to the committee that waited on him, officially, to apprise him of his election; and secondly, that a great body of those members of Congress who advocated his measures did not vote for it. Whether the President is an advocate for this change in the constitution, I know not, nor is it material; but the proof that he has declared himself so, is said by Opposition to be found in his answer to the committee in these words, viz. "In this state of things could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people, to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the Constitution itself has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal."

Here let us pause and reflect a moment upon this matter. At the time of this answer there was great excitement, as was very natural, and as will always be the case at the time of designating the Chief Magistrate. When Mr. Adams was officially informed that he was the man elected from the three before the House, he with great modesty said as above stated, (i. e.) Could his refusal to accept, give an immediate opportunity to the people to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, he would do it.—Is there anything in this that pledges him to support Mr. McDuffie's project? or that pledges him to exert an influence over Congress to make them support it? No, says Opposition, but he recognises the great principle, that the control of the Presidential election ought to be in the hands of the People. I ask, if Mr. Adams has ever done or said any thing in opposition to that principle? Yes, says Opposition, he has forborne to do what he ought to have done, and has thus opposed it. I ask, in what instance? Opposition replies, by not making use of all his influence with those in Congress, who have supported the Administration, to make them support Mr. McDuffie's project.—Here then, we arrive at the true point, viz. that President Adams is arraigned for not interfering in the legislative business of the House of Representatives, and exerting an influence over the Representatives of the people to further the scheme of Mr. McDuffie. Let us view this question on all sides.—Suppose President Adams had intermeddled himself with a pending question before the Representatives of the people, a question too which originated in the House, emanating from one of its members, and had for its object the mode of electing the incumbent of that office which he himself then filled. What, I ask, might and probably would, have been said of such interference, not only by the decided opponents of Mr. McDuffie's proposition, but by an opposition that is vigilant to hunt up accusations? Would they not have accused the President of improperly intruding his influence to control their legislative proceedings? Would they not have attacked him, constituting in himself a co-ordinate branch of the law-making power, for interfering before his time, and out of his turn, in the deliberations of the popular, the more favorable branch of the legislature. Would they not upbraided him with attempting to wield unauthorized powers over the proceedings of the Representatives of the people, and to bend them to his will? Would they not have charged him with a

palpable want of delicacy, or with something worse, in daring to intrude in a question before the House of Representatives, relating to the very office he filled? And I would further ask, if there would not have been some grounds for such complaints, if the President had thus interfered? Where then are the fair grounds of charge against him for taking the only course that would be correct, or that could exempt him from these serious imputations? But here Opposition rises a note or two higher and says, he not only refrained from interfering in behalf of Mr. McDuffie's proposition, but he must have used his influence against it, because so many of those who advocated his measures went against it.—This is indeed an exaggerated view of Presidential responsibility, to make him answerable both for what is left undone, as well as for what is done by a large number of the House of Representatives. If President Adams uses influence with members of Congress to induce them to act in a particular way, a cry of corruption, of illicit stretch of power, of dangerous influence, is directly raised against him. If he forbears to interfere, and keeps himself within his allotted constitutional sphere, he is proclaimed guilty of desertion of his principles, and faithless to his pledges.—To act is criminal, to forbear to act is not less so.—Such is the dilemma to which the enemies of the President would reduce him—such are the flagrant inconsistencies into which maddened Opposition run in their heated zeal to serve a selfish end. No, the grievance was, that Mr. McDuffie's project failed—and who is Mr. McDuffie? The bosom friend of the Vice President, who is the heart and spring of Opposition.

Before we can admit the votes of a certain number of members of Congress, against the proposition of Mr. McDuffie, as evidence that President Adams opposed the proposition to alter the constitution, as proposed, it will be necessary to show, first, that Mr. Adams could control them as he pleased, (a demonstration not very flattering to the high character of independent Representatives,) and, secondly, that Mr. Adams thought it consistent with his duty and his station to have done so—otherwise those votes must be answered for by the gentleman who gave them. But few are so stupid as not to know, that whilst a great many agree in the abstract proposition, viz. that it is right to have an uniform mode in all the states of electing the President, yet there are others who do not concur with it at all. Many, again, who, desirous of selecting the plan that will give the best possible chance for an election by the people in the first instance, are by no means disposed to surrender the last appeal to the federative principle; and thus it is difficult to find any considerable number of persons who agree in the detail of a plan to effect their object. This disagreement in the detail has and will continue to overthrow the object. More persons went against this proposition for want of agreement in the detail than from any other cause. It is not to be expected, that judicious men will be anxious to spend their time advocating a mere abstract proposition, when they are conscious from all they see and all they learn, that no salutary result is to flow from it.

This difficulty of adjustment, therefore, this variety of opinion as to mode, the endless contrariety of thought and design in this whole affair, which produce the most discordant views, which have long existed, and are the real cause of the failure of the proposition, instead of being honestly and frankly set down as such, are all huddled up together to form ground of accusation and complaint against the Administration, and are to be made to subserve the purpose of paving the way for Gen. Jackson to supplant Mr. Adams in the Presidential chair. It is impossible that such a man as Mr. Calhoun can ever suggest such topics to be handled by opposition against the Administration. He must be a man of too much sense, of too much integrity, of too much regard for his own fame, to descend to miserable expedients like these, that are equally false & futile. Yet we see some of Mr. Calhoun's echoes, some of his devotees, using such stratagems with their own names attached to the pieces. Does not the Vice President blush for these his friends, who thus expose themselves to ridicule? It would be generous in him to save them from derision and contempt—nay, more, he would save himself from reproachful suspicion, for many persons will believe that these subalterns are acting under his guidance in the performance of his work.

A MARYLAND FARMER.

GUILLOTINE.—Joseph Samson, the celebrated French executioner before and during the revolution, died last month in Paris. It was he who guillotined Louis XVI. Marie Antoinette, and, by a singular retributive justice, Couthon, Brissot, Robespierre, and other chiefs of the revolution. Mercier once called him the President of the Grand Butchery of the Human Race. For the last twenty five years he enjoyed a pension from government, and led a very exemplary life. He was sixty years old when he died. The character and conduct of this man is a fit subject for reflection. He spilt more aristocratic blood than any other human being. Like Death himself, whose prime minister he was, all ranks and ages were alike to him. The king and the beggar the coward and the hero, were alike to him.—Youth, beauty, virtue, talents, as well as age, vice, ugliness, and stupidity, fell prostrate and headless before him. If the French people had possessed but one neck, he would have been its Caligula. There was a time when he might have feared that he would be left the last man in Paris. The guillotine spared him only because he was a part of it. Yet his conscience was at ease. He went to the opera regularly, and slept each night well.—N. I. Eng.

From the American Farmer.
Premiums worth contending for.

Mr. SKINNER.
Will you have the goodness to publish the following scheme of premiums, offered to every Renter of land by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore.

Manure is the basis of all beneficial and advantageous agriculture.

The Land Renters stand most in need of encouragement, and our rented lands of the aid of this stimulus.

Therefore, as one of the best means of promoting the interest of this valuable class of our citizens, and of increasing the quantity, and improving the quality of all our staple productions, the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore offer the following premiums to the whole body of land renters.

A premium of \$50, to be awarded to the tenant of any rented land or farm on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who according to his means and resources, shall put out thereon the greatest quantity of manure between the 15th day of January 1827 and the last day of September following.

A premium of \$30 to the tenant, who shall put out the next, or second greatest quantity. And

A premium of \$20 to the tenant, who shall put out the third greatest quantity of manure within the period above mentioned.

These premiums will be severally awarded and delivered to the successful competitors on the last day of the next Cattle Show, to be held at Easton in November, 1827.

Resolved that the following gentlemen be, and they are hereby appointed and constituted a Committee in and for each of the several counties respectively, to receive the names of competitors—to view any work that shall be done, when requested so to do—and to receive, and forward the vouchers of each competitor to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore on or before the 15th day of October 1827—to wit.

- For Cecil County. Benjamin F. Mackall, Esq. Washington Hall, Esq. William D. Mercer, Esq. For Kent. George W. Thomas, Esq. Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers. Thomas Gale, Esq. For Queen Ann's. Col. Thomas Emory, Col. John Tilghman, William W. Burke, Esq. For Caroline. Gen. William Potter, John Boon, Esq. William M. Harcastle, Esq. For Dorchester. Dr. Joseph E. Muse, Dr. Thomas Woolford, John C. Henry, Esq. For Somerset. Littleton Dennis, Esq. Thomas K. Carroll, Esq. John P. Gale, Esq. For Worcester. Zadok Purnell, Esq. John U. Dennis, Esq. Dr. John T. Spence.

Resolved that Tench Tilghman, Robert H. Goldsborough, and Robert Banning be the Committee for Talbot county; who shall also prepare the terms and rules, under which the competitors shall contend for the above premiums; and shall forthwith forward them, and these resolutions and proceedings to the committees in the other counties; & shall also request their publication in the American Farmer, and in every paper on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

By order of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the E. Shore, NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.

Attest, ROBERT BANNING, Sec'y.

N. B. The several Committees are requested to consider the publication of these proceedings as full evidence of their respective appointments; and they are earnestly solicited to meet immediately, and to devise and adopt the best means of exciting the attention of the land renters to these handsome premiums, and of carrying into the most efficient operation a scheme, which may prove of incalculable benefit to the community.

All matter and substances, which will improve and increase the crops of corn, wheat or tobacco;—as lime, and calcareous matter in its various forms of shell marle, oyster shells, &c. sea ouse or salt grasses—marsh, salt or fresh—the alluvial soil collected in the heads of drains and vallies—rich swamp earth—beds of old fences—clays carried and applied to sandy or very light soils—rich light soils carried and applied to stiff heavy clay lands, &c. &c. as well as dung and the productions of the farm yard and compost heaps, will be considered and counted as manure.

The Trustees would be highly gratified by such details in the reports of competitors, as would enable them to award the meed of praise to enterprise in discovering and developing new and hidden resources for enriching our soils, and to judgement and skill displayed in collecting, combining and applying all the various matters and substances convertible into fertilizing manures.

The competitors will be governed by the following brief directions.

Every person, intending to contend for either of the premiums for manuring will signify his intention in writing to one of the committees of his county before the 15th day of January next; and he will then, or as soon thereafter as may be stated the quantity of ground, or number of corn hills with the distances between the hills; and the quantity of fallow and tobacco ground,

if any, which he means to cultivate in 1827—Also his force of hands, horses, mules, or oxen, and the number of his carts.

Every competitor must keep a regular account of the number of loads and kind of substances, he hauls into the farm yard, to compost heaps, or out on his land, with the average distances of the hauling—the quantity hauled at a load must be ascertained by gaging the cart body, or by measuring the number of bushels contained in an average load, and gaging others of the like substances by it—And whenever any quantity has been hauled, or piece of manuring completed, which can be inspected, a neighbour of character, or one of the committee should be called on to view the work and assist in taking an account of the quantity.

Respectable certificates will form the best vouchers, as far as they can be obtained—Competitors will also be required to give in an account and statements of their work under oath; because in the general account of the quantity of ground, they cultivate; of their force; of the number and size of the loads of litter, &c. hauled into the farm yard, or to compost heaps, &c. &c. their own statements must be taken.

The account and vouchers of every competitor must be placed in the hands of the first named of their respective committee on or before the 10th of October, 1827.

TENCH TILGHMAN, ROBT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, ROBERT BANNING.

P. S. The editor of every paper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is respectfully requested to copy the above proceedings in full and to give them an immediate insertion in their respective papers.

[For the Easton Gazette.]
TO THE PUBLIC.

A certain 'John Tillotson,' of Hillsborough, Carolina county, not a very ingenious, artful & cunning fellow, smarting under the contempt with which he found his efforts to make himself conspicuous in the late Congressional elections, treated by the people of the District, who by a very large majority have made—Mr. Kerr (as this man says) ride triumphant, has published a piece in the Centreville Times, of Saturday the 18th inst, but bearing date the 20th of October, calling on me to answer questions upon oath, respecting a controversy between him and myself before the election.

I do not feel myself bound by any respect for this man to say one word more upon this matter, but I choose, in a short way to satisfy my friends and the public of the misrepresentations contained in his publication.

Just before the election, when I heard that his tales about me were passing about, I felt myself bound in justification of Mr. Kerr, to certify and declare solemnly that he never did at any time, express to me the idea of his turning democrat either then, or after the election, but on the contrary, that whenever he had talked to me about his election to Congress, he urged the principle of putting down all party and voting for the best men, Federal and Democrat, and to this fact, as I then solemnly declared it, so I would now solemnly and truly swear to it, and such I again declare to be the truth, and I appeal to the searcher of all hearts for my sincerity. As it respects my having said that Mr. Kerr had authorized me to say any thing of this kind, I have proof positive from this Mr. Tillotson himself, first by the certificate of Mr. Edmondson, published in my handbill of the 30th September, as follows:—'I was present at the altercation between Thomas Henrix, Esq and Mr. John Tillotson and heard said Tillotson admit that said Henrix never told him that Mr. Kerr had authorized him (Henrix) to state that he would come out a Democrat.'

HORATIO L. EDMONDSON.
Sept. 30, 1826

And then by the admission of this Mr. Tillotson, in his own publication as follows—'All that I acknowledged to him was that I never charged him with saying that Mr. Kerr told him to communicate that he would declare himself a democrat after the election.' (See his piece in the Centreville Times.) This Mr. Tillotson must have been conscious of the public's disbelieving his assertions or he could never have thought it necessary to resort to an oath, when the election was all over and the contest at an end—he will be no more believed from that than from his former declarations, and the proposal for now swearing 'upon the bible' is a perfect farce.

Whenever it becomes necessary or proper for me to answer questions on the bible on any occasion, I shall not hesitate to sanction what I assert by my oath, but to do so on the call of a disappointed tale bearer who finds himself placed 'in a very critical situation' by his own misrepresentations, is what I shall not condescend to at this time, believing that my word will go as far as his oath.

This Mr. T. states that he charged me with bringing a letter into Caroline from Mr. Kerr and that he made that charge on the authority of Mr. Fountain, and in the same instance he admits, that he was corrected by Mr. Fountain, by his informing him that the letter was shown in Easton, instead of Caroline! and he says in his piece that he understood this letter stated 'the person to whom it was presented might believe what the bearer communicated' and he proceeds—'Mr. Henrix was the bearer and what did he communicate?'—Now the whole of these prevaricating statements about a letter from Mr. Kerr have been put together for the purpose of giving a colour to the charge which he did first make against me, of saying that Mr. Kerr had authorized me to say that he would come out a democrat after the elec-

tion, which he crawled out of, in our altercation at Hillsborough, but which he now attempts to rest upon the letter. I have stated to the public, in my hand bill published before the election, that the only note or letter I ever received from Mr. Kerr about his election was one of about two lines, written from Denton, which simply requested me to do what the bearer of it would explain, and that was brought to me by James Sangston, Esq. as he passed through Easton to the election of the Senate, who barely told me, that Mr. Kerr wished me to go up to Denton the Tuesday following, to electioneer for him or words to that amount—This I again solemnly declare was the only note or letter I ever had from Mr. Kerr as above stated, and of this letter Mr. Sangston was the bearer to me. For the truth of this statement I appeal decidedly to Mr. Sangston and also for the fact that not one word or syllable passed between him and me about Mr. Kerr turning Democrat or any thing of the kind. What then will become of this Mr. Tillotson's presumption that I was authorised by Mr. Kerr to say that he would turn democrat after the election? I was not able to go to Denton on the Tuesday, but I did go to Caroline on the day after (Wednesday) on my own business as well as for the purpose of electioneering, and after seeing some of my friends, I fell in with this Mr. Tillotson and had about twenty minutes conversation with him, in which I assured him that the Democrats of Talbot generally would support Mr. Kerr and explained to him the ground, on which we went to do so.

He asked me 'why dont Mr. Kerr come out a democrat?' I replied that I should have no objection—that I considered Mr. Kerr would be a prize to the party, but that he could not do so, if he was disposed; that he was bound to maintain the ground which he had come out on as a candidate, (that of disavowing party views) and I viewed his hands as completely tied in that way, or that he was in the nine holes and could not shew out either way, for he could not injure the democrats whilst he occupied that ground; and that we were satisfied that he never would retract or depart from his public declarations, and that I considered it decidedly the interest of the Democrats, whilst he maintained such grounds and as parties then stood, to support him in preference to any such Democrats who had divided the party; and it was in this way I meant that Mr. Kerr was a better Democrat than any such people. This I now candidly acknowledge was the kind of argument I used with this Mr. Tillotson and other Democrats to reconcile them to support Mr. Kerr, as I was myself very anxious for his election and knew that a large majority of the Democrats in Talbot would support Mr. Kerr.

Upon these same grounds Mr. Kerr was supported, in his first election by many of the old Democrats, who had borne 'the heat and burthen of the day' of trial between the old parties. This Mr. Tillotson might well feel uneasy after the election was over and every body else was quiet, since it is notorious that, but a few weeks before the election and before I conversed with him as I have since understood, he was a decided advocate for Mr. Kerr's election but came about suddenly and astonished his friends by a declaration that at Mr. Kerr's first election he had rode about with him and had pretended to be his friend in order to get into his secrets, and that what he meant by voting for him was voting for him to stay at home; upon which he was told by a gentleman present that he had acknowledged himself a traitor and a Judas and had disgraced himself, for the truth of which I refer to Thomas Burchenal, Esq. of Caroline county.

THOMAS HENRIX.
Easton Point, Nov. 27, 1826.

Easton Gazette.
EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.
We call the attention of our readers to 'The Maryland Farmer' in our columns of to-day, extracted from the National Journal. The style of this production, the lucid arrangements of facts, and the cogent eloquence of the argument equally press upon attention, & we think strip the subject handled of all disguise & present it plainly and strongly to view. We invite the reflexions of our readers to this publication.

The nineteenth Congress of the United States, will convene at Washington, on Monday 4th instant, agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. GALLATIN.—By late information from France, we understand that it is reported that Mr. Gallatin is about returning to this country, and giving up his place at the Court of St. James.—N. Y. Statesman.

IMPORTANT.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday says, 'it is not generally understood that British vessels which may enter the ports of the United States, after the 1st of December, inst. from any of the ports included in the late Order of Council, will be liable to be confiscated. The act of May 6th, 1822, gave authority to the President, to open our ports for British vessels from the colonies, on principles of reciprocity, but the sixth section of the act of March 1st, 1823, says, 'that, if, at any time, the intercourse between the United States, and any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, should be prohibited by a British order in Council, from the time the same shall commence to be in force, the act of March 1st, 1823 shall cease to operate in their favor, and the act of April 18th, 1818, shall revive and be in

full force. The act of April 18th, 1818, which is thus virtually revived by the late British Order in Council, is very positive, declaring that the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by subjects of His Britannic Majesty, coming from any port or place in a colony or territory of His Britannic Majesty that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States.' And, furthermore, that every such British vessel entering one of our ports, shall, with her tackle, cargo, &c. be forfeited to the U. S.

Affecting Circumstance.—The feelings of the passengers in the stage from Bristol to Easton, New Jersey, were much excited on Saturday last, by the sudden death of the infant son of Mr. Tho. Bullman, of the latter place. The mother of the child when within half a mile of Newport was affectionately caressing it; and the little innocent, apparently in perfect health, was delightedly returning its mother's fondness by its playful laugh. Fears for its health induced the parent to wrap it closely up. In five minutes after, the stage stopped at Newport; the mother uncovered the child; it was dead. The scene that ensued can be better imagined than described.

Chronicle.
Carriage Stealing.—The annals of Bow-street cannot, we venture to say, furnish a more comical scene than one which occurred a few nights since in New York. A physician was called late in the evening to visit a patient in the upper part of Hudson-street, and left his horse and gig tied to a post at the door. After concluding his call, as he passed out of the house to his carriage, he observed that two men were preparing for an 'abduction.' One held the reins in his hand ready to ascend, and the other had just finished untying the horse and arranging the bridle. The night was dark, and the physician approached them unseen, when seizing the reins, he tripped up the man who held them, and sprang into the gig. At the same moment the companion of the man in the gutter jumped in on the opposite side, and supposing that he was safely seated by his fellow, advised the doctor to drive down Hudson street, which was done at a round trot. Before reaching Broome-street he remarked, 'Let us turn up Broome-street to the Bowery, and then clear out on the Haerlem-road.' The doctor replied negatively in a monosyllable, and his companion not yet discovering his mistake, remonstrated; but they passed Broome street a considerable distance, when the fellow said, 'what the d—l do you mean by going down town—where the — are you driving?'—'I am driving you to Bridewell as fast as I can go,' replied the doctor. The unlucky wight thought that French leave was the best which he could take, and in his rapid flight for terra firma struck his head against the top of the gig & fell at full length under the wheel, which passed directly over him. Here he was left to the mercy of the first good Samaritan who might pass that way.—New York Times.

CAPTAIN MORGAN.—We certainly never expected to hear any thing more of this famous personage. We supposed that he had probably been murdered and buried in some part of the western wilderness, where the plough might perhaps turn up his bones fifty years hence, or at least that he was confined in some secret and undiscoverable hiding place of the masonic fraternity, and destined like the man in the Iron Mask, to pass the rest of his life in a situation where his fellow creatures might exercise their sagacity in conjecture, but were never again to see his face, or hear his voice. We know very well that a great clamour was raised, purely for electioneering purposes, against Gov. Clinton for not showing more alacrity and zeal on the occasion, for not issuing his proclamation earlier and offering a larger reward for the discovery of the villains who carried off this unfortunate individual. This clamour had its effect. Mr. Clinton lost a great many votes by it; and now after the election is over, we discover the mysterious retreat to which the ill-starred Captain Morgan has been conveyed. It appears by the Rensselaer County Gazette, that he is quietly drawing beer and selling eggs in a grocery at Fort George, in Upper Canada. The persons who took him from the jail very kindly paid the debt on which he was confined, and have probably given him money to stay where he is. Thus instead of being murdered or imprisoned for life, he has gained his liberty, the payment of his debts, and a well lined pocket, and is no doubt much obliged to his deliverers. N. Y. Eve. Post.

ERRATA.—In the Address of Dr. Muse, published in our last, the following errors occurred, viz.

In the 2d column 49th line, read shall offer an apology instead of no apology.—In 4th column 83d line, for unprofitable read profitable labour.—and in same column 111th line, read quantity instead of quality.

MARRIED
On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Dr. Richard J. Cooper, of Delaware, to Miss Rebecca H. Catrup, of this county.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Nov. 27. FLOUR—For Howard street the demand is not so animated—the price, however remains unchanged. Some has arrived from the Susquehanna, which sold at our quotation.—The demand for City Mills is improving—sales on time at \$5. The inspection for the last week amounts to 5420 whole, and 51 half bbls. Howard street—8596 whole, and 356 half bbls. City Mills and other Flour. Of which, 233 were from the Susquehanna.

Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$5 62 1/2
City Mills, standard qual. 4 37 1/2
Susquehanna, " 5 25 a 5 31 1/2
GRAIN—Small arrivals of Wheat—sales of

Maryland at 100 a 105, as in quality. There is a moderate supply of Corn and sales are quiet—new in quick at 75. Bye is scarce and wanted—last sales at 75. Flaxseed is scarce.

Wheat, best white per bushel	100 a 110
red	95 a 100
Corn, } new,	54 a 55
old,	65 a 68
Oats,	75 a
White Beans,	48 a 50
Peas,	1 25 a 1 50
Clover } Seed,	65 a 70
Timothy }	4 00 a
Barley,	2 25 a 3 00
Flax seed,	1 12 1/2
	75 a 80

[Impr.]

Notice.

All persons are hereby warned against hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way on any of my lands in this county—particularly on my farm called Deep Water Point. At the latter place I have sustained repeated damage and much inconvenience from a set of idle, unprincipled depredators.—On Saturday last one of the best mules on that farm was shot dead on the field; for which offence I hereby offer a reward of \$50 to any person who will give information of the perpetrator of this wanton act, so that he may be brought to justice and due punishment, as I am determined to see whether the laws of this country will protect a man in the quiet enjoyment of his property or whether he only holds it in common with every idle intruder who happens to infest his neighbourhood.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, Dec. 2 3w

Clock & Watch-MAKING.

The subscriber feels grateful for the past favors of his friends, his customers, and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now has the pleasure to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for the cash only. He has also on hand a quantity of Jewelry, such as gold and gilt watch chains, seals and keys, gold breast pins, gold lockers, silver tea spoons, silver thimbles, pen knives, scissors, plaid watch ribbons and a variety of other articles, which he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash. He invites his friends his customers and the public in general to give him a call, view his assortment and Judge for themselves.

JAMES BENNY.
Dec. 2 3w
N. B. A Boy would be taken immediately at the above trade if well recommended, from 14 to 15 years of age. J. B.

TOWN TAX.

The Commissioners of the Town of Easton having imposed a tax of twenty cents on every hundred dollars worth of assessable property within the limits of the town agreeably to the last assessment, hereby give NOTICE, that they will meet at the Court house on Thursday the 7th, Friday the 8th, and Saturday the 9th days of December next at 3 o'clock P. M. and will sit two hours each day, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making such alterations therein, as to them shall seem right and proper.

By order of the Board of Commissioners this 24th day of November 1826.
TRISTRAM NEEDLES.
Dec. 2 1w

Hides Wanted.

LAMBDIN & HAYWARD
Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green Hides, and for sheep-skins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on shares of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.

Dec. 2 w

Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 16th day of October last as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Margaret of a black colour, aged eighteen or nineteen years and says she belongs to Matthias Borden of Queen-Anns county—Had on when committed a striped calico frock.—The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay her prison fees, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

THOMAS HENRIX, Shif. of Talbot county.
Dec. 2 w

For next Year

I want to hire two Men Servants for farm work, who are of orderly conduct—for such I will give good wages at the end of the year.

ROBT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dec. 2

Postponed Sale.

HOUSE & LOT IN EASTON For Sale.
Will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday 14th November at half past 3 o'clock P. M. THE HOUSE AND PREMISES. At present occupied by Mrs. Sheppard. The house is on the East side of Washington street and in good situation for a Store, Tavern or Boarding House.—The terms will be one fourth of the purchase money payable on the day of sale, and the residue well secured payable with interest in 6, 12 and 18 months—Possession will be given on 1 January and a deed as soon as the purchase money shall be paid.

JOSEPH BOYD, by John Goldsborough his Agent.
Oct. 23.

P. S. Will be sold at the same time number of Books and some few articles of personal property belonging to the estate of the late Charles Goldsborough, deceased.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Administrator of C. G. The above sale is postponed Tuesday 19th December inst. J.

From the Richmond Whig.
SYBILLINE ORACLES.
 Extracted from an old edition of Merlin's Prophecies, supposed to have been written about a thousand years ago; imprinted at London by John Hawkins, in the year 1530. For an account of this extremely valuable and scarce book, vide Swift's works, vol. 3, p. 214, ed. 1766.

I.
 When the savage is meek and mild,
 The frantic mother shall stab her child.

II.
 When the cock shall woo the dove,
 The mother, the child shall cease to love.

III.
 When men, like moles, work under ground,
 The lion a virgin true shall wound.

IV.
 When the dove and cock the lion shall fight,
 The lion shall crouch beneath their might.

V.
 When the cock shall guard the eagle's nest,
 The stars shall rise all in the west.

VI.
 When ships above the clouds shall sail,
 The lion's strength shall surely fail.

VII.
 When Neptune's back, with stripes is red,
 The sickly lion shall hide his head.

VIII.
 When seven and six shall make but one,
 The lion's might shall be undone.

SOLUTION.
 Verse 1st.—The settlement of America by a civilized nation is very clearly alluded to in the first line. The frantic mother is Britain—America the child.
 Verse 2d.—The cock is France, the dove America—Columbia: their union is the epocha when America shall cease to love Britain; for so I understand the prophecy, in which there is manifestly an equivocation; which is one of the most striking characteristics of the ancient oracles.
 Verse 3d.—The siege of Yorktown, where approaches were carried on by working in the earth. In the second line there is another equivocation. We are told by Mr. Addison in his Spectator that a lion will not hurt a true maid:—this at first seems contradicted by the Prophecy: but it will be found, that at the epocha referred to, the virgin, or Virginia (as all North America was then called in Europe shall wound the lion, viz: Britain, which shows the precise time when the oracle should be accomplished.
 Verse 4th.—Alludes to the alliance between France and America; before whose might Great Britain crouched.
 Verse 5th.—This certainly refers to the period when France (the cock) guarded the home of Americans (the eagle's nest), and assisted the States (the stars) to attain their independence—that is, to rise in the western hemisphere.
 Verse 6th.—It is very remarkable that the properties of inflammable air by which balloons first traversed, the upper regions, were then first discovered, and they are here evidently called ships.
 Verse 7th.—When America's navy covers the sea with red stripes, Britain's will be humbled.
 Verse 8th.—The thirteenth States first confederated.

New Goods.
Green & Reardon
 Have just received and are now opening a fresh supply of
NEW GOODS,
 Adapted to the season. Also a good assortment of Sole and upper Leather, which they are disposed to sell low for Hides, Kersey, Cash, &c. &c.
 Nov. 25

TO BE RENTED IN EASTON,
 The Dwelling House now occupied by Mr. John Camper, on Washington street, opposite the road to Easton Point—Also, the UNION TAVERN, now occupied by Mr. Gaskins.
 JOHN LEEDS KERR.
 Easton, Nov. 23 3w

Public Sale.
 Will be sold on Wednesday the 6th of December next, at the farm of the Rev. Mr. Bayne, in Oxford Neck, the following property, to wit:—Some fine young horses, one pair of young mules, a valuable stock of young cattle, among which are several work steers—together with a large flock of sheep and a fine stock of hogs, among which are some of the best breeders on the Eastern Shore both male and female.
 Terms of Sale—A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
THOMAS BULLEN.
 Nov. 25

TO RENT FOR THE YEAR 1827.
 A House and lot at Wye Mill, where Dr. Holt now resides with a Store house adjoining thereto, it is a good stand for a Physician or a Grocery Store.—For terms apply to Samuel Hopkins at Wye Mills or to the subscriber,
GEORGE HOPKINS.
 Near Denton, Caroline county.
 Nov. 25 3t

TO GRAZIERS AND BUTCHERS,
 One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber,
Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.
J. C. WILSON, Jr.
 July 1—If
 The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office.

New Fall Goods.
Wm. H. Groome.
 Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large and beautiful assortment of
FALL GOODS,
 Which having been purchased under very favourable circumstances he is enabled to sell unusually cheap—These added to those before received, renders his assortment very general and complete—His customers and the public generally would do well to call and see his BARGAINS.
 Easton, Sep. 30 tf

NEW GOODS.
 James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hayward, having associated themselves together in business, under the name and firm of
LAMB DIN & HAYWARD,
 Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store one door south of the Post Office, and Office of the Easton Gazette, a very general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HARD WARE & CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA WARE, QUEENS & STONE, Do. BRITISH GUNPOWDER, PHIL'A. PATENT SHOT, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.
 Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash, and invite their friends and the public to give them an early call.
 Easton, Oct. 21

New Fall Goods.
William Clark
 Has just received and is now opening an elegant supply of STAPLE AND FANCY
GOODS
 Of all descriptions, which in addition to his former stock makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash—His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
 Easton, Nov. 11

Boot and Shoe MAKING.
 The subscriber feeling grateful for the very liberal support which he has received since carrying on the above business, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and sell on the most accommodating terms—From having in his employ the best workmen that can be procured, and by giving the strictest personal attention to business, he feels a confident hope that he will be able to please all those who may honour him with their custom. It is his intention to have work made in the best and most fashionable manner, with a particular regard to stability and neatness.
 Easton, July 29. **JOHN WRIGHT.**
 N. B. J. W. has a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's work now on hand, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in this place.

For Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
 My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber,
SUSAN SETH.
 Talbot co. July 22.
 N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.

HOUSES, &c. TO BE RENTED.
 To be Rented for the next year, the Dwelling House, garden, &c. at Easton Point, where Thomas Barrow now lives—the house is very convenient and comfortable; it has a kitchen, &c. attached to it—A so several small Houses and Lots in and about the town of Easton—Also a small FARM near Hook Town.—For terms, &c. apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
 Easton, Sept. 9.

For Sale
On a Credit of Four Years.
 I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm containing about four hundred and thirty acres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough. This farm is divided into three fields, containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each, a greater part of the arable land is of a soil susceptible of improvement, with a large portion of wood land attached to it. I will sell also several valuable lots in the town. Any person desirous of purchasing may make application to the subscriber living on the Dover Road about two miles from Easton, or to Col. Jabez Caldwell, residing on the premises.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
 Sep. 9

VALUABLE SERVANTS
For Sale.
 To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county on a credit of nine months several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages. Application to be made to
WM. K. LAMB DIN, Adm'r.
 of Joseph Faskins, dec'd.
 To be sold also at private sale on a more extended credit, several other negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages. Application to be made to
WM. K. LAMB DIN,
 Agent for the Bank.
 Nov. 11 4w

EASTON HOTEL.
 The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms
 The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
 Easton, Dec. 25
 N. B. Horse, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

Fountain Inn.
 The subscriber having taken the **FOUNTAIN INN,** in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.
 Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year,
 By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
 Easton, March 25, 1826.
 N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

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 furnished with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
 Feb. 18 tf

COACH GIG AND HARNESS Making.
 The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity of informing the citizens of Somerset, that, having opened shop in Princess Anne, he intends carrying on the Coach Gigg, and Harness-making business in all their various branches. Having furnished himself with experienced workmen and a good stock of materials, he flatters himself, he shall be able, by executing his work with neatness and despatch; in the most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms, to meet the wishes of the public, and especially those who may favour him with employment. Prompt attention will be given to business; and every effort used to please his customers, and to show himself worthy of public confidence. As heretofore, the citizens of Somerset, have, mostly, been under the disagreeable necessity of sending their work to some distant shop out of the county, he hopes for the future this necessity will be prevented; and that they will avail themselves of the advantages of relief now offered them. He solicits a share of public patronage; pledges his assurances that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction.—Persons wishing work done in his line of business would do well to give him a call.
WILLIAM QUINN.
 Princess Anne, Aug. 19.

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.
THE SCHOONER,
JANE & MARY.
 The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner *Jane & Mary*, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a **REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT,** between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at nine o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain; he has employed Capt. THOMAS ROE, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.
 He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.
THOMAS PARROTT.
 July 29

TO RENT.
 I will rent to good mechanics my Black-Smith and Cart-Wright shops for the next year.—Or I will employ a good Black-Smith & Cart-Wright for the next year and give liberal wages.
THOS: HEMSLEY.
 Near Wye Mill, Queen-Ann's County, Oct. 28.

TO RENT
 For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling, at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
THOS. PARROTT,
 Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

Notice.
 I hereby strictly forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on my Rich Neck Farm, or from hauling the seine on my shores. And I do hereby further forwarn, in the most positive manner, all persons whatever from gunning or shooting at Sedgy Marsh, and the Narrows as I am determined to put a stop to the sport at those places in future. I shall probably be at Rich Neck myself, but seldom this winter, I therefore have given the most positive command to my Overseer, not to suffer, or permit, any persons whatever to gun or shoot any where on the premises—It is therefore hoped all persons will have a due regard for their own feelings, and not trespass, after this notice, as I am determined, to put the law in force against all persons trespassing hereafter.
SAM'L. HARRISON.
 Canton, Nov. 1825.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
JOSEPH KENT Governor of Maryland.
A Proclamation.
 Whereas, authentic information hath been received by the Executive of this State, that a most cruel and unprovoked murder was committed on the nineteenth day of August last, in Calvert county, on the body of Joseph R. Fowler, by Benjamin Buckmaster, both of the said county, and that the said Buckmaster hath fled from justice. And whereas, it is of the first importance to society, that perpetrators of such heinous offences should be brought to condign punishment. Now, therefore, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of

200 Dollars,
 To any person or persons, who shall apprehend the said Benjamin Buckmaster, & lodge him in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.
 Given under my hand and the great seal of the said state, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, & of the Independence of the United States, the fifty first.
JOSEPH KENT.
 By order of the Governor,
THOMAS CULBERTH,
 Clerk of the Council.
 Sep. 30 6w

Window Glass AND FLAXSEED OIL.
 Country Merchants, gentlemen building, & the public generally, are respectfully informed that the subscribers have just received from Brownsville, Pa. an additional supply of WINDOW and PICTURE GLASS, in boxes of 50 feet, which with their stock on hand, embracing a great variety of sizes, they offer for sale at low prices, by the box, dozen or single light. Being agents for a Turpentine Distillery in this city, they are always enabled to sell SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, ROSIN, PITCH, VARNISH, &c. at the manufacturer's prices: and keep constantly on hand, to be disposed of on liberal terms, a great variety of DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, NAVAL STORES, &c. Also received, a supply of ELAXSEED OIL, which will be put in barrels to suit purchasers at a small advance for cash. Address
BOWDLE & TOWNSEND,
 18, Cheapside, Baltimore.
 Nov. 4 3w

Chancery Sale.
 By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court, to me directed, dated 16th October, 1826—I will sell at public vendue on the premises to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, all the real estate of Levi Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased, on Saturday the 23d December, at 12 o'clock—being a farm containing 219 acres of land, in the county aforesaid, on the head waters of Fowling Creek, whereon Isaac Stevens now resides, who will shew said lands to any persons disposed to view the same before the day of sale.—The terms of sale will be that the purchaser or purchasers will give bond to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon with security to be approved by the Trustee.
WM. POTTER, Trustee.
 Nov. 11 3w

Bank of Caroline.
 The subscriber being the authorised agent of the late Bank of Caroline, gives notice that he will attend at Denton on the second and fourth Tuesdays in every month from this date, for the purpose of settling the business of said institution and earnestly requests those persons having balances on the books against them or otherwise indebted, to call and settle as the most speedy method will be resorted to, to close the concern—the few notes under a regular course of renewal, will fall due on the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next—Those neglecting to renew on that day will lose the opportunity to renew afterwards.
 The President and Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent of the capital stock of said Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the first day of December next.
JOHN BOON, Agent,
 of the late Bank of Caroline.
 Nov. 18 10w

Negroes for Sale.
 It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—
NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.
 They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
 for the Adm'r. of G. G. dec'd.
 Easton, Nov. 5

\$5 Reward.
 Was lost on the 2d day of September last, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Denton, a large bundle of papers of importance to the subscriber, but cannot benefit any other person—Any one finding the same, and returning it to the subscriber or leaving it with either William B. Tillotson, Esq. at Hillsborough, or Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, shall be entitled to the above reward.
RICHARD CHAMBERS.
 Nov. 11 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
 To the creditors of Levin Ross, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland—that the first Saturday after the third Monday of April Term next, is the day appointed for his discharge before the county Court of Somerset, to be held in Princess-Anne for the county of Somerset, and also for his creditors, to make objections to his release, (if any they have.)
LEVIN ROSS.
 Nov. 18 3w

Easton Academy.
 The Trustees have the pleasure to announce to the public the appointment of the Rev. **JOHN GETTY**, as the principal Teacher of the Academy. In addition to high recommendation of this gentleman as a Teacher of learning and moral deportment, he has undergone a strict examination; from the report of which the Trustees are authorized to believe that he is well qualified to teach the learned Languages and those other branches of education which the rules of the Institution require to be taught in his department, and that he will prove himself a useful and acceptable Preceptor.
 It is further announced that this department will be opened for the reception of Scholars on MONDAY the 11th day of next December. The Parents and Guardians of the pupils of the late Mr. Thompson, and of others in this district and neighboring counties, are respectfully invited to enter their sons into this Seminary, from a firm persuasion that the reputation it has heretofore deserved will, under the direction of Mr. Getty be fully maintained.
 By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
 Nov. 25 6w

Public Sale.
 In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public vendue, on Wednesday 13th of December next, at the residence of the late Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, a part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle and sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.
 Terms of Sale—For all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—for all sums above five dollars a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
WILLIAM BENNY, and JAMES BENNY, Adm'rs;
 of Jonathan N. Benny, dec'd.
 Nov. 25

For Hire
THE ENSUING YEAR,
 Several Negro Men, Women, and Children, and for sale, a few valuable MILCH COWS, and two or three pair of well matched and well grown STEERS, suitable for Oxen. Enquire at this office.
 Nov. 25 3w

To Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
 That Commodious stand for selling Goods in the village of Hillsborough, in Caroline county, formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, David and Thomas Casson, and now in the tenure of Captain Thomas Auld; containing a two story Dwelling House with three rooms and a passage on a floor, with a cellar under it, with a store house adjoining, a large convenient Kitchen, Granary, Stable, Carriage House, Garden and Lot, the whole in tolerable repair; will be rented low to an approved tenant.—For terms apply to
HENRY NICOLS.
 Nov. 25 3w

Schooner For Sale.
 The handsome & fast sailing schooner, the **GEN. LE FAYETTE**, Burthen thirty seven and a half tons, now running between the Bay Side and Baltimore, is offered for sale on accommodating terms; the above vessel is two years old this fall, she was built for the present owners, of excellent materials and under their immediate superintendance. For further information enquire of Capt. James Sewell on board, or of the subscriber in Easton.
WILLIAM SEWELL.
 Nov. 25

MARYLAND, set,
Caroline county, to wit.
 On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by petition in writing of Jesse Leverton, of the county aforesaid, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said act—A schedule of his property, a list of his creditors, and a list of his debts due and owing to him the said Leverton, and on oath being annexed to his petition, and I having appointed a Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Leverton, who has bonded agreeable to law for to complete the trust reposed in him, and the said Trustee has certified to me that he has received all the property mentioned in said schedule, and he being in confinement for debt only, I have appointed Tuesday after the first Monday in March next, for the said Jesse Leverton, to be at the county court in Denton, to answer such allegation as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Jesse Leverton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, four successive weeks, at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the said court, at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have a final discharge from his debts. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1826.
PETER WILLIS.
 True Copy.
Test,
Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.
 Nov. 25 4w

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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1826.

NO. 50.

PRINTED AND 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.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, communicated to both Houses, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, And of the House of Representatives:

The assemblage of the Representatives of our Union in both Houses of Congress at this time occurs under circumstances calling for the renewed homage of our grateful acknowledgements to the Giver of all Good. With the exceptions incidental to the most felicitous condition of human existence, we continue to be highly favored in all the elements which contribute to individual comfort and to national prosperity. In the survey of our extensive country, we have generally to observe abodes of health and regions of plenty. In our civil and political relations, we have peace without, and tranquility within our borders. We are, as a people, increasing with unabated rapidity in population, wealth and national resources; and whatever differences of opinion exist among us, with regard to the mode & the means by which we shall turn the beneficence of Heaven to the improvement of our own condition, there is yet a spirit animating us all, which will not suffer the bounties of Providence to be showered upon us in vain, but will receive them with grateful hearts, and apply them with unwearied hands, to the advancement of the general good.

Of the subject recommended to the consideration of Congress at their last session some were then definitively acted upon. Others left unfinished, but partially matured, will recur to your attention, without needing a renewal of notice from me. The purpose of this communication will be, to present to your view the general aspect of our public affairs at this moment, and the measures which have been taken to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature as signified by the laws then and heretofore enacted.

In our intercourse with the other nations of the earth, we have still the happiness of enjoying peace and a general good understanding—qualified, however in several important instances, by collisions of interest, and by unsatisfied claims of justice, to the settlement of which the constitutional interposition of the legislative authority may become ultimately indispensable.

By the decease of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, which occurred contemporaneously with the commencement of the last session of Congress, the United States have been deprived of a long tried, steady and faithful friend. Born to the inheritance of absolute power, and trained in the school of adversity, from which no power on earth, however absolute, is exempt, that monarch from his youth had been taught to feel the force and value of public opinion, and to be sensible that the interests of his own government would best be promoted by a frank and friendly intercourse with this republic as those of his people would be advanced by a liberal commercial intercourse with our country. A candid and confidential interchange of sentiments between him and the government of the United States, upon the affairs of Southern America, took place at a period not long preceding his demise, & contributed to fix that course of policy which left to the other governments of Europe no alternative but that of sooner or later recognizing the independence of our southern neighbors, of which the example had, by the United States, already been set. The ordinary diplomatic communications between his successor, the Emperor Nicholas, and the United States, have suffered some interruption by the illness, departure, and subsequent decease of his minister residing here, who enjoyed, as he merited the entire confidence of his new sovereign, as he had eminently responded to that of his predecessor. But we have had the most satisfactory assurance, that the sentiments of the reigning emperor towards the United States, are altogether conformable to those which had so long and constantly animated his imperial brother; and we have reason to hope that they will serve to cement that harmony and good understanding between the two nations, which, founded in congenial interests, cannot but result in the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of both.

Our relations of Commerce and Navigation with France are, by the operation of the convention of the 24th June, 1822, with that nation, in a state of gradual and progressive improvement. Convinced by all our experience, no less than by the principles of fair and liberal reciprocity which the United States have constantly tendered to all the nations of the earth, as the

rule of commercial intercourse, which they would universally prefer, that fair and equal competition is most conducive to the interests of both parties, the United States, in the negotiation of that convention, earnestly contended for a mutual renunciation of discriminating duties and charges in the ports of the two countries. Unable to obtain the immediate recognition of this principle in its full extent, after reducing the duties of discrimination, so far as it was found attainable, it was agreed that, at the expiration of two years from the 1st of October, 1822, when the convention was to go into effect, unless a notice of six months on either side should be given to the other, that the convention itself must terminate, those duties should be reduced by one fourth; and that this reduction should be yearly repeated until all discrimination should cease while the convention itself should continue in force. By the effect of this stipulation, three fourths of the discriminating duties which had been levied by each party upon the vessels of the other in its ports have already been removed; and on the first of next October, should the convention be still in force, the remaining fourth will be discontinued.

French vessels, laden with French produce, will be received in our ports on the same terms as our own; and ours, in return, will enjoy the same advantages in the ports of France. By these approximations to an equality of duties and of charges, not only has the commerce between the two countries prospered, but friendly dispositions have been on both sides encouraged and promoted. They will continue to be cherished and cultivated on the part of the United States. It would have been gratifying to have had it in my power to add, that the claims upon the justice of the French Government, involving the property and the comfortable subsistence of many of our fellow citizens, and which have been so long and so earnestly urged, were in a more promising train of adjustment than at our last meeting; but their condition remains unaltered.

With the Government of the Netherlands, the mutual abandonment of discriminating duties had been regulated by Legislative acts on both sides. The act of Congress of the 20th of April 1813, abolished all discriminating duties of impost and Tonnage, upon the vessels and produce of the Netherlands in the ports of the United States, upon the assurance given by the Government of the Netherlands, that all such duties operating against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in that Kingdom, had been abolished.—These reciprocal regulations had continued in force several years, when the discriminating principle was resumed by the Netherlands in a new and indirect form, by a bounty of ten per cent in the shape of a return of duties to their national vessels, and in which those of the United States are not permitted to participate. By the act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, all discriminating duties in the United States were again suspended, so far as related to the vessels and produce of the Netherlands so long as the reciprocal exemption should be extended to the vessels and produce of the United States in the Netherlands.—But the same act provides that in the event of a restoration of discriminating duties, to operate against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in any of the foreign countries referred to therein, the suspension of discriminating duties in favor of the navigation of such foreign country should cease, and all the provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and impost duties in the United States, should revive, and be in full force with regard to that nation.

In the correspondence with the government of the Netherlands upon this subject they have contended that the favor shown to their own shipping by this bounty upon their tonnage, is not to be considered as a discriminating duty. But it cannot be denied that it produces all the same effects. Had the mutual abolition been stipulated by Treaty, such a bounty upon the national vessels could scarcely have been granted consistently with good faith. Yet as the act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, has not expressly authorized the Executive authority to determine what shall be considered as a revival of discriminating duties by a foreign Government to the disadvantage of the U. States, and as the retaliatory measure on our part, however just and necessary, may tend rather to that conflict of legislation which we deprecate, than to that concert to which we invite all Commercial nations, as most conducive to their interest and our own, I have thought it more consistent with the spirit of our Institutions to refer the subject again to the paramount authority of the Legislature to decide what measure the emergency may require, than abruptly by Proclamation, to carry into effect the minatory provision of the act of 1824.

During the last session of Congress, Treaties of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, were negotiated, and signed at this place with the Government of Denmark, in Europe, and with the federation of Central America, in this hemisphere. These treaties then received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, by the advice and consent of their ratification. They

were accordingly ratified on the part of the United States, and during the recess of Congress have been also ratified by the other respective contracting parties. The ratifications have been exchanged, and they have been published by Proclamations, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress. These Treaties have established between the contracting parties the principles of equality and reciprocity in their broadest and most liberal extent.—Each party admitting the vessels of the other into its ports, laden with cargoes the produce or manufacture of any quarter of the globe, upon the payment of the same duties of tonnage and impost that are chargeable upon their own. They have further stipulated, that the parties shall hereafter grant no favor of navigation or commerce to any other nation, which shall not upon the same terms be granted to each other; and that neither party will impose upon articles of merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the other, any other or higher duties than upon the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country. To these principles there is in the convention with Denmark, an exception, with regard to the Colonies of that Kingdom in the Arctic Seas, but none with regard to her Colonies in the West Indies. In the course of the last summer, the term to which our last commercial treaty with Sweden was limited has expired. A continuation of it is in the contemplation of the Swedish Government, and is believed to be desirable on the part of the U. States. It has been proposed by the king of Sweden, that, pending the negotiation of renewal, the expired Treaty should be mutually considered as still in force; a measure which will require the sanction of Congress to be carried into effect on our part, and which I therefore recommend to your consideration.

With Russia, Spain, Portugal, and in general all the European Powers, between whom and the United States relations of friendly intercourse have existed, their condition has not materially varied since the last session of Congress. I regret not to be able to say the same of our Commercial intercourse with the colonial possessions of Great Britain, in America. Negotiations of the highest importance to our common interests have been for several years in discussion between the two Governments; and on the part of the U. States have been invariably pursued in the spirit of candor and conciliation.

Interests of great magnitude and delicacy had been adjusted by the conventions of 1815 and 1818, while that of 1822, mediated by the late Emperor Alexander had promised a satisfactory compromise of claims which the government of the U. States in justice to the rights of a numerous class of their citizens, was bound to sustain. But with regard to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies in America, it has been hitherto found impracticable to bring the parties to an understanding satisfactory to both.—The relative geographical position, and the respective products of nature cultivated by human industry, had constituted the elements of a commercial intercourse between the United States and British America, insular and continental, important to the inhabitants of both countries. But it had been interdicted by Great Britain, upon a principal heretofore practised upon by the colonizing nations of Europe, of holding the trade of their colonies, each in exclusive monopoly to herself. After the termination of the late war, this interdiction had been revived, and the British government declined including this portion of our intercourse with her possessions in the negotiation of the convention of 1815. The trade was then carried on exclusively in British vessels, till the act of Congress concerning navigation, of 1818, and the supplemental act of 1820, met the interdiction by a corresponding measure on the part of the United States.—These measures, not of retaliation, but of necessary self-defence, were soon succeeded by an Act of Parliament, opening certain colonial ports to the vessels of the United States, coming directly from them, and to the importation from them of certain articles of our produce, burdened with heavy duties, and excluding some of the most valuable articles of our exports. The United States opened their ports to British vessels from the Colonies, upon terms as exactly corresponding with those of the Act of Parliament, as in the relative position of the parties, could be made. And a negotiation was commenced by mutual consent, with the hope on our part, that a reciprocal spirit of accommodation and a common sentiment of the importance of the trade to the interests of the inhabitants of the two countries, between whom it must be carried on, would ultimately bring the parties to a compromise, with which both might be satisfied. With this view the government of the United States had determined to sacrifice something of that entire reciprocity which in all commercial arrangements with Foreign Powers they are entitled to demand, and to acquiesce in some inequalities disadvantageous to ourselves, rather than to forego the benefit of a final and permanent adjustment of this interest, to the satisfaction of Great Britain herself. The negotiation, repeatedly suspended by accidental circum-

stances, was, however, by mutual agreement and express assent, considered as pending and to be speedily resumed.

In the mean time another act of Parliament, so doubtful and ambiguous in its import as to have been misunderstood by the officers in the colonies who were to carry it into execution opens again certain colonial ports upon new conditions & terms, with a threat to close them against any nation which may not accept those terms, as prescribed by the British Government. This act passed in July, 1825, not communicated to the Government of the United States, not understood by the British Officers of the Customs in the Colonies where it was to be enforced, was nevertheless submitted to the consideration of Congress, at their last session. With the knowledge that a negotiation upon the subject had long been in progress, and pledges given of its resumption at an early day, it was deemed expedient to wait the result of that negotiation, rather than to subscribe implicitly to terms the import of which was not clear, & which the British authorities themselves, in this hemisphere, were not prepared to explain.

Immediately after the close of the last session of Congress, one of our most distinguished citizens was despatched as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, furnished with instructions which we could not doubt would lead to a conclusion of this long controverted interest, upon terms acceptable to Great Britain. Upon his arrival, and before he had delivered his letters of credence, he was met by an Order of the British Council, excluding from and after the first of December now current, the vessels of the United States from all the Colonial British ports, excepting those immediately bordering upon our territories. In answer to his expostulations upon a measure thus unexpected, he is informed that, according to the ancient maxims of policy of European nations having colonies, their trade is an exclusive possession of the mother country. That all participation in it by other nations, is a boon or favour; not forming a subject of negotiation, but to be regulated by the legislative acts of the power owning the colony. That the British Government, therefore, declines negotiating concerning it; and that, as the U. States did not forthwith accept purely and simply the terms offered by the act of Parliament, of July, 1825, Great Britain would not now admit the vessels of the United States even upon the terms on which she has opened them to the navigation of other nations.

We have been accustomed to consider the trade which we have enjoyed with the British Colonies, rather as an interchange of mutual benefits, than as a mere favor received; that, under every circumstance, we have given an ample equivalent. We have seen every other nation, holding colonies, negotiate with other nations, and grant them, freely admission to the Colonies by Treaty; and so far are the other colonizing nations of Europe now from refusing to negotiate for trade with their Colonies, that we ourselves have secured access to the Colonies of more than one of them by Treaty.

The refusal, however, of Great Britain to negotiate leaves to the U. States no other alternative than that of regulating, or interdicting altogether, the trade on their part, according as either measure may affect the interests of our own country; and with that exclusive object, I would recommend the whole subject to your calm and candid deliberations.

It is hoped that our unavailing exertions to accomplish a cordial good understanding on this interest, will not have an unpropitious effect upon the other great topics of discussion, between the two governments. Our North-eastern and North-western boundaries are still unadjusted. The commissioners, under the 7th Article of the Treaty of Ghent, have nearly come to the close of their labours; nor can we renounce the expectation, enfeebled as it is, that they may agree upon their report, to the satisfaction or acquiescence of both parties. The commission for liquidating the claims for indemnity for slaves carried away after the close of the war, has been sitting, with doubtful prospects of success. Propositions of compromise have, however, passed between the two governments, the result of which, we flatter ourselves may yet prove satisfactory. Our own dispositions and purposes towards Great Britain are all friendly and conciliatory; nor can we abandon, but with strong reluctance, the belief that they will ultimately meet a return, not of favours, which we neither ask nor desire, but of equal reciprocity and good will.

With the American Governments of this hemisphere, we continue to maintain an intercourse altogether friendly, and between their nations and ours that commercial interchange of which mutual benefit is the source, and mutual comfort and harmony the result, is in a continual state of improvement. The war between Spain and them, since the total expulsion of the Spanish military force from their continental territories, has been little more than nominal; and their internal tranquility though occasionally menaced by the agitations which civil wars never fail to leave behind them, has not been affected by any serious calamity.

The Congress of Ministers from several of those nations which assembled at Panama after a short session there adjourned to meet again at a more favourable season, in the neighbourhood of Mexico. The decease of one of our Ministers on his way to the Isthmus & the impediments of the season, which delayed the departure of the other, deprived us of the advantage of being represented at the first meeting of the Congress. There is, however, no reason to believe that any of the transactions of the Congress were of a nature to affect injuriously the interests of the United States; or to require the interposition of our Ministers, had they been present. Their absence has indeed deprived us of the opportunity of possessing precise and authentic information of the treaties which were concluded at Panama; and the whole result has confirmed me in the conviction of the expediency to the United States of being represented at the Congress.

The surviving member of the Mission appointed during your last session, has accordingly proceeded to his destination, and a successor to his distinguished and lamented associate will be nominated to the Senate. A Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, has, in the course of the last summer, been concluded by our Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, with the United States of that Confederacy, which will also be laid before the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification.

In adverting to the present condition of our fiscal concerns, and to the prospect of our Revenue, the first remark that calls our attention is, that they are less exuberantly prosperous than they were at the corresponding period of the last year. The severe shock so extensively sustained by the commercial and manufacturing interests in Great Britain, has not been without a perceptible recoil upon ourselves.—A reduced importation from abroad is necessarily succeeded by a reduced return to the Treasury at home. The net revenue of the present year will not equal that of the last. And the receipts of that which is to come will fall short of those in the current year. The diminution, however, is in part attributable to the flourishing condition of some of our domestic manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation. It is also highly gratifying to perceive that the deficiency in the revenue, while it scarcely exceeds the anticipations of the last year's estimates from the Treasury, has not interrupted the application of more than eleven millions during the present year, to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debt, nor the reduction of upwards of seven millions of the capital debt itself. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, was \$5,201,650 48. The receipts from that time to the 30th Sep. last, were \$19,585,932 50. The receipts of the current quarter, estimated at \$6,000,000, yield with the sums already received a revenue of about 25 millions and a half for the year. The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year have amounted to \$18,714,226 66. The expenditures of the current quarter are expected including the two millions of the debt to be paid, to balance the receipts. So that the expenses of the year amounting to upwards of a million less than its income, will leave a proportionally increased balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1827, of \$5,200,000, there will be \$6,400,000.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September, is estimated at 27 millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the amount that will probably accrue during the present quarter, is estimated at four millions two hundred and fifty thousand, making for the whole year 26 millions and a half, from which the drawbacks being deducted, will leave a clear revenue from the customs, receivable in the year 1827, of about 20 millions four hundred thousand dollars, which, with the sums to be received from the proceeds of public Lands, the Bank, Dividends, and other incidental receipts, will form an aggregate of about 25 millions, a sum falling short of the whole expenses of the present year, little more than the portion of those expenditures applied to the discharge of the Public debt beyond the annual appropriation of ten millions, by the act of 3d March, 1817. At the passage of that act, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty three millions and a half. On the first of Jan. next, it will be short of 74 millions. In the lapse of these ten years, fifty millions of public debt, with the annual charge of upwards of three millions of interest upon them, have been extinguished. At the passage of that act, of the annual appropriation of the ten millions, seven were absorbed in the payment of interest, and not more than three millions went to reduce the capital of the debt. Of the same ten millions, at this time scarcely four are applicable to the interest, and upwards of six are effective in melting down the capital. Yet our experience has proved that a revenue consisting so largely of imposts and tonnage, ebbs and flows to an extraordinary extent, with all the fluctuations incident to the general commerce of the world. It is within our recollection, that even in

the compass of the same last ten years, the receipts of the Treasury were not adequate to the expenditures of the year; and that in two successive years it was found necessary to resort to loans to meet the engagements of the nation. The returning tides of the succeeding years replenished the public coffers, until they had again begun to feel the vicissitudes of a decline.

To produce these alterations of fullness and exhaustion, the relative operation of abundant or of unfruitful seasons, the regulations of foreign Governments, political revolutions, the prosperous or decaying condition of manufactures, commercial speculations, and many other causes, not always to be traced, variously combine. We have found the alternate swells and diminutions embracing periods of from two or three years. The last period of depression to us was from 1819 to 1822. The corresponding revival was from 1823 to the commencement of the present year. Still we have no cause to apprehend a depression comparable to that of the former period, or even to anticipate a deficiency which will trench upon the ability to apply the annual ten millions to the reduction of the debt. It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients, for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt.

Besides the seven millions of the loans of 1813 which will have been discharged in the course of the present year, there are nine millions which, by the terms of the contracts, would have been and are now redeemable. Thirteen millions more of the loan of 1814 will become redeemable from and after the expiration of the present month; and nine other millions from and after the close of the ensuing year.— They constitute a mass of 31 millions of dollars, all bearing an interest of six per cent, more than 30 millions of which will be immediately redeemable, and the rest within little more than a year. Leaving of this amount, fifteen millions to continue at the interest of 6 per cent but to be as far as shall be found practicable, paid off in the years 1827 and 1828. There is scarcely a doubt, that the remaining 16 millions might within a few months be discharged by a loan at not exceeding five per cent redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830.— By this operation a sum of nearly half a million of dollars may be saved to the nation; and the discharge of the whole thirty one millions within the four years, may be greatly facilitated if not wholly accomplished.

By an act of Congress of 3d March 1825, a loan for the purpose now referred to, or a subscription to stock was authorized at an interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. But at that time, so large a portion of the floating capital of the country was absorbed in commercial speculations, and so little was left for investment in the stocks, that the measure was but partially successful. At the last Session of Congress, the condition of the funds was still unpropitious to the measure; but the change so soon afterwards occurred that had the authority existed to redeem the nine millions now redeemable by an exchange of stocks, or a loan at five per cent, it is morally certain that it might have been effected and with it a yearly saving of ninety thousand dollars.

With regard to the collection of Revenue of impost, certain occurrences have, within the last year, been disclosed in one or two of our principal ports, which engaged the attention of Congress at their last session, and may hereafter require further consideration. Until within a very few years, the execution of the laws for raising the revenue, like that of all our other laws, has been ensured more by the moral sense of the community, than by the rigors of a jealous precaution, or by penal sanctions. Confiding in the exemplary punctuality and assiduity of our importing merchants, a gradual relaxation from the provisions of the Collection Laws, a close adherence to which would have caused inconvenience and expense to them had long become habitual, and indulgence had been extended universally, because they had never been abused. It may be worthy of your serious consideration, whether some further legislative provisions may not be necessary to come in aid of this state of unguarded security.

From the reports herewith communicated of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with the subsidiary documents annexed to them, will be discovered, the present condition and administration of our Military establishment on the land and on the sea. The organization of the Army having undergone no change since its reduction to the present Peace Establishment in 1821, it remains only to observe, that it is yet found adequate to all the purposes for which a permanent armed force in time of peace can be needed, or useful. It may be proper to add, that, from a difference of opinion between the late President of the United States and the Senate, with regard to the construction of the act of Congress, of 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the U. States, it remains hitherto so far without execution, that no Col. has been appointed to command one of the Regiments of Artillery. A supplementary, or explanatory act of the Legislature, appears to be the only expedient practicable for removing the difficulty of this appointment.

In a period of profound peace, the conduct of the mere military establishment forms but a very inconsiderable portion of the duties devolving upon the administration of the Department of War. It will be seen by the returns from the subordinate departments of the Army, that every branch of the service is marked with order, regu-

larly and discipline. That from the Commanding General through all the gradations of superintendance, the officers feel themselves to have been citizens before they were soldiers, and that the glory of a Republican Army must consist in the spirit of freedom by which it is animated, and of patriotism by which it is impelled. It may be confidently stated, that the moral character of the Army is in a state of continual improvement, and that all the arrangements for the disposal of its parts have a constant reference to that end.

But to the War Department are attributed other duties, having indeed relation to a future possible condition of war, but being purely defensive, and in their tendency contributing rather to the security and permanency of peace. The erection of the fortifications provided for by Congress and adapted to secure our shores from hostile invasion; the distribution of the fund of public gratitude and justice to the pensioners of the Revolutionary War; the maintenance of our relations of peace and of protection with the Indian Tribes; and the internal improvements and surveys for the location of Roads and Canals, which during the last three sessions of Congress have engaged so much of their attention, & may engross so large a share of their future benefactions to our country.

By the act of the 30th of April, 1824, suggested and approved by my predecessor, the sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated, for the purpose of causing to be made the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, of the routes of such roads and canals as the President of the United States might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail—the surveys, plans, and estimates, for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

In execution of this act, a board of Engineers was immediately instituted, and have been since most assiduously and constantly occupied, in carrying it into effect. The first object to which their labors were directed, by order of the late President, was the examination of the country between the tide waters of the Potomac, the Ohio, and Lake Erie, to ascertain the practicability of a communication between them, to designate the most suitable route for the same, and to form plans and estimates in detail of the expense of execution.

On the 3d of February, 1825, they made their first report, which was immediately communicated to Congress, and in which they declared that having maturely considered the circumstances observed by them personally, and carefully studied the results of such of the preliminary surveys as were then completed, they were decidedly of opinion that the communication was practicable.

At the last Session of Congress, before the board of Engineers were enabled to make up their second report, containing a general plan, and preparatory estimate for the work, the Committee of the House of Representatives upon Roads and Canals, closed the session with a report, expressing the hope that the plan and estimate of the Board of Engineers might at this time be prepared; and that the subject be referred to the early and favorable consideration of Congress, at their present session. That expected Report of the Board of Engineers is prepared, and will be forthwith laid before you.

Under the resolution of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared a complete system of Cavalry Tactics of the United States, to be reported to Congress at the present session, a board of Distinguished Officers of the Army, and of the Militia, has been convened, whose Report will be submitted to you, with that of the Secretary of War.

The occasion was thought favorable for consulting the same Board, aided by the results of a correspondence with the Governors of the several states and territories, & other citizens of intelligence and experience, upon the acknowledged defective condition of our Militia system, and upon the improvements of which it is susceptible. The report of the board upon this subject is also submitted for your consideration.

In the estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, upwards of five millions of dollars will be submitted for the expenditures to be paid from the Department of War. Less than two fifths of this will be applicable to the maintenance and support of the army. A million and a half in the form of pensions, goes as a scarcely adequate tribute to the services and sacrifices of a former age; and a more than equal sum, invested in fortifications, or for the preparations of internal improvement, provides for the quiet, the comfort, and the happier existence of the ages to come.— The appropriations to indemnify those unfortunate remnants of another race, unable alike to share in the enjoyments, and to exist in the presence of civilization, though swelling in recent years to a magnitude burdensome to the Treasury, are generally not without their equivalent, in profitable value; or serve to discharge the Union from engagements more burdensome than debt.

In like manner the estimate of appropriations for the Navy Department will present an aggregate sum of upwards of three millions of dollars. About one half of these, however, cover the current expenditures of the Navy in actual service, and one half constitutes a fund of national property, the pledge of our future glory and defence. It was scarcely one short year after the close of the late war, and when the burden of its expenses and charges was weighing heaviest upon the country, that Congress, by the act of 29th April, 1816, appropriated one million of dollars annually, for eight years, to the gradual increase of the Navy. At a subsequent period, this annual appropriation was reduced to half a million for six years, of which

the present year is the last. A yet more recent appropriation the last two years for building ten Ships of War, has nearly restored the original appropriation of 1816, of a million for every year. The result is before us all. We have twelve line of battle Ships, twenty Frigates, and Sloops of War in proportion, which with a few months of preparation, may present a line of floating fortifications along the whole range of our coast, ready to meet any invader who might attempt to set foot upon our shores.—Combining with a system of fortifications upon the shores themselves, commenced about the same time, under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, and hitherto systematically pursued, it has placed in our possession the most effective sinews of war, and has left us at once an example and a lesson, from which our own duties may be inferred. The gradual increase of the Navy was the principle of which the act of 29th April, 1816, was the first development. It was the introduction of a system to act upon the character and history of our country for an indefinite series of ages. It was a declaration of that Congress to their constituents and to posterity, that it was the destiny and the duty of these Confederate States, to become, in regular process of time, and by no petty advances, a great Naval power. That which they proposed to accomplish in eight years, is rather to be considered as the measure of their means, than the limitation of their design.

They looked forward for a term of years, sufficient for the accomplishment of a definite portion of their purpose; and they left to their successors to fill up the canvas of which they had traced the large and prophetic outline. The ships of the line and frigates which they had in contemplation, will be shortly completed. The time which they had allotted for the accomplishment of the work has more than elapsed. It remains for your consideration, how their successors may contribute their portion of toil and of treasure for the benefit of the succeeding age, in the gradual increase of our Navy. There is, perhaps, no part of the exercise of the Constitutional Powers of the Federal Government, which has given more general satisfaction to the people of the Union, than this. The system has not been thus vigorously introduced, and hitherto sustained, to be now departed from, or abandoned. In continuing to provide for the gradual increase of the Navy, it may not be necessary or expedient to add for the present any more to the number of our ships; but should you deem it advisable to continue the yearly appropriation of half a million to the same objects, it may be profitably expended, in providing a supply of timber to be seasoned, and other materials for future use; in the construction of docks; or in laying the foundations of a School for Naval Education, as to the wisdom of Congress either of those measures may appear to claim the preference.

Of the small portion of this Navy engaged in actual service during the peace, squadrons have continued to be maintained in the Pacific Ocean, in the West India Seas, and in the Mediterranean; to which has been added a small armament to cruise on the Eastern coast of South America. In all they have afforded protection to our commerce, have contributed to make our country advantageously known to foreign nations, have honorably employed multitudes of our seamen in the service of their country, and have inured numbers of youths of the rising generation to lives of manly hardihood and of nautical experience and skill. The piracies with which the West India Seas were for several years infested, have been totally suppressed. But, in the Mediterranean, they have increased in a manner afflictive to other nations, and but for the continual presence of our squadron, would probably have been distressing to our own. The war which has unfortunately broken out between the Republic of Buenos Ayres and the Brazilian Government, has given rise to very great irregularities among the Naval officers of the latter, by whom principles in relation to blockades, and to neutral navigation; have been brought forward, to which we cannot subscribe, and which our own commanders have found it necessary to resist. From the friendly disposition towards the United States constantly manifested by the Emperor of Brazil, and the very useful and friendly commercial intercourse between the United States and his dominions, we have reason to believe that the just reparation demanded for the injuries sustained by several of our citizens from some of his officers, will not be withheld. Abstracts from the recent despatches of the Commanders of our several squadrons, are communicated with the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress.

A report from the Postmaster General is likewise communicated, presenting in a highly satisfactory manner, the result of a vigorous, efficient, and economical administration of that Department. The revenue of the office, even of the year including the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, had exceeded its expenditures by a sum of more than forty-five thousand dollars. That of the succeeding year has been still more productive. The increase of the receipts, in the year preceding the first of July last, over that of the year before, exceeded one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures of the year has swollen from forty-five thousand to nearly eighty thousand dollars. During the same period, contracts for additional transportation of the mail, in stages, for about two hundred and sixty thousand miles, have been made; and for seventy thousand miles, annually, on horseback. Seven hundred and fourteen new Post Offices have been established within the year; and the increase of revenue within the last three

years, as well as the augmentation of the transportation by mail, is more than equal to the whole amount of receipts, and of mail conveyance, at the commencement of the present century, when the seat of the General Government was removed to this place. When we reflect that the objects effected by the transportation of the mail are among the choicest comforts and enjoyments of social life, it is pleasing to observe, that the dissemination of them to every corner of our country has outstripped in their increase even the rapid march of our population.

By the Treaty with France and Spain, respectively ceding Louisiana and the Floridas to the United States, provision was made for the security of land titles derived from the Government of those nations. Some progress has been made, under the authority of various Acts of Congress, in the ascertainment and establishment of those titles; but claims to a very large extent remain unadjusted. The public faith, no less than the just rights of individuals, and the interest of the community itself, appears to require further provision for the speedy settlement of these claims, which I therefore recommend to the care and attention of the Legislature.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of 20th May last, to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, three commissioners were appointed to select a site for the erection of a Penitentiary for the District, and also a site in the county of Alexandria for a county jail; both of which objects have been effected. The building of the Penitentiary has been commenced, and it is such a degree of forwardness as to promise that it will be completed before the meeting of the next Congress. This consideration points to the expediency of maturing, at the present session, a system for the regulation and government of the penitentiary, and of defining the class of offences which shall be punishable by confinement in this edifice.

In closing this communication, I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion and purposes upon which we are here assembled, to indulge a momentary retrospect, combining, in a single glance, the period of our origin as a National Confederation with that of our present existence, at the precise interval of half a century from each other. Since your last meeting at this place, the Fifth Anniversary of the day when Independence was declared, has been celebrated throughout our land; & on that day, when every heart was bounding with joy, and every voice was tuned to gratulation, amid the blessings of Freedom and Independence, which the sires of a former age had handed down to their children, two of the principal actors in that solemn scene, the hand that penned the ever memorable declaration, and the voice that sustained it in debate, were, by one summons, at the distance of seven hundred miles from each other, called before the Judge of all, to account for their deeds done upon earth. They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example. If we turn our thoughts to the condition of their country, in the contrast of the first and last day of that half century; how resplendent and sublime is the transition from gloom to glory. Then glancing through the same lapse of time, in condition of the individuals, we see the first day marked with the fullness and vigor of youth, in the pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to the cause of freedom and of mankind. And on the last, extended on the bed of death, with but sense and sensibility left to breathe a last aspiration to Heaven of blessing upon their country; may we not humbly hope that to them, too, it was a pledge of transition from gloom to glory; and that while their mortal vestments were sinking into the clod of the valley, their emancipated spirits were ascending in the bosom of their God.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, Dec. 5, 1826.

From the Baltimore Chronicle. THE OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

We have already shown that by an act of the Continental Congress, passed on the 21st of October 1780, those officers of the Revolution, who remained in service till the end of the war, were entitled to half pay for life, and we shall now show the bad faith with which this solemn pledge of the nation has been observed. Those who may read this part of our history will scarcely believe when these truths are told them, that not in one solitary instance has the United States redeemed this pledge; and, that though many of the officers of the Revolution have received a species of compensation for their various sacrifices and toils in the cause of the country, it has never been extended to them in a ratio of justice, commensurate with the obligations of government.

to their beloved chief, General Washington, in which they described their destitute situation, and called upon him to exert his influence in their behalf. Here we would remind our readers, that this appeal to Washington, was preferred by men, who had resisted the eloquent, though insidious one, made to their feelings and sufferings by the author of the Newberg letter—that it was made by those, who preferring the cause of country to that of self, had come to the patriotic determination, of giving an example to the world, that however unjustly they had been treated—however grossly the conditions of a sacred contract, entered into between them and their country, had been violated, that they were not to be tempted from the paths of duty and honor, by the injustice of those by whom its civil institutions were administered—that rather than compromise the happiness and tarnish the glory of their country, they would still continue to endure their wrongs and await its returning sense of justice.

This appeal to Washington, founded as it was in justice, struck deep into his mind. He saw his brothers in arms on the eve of being disbanded by the government of that country, for whom they had endured every thing in the shape of human suffering but death, without the least provision or attempt being made, to alleviate their situation—he saw them on the eve of being disbanded under the act of Congress, of the 20th of May 1783, directing him to issue, and obliging the officers to receive furloughs, without one cent of pay being advanced to preserve them from the most appalling wants—they had appealed to him to avert, if possible, an evil so fraught with ruin; and repusing confidence in its justice, he assured his brother officers, that Congress would attend to their grievances, and while he gave them this assurance, he addressed a letter to Congress on the 7th of June, in which he deprecated the carrying into effect the law of furlough, and called upon them to render justice to his brethren in arms—for himself he asked nothing; he also enclosed the address of the officers to him—an address filled with patriotic sentiments, and a manly and dignified assertion of rights.

We know not how we can better serve the cause of the survivors of this gallant band of heroes and patriots, than by giving an extract of their address to their loved chief—they say;—

“Having recently expressed our sense of what was due to our distress; having repeated, from your Excellency, the confidence we had that our accounts would be liquidated, the balances ascertained, and adequate funds provided for payment, previous to our being dispersed or disbanded; having seen, with pleasure the approbation which Congress gave of our reliance, it is with a mixture of astonishment and chagrin that we view the late resolve of Congress, by which the soldiers for the war, and a proportionate number of officers are to be furloughed without any one of those important objects being accomplished; and to complete the scene of woe, are to be compelled to leave the army without the means of defraying the debts we have necessarily incurred in the course of service, or even of gratifying those menials, in the pittance which is their due, much less to carry with us that support and comfort to our families, of which from our long military services, they have been deprived. No less exposed, then, to the insults of the meanest followers of the army, than to the arrests of the sheriff; deprived of the ability to assist our families, and without an evidence that any thing is due to us for our services, and consequently, without the least prospect of obtaining credit for even a temporary subsistence until we can get into business—to what quarter can we look? We take the liberty to say, Sir, only to your Excellency. And from the sincerity of our hearts, we do it no less from a persuasion of the efficiency of your further efforts in our favour, than from the kind assurances you have been pleased to give us of your support.

To your Excellency, then, we make our appeal, and in the most solemn manner, from that abhorrence of oppression and injustice which first unheated our swords; from the remembrance of the common dangers through which we have passed, and from the recollection of those astonishing events which have been effected by our united efforts, permit us to solicit your further aid, and to entreat that the order of the 2d instant, (June 1783) founded on the act of Congress of the 26th of May last, may be suspended or varied in its operations, so far as that no officer or soldier be obliged to receive a furlough until that honorable body can be apprized of the wretched situation into which the army must be plunged by a conformity to it. That your Excellency will endeavour to prevail on Congress—nay, that, on the principle of common justice, you will insist, that neither officer nor soldier be compelled to leave the field until a liquidation of accounts can be effected; till the balances are ascertained, certificates for the sums due given, including the commutation of half pay to officers, and the gratuity of eighty dollars to the soldiers, and till a supply of money can be furnished sufficient to carry us from the field of glory, with honor to ourselves and credit to our country.”

Previous to the adoption of the address from which we have taken the above extract, the Commander in Chief had assured the officers, assembled at his request, that in his opinion, Congress would as soon as their time would allow, establish funds for their military stipends. This assurance was given by the Commander in Chief, because of his implicit reliance in the honor of Congress, and of their intention to redeem their pledged faith; it, however, was one among the few instances in which he was disappointed in his estimation of the intentions of the government towards that army, by which its liberty had

been achieved; for but three days elapsed, before Congress taking advantage of the distresses, and pressing necessities of the officers, adopted a resolution under the specious pretext, that the officers should receive an equivalent for their half pay for life, by a sum in hand in gross, whereby they might at once set themselves up in civil employments which equivalent was to be five years full pay to the officers in money or in securities bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, as should be most convenient to Congress; to be paid as to other creditors of the United States, in lieu of half pay for life. Provided, however that its commutation be accepted or refused by lines and corps, and not by officers individually, and that such acceptance or refusal should be signified by the commander in Chief to Congress, from the lines under his immediate command within two months. This was evidently an attempt, which unfortunately proved too successful, to extort terms from the wretched condition to which seven years faithful devotion to the country had reduced the officers—a measure held out as an equivalent, that in fact was not so. It was a bargain obviously on one side—a bargain which husbanded the pecuniary interests of the country, at the expense of those who had given it being. From the advantageous terms this extorted, it was but natural to presume that the United States would have fulfilled its engagements; but it did no such thing; for on the 10th of October 1783, Congress, by proclamation, discharged all those who had been engaged for the war; and thus were the officers of the army dispersed and disbanded without receiving from government their commutation equivalent, either in "money or securities" according to the terms of stipulation. On the first of November following, the Secretary of War, informed Congress, that certain corps had agreed to accept their commutation in lieu of their half pay for life. Some short time after this, certificates were delivered for arrears of pay, and for five years full pay, and requisitions made on the several States to comply with the conditions of the resolution of Congress; these requisitions almost entirely failed and Congress was left without any means either to pay money for their commutation certificates, or convert them into securities for money. Thus things remained until the old confederated government had given place to the present one, when these commutation notes were converted into securities for money under the funding system of the United States. But, as if they were not satisfied with the advantage they had already gained over the officers, the system of extortion began with the old, was completed by the new government; the holders of their commutation certificates were compelled to forego the one half of the interest due on the face of the notes, and the interest on the one third of the principal for ten years then to ensue. So that the amount of the Stock received, reduced to six per cent, was scarcely equal to the sum which would have been payable at that time for half pay under the act of 21st October 1780.

It is thus far evident, that the officers of the Revolution, were induced to remain in service to the end of the war by the assurances, from time to time held out to them, of being placed in a situation at its termination, of comparative ease, or at all events, of being secured from want, and that after fulfilling their part of the engagement with a fidelity and honor unequalled in any other country were, when the purposes of the government were answered suffered to pine out their days forgotten and almost unknown.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

The President's Message, which we spread before our readers to-day, crowds out all notice of the Maryland Gazette which shall be duly paid in our next.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Monday, the 18th inst.

The Legislature of this state will meet on Monday the 25th inst.

The Albany Argus states that the returns of the late election have all been received, and that Governor Clinton's actual majority is 3488.

A custom-house bond, for the very large sum of \$511,000, being for duties on several China cargoes, became due on Saturday, and was promptly paid by an individual merchant of this city, in a single check. This is said to be the largest bond ever paid in this country.

N. Y. Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.
Mr. John Sergeant, went on board the Steam Boat yesterday at noon, to go down to the ship Hornet on his way to the Congress of Tacubaya; a very large number of citizens had assembled on the wharves, to take leave of their highly esteemed fellow citizen, and when the boat put off, they gave him three hearty cheers. It is indicative of a good state of public feeling, and denotes an unusual degree of discrimination when the people thus appreciate talents publicly exhibited in civil employment alone.—U. S. Gazette.

Our Squadron in the Mediterranean.—Some interesting extracts from the Diary of an officer belonging to the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, have recently been published, detailing sundry civilities which have passed between Commodore Rodgers and the Turkish admiral. Some of our contemporaries have expressed no little indignation at the conduct of Com. Rodgers in this matter. But we suspect it will be found without sufficient cause. It

must be borne in mind that our relations with Turkey are in a peculiar situation just at this moment. A ship has sailed from this port under circumstances that in a certain event might compromise our neutrality, and put sundry American heads in jeopardy at Smyrna, and elsewhere, in Turkish ports. Com. Rodgers was not likely to be kept in ignorance as to the business to which we allude, and the drinking of a few cups of coffee, and a few glasses of sherbet with his three tailed bigness, may be productive of the happiest consequences, even for poor, struggling, half-exhausted Greece. Our word for it, Com. Rodgers knows what he is about.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

COMMUNICATED. HARMONICON.

Mr. Francis Hopkinson Smith exhibited the powers of this instrument on Thursday evening last, to a small but fashionable and talented audience, at the Ball room of the Easton Hotel.

The effect produced by a performance on this instrument is calculated to charm the refined musical ear and delight the amateurs.—The HARMONICON is simple in its construction, and the art of playing on it is more easily acquired than that of playing on any other instrument. It is impossible to describe the powerful and charming effects of this delightful musical instrument—it must be heard to be justly appreciated.

At particular request, Mr Smith has politely consented to give another Concert this evening, at which it is hoped the lovers of fine music will attend.

Z.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, to the Editor of the Democratic Press:
"The Presidential question glides on smoothly: If the partisans of General Jackson, in Philadelphia, will but write one more address in his favor, and send it to some honest farmer, who will make time to answer it, Pennsylvania will thoroughly understand the question, and will do her duty honorably. I know not which makes most friends for the Administration, its republican measures, the steadiness with which it pursues its plans, or the firm and conciliating language of its friends; but I am quite sure that the violence and abuse and spirit of dictation, if not of Military Law, which distinguish the leading Jackson men, makes more enemies for the General than a stranger could imagine. The changes in the country are incalculable—hundreds, yes thousands, who were called Jackson men, now begin to express themselves, and declare they never will vote for General Jackson as President.

"The only argument, if argument it may be called, which is offered against Mr. Adams, is, that Mr. Clay and his friends voted for him, when it is said that they ought to have voted for General Jackson. This reasoning is now, since the elections in the Western States, wholly without influence. It is found that the members who voted for Mr. Adams have, without exception, been re-elected, while of the few who voted for General Jackson some are left at home. It is no longer doubted that Mr. Adams will continue to walk in the ways of Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, that he will gain on public opinion, and that he will be re-elected: that Pennsylvania will vote with the majority is pretty generally believed in this part of the country."

Married, on Tuesday last, in Queen Ann's county, by the Rev. Mr. Clowes, Dr. WILLIAM H. THOMAS, of this town, to Miss ANN daughter of Col. Thomas Emory, of the former place.
On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Solomon Neall, to Miss Eliza Ann Hern.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. Joshua Hopkins, to Miss Mary Harrington.

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

THE subscriber feeling ever grateful for past favours, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line of business, such as Wax Calf Skins of a superior quality for boots; also the very best Spanish Sole leather that could be procured in the city of Baltimore—together with a good assortment of fine leather, suitable for Ladies wear, and coarse do. for servants, which he will manufacture and sell at his old stand opposite the Court House, on as good terms as they can be purchased for in this place or elsewhere, agreeable to quality. From the subscriber's long experience in business and mostly confining himself to the mens branch, he would more particularly call the attention of the gentlemen, as he feels confident from having in his employ, the very best workmen that he will be able to make them as fashionable and good Boots as they can get in Baltimore, if honored with their custom. The public's obt. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Dec. 9 3w.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SITUATED AT KIMBERTON, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

This Institution was established in 1818, it has generally consisted of twenty five scholars. It is now contemplated to extend the accommodations to forty.

The branches in which pupils are instructed, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use and delineations of Maps, the use of the Globes, Drawing, Painting, and the elements of the French and Latin languages.
Kimberton is situated in a high and healthful part of the country, twenty eight miles from Philadelphia, having a regular communication with the city by stages three times a week.—It is twelve miles from Norristown, fourteen from West-Chester, and thirty from Wilmington; and there are a house of Entertainment, a Post Office and a resident Physician at the place.

For further particulars inquire of Jos. Warner and Samuel Aroher, Philadelphia; of Dr. Wroth, Chester-town; of P. Granger, Centerville; of Dr. Moore, Lott Warfield, or John M. G. Emory, Easton, Md., or at the School.
GURMOR KIMBER, Super'nt.
12th mo. 9th, 1826.

GRAND HARMONICON, Or Musical Glasses.

At the request of several Ladies and Gentlemen, who attended the Concert last evening, Mr. Smith designed giving one more Exhibition of the Instrument at Mr. Low's, at 7 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, 8th inst.

ORDER OF PERFORMANCE.
All's well—Since then I'm doom'd—Off in the stilly night—Bouling billows, with variation, by Mr. Smith's Home! sweet home—Now at moonlight's fairy hour—Hark the goddess Dianna—Tho' love is warm while—Jesse the flower o' Dumbland—Gin living worth—Mozart's waltz—Auld Lang Syne, with variations—Yellow hair'd Laddie—O Nanny wilt thou gang wi' me—Auld Robin Gray—Waltz—Coulie—My Nannie, O!—Love thee dearest, love thee.—TICKETS at 50 Cents—Children 25 Cents, may be had at the Bar.
Easton Dec. 9

Mr. Smith regrets that circumstances will prevent his appearing at Centerville and Chestertown as he had contemplated—He will probably be at those places with the instrument in the Spring.

Two Lotteries Next Month!

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, December 1st, 1826.
ODD & EVEN SYSTEM—Scheme No. 9 of the Grand State Lottery of Md.
The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of at least One Prize and may draw THREE!—The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, and will take place in Baltimore, On the 17th of January.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 20,000 Dollars.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 prize of \$30,000 is \$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
5 prizes of 1,000 is 5,000
10 prizes of 500 is 5,000
50 prizes of 100 is 5,000
100 prizes of 20 is 2,000
200 prizes of 10 is 2,000
1500 prizes of 4 is 60,000

15368 Prizes, amounting to 114,000
Not One Blank to a Prize!—All payable in Cash, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Tickets \$5 50 Quarters \$1 25
Halves 2 50 Eighths 62
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore;
Where both the great capital prizes of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS were obtained in the late Grand State Lotteries, and where the HIGHEST CAPITAL sold in the last Grand State Lottery was obtained, & where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

THIRD CLASS OF THE Grand State Lottery of Virginia—the whole in ONE DAY.—The drawing will take place in Richmond, On the 24th of January.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:
1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
4 prizes of 1,000 is 4,000
20 prizes of 100 is 2,000
20 prizes of 50 is 1,000
200 prizes of 10 is 2,000
200 prizes of 5 is 1,000
6000 prizes of 4 is 24,000

6446 Prizes, amounting to 49,000
The whole payable in CASH—as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE.
Tickets only \$3 00 Quarters 75 cts.
Halves 1 50 Eighths 37 cts.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.
Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.
Dec. 9.

COHEN'S "Gazette & Lottery Register" will be published immediately after the drawing of each Lottery, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

Christmas Presents

At the Phoenix Lottery and Exchange Office, Corner of Gay and Market Streets, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON Canal Lottery, FOURTH CLASS.

To be drawn on the 27th day of December, 1826.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is 4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000
1 prize of 2,500 is 2,500
2 prizes of 2,000 is 4,000
2 prizes of 1,390 is 2,780
15 prizes of 1,000 is 15,000
30 prizes of 500 is 15,000
32 prizes of 100 is 3,200
104 prizes of 50 is 5,200
1300 prizes of 20 is 26,000
1068 prizes of 10 is 10,680

12,120 prizes. 273,760
22,100 blanks.
Tickets 10 Quarters 2 50
Halves 5 Eighths 1 25
The Cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn and all orders (post paid) enclosing the cash or prize tickets promptly attended to.
PHENIX & Co.
Dec. 9

Talbot County Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX.

EASTON, November 27th, 1826.
Ordered by the commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week, for and during four weeks successively, in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star and Eastern Gazette, published in Eastern Talbot county.
A List of tracts and parcels of land, in Talbot county, and State of Maryland, liable for and charged with county Taxes for the years 1824, and 1825, and the amount of taxes respectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same; the taxes being now due and unpaid and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector, in the commission for said county, appears to wit:

PERSONS NAMES.	NAMES OF LANDS.	ACRES.	DUE.
Mark Benton's heirs	Lot on Washington street Easton and running back to West street	1 1-2	\$11 48
John Crouch	Part Gasfion, near Easton.	54	1 94
Dr. John Coates' heirs	Lot on Harrison street Easton.	1 4	79
Thomas Cooper's heirs	Lot on Bayside road 7 acres, do. on South st. 1 4 acre due for the years 1824 and 1825.	7 1-4	14 24
Frances Gibbon, Dr.	Part Maringo,	270	14 45
Tilton to pay	2 Lots on Landing road 1-8 acre each part		
Jonathan Hopkins' heirs	Londonderry 70 acres	70 1-4	4 44
Samuel Holmes	Lot on West street for the years 1824, & 1825	1	2 06
John Hopkins	Part Tilghman's Fortune, near Easton for the years 1824 and 1825	60	10 73
Wm. Jacob's heirs	Lot in Easton with a Tan-yard	1-4	1 50
Cloudsbury Kerby, Jr.	Lot on Washington street	1-8	1 00
Caleb Lockwood	Lot on West street	1-4	1 05
Noah Lednum	Part Abraham's lot, 1 acre and part of several tracts names unknown, five miles from Easton		4 30
Sarah Troop G. Martin to pay	Lot on Goldsborough street	1-4	86
Margaret Nicholson	Lot on Harrison and Goldsborough streets	1-2	1 06
Abraham Nice's heirs	A lot near Rich Bottom, 40 acres, lot near Easton, 5 acres, 1 do. near Easton, 1 1-2 acre	46 1-2	2 44
Jas. Nicholson's heirs	Part of Tilghman's Fortune near Easton	84	2 37
Abner Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1-4	1 50
Samuel Pickering	Lot on Washington street	1-4	1 56
Samuel Riggold	Lot near the Meeting House in Easton, 1 acre and part of Bachelor's Range, part of Bachelor's Range Addition, 260 acres	261	7 87
Sam. Sherwood, guardian to Sawyer's heirs	Lot on Washington street	3-8	1 39
Geo. Sewell's heirs	Two lots on Washington street	1-2	1 39
Mary Trippe	Lot on Harrison street	3-8	7 66
Baynard Willson's heirs	Lot on West street 3-8 Martin's Purchase 358 1-2 acres, Hog Range 16 acres, Marshland 50 acres	424 7-8	18 92
Solomon Cummins	Part of Oakley's Addition, 1824 and 1825	31	86 1-2
Ephraim Cummins	Part of Lurkey	50	75
Greenbury Griffin	Two lots in St. Michaels, 1824 and 1825	1-2	2 16
Alexander Hemsley	Sherwood's Neck, 271 3-4 acres, part Hemaley 38, one half of Choptank Island, 734 acres, part of Wilton, part of Lob's Crook, Sweet Hope 500, Mill Land, 70 acres, part of Poplar Level, and part of other tracts, 517	2030 3-4	61 03
John Jones	Lot near St. Michaels, 1824 and 1825	1-2	1 08
Thos. Hambleton, John Hosselross, to pay	Part of Hambleton's Discovery, 7 1-4 acres, part of Sherwood's Island, 55 acres	62 1-4	1 54
Thos. Hambleton, H. Hambleton, to pay	Part of Hambleton's Discovery	55 1-2	1 54
Peter Harrison	Content Resurveyed, and part of Chance Eulogin, 1824 and 1825	20	3 67
John Merchant	Part of Main Sail, part of Fair Play, 114 acres, lot in St. Michaels, 1 acre	115	3 14
Tristram Needles	Part of Rock Field	114	2 62
John Blake's heirs	Part of Heaver Dam Neck, part of Hazard, and part of other tracts, for 1824 & 1825	73 1-8	2 99
Anthony Booth	Part of Bloomsbury, part of Sherwood's industry, 117 1-4 part John's Hill, 90	207 1-4	3 71
Henry Casson	Part of Widows Chance	320	8 44
Mark Delahay, guardian to Morley's heirs	Part Beaver Dam Neck, and part Advantage	232	4 93
Wm. Fountain's heirs	Part Advantage	112 1-2	1 52
John Ferguson's heirs	Noble's Meadows	216	5 40
Zebulon Gregory	Stoppard Moore	86	1 66
Jashua Lucas	Roberts Purchase	134	3 50
Christiana Morgan	Part Advantage	100	1 94
William Millington's heirs	Part Epsom and Betts Chance, for 1824 and 1825		8 18
Wm. E. McConekin	Part Partnership for 1824 and 1825		4 48
William Moore	Part St. Michaels Fresh Pond	97	7 94
Geo. Noble's heirs	Part Noble's Chance, and part of other tracts, for 1824 and 1825	270	32 44
Jos. Nicholson's heirs	Part of Arcadia, for 1824 and 1825	45	1 48
Nicholas Orem's heirs	Part Parkers Range, near Lewis Town	187 1-2	3 77
Saml. Troth's heirs	Part Advantage	112	1 40
Nicholas Watts, guardian to Morley's heirs	Part of Hindman's Estate		5 31
Rebecca Wooters	Part of Noble's Addition and Planter's Delight	152	3 06
Geo. Willson's heirs	Part Dulleys Choice, and part of other tracts, 1824 and 1825	444 1-2	19 45
John Bullen's heirs	Part Pitts Range, and part Hutchinson, for 1824 and 1825	235	5 31
William E. Canor	Part Lowe's Ramble, part Goose Point, part Dickinson's Lot, for the years 1824 and 1825	102 1-2	5 75

Notice is hereby Given,

That unless the county charges on the lands aforesaid, proportionate part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to William Farlow, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for the county aforesaid, on or before the 10th day of January next, or within 30 days after the publication of this notice; the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof, as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same; pursuant to the act of Assembly entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed at November session, 1797.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Dec 9 4w
N. B. Persons transmitting the amount of Taxes due as above, to the subscriber, will at the same time transmit a proportional part of the costs of advertising, calculated at the rate of 15 cents on the dollar, and if by mail pay the postage.
WILLIAM FARLOW, Collector.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1826.

Ordered by the Court: that the sale of the Lands and real estate made to John Stevens, Junior, by Nicholas Martin, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Anthony Ross, deceased, in the cause of John Stevens Junior, petitioner against Joseph Richardson Ross, Lewis Philip Ross and others, children and heirs of Anthony Ross, deceased, defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and twenty seven; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Eastern Talbot county, before the first day of February, in the year last aforesaid.—The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$4680, 56.

RICHARD T. EARLE.
A True Copy.
Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Dec. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of William Benny, Jr. use of Jesse Scott, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold on Tuesday the 2d of January 1827, on the Court House green in Easton, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following lands and tenements, viz: the farm where Thomas Harwood now resides, on the county road leading from the Chapel to Centerville, containing 120 acres of land more or less; seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by
THO. HENRIX, Shff.
Dec. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Livi Lee & Sarah his wife at the suit of John Camper & George F. Thompson, also one fi. fa. against said Livi Lee and Sarah his wife, at the suit of James Chambers, adm'r. of Arthur Holt, also one fieri facias against Livi Lee, at the suit of Isaac Spencer, will be sold on Thursday the 4th day of January next, (1827) at Lee's Mill, near Tuckahoe Bridge, the following lands and tenements, viz: the mill, mill seat, with all the improvements thereon, subject to a mortgage to Levin Mills, William Ferguson, and Eusebius Leonard, also on the same day and at the same place, the life estate of him the said Livi Lee and Sarah his wife in and to all the lands of the late John Scott; seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by
THO. HENRIX, Shff.
Dec. 9

Notice.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the residence of the subscriber, a variety of Personal Property—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of Corn, Blades, and Pork, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, & attendance given by
WILLIAM BENNY,
Talbot county Dec. 9.

to pay for a Newspaper.
 printed at Warren, Ohio, furnish
 to pay for and take some valua-
 ble newspaper. It is thus expressed:
 "Let each family who are in the habit
 of drinking spirituous liquors every day,
 by themselves only one gill a day, and lay
 out the amount to purchase a newspaper or
 some other useful publication, and the thing
 may be accomplished with ease. This
 quantity, at 25 cents per gallon, will pro-
 duce \$3.08. No one of the family will be
 injured by a small self-denial; but proba-
 bly every individual will be essentially ben-
 efit by it. Parents and children will be
 often gratified by the information they will
 receive; many precious hours will thus be
 saved, which otherwise would have been
 lost. The younger members of the
 family will acquire a habit of reading, which
 will probably be a benefit to them as long
 as they live; more property will be saved
 and more earned. Please to try the experi-
 ment, and make report of your success at
 the end of the year."

COGENT REASONS.—The venerable
 JOSEPH CLARK, who had been 45 years
 Treasurer of Rhode Island, was at the age
 of about 70, nominated as a candidate for
 Governor. On being informed by a com-
 mittee of the fact, he gave them the follow-
 ing answer:—"As I have enjoyed a good
 character among my fellow citizens all my
 life, as is proved by their choosing me their
 treasurer, more than forty years. I have
 no notion of losing it now, in my old age,
 by being set up for Governor."

ALBANY, Nov. 24.
The legal value of an English wife.—
 Our readers need not be informed that
 an Englishman, according to the usage of
 his country, may sell his wife at public ven-
 due to the highest bidder; and that instan-
 ces frequently occur in England, of that
 very ungalant practice. But we little ex-
 pected that we should hear of such a prac-
 tice in this country; & still less that the
 value of a wife thus sold, should become the
 subject of discussion in a Court of Justice.
 Yet so it is, and it becomes our duty to
 record it. On the 21st of November, 1826,
 Robert Betham, an inhabitant of this city,
 but an Englishman by birth, sued John
 Butterfield, also an Englishman, before
 Squire Halladay, & declared "for breach of
 contract in not delivering his, Butterfield's,
 wife to him, Betham, which wife he, Betham
 had, for the sum of six cents, bought
 of him, Butterfield, to plaintiff's damage
 \$50." The defendant pleaded the general
 issue, and trial by jury was had between
 the parties. Several witnesses were ex-
 amined, and the contract of sale was fully
 proved. The jury gravely found a verdict
 of six cents in favor of the plaintiff, and
 thus established the legal value of an Eng-
 lishman's wife. This lady is not unknown
 to our courts of justice. Not long since,
 she was indicted for bigamy, in having
 married a second husband, the first being
 still alive. On the trial her counsel proved
 that she had in fact married three husbands,
 all being still alive, and the jury of course
 acquitted her.—*Daily Advertiser.*

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.—At the
 circuit court held in Troy last week,
 the last cause heard was an action for slander,
 brought by Hannah C. Atkinson against
 Lewis Stone. The plaintiff's case was
 fully made out. It was a foul slander
 of the most aggravated character upon
 a young and orphan female, who had
 nothing but her reputation to sustain
 her in the world. Her whole life was pro-
 ved to have been without reproach. Not
 a single witness was called in behalf of
 the defendant, and the jury, after a short
 absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff
 of \$5000—the whole amount of damages laid
 in the declaration.—*N. Y. Eng.*

New Fall Goods.
Wm. H. Groome.
 Has just received from Philadelphia and
 Baltimore a very large and beautiful assort-
 ment of
FALL GOODS,
 which having been purchased under very fa-
 vorable circumstances he is enabled to sell
 unusually cheap—These added to those be-
 fore received, renders his assortment very
 general and complete—His customers and
 the public generally would do well to call and
 see his BARGAINS.
 Easton, Sep. 30. 1f

NEW GOODS.
 James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hay-
 ward, having associated themselves together
 in business, under the name and firm of
LAMB DIN & HAYWARD,
 have just received from Philadelphia and
 Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store
 one door south of the Post Office, and Office
 of the Eastern Gazette, a very general assort-
 ment of Merchandise, consisting of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA WARE,
QUEENS & STONE, &c.
PHIL'A. GUNPOWDER;
PHIL'A. PATENT SHOT,
OUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.
 Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash,
 and invite their friends, and the public to give
 them an early call.
 Easton, Oct. 21

TO BE RENTED IN EASTON.
 The Dwelling House now occu-
 pied by Mr. John Camper, on Wash-
 ington street, opposite the road to
 Easton Point—Also, the UNION
 TAVERN, now occupied by Mr. Gaskins.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
 Easton, Nov. 25 3w

EASTON HOTEL.
 The subscriber informs his
 friends and the public, from whom he
 has for so many years received the
 most flattering patronage, that he
 will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—
 where his customers will be accommodated
 with the best of every thing in season, afford-
 ed by the markets of the place—where they
 will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but
 the utmost and most diligent endeavours to
 please—and an assurance that their past kind-
 ness shall stimulate him to still greater exer-
 tions. The above establishment is large and
 very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.
 The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
 Easton, Dec. 25
 N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be fur-
 nished to any part of the Peninsula at the
 shortest notice. S. L.

Fountain Inn.
 The subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON,
 Talbot county, respectfully solicits
 the patronage of the public, in the
 line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges
 himself to keep good and attentive servants—
 his house is in complete order, and is now
 opened for the reception of company, furnish-
 ed with new beds and furniture—his stables
 are also in good order, and will always
 supplied with the best provender the country
 will afford. Particular attention will be paid
 to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can
 always be accommodated with private rooms,
 and the greatest attention paid to their com-
 mands. He intends keeping the best liquors
 of every description.
 Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
 month or year,
 By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
 Easton, March 25. 1826.
 N. B. The subscriber being aware of the
 pressure of the times, intends regulating his
 prices accordingly.

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

COACH GIG AND HARNESS

Making.
 The subscriber avails himself of the oppor-
 tunity of informing the citizens of Somerset,
 that, having opened shop in Princess Anne, he
 intends carrying on the Coach Gigg, and Har-
 ness-making business in all their various
 branches. Having furnished himself with ex-
 periented workmen and a good stock of ma-
 terials, he flatters himself, he shall be able,
 by executing his work with neatness and dis-
 patch, in the most fashionable manner and on
 the most accommodating terms, to meet the
 wishes of the public, and especially those who
 may favour him with employment. Prompt
 attention will be given to business; and every
 effort used to please his customers, and to
 show himself worthy of public confidence. As
 heretofore, the citizens of Somerset, have,
 mostly, been under the disagreeable necessity
 of sending their work to some distant shop out
 of the county, he hopes for the future this ne-
 cessity will be prevented; and that they will
 avail themselves of the advantages of relief now
 offered them. He solicits a share of public pa-
 tronage; pledges his assurances that nothing on
 his part shall be wanting to render general
 satisfaction.—Persons wishing work done in
 his line of business would do well to give him
 a call. **WILLIAM QUINN.**
 Princess Anne, Aug. 19.

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.
THE SCHOONER,
JANE & MARY.
 The subscriber takes this method of inform-
 ing his friends and the public generally, that
 he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tom-
 linson, the schooner *Jane & Mary*, now in
 complete order, having been thoroughly over-
 hauled and her cabin made larger for the ac-
 commodation of passengers; and intends run-
 ning her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN
 BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore.
 He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore
 every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WED-
 NESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to
 run the same days, during the season, leaving
 each place at nine o'clock in the morning.
 He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of
 Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for
 the reception of Grain; he has employed Capt.
Thomas Rox, who is well acquainted with the
 business and in whom every confidence can be
 placed. He therefore solicits a share of public
 patronage, and assures the public that no-
 thing on his part shall be wanting to give gen-
 eral satisfaction.
 He intends when necessary, to consign the
 Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Bar-
 roll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his
 own time and attention to receiving freights
 and settling the business at his office at East-
 on Point or at the Drug Store of Moore &
 Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.
THOMAS PARROTT.
 July 29

TO RENT.
 I will rent to good mechanics my
 Black-Smith and Cart-Wright shops for
 the next year.—Or I will employ a good
 Black-Smith & Cart-Wright for the next
 year and give liberal wages.
THOS. HEMSLEY.
 Near Wye Mill, Queen-Ann's
 County, Oct. 28.

HOUSES, &c. TO BE RENTED.
 To be Rented for the next year,
 the Dwelling House, garden, &c.,
 at Easton Point, where Thomas
 Barrow now lives—the house is
 very convenient and comfortable; it has a
 kitchen, &c. attached to it—A so several
 small Houses and Lots in and about the
 town of Easton—Also a small FARM
 near Hook Town.—For terms, &c. apply
 to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
 Easton, Sept. 9.

TO RENT FOR THE YEAR 1827.
 A House and lot at Wye Mill, where Dr.
 Holt now resides with a Store house adjoining
 thereto, it is a good stand for a Physician or a
 Grocery Store.—For terms apply to Samuel
 Hopkins at Wye Mills or to the subscriber.
GEORGE HOPKINS.
 Near Denton, Caroline county.
 Nov. 25 3t

VALUABLE SERVANTS
For Sale.
 To be sold at private sale by virtue of an
 order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county
 on a credit of nine months several negro
 men, women, boys and girls of various ages.
 Application to be made to
WM. K. LAMB DIN, Adm'r,
 of Joseph Haskins, dec'd.
 To be sold also at private sale on a more
 extended credit, several other negro men,
 women, boys and girls of various ages. Appli-
 cation to be made to
WM. K. LAMB DIN,
 Agent for the Bank.
 Nov. 11 4w

TO RENT
 For the ensuing year, that large and con-
 venient new brick store & dwelling, at present oc-
 cupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Wash-
 ington street nearly opposite the Court House
 —This is considered one of the best stands in
 Easton, and will be rented low to a good ten-
 ant. Apply to
THOS. PARROTT,
 Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

Bank of Caroline.
 The subscriber being the authorised agent
 of the late Bank of Caroline, gives notice that
 he will attend at Denton on the second and
 fourth Tuesdays in every month from this
 date, for the purpose of settling the business
 of said institution and earnestly requests
 those persons having balances on the books
 against them or otherwise indebted, to call
 and settle as the most speedy method will
 be resorted to, to close the concern—the few
 notes under a regular course of renewal, will
 fall due on the Tuesday after the first Monday
 in March next—Those neglecting to renew on
 that day will lose the opportunity to renew af-
 terwards.
 The President and Directors have declared
 a dividend of 4 per cent of the capital stock
 of said Bank payable to the stockholders or
 their legal representatives after the first
 day of December next.
JOHN BOON, Agent,
 of the late Bank of Caroline.
 Nov. 18 10w

Negroes for Sale.
 It being found necessary to sell the negroes
 of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot
 county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—
NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the said negroes are for sale; among
 them are several women who are good cooks
 and house servants, and valuable men accus-
 tomed to farming; also some likely Girls.
 They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-
 resident of the State, or to any person who
 will not treat them well. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
 for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.
 Easton, Nov. 5

Easton Academy
 The Trustees have the pleasure to announce
 to the public the appointment of the Rev.
JOHN GETTY, as the principal Teacher of the
 Academy. In addition to high recommenda-
 tions of this gentleman as a Teacher of learn-
 ing and moral deportment, he has undergone
 a strict examination; from the report of which
 the Trustees are authorized to believe that
 he is well qualified to teach the learned Lan-
 guages and those other branches of education
 which the rules of the Institution require to
 be taught in his department, and that he will
 prove himself a useful and acceptable Preceptor.
 It is further announced that this depart-
 ment will be opened for the reception of
 Scholars on MONDAY the 11th day of next
 December. The Parents and Guardians of
 the pupils of the late Mr. Thompson, and of
 others in this district and neighboring coun-
 ties, are respectfully invited to enter their
 sons into this Seminary, from a firm persua-
 sion that the reputation it has heretofore de-
 served will, under the direction of Mr. Getty
 be fully maintained.
 By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
 Nov. 25 6w

Public Sale.
 In pursuance of an order of the Orphans'
 Court of Talbot county, will be exposed to
 public vendue, on Wednesday 13th of Decem-
 ber next, at the residence of the late Mr.
 Jonathan N. Benny, a part of the personal es-
 tate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cat-
 tle and sheep, household and kitchen furni-
 ture, and a variety of other articles too tedious
 to mention.
 Terms of Sale.—For all sums of and under
 five dollars the cash will be required—for all
 sums above five dollars a credit of 6 months
 will be given, the purchaser giving note with
 approved security, bearing interest from the
 day of sale—sale to commence at 10 o'clock,
 A. M. and attendance given by
WILLIAM BENNY, and
JAMES BENNY, Adm'rs,
 of Jonathan N. Benny, dec'd.
 Nov. 25

Schooner For Sale.
 The handsome & fast sailing schooner, the
GEN. LA FAYETTE, Bur-
 then thirty seven and a half tons, now
 running between the Bay Side and
 Baltimore, is offered for sale on ac-
 commodating terms; the above vessel is two
 years old this fall, she was built for the
 present owners, of excellent materials and under
 their immediate superintendance. For fur-
 ther information enquire of Capt. James Sew-
 ell on board, or of the subscriber in Easton.
WILLIAM SEWELL.
 Nov. 25

For Hire
THE ENSUING YEAR.
 Several Negro Men, Women, and Children,
 and for sale, a few valuable MILCH COWS,
 and two or three pair of well matched and well
 grown STERES, suitable for Oxen. Enquire
 at this office.
 Nov. 25 3w

To Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
 That Commodious stand for
 selling Goods in the village of Hills-
 borough, in Caroline county, formerly
 occupied by Henry D. Sellers, David
 and Thomas Casson, and now the ten-
 ure of Captain Thomas Auld; containing a two
 story Dwelling House with three rooms and a
 passage on a floor, with a cellar underneath,
 a store house adjoining, a large convenient
 Kitchen, Granary, Stable, Carriage House,
 Garden and Lot, the whole in tolerable repair;
 will be rented low to an approved tenant.
 For terms apply to
HENRY NICOLS.
 Nov. 25 3w

MARYLAND, sct.
Caroline county, to wit.
 On application to me the subscriber, one of
 the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline
 county, by petition in writing of Jesse Lever-
 ton, of the county aforesaid, praying for the
 benefit of the act of Assembly, for the relief
 of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at Novem-
 ber session 1805, and the several supplements
 thereto on the terms mentioned in the said
 act—A schedule of his property, a list of his
 creditors, and a list of his debts due and owing
 to him the said Leverton, on oath being an-
 nexed to his petition, and I having appointed
 a Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of
 said Leverton, who has bonded agreeable to
 law for to complete the trust reposed in him,
 and the said Trustee has certified to me that
 he has received all the property mentioned in
 said schedule, and he being in confinement
 for debt only, I have appointed Tuesday after
 the first Monday in March, next, for the said
 Jesse Leverton, to be at the county court in
 Denton, to answer such allegation as may be
 made against him by his creditors—I do
 therefore adjudge and order that the said
 Jesse Leverton be discharged from his im-
 prisonment, and that he give notice to his
 creditors by causing a copy of this order to be
 inserted in a newspaper published at Easton,
 four successive weeks, at least three months
 before the said day, and a copy thereof to be
 set up at the Court House door, and also at
 one of the Taverns in Denton, to appear be-
 fore the said court, at the time and place a-
 foresaid, to shew cause if any they have, why
 the said petitioner should not have a final dis-
 charge from his debts. Given under my hand
 this 13th day of July, 1826.
PETER WILLIS,
 True Copy. Test.
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
 Nov. 25 4w

Notice.
 All persons are hereby warned against hunt-
 ing with dog or gun, or trespassing in any
 way on any of my lands in this county—partic-
 ularly on my farm called Deep Water Point.
 At the latter place I have sustained repeated
 damage and much inconvenience from a set of
 idle, unprincipled depredaters—On Saturday
 last one of the best mules on that farm was
 shot dead on the field; for which offence I
 hereby offer a reward of \$50 to any person
 who will give information of the perpetrator
 of this wanton act, so that he may be brought
 to justice and due punishment, as I am deter-
 mined to see whether the laws of this country
 will protect a man in the quiet enjoyment of
 his property or whether he only holds it in
 common with every idle intruder who hap-
 pens to trespass on his neighbourhood.
EDW'D N. HAMBLETON.
 Easton, Dec. 2 3w

**Clock & Watch-
 MAKING.**
 The subscriber feels grateful for the past
 favors of his friends, his customers, and the
 public in general, for the very liberal en-
 couragement he has received since his com-
 mencement in business, and now has the plea-
 sure to inform them that he has just returned
 from Baltimore with a new and elegant assort-
 ment of materials, selected with care and at-
 tention by himself, which he is now prepared
 to manufacture at the shortest notice and on
 the most reasonable terms for the cash only.
 He has also on hand a quantity of Jewelry,
 such as gold and gilt watch chains, seals and
 keys, gold breast pins, gold lockets, silver tea
 spoons, silver thimbles, pen knives, scissors,
 plaid silver ribbons and a variety of other ar-
 ticles, which he is disposed to sell at a small
 advance for cash. He invites his friends his
 customers and the public in general to give
 him a call, view his assortment and judge for
 themselves.
JAMES BENNY.
 Dec. 2 3w
 N. B. A Boy would be taken immediately
 at the above trade if well recommended, from
 14 to 15 years of age. J. B.

TOWN TAX.
 The Commissioners of the Town of Easton
 having imposed a tax of twenty cents on every
 hundred dollars worth of assessable property
 within the limits of the town agreeably to the
 last assessment; hereby give NOTICE, that
 they will meet at the Court house on Thurs-
 day the 7th, Friday the 8th, and Saturday the
 9th days of December next at 3 o'clock P. M.
 and will sit two hours each day, for the pur-
 pose of hearing appeals and making such altera-
 tions therein, as to them shall seem right and
 proper.
 By order of the Board of Commissioners
 this 24th day of November 1826.
TRISTRAM NEEDLES.
 Dec. 2 1w

Notice.
 Was committed to the Jail of Talbot county
 on the 16th day of October last as a runaway,
 a negro woman who calls herself Margaret of
 a black colour, aged eighteen or nineteen
 years and says she belongs to Matthias Borden
 of Queen-Ann's county—Had on when
 committed a striped calico frock.—The owner
 of the above negro is requested to come for-
 ward, prove property and pay her prison fees,
 otherwise she will be sold according to law.
THOMAS HENRIK, Shff.
 of Talbot county.
 Dec. 2 w

For next Year
 I want to hire two Men Servants for farm
 work, who are of orderly conduct—for such
 I will give good wages at the end of the year.
ROBT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
 Dec. 2

New Goods.
Green & Reardon
 Have just received and are now opening a
 fresh supply of
NEW GOODS,
 Adapted to the season. Also a good assort-
 ment of Sole and upper Leather, which they
 are disposed to sell low for Hides, Kersey,
 Cash, &c. &c.
 Nov 25

New Fall Goods.
William Clark
 Has just received and is now opening an ele-
 gant supply of STAPLE AND FANCY
GOODS
 Of all descriptions, which in addition to his
 former stock makes his assortment extensive
 and complete, all of which will be offered at
 very reduced prices for Cash—His friends and
 the public generally are respectfully invited
 to give him an early call.
 Easton, Nov. 11

Hides Wanted.
LAMB DIN & HAYWARD
 Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the
 Town of Easton, will give the market price
 for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins.
 This establishment is expected to be in opera-
 tion about the beginning of the ensuing year,
 when they will also receive and tan hides on
 shares of one half. The gentleman who un-
 dertakes to superintend & manage this business,
 is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is
 hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his
 workmanship will, at least, claim a share of
 public patronage.
 Dec. 2 w

Postponed Sale.
HOUSE & LOT IN EASTON
For Sale.
 Will be sold at public auction, on Tues-
 day 14th November at half past 3 o'clock,
 THE HOUSE AND PREMISES
 At present occupied by Mrs. Sher-
 wood. The house is on the East
 side of Washington street and in a
 good situation for a Store, Tavern or
 Boarding House—The terms will be one
 fourth of the purchase money payable on
 the day of sale, and the residue well secur-
 ed payable with interest in 6, 12 and 18
 months—Possession will be given on 1st
 January and a deed as soon as the purchase
 money shall be paid.
JOSEPH BOYD, by
 John Goldsborough his Agent.
 Oct. 28.
 P. S. Will be sold at the same time, a
 number of Books and some few articles of
 personal property belonging to the estate
 of the late Charles Goldsborough, deceas-
 ed.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, for
 Administrator of C. G.
 The above sale is postponed to
 Tuesday 19th December inst. J. G.

For Sale
 On a Credit of Four Years.
 I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm
 containing about four hundred and thirty
 acres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining
 the town of Hillsborough. This farm is di-
 vided into three fields, containing about one
 hundred and forty thousand corn hills each,
 a greater part of the arable land is of a soil
 susceptible of improvement, with a large por-
 tion of wood land attached to it. I will
 sell also several valuable lots in the town.
 Any person desirous of purchasing may make
 application to the subscriber living on the
 Dover Road about two miles from Easton, or
 to Col. Jabez Caldwell, residing on the pre-
 mises.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
 Sep. 9

For Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
 My farm at the head of Wye, at present in
 the occupancy of Mr. Ennals Martin, Jr.—
 This farm is laid off in three fields, each field
 containing about 130 thousand corn hills and
 is well calculated for the growth of wheat,
 corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient, and
 in complete repair, with all the necessary
 out houses—there is a very fine orchard on
 this farm—the situation would be an excel-
 lent one for a physician. For terms apply to
 Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber,
SUSAN SETH.
 Talbot co, July 22.
 N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough
 street, in the town of Easton—enquire as a-
 bove.

TO GRAZIERS AND BUTCHERS,
 One hundred and fifty head of excellent
 Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good
 condition, may be had on moderate terms, if
 early application be made to the subscriber,
 Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.
J. C. WILSON, Jr.
 July 1—1f
 The Delaware Gazette will insert the a-
 bove eight times, and send their account to
 this office

Public Sale.
 Will be sold on Wednesday the 6th of De-
 cember next, at the farm of the Rev. Mr.
 Bayne, in Oxford Neck, the following prop-
 erty, to wit—Some fine young horses, one pair
 of young mules, a valuable stock of young
 cattle, among which are several work
 steers—together with a large flock of sheep
 and a fine stock of hogs, among which are
 some of the best breeders on the Eastern Shore
 both male and female.
 Terms of Sale—A credit of 12 months will
 be given on all sums of and over five dollars,
 the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with
 approved security, bearing interest from the day
 of sale—on all sums under five dollars the
 cash will be required—Sale to commence at
 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
THOMAS BULLEN.
 Nov. 25

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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1826.

NO. 51.

PRINTED AND 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.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM,

In sending you for re-publication the enclosed chivalrous and pathetic story, a part of the plot of which was unfolded in our own country, it affords me pleasure to be able to correct perhaps one of the only aberrations from the genuine truth of the characters displayed in the Tale. The person, to whom the interesting and delicate fingered boy bound himself, was not only an intelligent sea captain, but a well bred country gentleman, who owned the fine estate, called Plimthimmon, adjoining the old Town and Port of Oxford, where his family resided. Several persons, still living, recollect him as a man of character, well esteemed, and of good feeling, who moved in the best company of his day; & living on the fat of a choice soil, aided by the resources and foreign nick nacks of a rich merchant ship, entertained liberally and handsomely. It may however well be said in apology for the gallant Tar, who ran off with the beautiful Perdita, and who is not only the mirror of chivalry; but has ever continued the very soul of truth, that he no doubt received his impressions from the exparte testimony of one, who thought herself aggrieved. The necessary discipline of the mildest commander of a ship, exercised toward a supposed boy, could but appear and feel harsh and severe to a delicate girl, who had till then never experienced any treatment, but the tender caresses, and refined endearments of a devoted parent. She felt miserable, and pained from her feelings—She told her story and Frank believed it—And what youth of flesh and blood would stop to canvass or question the truth of a pair of rosy lips and lovely blue eyes in grief and in tears.

With regard to the other Captain, Frank had served seven long years under the lowering threatenings of his shaggy and tremendous brows. He knew him thoroughly—And the few yet living who recollect the broad shoulders, the huge features, and deep furrows of the weather beaten face of old Capt. Coxin, say the picture is delineated to the life.

From the Atlantic Souvenir, for 1827.
MODERN CHIVALRY.
By the Author of Redwood.

"But when the hour of trouble comes to the mind of the body—and when the hour of death comes, that comes to high and low—Oh, my laddie, then it is a'na what we have done for ourselves, but what we have done for others, that we think on most pleasantly."

Heart of Midlothian.

The assertion that a tale is founded on fact, is a pious fraud of story tellers, too stale to impose on any but the very young, or very credulous. We hope therefore, not to be suspected of resorting to an expedient that would expose our poverty without relieving it, when we declare that the leading incidents of the following tale are true—that they form, in that district of the country where some of the circumstances transpired, a favourite and well authenticated tradition—and that our hero boasts with well-earned self-complacency, that there is no name better known than his from "Cape May to the head of Elk." That name, however, honourable as it is, must be suppressed, and we here beg the possessor's pardon for compelling him, for the first time in his life, to figure under false colours.

In the year 1768, an American vessel lying in the Thames and bound to Oxford, a small sea-port on the eastern shore of Maryland, was hailed by a boat containing a youth, who, on presenting himself to the captain, stated that he had a fancy for a sailor's life, and offered his services for two years, on the simple condition of kind treatment. The captain, though himself a coarse illiterate man, perceived in the air and language of the lad indications of good breeding, and deeming him some disobedient child, or possibly a runaway apprentice, declined receiving him. But William Heriot, as he called himself, was so earnest in his solicitations, and engaging in his manners, and the captain, withal, in pressing need of a cabin-boy, that he waived his scruples, quieted his conscience with the old opinion that it was best not to be more than wise, and without inquiring too curiously into the boy's right of self-disposal, drew up some indentures, by which he entitled himself to two years' service.

The boy was observed for the first day to wear a troubled countenance. His eye glanced around with incessant restlessness, as if in eager search of some expected object. While the ship glided down the Thames he gazed on the shore as if he looked for some signal on which his life depended, and when she passed Gravesend, the last point of embarkation, he wept convulsively. The captain believed him to be disturbed with remorse of conscience; the sailors, that these heart-breakings were lingerings for his native land, and all bided their rude consolations. Soothed by their friendly efforts, or by his own reflections, or perhaps following the current of youth that naturally flows to happiness, William soon became tranquil; and sometimes even gay. He kept as the sailors said, on the fair weather side of the captain, a testy, self-willed old man, who loved but three things in the world—his song, his glass, and his own way.

All that has been fabled of the power of music over stones and brutes, was surpassed by the effect of the lad's melting voice on the icy heart of the captain, whom forty years of absolute power had rendered as despotic as a Turkish Pacha. When their old commander blew the stiffest gale, as the sailors were wont to term his blustering passions, Will could, they said, sing him into a calm. Will of course became a dozing piece to the whole ship's company. They said he was a trim built lad, too neat and delicate a piece of workmanship for the stormy sea. They laughed at his slender fingers, fitter to manage threads than ropes, passed many jokes upon his soft blue eyes and fair round cheeks, and in their rough language expressed Sir Toby's prayer, that "Jupiter in his next commodity of hair, would send the boy a beard." In the main Will bore their jokes without flinching, and returned them with even measure, but sometimes when they verged to rudeness, his rising blush or a tear stealing from his downcast eye, expressed an instinctive and untaught modesty, whose appeal touched the best feelings of these coarse men.

The ship made a prosperous voyage; and in due time arrived off the American coast. It is a common custom with sailors to greet the first sight of land with a sacrifice to Bacchus. The natural and legalized revel was as extravagant on this, as it usually is on similar occasions. The captain with unwonted good humour, dealt out the liquor most liberally to the crew, and bade William sing them his best songs. Will obeyed, and sang after song, and glass after glass carried them, as they said, far above high water mark. Their language and manners became intolerable to William, and he endeavoured to steal away with the intention of hiding himself in the cabin, till the revel was over. One of the sailors suspecting his design, caught him rudely and swore he would detain him in his arms. William struggled, freed himself, and darted down the companion way, the men following and shouting.

The captain stood at the entrance of the cabin door. William sunk down at his feet terrified and exhausted, and screaming "protect me—oh! for the love of heaven, protect me."

The captain demanded the occasion of the uproar, and ordered the men to stand back. They however, stimulated to reckless courage, and in sight of land, and independence, no longer feared his authority, and they swore that they would not be balked of their frolic. Poor Will, already feeling their hands upon him, clung in terror to the captain, and one fear overcoming another, confessed that his masculine dress was a disguise, and wringing his hands with shame and anguish, supplicated protection as a helpless girl.

The sailors, touched with remorse and pity, retreated; but the brutal captain spurned the trembling supplicant with his foot, swearing a round oath that it was the first time he had been imposed on, and it should be the last. Unfortunately the old man, priding himself on his sagacity, was as confident of his own infallibility as the most devoted Catholic is of the Pope's. This was his last voyage, and after playing Sir Oracle for forty years—to have been palpably deceived—incontrovertibly outwitted by a girl of fifteen, was a mortification that his vanity could not brook. He swore he would have his revenge, and most strictly did he perform his vow. He possessed a plantation in the vicinity of Oxford; thither he conveyed the unhappy girl, and degraded her to the rank of a common servant among the negro slaves in his kitchen.

The captain's wrath was magnified, by the stranger's persisting in refusing to disclose the motive of her deception, to reveal her family, or even to tell her name. Her new acquaintance were at a loss what to call her, till the captain's daughter who had been on a visit to Philadelphia, & seen the Winter's Tale performed there, bestowed on her the pretty appellation of Hermione's lost child, Perdita.

The captain, a common case, was the severest sufferer by his own passions. His wife complained that his "venture," as she provokingly styled poor Perdita, was a useless burden on her household—a "fine lady born and bred, like feathers, and flowers, and French goods, pretty to look at, but fit for no use in the world." The captain's

daughters, partly instigated by compassion, and partly by the striking contrast between the delicate graces of the stranger and their own buxom beauty, incessantly teased their father to send her back to her own country; and neighbours and acquaintances were forever letting fall some observation on the beauty of the girl, or some allusion to her story, that was as a spark of fire to the captain's gunpowder temper.

Weeks & months rolled heavily on without a dawn of hope to poor Perdita. She was too young and inexperienced herself to contrive any mode of relief, and no one was likely to undertake voluntarily the difficult enterprise of rescuing her from her thralldom. Her condition was thus forlorn, when her story came to the ears of Frank Stuart, a gallant young sailor on board the Hazard, a vessel lying in the stream off Oxford, and on the eve of sailing for Cowes in the Isle of Wight. Frank stood deservedly high in the confidence of his commander, and on Sunday, the day preceding that intended for the departure of the ship, he obtained leave to go on shore. His youthful imagination was excited by the story of the oppressed stranger, and he strolled along the beach in the direction of her master's plantation, in the hope of gratifying his curiosity by a glimpse of her. As he approached the house he perceived that the front blinds were closed, and inferring thence that the family were absent, he ventured within the bounds of the plantation, and saw at no great distance from him a young female sitting on a bench beneath a tree. She leaned her head against its trunk, with an air of dejectedness and abstraction, that encouraged the young man to hope he had already attained his object. As he approached nearer, the girl started from her musings and would have retreated to the house, but suddenly inspired by her beauty and youth with a resolution to devote himself to her service, he besought her to stop for one instant to listen to him. She turned and gazed at him as if she would have perused his heart. Frankness and truth were written on his face by the finger of heaven. She could not fear any impertinence from him, and farther assured by his respectful manner, when he added, "I have something particular to say to you—

but we must sit and bear away, for we are in too plain sight of the look out there," and he pointed to the house—she smiled and followed him to a more secluded part of the grounds. As soon as he was sure of being beyond observation, "Do you wish," he asked with professional directness, "to return to old England?"

She could not speak, but she clasped her hands, and the tears gushed like an opened fountain from her eyes—"You need not say any more, you need not say any more," he exclaimed, for he felt every tear to be a word spoken to his heart—"If you will trust me," he continued, "I swear, and so God help me as I speak the truth, I will treat you as if you were my sister. Our ship sails to-morrow morning at day light, make a tight bundle of your rigging, and meet me at twelve o'clock to night at the gate of the plantation. Will you trust me?"

"Heaven has sent you to me replied the poor girl, her face brightening with hope, and I will not fear to trust you."

They then separated—Perdita to make her few preparations, and Frank to contrive the means of executing his romantic enterprise.

Precisely at the appointed hour the parties met at the place of rendezvous. Perdita was better furnished for her voyage than could have been anticipated, from the duration she had suffered. A short notice and a scant wardrobe, were never known to oppose an obstacle to a heroine's compassing sea and land, but as we have dispensed with the facilities of fiction, we are bound to account for Perdita's being in possession of the necessaries of life, and it is due to the captain's daughter to state that her feminine sympathy had moved her from time to time to grant generous supplies to Perdita, which our heroine did not fail to acknowledge on going away, by a letter enclosing a valuable ring.

A few whispered sentences of caution, assurance and gratitude, were reciprocated by Frank and Perdita, as they beat their hasty steps to the landing place where he had left his boat; and when he had handed her into it, and pushed from the shore on to his own element, he felt the value of the trust which this beautiful young creature had reposed in him. Never in the days of knightly deeds was there a sentiment of purer chivalry than that which inspired the determined resolution and romantic devotion of the young sailor. He was scarcely twenty, the age of fearless project and self-confidence. How soon is the one checked by disappointments—the other humbled by experience of the infirmity of human virtue!

Stuart had not confided his designs to any of his shipmates. He was therefore obliged warily to approach the ship, and to get on board with the least possible noise. He had just time to secrete Perdita amidst bales of tobacco, in the darkest place in the hold of the vessel, when a call of "all hands on deck," summoned him to duty. He was foremost at his post, and all was

stir and bustle to get the vessel under way. The sails were hoisted—the anchor weighed, and all in readiness, when a signal was heard from the shore, and presently a boat filled with men seen approaching. The men proved to be Perdita's master, a sheriff, and his attendants. They produced a warrant empowering them to search the vessel. The old captain affirmed that the girl had been seen on the preceding day, talking with a young spark, who was known to have come on shore from the Hazard. In his fury he foamed at the mouth, swore he would have the runaway dead or alive, and that her aider and abettor should be given over to condign punishment. The master of the Hazard, declared, that if any of his men were found guilty, he would resign them to the dealings of land law, and to prove that if there were a plot, he was quite innocent, he not only freely abandoned his vessel to the search, but himself was most diligent in the inquest. The men were called up, confronted and examined; not one appeared more cool and unconcerned than Frank Stuart, and after every inquiry, after ransacking as they believed, every possible place of concealment, the pursuers were compelled to withdraw, baffled and disappointed.

The vessel proceeded on her voyage. Frank requested the Captain's permission to swing a hammock alongside his berth, on the pretence that the berth was rendered damp and unwholesome by a leak in the deck above it. This reasonable petition was of course granted, and when night had closed watchful eyes, and dropped her friendly veil, so essential to the clandestine enterprises of the most ingenious, Frank rescued Perdita from a position, in which she had suffered not only the inconveniences, but the terrors of an African slave; and wrapping her in his own dreadnought, and drawing his watchcap over her bright luxuriant hair, he conducted her past the open door of the captain's state room, and past his sleeping companions, to his own berth; then whispering to her that she was as safe as a ship in harbour, he gave her some bread and a glass of wine, for which he had bartered his allowance of spirits, and laid himself down in his own hammock to the companionship of such thoughts as ministering angels about the pillow of the virtuous.

The following day a storm arose—storm still remembered as the most terrible and disastrous that ever occurred in Chesapeake Bay. There were several passengers of consequence on board the Hazard, among others two deacons who were going to the mother country to receive orders—for them, we of the colonies, who have since taken all rights into our own hands, dared not exercise the rights God had given us, without the assent of the Lords Bishops. Night came on, the storm increased, and then, when the ship was in extremity, when death howled in every blast, when 'tis timid shrieked and the brave stood still—then was the unwearied activity, the expostless invention, and unconquerable resolution of Frank Stuart, the last human support and help of the unhappy crew. The master of the Hazard was advanced in life, and unnerved by the usual feebleness and timidity of age. He had but just enough presence of mind left to estimate the masterly conduct of young Stuart, and he abandoned the command of the vessel to him, and retired to what is too often only a last resource—to prayers with the churchmen.

Once or twice Stuart disappeared from the deck, ran to whisper a word of encouragement to his trembling charge, and then returned with renewed vigor to his duty. Owing, under Providence, to his exertions, the Hazard rode out a storm which filled the seaman's annals with many a tale of terror. Gratitude is too apt to rest in second causes, in the visible means of deliverance, and perhaps an undug portion was now felt towards the intrepid youth. The passengers lavished their favours on him—they supplied his meals with the most delicate wines and fruits, and the choicest viands from their own stores; he, with the superstitious characteristic of his profession, firmly believed that heaven had sent the storm to unlook their hearts to him, and thus afford him the means of furnishing Perdita with dainties suited to her delicate appetite, so that she fared, as he afterwards boasted, like the daughter of a king in her father's palace.

Stuart was kept in a state of perpetual alarm by the mate of the vessel. He knew that this fellow, one of those imbecils that bent like a reed before a strong blast, had been hostile to him ever since the storm, when the accidental superiority of his station had been compelled to bow to Frank's superior genius. He was aware that the mate had, by malicious insinuations, estranged the captain from him, and he was but too certain that he should have nothing to hope, if his secret were discovered by this base man. Perhaps this apprehension gave him an air of unwonted constraint in the presence of his enemy; certain it is, the mate's eye often rested on him with an expression of eager watchfulness and suspicion, and Stuart, perceiving it, would contract his brow and compress his lips, in a way that betrayed how hard he

strove with his rising passion. The difficulty of concealment was daily increasing, as one after another of his messmates, either from some inevitable accident, or from a communication becoming necessary on his part, obtained possession of his secret. But his ascendancy over them was complete, and by threats or persuasions, he induced them all to promise inviolable secrecy. There is an authority in a determined spirit, to which men naturally do homage. It is heaven's own charter of a power to which none can refuse submission.

Frank never permitted his comrades to approach Perdita, or to speak a word to her; but in the depths of the night, when the mate's and the old captain's senses were locked in sleep, he would bring her forth to breathe the fresh air. Seated on the gunwale, she would bestow on him the only reward in her gift—the treasures of her sweet voice, and Frank said the winds sat still in the sails to listen. There were times when not a human sound was heard in the ship, when these two beings, borne gently on by the tides in mid ocean, felt as if they were alone in the universe.

It was at such times that Frank felt an irrepressible curiosity to know something more of the mysterious history of Perdita whose destiny heaven, he believed had committed to his honour and once he ventured to introduce the topic nearest his heart, by saying, "you bade me call you Perdita, but I do not like the name; it puts the too much in mind of those rodomontade novels, that turn the girls heads and set them a sailing, as it were, without chart or compass in quest of unknown worlds"—He hesitated; it was evident he had betaken himself to a figure, to avoid an explicit declaration of his wishes—after a moments pause he added—"it suits me best to be plain-spoken—it is not the name that I object to so much, but—but, hang it—I think you know Frank Stuart now well enough to trust him with your real name."

The unhappy girl cast down her eyes, & said "that Perdita suited her better than any other name."

"Then will you not trust me?"

"Say not so, my noble, generous friend," she exclaimed—"trust you!—have I not trusted you!—you know that I would trust you with any thing that was my own—but my name—my father's name, I have forfeited by my folly."

"Oh no—that you shall not say—a brave ship is not run down with a light breeze and a single folly of a young girl cannot sink a good name—a folly!" he continued thus indirectly pushing his enquiries, if it is a folly, it's a common one—there's many a stouter heart than your's that's tried to face a gale of love, and been obliged to bear about and scud before the wind."

"Who told you?—how did you discover?" demanded Perdita in a hurried, alarmed manner.

Frank's generous temper disdained to surprise the unwary girl into confidence, and he immediately surrendered the advantage he had gained. "Nobody has told me," he said—"I have discovered nothing—I only guessed, as the yankees say—now wipe away your tears—the sea wants no more salt water, and believe me Frank Stuart has not such a woman's spirit in him, that he cannot rest content without knowing a secret."

In spite of Frank's manly resolution, he did afterwards repeatedly intimate the longings of his curiosity, but they were always met with such unaffected distress on the part of Perdita, that he said he had not the heart to press them.

As the termination of the voyage approached, Stuart became more intently anxious lest his secret should be discovered. The mildest consequence would be that he should forfeit his wages—that he cared not for. Like Goldsmith's poor soldier, he could lie on a bare board, and thank God he was so well off. "While he had youth and health," he said, "and there was a ship afloat on the wide sea, he was provided for." But his companions who had been true to him might forfeit their pay; for, by their fidelity to him, they had in some measure become his accessories. But he found consolation even under this apprehension; "the honest lads," he said, "would soon make a full purse empty, but the memory of a good action was a treasure gold could not buy—a treasure that would stick by them forever—a treasure for the port of heaven."

There was, however, one apprehended evil, for which his philosophy offered no antidote. He was sure the captain would deem it his duty or make it his will, (even Frank's slight knowledge of human nature told him that will and duty were too often convertible terms,) to return the fugitive to her sordid master in Maryland. Nothing could exceed the vigilance with which he watched every movement and turn that threatened a detection, or the ingenuity with which he evaded every circumstance that tended to it—but alas! the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

One night when it was blowing a gale, a particular rope was wanted, which the mate remembered to have stowed away in the stowage. Frank eagerly started to search for it, but the mate was certain that no one but himself could find it, and taking a lantern, he went in quest of it. Frank followed him with fear & trembling. He had

since been in many a desperate sea-fight, but he declares he never felt so much like a coward as at that moment. The male's irritable humour had been somewhat stirred by Frank's persisting in his offer to go for the rope, and when he turned and saw him at his heels he asked him angrily, 'what he was dogging him for?' 'The ship rolls so heavily,' replied Frank in a subdued tone, 'that I thought you might want me to hold the lantern for you.' Frank's unwonted meekness quite conciliated the mate, and though he rejoined, 'I think I have been used to the rolling of a ship a little longer than you, young man,' he spoke good-naturedly, and Frank ventured to proceed.

To be continued.

We insert with pleasure the following circular from Gen. Philip Reed, of this State, on the subject of Revolutionary claims.—It gives a clear and concise view of the grounds on which the claim is made, and we hope for the honour of our country, that another session of Congress will not pass without doing justice to the old surviving Revolutionary heroes—justice is all they ask, and we are led to believe the present Congress will not refuse to render it.

A letter from General Reed, on the subject of Revolutionary Claims.

SIR—Sundry officers of the Maryland line, who served to the end of the War of the Revolution, convened, agreeably to previous arrangement, at Barnum's Hotel, in the City of Baltimore, on the 6th of November, for the purpose of taking into consideration the case now pending before Congress, for remuneration of their services during that memorable war.

The claim of the officers of the Maryland line, resting precisely on the same foundation with that of other lines of the army, it is not deemed expedient now to present their case in the shape of a new memorial; but the officers, respectfully, to address a letter to the members individually of both branches of the legislature, and to invite their attention to this long depending case. Yet "a little while" and not one will be left, on whom the justice of the nation could operate.

As Chairman, I was instructed to prepare a letter, in conformity to the views of the meeting; for although the material and important facts were very accurately stated by Col. Ogden, in the papers presented at the last session of Congress, yet it is believed to be proper, at this time, to notice some of the acts of the Old Congress, &c. upon which the claim of the survivors rests—

On the 11th of August, 1779, when the difficulties of the officers had increased to an almost intolerable degree, Congress resolved, "that it be recommended to the several States to grant half pay for life, to such officers as should continue in the service till the establishment of peace."

On the 21st of October 1780, the above requisition had not been complied with; the officers were almost exhausted and disheartened, under a total destitution of pay, and as expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, in one of his letters to Congress; "there was the utmost danger a dissolution of the army would take place."

Congress then, when it had nothing else to give, by way of still further encouragement, resolved, "that the Officers who should continue in the service to the end of the war, should be entitled to half pay for life, to commence from the time of their reduction."

On the 23d of March, 1783, after the preliminaries of peace had been signed, after indeed the war was in effect at an end, and after this promised reward of half pay for life had become perfect, Congress, as an equivalent therefor,

Resolved, that such officers as were then in service and should continue therein to the end of the war, should be entitled to receive five years full pay in money or securities, on interest, at six per cent per annum as Congress should find most convenient instead of the half for life, promised by the resolution of the 21st of October 1780, the said securities to be such as should be given to other creditors of the United States, provided it be at the option of the lines of the respective states, and not of the Officers individually in those lines, to accept or refuse the same. The moment the definite treaty was signed and the army discharged, the officers were invested with a perfect right to the promised remuneration for their toils—their sufferings—their iron handed services. If evidence were asked for these, we would refer to every page of the faithful historian; we would refer to the testimony of the immortal father of his country; he has portrayed the services and sufferings of the Officers in terms that do honor to his head and his heart. It is not fit, perhaps, that we should speak much of these things, or we might point to the splendid Capitol, in which the assembled wisdom of this great republic annually deliberate; we might point to the flourishing towns and villages reared up in what was, but the other day, a howling wilderness, on which the foot of civilized man had never trodden—we might refer to eleven new states, created out of this wilderness, and added to the family of the republic; we might refer to the universal happiness enjoyed by ten millions of people—we might refer to the immense increase of national wealth and renown—the effects of the revolution.

The frozen mountains of the North and the burning sands of the south, could they speak out, would bear testimony to the unexampled sufferings of the Officers and the army. We might ask, whether it had ever before happened, that an army had endured (we do not say subsisted) more than forty days without other food than what was scantily gathered, daily, from the fruit of the Country. We might be permitted to ask, whether it was ever known before, that Officers were driven to the necessity of

wrapping themselves in a blanket and lying down in a bed of straw, while their cloaths were washed in the stream, and dried on a bush—and this for a long time together. The writer of this address with many of his brothers in arms has been reduced to this condition.

Permit us now with all possible deference, to enquire, how the debt for the performance of services productive of the most unbounded blessings has been liquidated and paid. The act of Congress of the 23d March, manifestly contemplated a payment of the commutation in "money" or paper being an equivalent to money. The very words of the law are susceptible of no other meaning. Thus the officers understood it, and thus the government understood it at the time; the government failed from want of means at the time, now there are an abundance of means, a bountiful treasury, and an abundant revenue wherewith to satisfy all the just claims of the revolution. Disappointed as the officers had constantly been during the war, yet trusting that the sunshine of better days would break out with the return of peace, they stood to their post, bent down under the weight of their difficulties. This sunshine did indeed return to bless our country, but it brought no "healing in its wings" for the officers. They were still doomed to feel the icy hand of poverty and want. Thrown upon the world as strangers in their own land, they had, without means, to seek their daily bread; the trash of paper with which they had so often been beguiled before, must be received; the officers had no option, it was this or nothing, and it was a fact of public notoriety, that it depreciated from eight to ten for one, as soon as it issued from the public offices, and it is well known that many mounted individuals, leant their influence to discredit the certificates, while their agents, were secretly employed buying them up, affecting to do a favour to the needy seller.

It is to be remarked that the act of Congress of the 21st October, 1780, was superseded by the act of 23d March, 1783; the former promised to each individual officer who remained in the army to the end of the war half pay for life; the act of the 23d of March commuted the half pay for five years full pay, and deprived the individual of his option, placing the junior officers who perhaps were nearly all under thirty years of age, very much in the power of the elder and superior officers who were more interested in the plan of commutation. It ought not to be said that when these acts were passed, the officers if they did not approve of the commutation, had the option to retire from the army; for though it be true that they possessed the legal right, yet it is not admitted by them, that they possessed the moral right to abandon their country in its utmost need, leaving it exposed to the fury of a vindictive foe, whose resentment was sharpened the more by disappointment and defeat. The officers were then persuaded and are still persuaded, that they were bound by the strongest ties of patriotism and of duty, to remain at their post, so long as their physical powers would sustain them—many valuable officers had already been driven from the field by a pressure that they were unable longer to bear. We may be permitted here to apply a few remarks to the words "other creditors" made use of in the act of 23d March, 1783; for although we do not mean to call in question the rights of "other creditors," yet we do apprehend, there existed a substantial difference between the army "creditors" and other "creditors."

The citizen was creditor for the loan of money, or the supply of his surplus produce, the debt due to the officer, was for his hard services—his sacrifices. It was in truth the price of his blood; when the war ended the citizen had his capital still left, the officer had not one dollar.—Eight years of the prime of his life were gone, during which he had been fulfilling himself for pursuits to which he must now return. If we have all this time been in error as to the nature and value of our claim, we have the gratification of having erred in the best of company. General Washington, when writing to Congress on this subject, says—'for, besides the simple payment of wages, a further compensation is not due to the sufferings of the officers, then, have I been mistaken indeed. If the whole army has not merited whatever a grateful people can bestow, then have I been beguiled by prejudice, and built opinion on the basis of error.'

We have no knowledge that the officers have at any time sought more than an equitable adjustment of their claim, agreeable to the true intent and meaning of the acts of Congress, and of the officers, for it is manifest that there could not be an assent generally of the officers; many were yet prisoners, and others absent from the army from various causes. How could those who were absent, assent to the commutation, in preference to the half pay for life? It is a rule in law, that to abrogate a contract both parties must assent. But if according to the strict rules of law as applied in Courts of Justice to individuals, the case of the officers would be considered barred by time, or by a nominal payment, they would not for a moment indulge in the belief, that this rule would be applied to them by the enlightened representatives of this people and this nation, but in the case under consideration, there was an assent, they yielded per moral force; they must have done this, or have abandoned all they had been contending for. The Congress of the confederation, failed in their engagement for the want of means; now there are means in abundance—a surplus in the Treasury, and a revenue adequate to all the exigencies of the government. The foreign officers who served in the army of the United States, have long since been paid the full amount of their claim in cash; we have never been able to

discover any solid reasons for a distinction thus made between these officers, and those, the growth of the soil. If justice be immutable, then the claim of the officers for remuneration for their services, is as obligatory now as it was the day the service ceased to be required or to be performed; and so it will remain until it be paid.

As the Congress of the confederation possessed not the means to comply with the commutation engagement, the surviving Officers think it reasonable that the government be charged with the amount of half pay from the termination of the war, and take a credit for five years full pay advanced in certificates for commutation—although this mode of adjustment would fall short of what is justly due, inasmuch as the interest on annuities would amount to a very considerable sum, which belongs to the credit of the officers, yet it is believed that the adoption of this rule would afford satisfaction, and would not require a considerable call on the public resources. We take the liberty of thus expressing our views in regard to the mode of compensation, because no other suggested itself to us, so simple in its provisions, or that would be so likely to produce satisfaction; or such other mode of compensation as shall appear equitable and just.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Sir, your most obd't. humble servant,
PHILIP REED,
In behalf of sundry Officers.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

TUESDAY DEC. 5, 1826.

By a reference to our report of the incipient proceedings of Congress, it will be seen that about 170 Representatives were in their seats on the calling of the roll. Between 30 and 40 members of the senate were also in their seats when the Vice President took the Chair. The business in the Senate consisted of the adoption of resolutions to wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days, as a mark of respect for the memories of the late Nicholas Van Dyke, Senator from Delaware, and Joseph M'Vaine, Senator from New Jersey, both deceased since the last session. The other business in both Houses was merely formal, consisting of the sending of messages to and fro, the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and the usual order relative to newspapers.

In the Senate, Mr. Hayne gave notice that he should, on Wednesday move the Senate to take up the Bankrupt Bill.

THURSDAY DEC. 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hayne obtained leave to introduce the Bankrupt Bill. The Bill was then read a first time. A resolution was offered by Mr. Barton, of Missouri, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate certain information therein specified in relation to the number of land claims in Missouri and Arkansas upon which patents are withheld. The Senate resolved to proceed to the election of a Chaplain on Friday.

In the House of Representatives, the various subjects in the President's Message were on motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, referred to various Standing and Select Committees. It was resolved that the House would proceed at 12 o'clock to-morrow to the election of Chaplain. Mr. Little of Maryland, laid on the table a resolution on the subject of the apportionment of representation under the fifth enumeration of the people of the United States.

FRIDAY DEC. 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Berrien, Smith, of Maryland; Silsbee, Van Buren, Johnson, of Kentucky, and Sanford. Notice was given by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, that he would to-day ask leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, relative to a new mode of appointing the Standing Committees of the Senate.

Judge Smith, of South Carolina, elected to the Senate by the Legislature of S. C. in the room of Mr. Harper, appeared and took his seat.

In the House, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Post was elected Chaplain, on the first ballot. A number of petitions were presented, and a variety of resolutions were submitted and referred, mostly on the subject of post routes and pensions. Mr. Pearce presented one, referring it to the Committee on Manufactures, to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on imported wool. On motion of Mr. Cook, the subject of classing the Public Lands preparatory to a sale, and of extinguishing the debt due for Public Lands, referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The subject of an appropriation to complete the road from Memphis to Little Rock, was also referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, on motion of Mr. Conway.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Ryland was elected Chaplain for the present Session. Some discussion took place on the resolutions offered on the preceding day by Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, in relation to the appointment of the Standing Committees, which resulted in the adoption of a modified resolution suggested to the original mover by Mr. Van Buren.

In the House, several communications were received and laid on the table. A Message from the President enclosed a communication from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, from which it appears that, during the present year, the expen-

tures have been as follows: On the Capitol and grounds, \$70,045 63; President's square, \$3,552 91; on the Penitentiary \$7,166 93; on Washington Jail, \$3,550 47; on Alexandria Jail, \$500; on the footways between the Capitol and Executive offices \$1,278 46; and on fire engines and hose, \$169 14; Another message covered a communication from the War Department in reply to a resolution of the House on the subject of donations made by the Indian tribes to commissioners of the United States. A third message conveyed a report from the Superintendent of the Lead Mines in Illinois and Missouri, which contained some interesting facts, an abstract of which will be found in our report. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, containing the information asked for at the last Session, as to the officers and crew on board the ketch Intrepid when the attack was made on the frigate Phialaephia.—A communication was received from the Comptroller giving a list of the unsettled balances which have been outstanding on the books of the Treasury for more than three years previous to the 30th of September last. A bill was reported by Mr. M'Lane of Delaware; making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary pensions, &c. and a private bill for the relief of Warner Wing was reported by Mr. Vinton, from the committee on Public Lands, &c. several resolutions were offered, one of which referred it to the Committee on Public Lands to report on the expediency of allowing purchasers of public lands who had paid part of their purchase money, and had forfeited it, the right to settle on other public lands to the amount paid, at the minimum price.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 16.

HOW MEN DIFFER.

The Maryland Gazette of Annapolis seems a little out of sorts at our remarks on this head, and after repeating some of Mr. Calhoun's cobweb arguments (now dot suppose that we mean from this that Mr. C. is a gossamer fellow) to prove that President Adams did not support the project last winter of his (Mr. Calhoun's) protegee, undertakes to show, that Mr. Macey and the Centreville Times correspondent are quite reconcilable in their opposite positions.

In our remarks as to the difference of course and conclusion between men zealous in the same cause, in which they are not upheld by truth, fact, or reason, we did not mean to impute any thing morally disreputable to either of the persons alluded to—the gentleman named, who asserted under his own proper signature what we stated, we know and consider him undeserving such reproach—the other, though wholly unknown to us, we had no reason to suppose less so—and we did not intend a harsh or uncourteous aspersions of either.—We meant the truth, the fact, and the reason of the circumstance itself, all of which may have been unattended to, or very different from, what they are understood or declared to be by two commentators.

Now to the point. That any set of men should catch up a little complimentary reply of a President elect to a committee of gentlemen appointed by Congress to wait on him and inform him of the result of the election, as a matter of convenience, polite and respectful attention to make up a hideous hue and cry against him is not a little extraordinary, and is of itself a strong inducement to believe that such gentlemen are very hard pressed to find something as a 'house to gnaw' for opposition. If this civil reply of the President to a civil message from Congress must be scanned, to see what it may contain, it seems to us, that in the absence of a predetermined spirit of opposition, the passage quoted might be read with other and much more obvious, and much more natural meanings than those designed to be ascribed to it by the parties in question.—The passage is, 'could my refusal to accept the trust, thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination.—But the constitution has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal.'

Attend now to the true circumstances of this case.—The popular vote had been divided very much by four candidates—by that vote no one was elected—the constitutional resort was to the Representatives of the people in Congress—and there, after a great noise, and much excitement, and a vast deal of exertion in behalf of all three of the candidates by their respective friends, Mr. Adams was elected on the first ballot, which cut up all further plans and hopes. The facts arising in the case are these.—At the election of Mr. Adams, many of the friends of the disappointed Candidates gave vent to their mortification freely, as probably would have been done by the friends of Mr. Adams if either of the others had succeeded—and there was not only a great deal of high talking, but a vast many wonderful calculations made to shew, how it ought to have been different, and how it would have been so, if it had not been for this man and that man, and this 'thing and that circumstance, which is always the resort of the disappointed friends of an unsuccessful candidate.—All these things were universally known at Washington, & known too to Mr. Adams as well as to every body else. At this stage of events, Mr. Adams is officially informed

that he is constitutionally elected President, to which he returns a polite reply, in which is found the passage before quoted.

Now as to the reasonable construction of this passage, (ie.) its fair meaning—whenever has recourse to replies made on such occasions to find out constitutional opinions or leading doctrines will probably pry in vain. It is not the place for such things,—it would be as proper to look into the Vice President's reply to one of Mr. Adams' invitations for the determination of a question of order—but to distort a man's language or meaning to make him to be understood to utter such things, is offering violence to the occasion, unseemly and uncalled for by every thing like courtesy or fair play. The interpretation to be given to such replies is, or ought to be, in reference to the excited sensibility of the party by the honor of his high destiny, and the generous feelings perhaps bordering on extravagance, that it is calculated to call forth.

Before we saw any comments upon this passage or supposed that it could be the subject of commentary, we understood it thus—As the number and the high character of the candidates for President had divided and rendered the popular vote ineffectual (which will almost uniformly be the case where there are many favorite candidates) and he (Mr. Adams) had been elected by the representatives of the people of the United States in Congress, yet he was not so anxious for the station, highly as he prized the honor, but that he would be willing to decline it, if, by doing so, he could the better gratify the popular will of the nation, and thereby improve the general happiness and contentment of the Republic.

But as this could not be done, seeing that the Constitution, which directs every thing, would not permit him by its authority to do so, he respectfully accepted it—Or it might be construed very fairly to say, that he would prefer the election of President by a majority of the whole people to having the honor conferred on him in any other way—and that he would be willing to leave it to the popular voice of the nation, under any circumstances, to make the choice—but such was not the course enjoined by the constitution, and with that he was satisfied.—And here we take leave to say, that this was the sort of interpretation given to the passage by the Centreville Times correspondent, who meant, that the declaration made in this passage by President Adams was false and hypocritical, and not that he (Mr. Adams) was guilty of that falsehood in consequence of a subsequent act, as is put into his mouth by the Maryland Gazette, when he did not act at all, in not aiding Mr. McDuffie's project.—We dare say the Centreville Times correspondent never thought of Mr. McDuffie's project at the time.—This attempt to reconcile Mr. Macey's attack and the Centreville Times correspondent's attack is an after thought, pressed into the service, very like the cunning of a little lawyer in some of his petty litigations, Mr. Macey says, Mr. Adams was pledged (in this passage) to support the resolution [mark ye that] to take the election of President from the House of Representatives—and then the Maryland Gazette says, that this Gazette pronounces the declaration of the Centreville Times correspondent to be, that Mr. Adams in declaring himself averse to the election of the President by the House, and in favour of giving it to the people, had been guilty of a violation of the truth.—Now this we deny to be our statement, but assert this to be the made up mistatement of the hard pressed writer in the Maryland Gazette. Our words were, "Another gentleman in the Centreville Times quotes the identical same passage (that Mr. Macey does) to prove Mr. Adams guilty of a "shameful prostitution of the truth"—The gentleman in the Centreville Times says nothing about Mr. McDuffie, or taking away elections from the House of Representatives, and he obviously did not mean to say nor to be understood to say any thing about that whole affair—he confined his remark exclusively to the passage in the reply quoted, and understanding Mr. Adams to say in that, as we have explained, viz: that highly as he prized the honor of being elected President, yet he did not covet it so much but that he would be willing to have it ever again before the people, if by declining to accept he could do so—the correspondent says of this declaration that it is a "shameful prostitution of the truth"—Take the correspondent's words themselves. "Because he (Mr. J. Q. Adams) shamefully prostituted the truth, by declaring, after he had been chosen by the corrupt and degrading measures to which he resorted, that he would be willing to send the election back to the people, if he believed the choice would be more unanimous"—Here the correspondent says, the "prostitution of the truth" consisted in the declaration above, immediately after he had been chosen, and refers neither here nor in any part of his piece to Mr. McDuffie's resolution.—But the Maryland Gazette wants to make the Centreville Times correspondent say; that Mr. Adams in declaring himself averse to the election of the President by the House and in favour of giving it to the people has been guilty of a violation of the truth—this is as unlike the Centreville Times correspondent's assertion, as it is foreign to the meaning of Mr. Adams.

We regret to be so minute and so extended upon this matter—but our position has been excepted to—our words and sentences have been mistated—and this forced and erroneous interpretation of the passage quoted from President Adams' reply is intended, as it has been used, as a popular argument against Mr. Adams.—The fallacy ought to be exposed—the attempt to impose a different meaning upon a man's language from that he intended,

for the sake of abusing him, and to serve in the hands of political stool pigeons as a decoy to draw others over, is as resulting to the good sense of the people as it will be found unprofitable.

Mr. Adams' reply was made a twelve month before Mr. McDuffie's resolution was discussed and decided—he had nothing to say to it—how could he make a pledge about a resolution twelve months before he knew any thing of it? His reply was not the paper in which he ought to have made pledges about constitutional changes and he did not—if he is a friend to such a constitutional change as Mr. McDuffie's resolution contemplated, he did right not to interfere in it whilst it was before the Congress—If Congress passed it, it would then come to him in its constitutional legislative course, and then would be his time to act on it and not before—The President is a part of the law making power—it would be wrong in him to interfere in any way unasked by either House, with a pending legislative measure—as well might the Senate interfere with a legislative measure before the House which originated there, as the President without being called on—The more therefore that we sift this 'notion' which is bandied abroad by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, the more we shall see that it is the illegitimate offspring of an act of rapacious violence on the body of Mr. Adams' reply.

As the misapprehension of our views has gone forth through the Maryland Gazette to its readers, if it would not be asking too much, we would solicit a place in it for this our reply and correction.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's communication to Congress is a business paper, exclusively devoted to the immediate and important concerns of the country—our Presidents' messages have been often criticised at home and abroad for an extraordinary voluminousness—although this criticism has proceeded generally from those who were either disaffected to the administration or cynical towards every thing that was American, it has not been absolutely destitute of foundation. In periods of high party warfare, such as have occurred within the last twenty-five years, partisans looked to Presidential messages for leading points and arguments to sustain administration, and they were not disappointed—This course of the messages necessarily caused them to spread over a greater surface, and to assume a variety of topic and length of detail that rendered them obnoxious to criticism. Yet after all, there may be some reasons to believe that a portion of censorship has been extended to them, particularly from abroad, in consequence of their length being contrasted with that of a King's speech to Parliament, which by a sort of established usage seems to be restricted to a certain number of lines and paragraphs.

In a government of opinion, the people expect to be informed of the state of their national concerns, and the principle of representation causes them to look for that information from those of their fiduciaries, whose station in the government enables them the best to impart it. It being necessary for the national legislature to have a full statement annually of the condition of all the relations of the Government and a full account of all its internal concerns, it is the constitutional duty of the President to lay all these things before Congress, and it will be at once obvious, that this great and comprehensive duty cannot be satisfactorily discharged within a very small compass.

The late message seems to have consolidated the multifarious matters on which it was required to treat, with much terseness of style and with all the brevity of exposition that was consistent with a design to render it easily understood. We lament to hear of the diminution of revenue and of the declining hopes of a satisfactory arrangement of our trade with the British West Indies. This trade is all important to the grain growing states, and if lost to us, will make a still greater inroad upon the already afflictively diminished profits of agricultural industry. The inhabitants of the grain growing States particularly New York, Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, already long a prey to the infatuation of embargoes, non importations, non communications, and high tariffs, have no more to concede, either to the indulgence of a madly directed National self conceit, or to the sustenance of navigation and Manufactories—They have a right now to look to the National Councils for a return of feeling towards their interests and comforts—They have been forgotten and sacrificed in all the high wrought schemes of the last twenty years—The management of our National concerns, both external and internal, within that period, has been at war with the commerce of the country, and of course with the interests of all that portion of the states and people whose welfare alone depends upon an active and compensating sale of the redundant products of the soil. It is time that we were thought of and attended to—the neglect of the Bread stuff States is now manifested in the decline of the annual revenue through the custom-house, which by a sound course of national policy, so far from declining, ought never to have stopped growing; and would, as it ought to have done, if rightly managed, have increased with our population to the end of time—This neglect of us is also marked by the embarrassed state of the landed interest in all those states, who from a high condition of prosperity are cast down to an almost comfortless despair at seeing projects of individual aggrandisement and local preferences erected upon their ruin, whilst every usual incentive to enterprise is snatched away from them.

It is to the present Congress that we are taught to look for redress, and to the pres-

ent administration for support, who having come in under better auspices, are expected to pursue a better course. Commerce must be cherished as well as navigation, and her great prosperity must not be sacrificed to the subordinate interests of the latter. The interchange of the redundant products of the soil with all parts of the world, must be sedulously attended to and unrelaxingly sought—nor must it be permitted, in the least, to languish or to fail to bolster up private establishments of manufactories or to pander to sectional prejudices or schemes. The enormous and self inflicting duties upon Wines, imposed during a paroxysm of manufacturing fever, under the plausible but perilous pretext of taxing luxuries to make up for deficiencies in revenue occasioned by the high tariff which drove the India cottons from our markets, must be reduced one half, both for the sake of replenishing our declining Treasury, as well as to restore the markets for our Indian corn that used to be so advantageously found in the Portuguese ports. In truth, it is time to stop in our impulsive career, and, in a degree, to retract our steps upon the admonitions already before us.

So far as the present administration can aid this reform, we have pleasure in believing that they will willingly and adroitly promote it—The old and destructive sources of popularity are happily destroyed—popularity must now be attained by means more congenial with noble feelings and elevated sentiments. The President and Secretary of State are men of ample endowments and persevering energy—bred up and practised as statesmen, the history of the various ages of the world as well as of its different parts are familiar to them, and they will evince their claim to national approbation by a just application of established principles and systems to promote the welfare of that country, which has called them to watch over her destiny.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of the Senate of the U. States, arrived at New-York, on the evening of the 6th inst. in the packet ship York, from Liverpool.

A letter received in Washington from Mr. PICKENS, Senator of the United States from Alabama, dated in Tennessee, 18th November, says—"I am on my way homeward—my health but little recovered since I passed through Washington. I have, from this consideration, declined Congress and all public pursuits for the present." This greatly regretted determination of Mr. P. has doubtless been made known to the Governor of the State of Alabama, but we have not heard of any successor to him being appointed.—Balt. Chronicle

Col. PAUL BENTALOU, Marshal of Maryland, departed this life on Sunday last, in the city of Baltimore.—He was an active and brave officer in Polaski's legion during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Adams bequeathed to his son Mr. John Q. his mansion house and valuable papers. He gave to the town of Quincy a valuable lot of land estimated at \$10,000 to erect a granite house for the church of which he was a member for 60 years. He also bequeathed another lot of land to the town for an academy and his library, of more than 2000 volumes for the use of that academy. Boston Palladium.

PRICES CURRENT—BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.

GRAIN—Wheat, scanty supply and sales as quoted. Corn fair demand—sales of white and yellow at 57. Rye, scarce and in demand—sales at 80 to 82.

WHEAT, best white per bushel 100 a 105
red " 95 a 100
Corn, new, " 57 a 58
old, " 55 a 57
Rye, " 75 a 80
Oats, " 48 a 50

MARRIED

On Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Isaac Rathell to Miss Eliza James, all of this county.

—On Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Benjamin Barrow to Miss Susan McNeal, all of this town.

OBITUARY

Departed this life on Wednesday night last JOHN ROBERTS, Esq. of Cambridge.

Moltis ille bonis sebilis occidit.

When an ordinary man is withdrawn from the stage of life, the small circle of his intimate friends alone bewail the loss.

When the votary of science, the man of talents, and extensive usefulness is suddenly snatched off by the hand of death, it is natural and just that the community at large, to which he promised much, should deplore the event.

Such was the character and lamented fate of Mr. Pitt, the subject of this notice; devoted in early life to the charms of science he occupied an eminence in many of her most inviting departments; nor were the qualities of his heart inferior to those of his mind: warm in his temperament, his friendship was faithful, and disinterested; his resentments distinct unequivocal and manly, but not permanent; he was highly sensitive to the impulses of those finer feelings of social and sympathetic passions which mark a noble and generous soul. Such is the brief evidence of a friend who appreciated his life, and laments his death.

Chronicle.

For Hire

THE ENSUING YEAR,
Several Negro Men, Women, and Children, and for sale, a few valuable MILCH COWS, and two or three pair of well matched and well grown STEERS, suitable for Oxen. Enquire at this office.
Nov. 25 3w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at the house of Richard Spencer, in Easton, on Thursday, 28th, inst.
By order,
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.
Dec. 16

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
December Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of John Boyle administrator of William Mullikin (of John) late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Mullikin, 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 18th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of December, A. D. 1826.

JOHN BOYLE, Adm'r.
of William Mullikin, dec'd.
Dec. 16 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphans' Court,
December Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of John Boyle, Administrator of William Mullikin (of Patrick), 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.

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JOHN BOYLE, Adm'r.
of William Mullikin dec'd.
Dec. 16 3w

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM,
Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his professional services to the PUBLIC.
He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.
Dec. 16

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court sitting as a court of Chancery will be sold at public sale for cash, on Monday the 14th day of January next, at the tavern in the village of Berlin in said county, occupied by Mr. John Sturgis, sundry lots and tracts of land which are in, and contiguous to said village, being the property of Mr. Jacob White, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the mortgage money due from said White to William McGrigor.

The farms are well improved, and some of them will make a valuable site for a farmer or merchant—There will be sold a tavern lot which is considered a valuable stand for that business.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
Dec. 16 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Talbot county will be sold at public sale on Thursday the 28th inst. at the late residence of John W. Blake, in Miles River Neck, the following property, to wit—Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs and household and kitchen furniture, corn blades, top fodder, straw, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security—on all sums of \$ and under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by SAMUEL ROBERTS, Adm'r. of J. W. Blake, dec'd.
Dec. 16 2w

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.
To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to SAM'L ROBERTS, adm'r. of John W. Blake dec'd.
Dec. 16

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The farm of the late John W. Blake situate in Miles River Neck, with the crop of wheat now seeded—To a good Tenant the terms will be liberal—Apply as above.
Dec. 16

Wanted.

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office—Also an apprentice.
None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character—For further particulars apply to the Editor.
Dec. 16

Talbot County Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX.
EASTON, November 27th, 1826.

Ordered by the commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week, for and during four weeks successively, in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star and Easton Gazette, published in Easton.

A List of tracts and parcels of land, in Talbot county, and State of Maryland, liable for and charged with county Taxes for the years 1824, and 1825, and the amount of taxes respectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same; the taxes being said county liable for, or properly chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the commissioners for said county, appears to wit:

PERSONS NAMES.	NAMES OF LANDS.	ACRES.	DUE.
Mark Benton's heirs	Lot on Washington street Easton and running back to West street	1-2	\$11 48
John Grouch	Part Garrison, near Easton,	54	1 94
Dr. John Coates' heirs	Lot on Harrison street Easton,	1-4	79
Thomas Cooper's heirs	Lot on Bayside road 7 acres, do. on South st. 1-4 acre due for the years 1824 and 1825.	7-1-4	14 24
Francis Gibbon, Dr.	Part Maringo,	270	14 45
Tilton to pay	2 Lots on Landing road 1-8 acre each part	70 1-4	4 44
Jonathan Hopkins' heirs	Londonderry 70 acres	1	2 06
Samuel Holmes	Lot on West street for the years 1824, & 1825	60	10 75
John Hopkins	Part Tilghman's Fortune, near Easton for the years 1824 and 1825	1-4	1 50
Wm. Jacob's heirs	Lot in Easton with a Tan-yard	1-8	1 00
Cloudsburly Kerby, Jr.	Lot on Washington street	1-4	1 05
Caleb Lockwood	Lot on West street		
Noah Lednum	Part Abraham's lot, 1 acre and part of several tracts names unknown, five miles from Easton		4 30
Sarah Troop G. Martin to pay	Lot on Goldsborough street,	1-4	86
Margaret Nicholson	Lot on Harrison and Goldsborough streets	1-3	1 06
Abraham Nice's heirs	A lot near Rich Bottom, 40 acres, lot near Easton, 5 acres, 1 do. near Easton, 1 1-2 acre	46 1-2	2 44
Jas. Nicholson's heirs	Part of Tilghman's Fortune near Easton	84	2 37
Abner Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1-4	2 59
Samuel Pickering	Lot on Washington street	1-4	1 36
Samuel Ringgold	Lot near the Meeting House in Easton, 1 acre and part of Bachelor's Range, part of Bachelor's Range Addition, 250 acres	261	7 87
Sam. Sherwood, guardian to Sawyers' heirs	Lot on Washington street	3-8	1 55
Geo. Sewell's heirs	Two lots on Washington street	1-2	1 39
Mary Trippe	Lot on Harrison street	3-8	7 66
Baynard Willson's heirs	Lot on West street 3-8 Martin's Purchase 353 1-2 acres, Hog Range 16 acres, Marsh-land 50 acres	424 7-8	18 92
Solomon Cummins	Part of Oakley's Addition, 1824 and 1825	31	86 1-2
Ephraim Cummins	Part of Turkey	50	75
Greenbury Griffin	Two lots in St. Michaels, 1824 and 1825	1-3	2 16
Alexander Hemsley	Sherwoods Neck, 271 3-4 acres, part Hemsley 38, one half of Choptank Island, 734 acres, part of Wilton, part of Lob's Crock, Sweet Hope 300, Mill Land, 70 acres, part of Poplar Level, and part of other tracts, 517	2030 3-4	61 05
John Jones	Lot near St. Michaels, 1824 and 1825	1-2	1 08
Thos. Hambleton, John Hoffross, to pay	Part of Hambleton's Discovery, 7 1-4 acres, part of Sherwood's Island, 55 acres	62 1-4	1 54
Thos. Hambleton, II, Hambleton, to pay	Part of Hambleton's Discovery	55 1-2	1 54
Peter Harrison	Content Resurveyed, and part of Chance Eulogin, 1824 and 1825	20	3 67
John Merchant	Part of Main Sail, part of Fair Play, 114 acres, lot in St. Michaels, 1 acre	115	3 14
Tristram Needles	Part of Rock Field	114	2 62
John Blake's heirs	Part of Beaver Dam Neck, part of Hazzard, and part of other tracts, for 1824 & 1825	75 1-8	2 99
Anthony Booth	Part of Bloomsbury, part of Sherwood's industry, 117 1-4 part John's Hill, 90	207 1-4	3 71
Henry Carson	Part of Widows Chance	320	8 44
Mark Delahay, guardian to E. Delahay's heirs	Part Beaver Dam Neck, and part Advantage	252	4 93
Wm. Fountain's heirs	Part Advantage	112 1-2	1 52
John Ferguson's heirs	Noble's Meadows	216	5 40
Zebulon Gregory	Stappard Moore	86	1 66
Joshua Lucas	Roberts Purchase	134	3 60
Christiana Morgan	Part Advantage	100	1 94
William Millington's heirs	Part Epsom and Betts Chance, for 1824 and 1825	204	8 18
Wm. E. Meconekin	Part Partnership for 1824 and 1825	75	4 38
William Moore	Part St. Michaels Fresh Runs	276	7 41
Geo. Noble's heirs	Part Noble's Chance, and part of other tracts, for 1824 and 1825	270	12 44
Jos. Nicholson's heirs	Part of Arcadia, for 1824 and 1825	45	1 48
Thomas Orem's heirs	Part Parkers Range, near Lewis Town	187 1-2	3 77
Saml. Truth's heirs	Part Advantage	112	1 40
Nicholas Watts, guardian to Morlins' heirs	Part of Hindman's Estate		5 31
Rebecca Wooters	Part of Noble's Addition and Planters Delight	152	3 06
Geo. Willson's heirs	Part Dudley's Choice, and part of other tracts, 1824 and 1825	444 1-2	19 45
John Bullen's heirs	Part Pitts Range, and part Hutchinson, for 1824 and 1825	235	5 31
William E. Canor	Part Lowe's Ramble, part Goose Point, part Dickinson's Lot, for the years 1824 and 1825	102 1-2	3 75

Notice is hereby Given,

That unless the county charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to William Farlow, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for the county aforesaid, on or before the 10th day of January next, or within 50 days after the publication of this notice; the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof, as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same; pursuant to the act of Assembly entitled 'An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State,' passed at November session, 1797.

Dec 9 4w
N. B. Persons transmitting the amount of Taxes due as above, to the subscriber, will at the same time transmit a proportional part of the costs of advertising, calculated at the rate of 15 cents on the dollar, and if by mail pay the postage.

WILLIAM FARLOW, Collector.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1826.

Ordered by the Court that the sale of the Lands and real estate made to John Stevens, junior, by Nicholas Martin, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Anthony Ross, deceased, in the cause of John Stevens junior, petitioner against Joseph Richardson Ross, Lewis Philip Ross and others, children and heirs of Anthony Ross, deceased, defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and twenty seven; 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 February, in the year last aforesaid—The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$4880, 56.

RICHARD T. EARLE.

A True Copy,
Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Dec. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of William Benny, Jr. vs. Jesse Scott, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold on Tuesday the 2d of January 1827, on the Court House green in Easton, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following lands and tenements, viz: the farm where Thomas Harwood now resides, on the county road leading from the Chapel to Centerville, containing 120 acres of land more or less; seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by THO. HENRIX, Shf.
Dec. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Livi Lee & Sarah his wife at the suit of John Camper & George F. Thompson, also one si. fa. against said Levi Lee and Sarah his wife, at the suit of James Chambers, adm'r. of Arthur Holt, also one fieri facias against Levi Lee, at the suit of Isaac Spencer, will be sold on Thursday the 4th day of January next, (1827) at Lee's Mill, near Tuckahoe Bridge, the following lands and tenements, viz: the mill, mill seat, with all the improvements thereon, subject to a mortgage to Levin Mills, William Ferguson, and Eusebius Leonard, also on the same day and at the same place, the life estate of him the said Levi Lee and Sarah his wife in and to all the lands of the late John Scott: seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by THO. HENRIX, Shf.
Dec 9

Notice.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the residence of the subscriber, a variety of Personal Property—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of Corn, Blades, and Pork, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, & attendance given by WILLIAM BENNY.
Talbot county Dec. 9.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore American.
ANSWER TO THE 'BARD'S OFFERINGS.'
'I give thee all, I can no more' &c. Mors.
You give me all—you can no more,
And I must thankful be;
Yet Oh! if these be all your store,
They will not do for me;
Your lute may much of love reveal,
Your heart may feel full well;
But should we lack a single meal
For what would either sell:
ou own that 'Love and song, alas!'
'Keep not life's clouds away,'
Yet say they make them lighter pass,
What! those of Quarter day?
Alas! sweet bard when hunger flings
Its discord o'er life's strain;
If we should pawn your fiddle strings,
We must soon want again:
There may be worlds where 'Love & Song,'
Will all sufficient be;
But you must own to this belong,
Hunger and L. S. D.
Too late the sad prose truth would steal
Upon us—when we wed
That we—as well as hearts to feel
Have stomachs to be fed.

New Fall Goods.

Wm. H. Groome.

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which having been purchased under very favourable circumstances he is enabled to sell unusually cheap—These added to those before received, renders his assortment very general and complete—His customers and the public generally would do well to call and see his BARGAINS.
Easton, Sep. 30

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hayward, having associated themselves together in business, under the name and firm of

LAMB DIN & HAYWARD,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store one door south of the Post Office, and Office of the Eastern Gazette, a very general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA WARE,
QUEENS & STONE, Do.
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,
PHILA. PATENT SHOT,
OUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash, and invite their friends and the public to give them an early call.
Easton, Oct. 21

Schooner For Sale.

The handsome & fast sailing schooner, the GEN. LA FAYETTE, Burthen thirty seven and a half tons, now running between the Bay Side and Baltimore, is offered for sale on accommodating terms; the above vessel is two years old this fall, she was built for the present owners, of excellent materials and under their immediate superintendance. For further information enquire of Capt. James Sewell on board, or of the subscriber in Easton.
WILLIAM SEWELL.
Nov. 25

TO RENT.

I will rent to good mechanics my Black-Smith and Cart-Wright shops for the next year.—Or I will employ a good Black-Smith & Cart-Wright for the next year and give liberal wages.
THOS. HEMSLEY.
Near Wye Mill, Queen-Ann's County, Oct. 28.

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely girls.
They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 5

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

THE subscriber feeling ever grateful for past favours, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line of business, such as Wax Calf Skins of a superior quality for boots; also the very best Spanish Sole leather that could be procured in the city of Baltimore—together with a good assortment of fine leather, suitable for Ladies wear, and coarse do. for servants, which he will manufacture and sell at his old stand opposite the Court House, on as good terms as they can be purchased for in this place or elsewhere, agreeable to quality. From the subscriber's long experience in business and most by confining himself to the mens branch, he would more particularly call the attention of the gentlemen, as he feels confident from having in his employ, the very best workmen that he will be able to make them as fashionable and good Boots as they can get in Baltimore, if honored with their custom. The public's ob't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Dec. 9 3w

For next Year

I want to hire two Men Servants for farm work, who are of orderly conduct—for such I will give good wages at the end of the year.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dec. 2

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec. 25

N. B. Harness, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
S. L.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year,
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

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

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.

THE SCHOONER, JANE & MARY.
The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shares from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at six o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain; he has employed Capt. THOMAS ROX, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.
He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Carroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.
THOMAS PARROTT.
July 29

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have the pleasure to announce to the public the appointment of the Rev. JONAS GETTY, as the principal Teacher of the Academy. In addition to high recommendations of this gentleman as a Teacher of learning and moral deportment, he has undergone a strict examination; from the report of which the Trustees are authorized to believe that he is well qualified to teach the learned Languages and those other branches of education which the rules of the Institution require to be taught in his department, and that he will prove himself a useful and acceptable Preceptor.
It is further announced that this department will be opened for the reception of Scholars on MONDAY the 11th day of next December. The Parents and Guardians of the pupils of the late Mr. Thompson, and of others in this district and neighboring counties, are respectfully invited to enter their sons into this Seminary, from a firm persuasion that the reputation it has heretofore deserved will, under the direction of Mr. Getty be fully maintained.
By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Nov. 25 6w

Notice.

All persons are hereby warned against hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way on any of my lands in this county—particularly on my farm called Deep Water Point. At the latter place I have sustained repeated damages and much inconvenience from a set of idle, unprincipled depredaters—On Saturday last one of the best mules on that farm was shot dead on the field, for which offence I hereby offer a reward of \$50 to any person who will give information of the perpetrator of this wanton act, so that he may be brought to justice and due punishment, as I am determined to see whether the laws of this country will protect a man in the quiet enjoyment of his property or whether he only holds it in common with every idle intruder who happens to frequent his neighbourhood.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, Dec. 2 3w

Clock & Watch-MAKING.

The subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers, and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now has the pleasure to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials, selected with care and attention by himself, which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for the cash only.
He has also on hand a quantity of Jewelry, such as gold and gilt watch chains, seals and keys, gold breast pins, gold lockets, silver tea spoons, silver thimbles, pen knives, scissors, plaid watch ribbons and a variety of other articles, which he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash. He invites his friends his customers and the public in general to give him a call, view his assortment and Judge for themselves.
JAMES BENNY.
Dec. 2 3w

N. B. A Boy would be taken immediately at the above trade if well recommended, from 14 to 15 years of age.
J. B.

TOWN TAX.

The Commissioners of the Town of Easton having imposed a tax of twenty cents on every hundred dollars worth of assessable property within the limits of the town agreeably to the last assessment; hereby give NOTICE, that they will meet at the Court house on Thursday the 7th, Friday the 8th, and Saturday the 9th days of December next at 3 o'clock P. M. and will sit two hours each day, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making such alterations therein, as to them shall seem right and proper.
By order of the Board of Commissioners this 24th day of November 1826.
THURMAN NEEDLES.

Dec. 2 1w

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to THOS. PARROTT, Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

HOUSES, &c. TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year, the Dwelling House, garden, &c. at Easton Point, where Thomas Barrow now lives—the house is very convenient and comfortable; it has a kitchen, &c. attached to it—A so several small Houses and Lots in and about the town of Easton—Also a small FARM near Hook Town.—For terms, &c. apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 9.

Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 16th day of October last as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Margaret of a black colour, aged eighteen or nineteen years and says she belongs to Matthias Bordley of Queen-Ann's county—Had on when committed a striped calico frock.—The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay her prison fees, otherwise she will be sold according to law.
THOMAS HENRIX. Shff. of Talbot county.
Dec. 2 w

MARYLAND, sct.

Caroline county, to wit.
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by petition in writing of Jesse Leverton, of the county aforesaid, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said act—A schedule of his property, a list of his creditors, and a list of his debts due and owing to him the said Leverton, on oath being annexed to his petition, and I having appointed a Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Leverton, who has bonded agreeable to law for to complete the trust reposed in him, and the said Trustee has certified to me that he has received all the property mentioned in said schedule, and he being in confinement for debt only, I have appointed Tuesday after the first Monday in March next, for the said Jesse Leverton, to be at the county court in Denton, to answer such allegation as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Jesse Leverton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, four successive weeks, at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the T-terms in Denton, to appear before the said court, at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have a final discharge from his debts. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1826.
PETER WILLIS.
True Copy. Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.
Nov. 25 4w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
That Commodious stand for selling Goods in the village of Hillsborough, in Caroline county, formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, David and Thomas Casson, and now in the tenure of Captain Thomas Auld; containing a two story Dwelling House with three rooms and a passage on a floor, with a cellar under it, with a store house adjoining, a large convenient Kitchen, Granary, Stable, Carriage House, Garden and Lot, the whole in tolerable repair; will be rented low to an approved tenant.—For terms apply to HENRY NICOLS.
Nov. 25 3w

TO GRAZIERS AND BUTCHERS,

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.
J. C. WILSON, Jr.
July 1—If The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office.

New Goods. Green & Reardon

Have just received and are now opening a fresh supply of
NEW GOODS,
Adapted to the season. Also a good assortment of Sole and upper Leather, which they are disposed to sell low for Hides, Kersey, Cash, &c. &c.
Nov 25

New Fall Goods.

William Clark
Has just received and is now opening an elegant supply of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
Of all descriptions, which in addition to his former stock makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash—His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.
Easton, Nov. 11

Hides Wanted.

LAMB DIN & HAYWARD
Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on shares of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.
Dec. 2 w

Postponed Sale.

HOUSE & LOT IN EASTON For Sale.
Will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday 14th November at half past 3 o'clock, THE HOUSE AND PREMISES At present occupied by Mrs. Sherwood. The house is on the East side of Washington street and in a good situation for a Store, Tavern or Boarding House.—The terms will be one fourth of the purchase money payable on the day of sale, and the residue well secured payable with interest in 6, 12 and 18 months—Possession will be given on 1st January and a deed as soon as the purchase money shall be paid.
JOSEPH BOYD, by John Goldsborough his Agent.
Oct. 28.

P. S. Will be sold at the same time, a number of Books and some few articles of personal property belonging to the estate of the late Charles Goldsborough, deceased.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, for Admrator of C. G.
The above sale is postponed to Tuesday 19th December inst. J. G.

For Sale

On a Credit of Four Years.
I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm containing about four hundred and thirty acres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough. This farm is divided into three fields, containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each, a greater part of the arable land is of a soil susceptible of improvement, with a large proportion of wood land attached to it. I will sell also several valuable lots in the town. Any person desirous of purchasing may make application to the subscriber living on the Dover Road about two miles from Easton, or to Col. Jabez Caldwell, residing on the premises.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sep. 9

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber, SUSAN SETH.
Talbot co. July 22.

N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.
S

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

SITUATED AT KIMBERTON, CHESTER-COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
This Institution was established in 1818, it has generally consisted of twenty five scholars. It is now contemplated to extend the accommodations to forty.
The branches in which pupils are instructed, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use and delineations of Maps, of the Globes, Drawing, Painting, and the elements of the French and Latin languages.
Kimberton is situated in a high and healthy part of the country, twenty eight miles from Philadelphia, having a regular communication with the city by stages three times a week.—It is twelve miles from Norristown, fourteen from West-Chester, and thirty from Wilmington, and there are a house of Entertainment, a Post Office and a resident Physician at the place.
For further particulars inquire of Jos. Warner and Samuel Archer, Philadelphia; of Dr. Wroth, Chester-town; of P. Granger, Centreville; of Dr. Moore, Lott Warfield, or John M. G. Emory, Easton, Md.; or at the School.
GURMOR KIMBER, Super'nt; 12th mo. 9th, 1826.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Two Lotteries Next Month

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, December 1st, 1826.
ODD & EVEN SYSTEM—Scheme No. 9 of the Grand State Lottery of Md.
The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will be certain of at least One Prize and may draw THREE!—The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, and will take place in Baltimore, On the 17th of January.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 20,000 Dollars.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
5 prizes of 1,000 is 5,000
10 prizes of 500 is 5,000
50 prizes of 100 is 5,000
100 prizes of 20 is 2,000
200 prizes of 10 is 2,000
15000 prizes of 4 is 60,000

15368 Prizes, amounting to 114,000
Not One Blank to a Prize!—All payable in Cash, which is usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Tickets \$5 00 Quarters \$1 25
Halves 2 50 Eighths 62
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even), at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore;
Where both the great capital prizes of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS were obtained in the late Grand State Lotteries, and where the HIGHEST CAPITAL sold in the last Grand State Lottery was obtained, & where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

THIRD CLASS OF THE Grand State Lottery of Virginia—the whole is ONE DAX.—The drawing will take place in Richmond, On the 24th of January.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:
1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
4 prizes of 1,000 is 4,000
20 prizes of 100 is 2,000
200 prizes of 50 is 10,000
200 prizes of 10 is 2,000
200 prizes of 5 is 1,000
6000 prizes of 4 is 24,000

6446 Prizes, amounting to 49,000
The whole payable in CASH—as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE.
Tickets only \$3 00 Quarters 75 cts.
Halves 1 50 Eighths 37 cts.
Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.
Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Dec. 9.

COHEN'S "Gazette & Lottery Register" will be published immediately after the drawing of each Lottery, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

Christmas Presents

At the Phoenix Lottery and Exchange Office, Corner of Gay and Market Streets, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON Canal Lottery, FOURTH CLASS.

To be drawn on the 27th day of December, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is 4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000
1 prize of 2,500 is 2,500
2 prizes of 2,000 is 4,000
2 prizes of 1,300 is 2,780
15 prizes of 1,000 is 15,000
30 prizes of 500 is 15,000
52 prizes of 100 is 5,200
104 prizes of 50 is 5,200
1300 prizes of 20 is 26,000
1068 prizes of 10 is 10,680

12,120 prizes. 273,760
22,100 blanks.

Tickets 10 Quarters 2 50
Halves 5 Eighths 1 25
The Cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn and all orders (post paid) enclosing the cash or prize tickets promptly attended to.
PHENIX & Co.

Bank of Caroline.

The subscriber being the authorised agent of the late Bank of Caroline, gives notice that he will attend at Denton on the second and fourth Tuesdays in every month from this date, for the purpose of settling the business of said institution and earnestly requests those persons having balances on the books against them or otherwise indebted, to call and settle as the most speedy method will be resorted to, to close the concern—the few notes under a regular course of renewal, will fall due on the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next—Those neglecting to renew on that day will lose the opportunity to renew afterwards.
The President and Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent of the capital stock of said Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the first day of December next.
JOHN HOON, Agent, of the late Bank of Caroline.
Nov. 18 10w

and mother. I blamed them much for not bringing you on shore with them—but my mother is somewhat over-punctilious, and my wife, poor soul! her nerves were so shattered by that sea-fight, that she is but now herself again. On my word, so far from wanting gratitude to you, she never hears an allusion to you without tears, the language women deal in when words are too cold for them. 'But come,' concluded the governor, for he found that all his efforts did but add to Stuart's evident distress, 'come follow me to the drawing-room, the ladies will themselves convince you how impatient they have been to welcome you.'

'Are they apprised?' asked Stuart, still hesitating and holding back, 'whom they are to see?'

'That are they—my mother is as much delighted as if his majesty were in waiting, and my wife is weeping with joy.'

'Perhaps,' said Stuart, still hesitating, 'she would rather not see me now.'

'Nonsense, my good friend, come along. It is not for a brave fellow like you to shrink from a few friendly tears from a woman's eye.'

Nothing more could be urged, and Stuart followed governor Liston to the presence of the ladies. Lady Strangford rose and offered him her hand with the most condescending kindness. Mrs. Liston rose too, but did not advance till her husband said, 'come, Selina, speak your welcome to our benefactor—he may misinterpret this expression of your feelings.'

'Oh no,' she said, now advancing eagerly, and fixing her eye on Stuart, while her cheeks, neck, and brow were suffused with crimson, 'Oh no, Captain Stuart knows how deeply I must feel benefits, which none but he that bestowed them could forget or undervalue.'

'It was a rule my mother taught me,' replied Frank with bluntness, softened however by a sudden gleam of pleasure, 'that givers should not have better memories than receivers.' There was a meaning in his honest phrase hidden from two of his auditors, but quite intelligible to her for whom it was designed, and to our readers, who have doubtless already anticipated that the honourable Mrs. Liston was none other than the fugitive Perdita. A sudden change of colour showed that she felt acutely Stuart's keen though veiled reproach.

'A benefit,' she replied, still speaking in a double sense, 'such as I have received from you, Captain Stuart, may be too deeply felt to be acknowledged by words—now heaven has given us the opportunity of deeds, and you shall find that my gratitude is only inferior to your merit.' Stuart was more accustomed to embody his feelings in action than in speech, and he remained silent. He felt as if he were the sport of a dream, when he looked on the transformed Perdita. He knew not why, but invested as she now was, with all the power of wealth and the elegance of fashion, he felt not half the awe of her, as when in her helplessness and dependence, he had fenced her round with many a spell, wrought by youthful and chivalric feeling.

He perceived, in spite of Mrs. Liston's efforts, that his presence was embarrassing to her, and he would have taken leave, but the governor insisted peremptorily to his remaining to dine with him. Then saying, that he had indispensable business to transact, and must be absent for a half hour, he would, he said, 'leave the ladies to the free expression of their feelings.'

When he was gone, Mrs. Liston said to her mother, 'I do not think your little favourite, Francis is quite well to-day—will you have the goodness to look in upon him and give nurse some advice.' The old lady went without reluctance, as most people do to give advice, and Mrs. Liston turned to Stewart and said, 'I gave my boy your name, with a prayer that God would give him your spirit. Do not, oh do not think me,' she continued, her lip quivering with emotion, 'the ungrateful wretch I have appeared. I am condemned to silence by the pride of another. My heart rebels, but I am bound to keep that a secret which my feelings prompt me to publish to the world.' Stuart would have spoken, but she anticipated him: 'Listen to me without interruption,' she said, 'my story is my only apology, and I have but brief space to tell it in. It was love, as you once guessed, that led me to that mad voyage to America. I had a silly passion for a young Virginian, who had been sent to England for his education—he was nineteen, I fifteen, when we promised to meet on board the ship which conveyed me to America. His purpose, but not his concert with me was discovered, and he was detained in England. You know all the events of my enterprise. I left a letter for my father, informing him that I had determined to abandon England, but I gave him not the slightest clue to my real designs. I was an only child, and as you will readily believe a spoiled child. My mother was not living, and my father hoping that I should soon return, and wishing to veil my folly, gave out that he had sent me to a boarding school on the continent, and himself retired to Switzerland. When I arrived in London, I obtained his address and followed him. He immediately received me to apparent favour, but never restored me to his confidence. His heart was hardened by my childish folly, and though I recounted to him all my sufferings, I never drew a tear from him; but when I spoke of you, and dwelt on the particulars of your goodness to me, his eye would moisten, and he would exclaim, 'God bless the lad, I must be brief.' She continued, casting her eye apprehensively at the door. Mrs. Liston came with his mother to Geneva, where we resided; he addressed me—my father favoured his suit, and though he is, as you perceive, much older than myself, I consented to marry him, but not, as I told my father, till I had unfolded my history to him. My fa-

ther was incensed at what he called my folly—he treated me harshly—I was subdued, and our contest ended in my solemnly swearing never to divulge the secret, on the preservation of which he fancied the honor of his proud name to depend.'

'Thank God,' then exclaimed Frank with a burst of honest feeling, 'it was not your pride, cursed pride, and I may still think on Perdita as a true tender-hearted girl; it was a pleasant spot in my memory, he continued dashing away a tear, 'and I hated to have it crossed with a black line.' Mrs. Liston improved all that remained of her mother's absence in detailing some particulars, not necessary to relate, by which it appeared that notwithstanding she had dispensed with the article of love in her marriage, (we crave mercy of our fair young readers,) her husband's virtue and indulgence had matured a sentiment of affection, if not as romantic, yet quite as safe and enduring as a youthful passion. She assured Stuart that she regarded him as the means of all her happiness. 'Not a day passes,' she said, raising her beautiful eyes to heaven, 'that I do not remember my generous deliverer, were alone I am permitted to speak of him.' The old lady now rejoined them, bringing her grandchild in her arms. Frank threw down his crutch, forgot his wounds, and permitted his full heart to flow out, in the caresses he lavished on his little namesake.

The governor redeemed Stuart's schooner, and made such representations before the admiralty court of Stuart's merits, and the ill treatment he had received from the commander of the frigate, that the court ordered the schooner to be refitted and equipped and permitted to proceed to sea at the pleasure of captain Stuart. He remained for several days domesticated in the governor's family, and treated by every member of it with a frank cordiality suited to his temper and merits. Every look, word and action of Mrs. Liston expressed to him that his singular service was engraved on her heart. He forbore even to allude to it, and with his characteristic magnanimity, never inquired directly or indirectly, her family name. He observed a timidity and apprehensiveness in her manner, that resulted from a consciousness that she had, however reluctantly, practised a fraud on her husband, and he said 'that having felt how burdensome it was to keep a secret from his commander for a short voyage, he thought it was quite too heavy a load for the voyage of life.'

The demonstrations of gratitude which Stuart received from governor Liston and his family, he deemed out of all proportion to his services, and being more accustomed to bestow than to receive, he became restless, and as soon as his schooner was ready for sea he announced his departure, and bade his friends farewell. He said the tears that Perdita, (he always called her Perdita) shed at parting, were far more precious to him than all the rich gifts she had bestowed on him.

At the moment Stuart set his foot on the deck of his vessel, the American colours, at the governor's command, were hoisted. The generous sympathies of the multitude were moved, and buzzes from a thousand voices rent the air. Governor Liston and his suite and most of the merchant vessels then in port, escorted the schooner out of the harbour. Even the stern usages of war cannot extinguish that sentiment in the bosom of men, implanted by God, which leads him to do homage to a brave and generous foe.

Captain Stuart continued to the end of the war, to serve his country with unabated zeal, and when peace was restored, the same hardy spirit that had distinguished him in perilous times made him foremost in bold adventure.

He commanded the second American trading vessel that arrived at Canton after the peace; and this vessel with which he circumnavigated half the globe, was a sloop of eighty tons, little more than half the size of the largest now used for the river trade. This adventure will be highly estimated by those who have been so fortunate as to read the merry tale of Dolph Heilegher, and who remember the prudence manifested, at that period, by the wary Dutchmen of the ancient metropolis in navigating these small vessels: how they were fain to shelter themselves at night in the friendly harbours with which the river abounded, and we believe, to avoid adventuring through Haverstraw bay or the Tappan sea, in a high wind.

When Stuart's little sloop rode into the bay of Canton, it was mistaken for a tender from a large ship, and the bold mariner was afterwards familiarly called by the great Hong merchants, 'the one-mast Captain.'

PUBLIC DEBT.—By the Annual Report from the Treasury Department, laid on the table of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday the 13th inst. it appears, that the aggregate of the debt on the 1st of October, 1826, was \$75,923,151 47; and that on the 1st of January, 1827, the sum of \$2,602,306 71 will be paid, leaving at that time an aggregate of \$73,320,844 76. Of this debt \$13,296,247 70, being the remnant of the debt of the Revolution; and \$7,600,000 subscribed to the Bank of the United States; a total of \$20,896,247 70 are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. The Revolutionary debt bears an interest of 3 per cent the remaining \$55,626,903 77 becomes due at the following periods: 1st, \$11,254,197 46, at six per cent in 1828; 2d, \$13,096,542 80, at six per cent in 1827; 3d, \$9,490,099 10, at 6 per cent in 1828; 4th, \$769,668 08, at 4 per cent in 1829; 5th, \$769,668 08, at 4 per cent in 1830; 6th, \$18,901 59, at 5 per cent in 1831; 7th, \$18,901 59, at 5 per cent in 1832; 8th, \$10,000,000, at 4 per cent in 1832; 9th, \$999,999 13, at 5 per cent in 1832; 10th,

\$18,901 29, at 5 per cent in 1833; 11th, \$2,227,365 97, at 4 per cent in 1833; 12th, 2,227,365 98, at 4 per cent in 1834; and 13th, \$4,755,296 30, at 5 per cent in 1835. It appears, therefore, that on the 1st of October last, the annual interest charged on this aggregate of debt was \$3,464 18; and a fraction. Above \$1 million of the debt will become payable within a little more than twelve months, all of which bears an interest of 6 per cent. It is proposed to defray a moiety of this amount, by raising a new loan; at an interest of 5 per cent payable in 1829, 30, and 31. By this operation, a saving will be effected to the public in the reduction of interest of \$90,000. It will be observed that the portion of debt, the redemption of which is now charged on the years 1829, 30, and 31, scarcely exceeds a million and half; so that, if the capability of revenue to meet this additional demand upon it, at that time, unless circumstances of unexpected and severe disaster should occur to the commercial prosperity of the country, there can be no reasonable doubt.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

The Senate was occupied the whole of yesterday in balloting for the Committees, according to the new mode prescribed by the resolution of Mr. CHAMBERS.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President embracing some information relative to Indian Affairs, in addition to what was communicated at the commencement of the session. The bill for the relief of the New York and Pennsylvania Institutions of the Deaf and Dumb was taken up in committee of the whole and reported; but on an amendment being proposed by Mr. White of Florida, the bill and amendment were laid on the table. A great number of resolutions were offered; among others one by Mr. Cambreleng of New York relative to the quantity and description of merchandise exported from the United States to British colonies embraced in the late Order in Council. A resolution offered by Mr. Ward of New York referring to the Library committee the subject of preparing paintings to fill the vacant space in the Rotunda of the capitol was adopted. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Martindale of N. York relative to any evasions which may have taken place of the duties imposed by law on imported wool and woollen manufactures. A letter from the sons of the late Benjamin West to the Speaker was laid before the House asking of Congress to purchase the pictures belonging to Mr. West, which by his death had devolved to his sons. The letter was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky introduced his bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt which was read and committed. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Barton of Missouri relative to donations of small tracts of the public lands; and one by Mr. Reed, of Mississippi, relative to an extension of the Western limits of the States.

In the House of Representatives, a few private bills were reported and committed. Among the various resolutions offered and agreed to, was one by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, referring to the Committee on Manufactures to determine on the expediency of requiring prompt payment of import duties.

A resolution offered by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, relative to the laws regulating the coins of the United States and foreign coins was agreed to. The Committee on commerce were directed on motion of Mr. Hobart of Massachusetts, to inquire into the expediency of amending the act 'for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.' A resolution on the subject of making hats of palm and other leaf, liable to import duty, was also introduced by Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, and referred. A resolution was agreed to on motion of Mr. White of Florida relative to the completion of the military roads from Pensacola to St. Augustine.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Barton's resolution relative to the donation of small lots of the public lands was taken up and was explained by some remarks of Mr. Barton which will be found in our report.

A bill was offered by Mr. Dickerson, and passed to a second reading, which provides that \$5,000,000 annually, instead of being applied to the extinguishment of the public debt shall be paid over to the several states, in the ratio of the apportionment of direct taxes.

In the House of Representatives the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances was received and 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Five private bills were laid on in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. Among the resolutions offered, was one (which was laid on the table until to-day under one of the rules of the House,) by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee providing that in calling over the names of the states for the petitions the order in which they are named shall be changed according to the mode prescribed in the resolution.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

In the Senate the resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Johnson of Kentucky proposing an inquiry into the expediency of relieving the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, by the release of a debt due from the College to the Government was taken up and agreed to. The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Reed of Mississippi proposing an inquiry into

the extent of the constitutional powers of the Government over the public lands and into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the same for the purpose of internal improvements within the states and territories where the lands he was taken up for consideration. Mr. Reed supported the resolution by a brief but interesting statement of facts respecting the situation of some western states and territories and the peculiar relation in which the new states stand to the General Government. Mr. Reed's resolution and remarks will be published hereafter. Mr. Barton did not think that constitutional questions were fit subjects for reports and arguments of committees; and, at his suggestion the resolution was so modified as to submit to the committee an inquiry into the question of expediency only. The question being taken on agreeing to the resolution as modified it was decided in the negative. Ayes 12 noes 16.

In the House several bills were reported read and committed and a private bill was ordered to a third reading. The bills which were ordered to a third reading on Thursday were passed. The resolution offered by Mr. Bartlett led to some short discussion when it was ultimately adopted as amended by Mr. M'Coy. Among the resolutions offered was one by Mr. M'Lean of Ohio calling for information from the War Department as to any disposition to emigrate which may have been evinced by the Indian tribes and the best mode of overcoming any obstacles to their removal west of the Mississippi. A resolution was also offered by Mr. Drayton of South Carolina on the subject of an equal extension of the judiciary system to all the states of the Union. Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount & description of merchandise annually shipped to the West India islands; & the like information as to the annual imports from the same islands. Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Reed's resolution, considered on Friday last, and then rejected, was yesterday reconsidered and agreed to. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Armory at the Horse Shoe bend, on Licking River.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President, communicating a despatch from Mr. Galatin, which will be found in our report of proceedings. Several communications from the War and Navy Departments were also received, among which was the report of Capt. McNeill, of the survey made by him during the autumn, of a route for the national road. The report from the Navy Department communicated the result of the survey of the harbor of Baltimore, which, from a hasty glance, we regard as favorable.

Among the resolutions, was one offered by Mr. Brent, calling for information on the subject of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. An amendment was offered by Mr. Vinton of Ohio, to the resolution laid on the table on Friday by Mr. M'Lean, which induced a successful motion for the printing of both. A resolution of Mr. Vinton relative to the Quappaw Indians was adopted, after striking out the clause which called for the instructions given to the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty with that tribe.

The resolution offered on Friday by Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. relative to our exports to and imports from the British colonies, was agreed to, after being modified, on motion of Mr. Tomlinson, of Connecticut, so as to give it a wider range.

[For the Eastern Gazette.]

Reflections on the present state of Greece.

I know no subject so well calculated to elicit painful and melancholy reflections, or so well adapted to exhibit a vivid example of the mutability of human greatness, as the present condition of moral and mental degradation into which, the Grecian Nation has fallen, when contrasted with the bold and majestic grandeur, moral, physical, and political, which once alone characterized that hallowed land—the honored parent and fostering patron of polite and scientific erudition—Philosophy, eloquence, poetry, and mathematics, claim her as their noble and legitimate progenitor, and their genuine votaries are now, with hearts throbbing in patriotic and sympathetic emotions, most earnestly invoking the benisons of heaven, to rescue her from the ignominious subjugation of barbaric thralldom, with which she is so fearfully threatened. Her plains are torn and desolated—her cities plundered and demolished, her holy temples and sacred sanctuaries sacrilegiously polluted and destroyed—her helpless and miserable population indiscriminately butchered, regardless of age, sex or condition—or basely persecuted in every horrid manner and degree of cruelty, that savage and inhuman barbarity can devise, until even death itself becomes a luxury,—still she fondly adheres to the glimmering hope of receiving assistance from some gallant and potent arm of the christian-professing world. But alas! I fearfully apprehend that the mournful appeal will meet with but a cold and unwelcome reception from this coy, selfish and cunning universe. Her cause is glorious, and has the friendly inclination of every noble and virtuous mind enlisted for its prosperity and success. Individuals can effect but little, it is only by the speedy & zealous interposition of some powerful and warlike nation that she can be rendered valuable or essential service. All governments stand aloof in ungenerous neutrality, while the relentless turbaned foe is devastating with illimitable havoc, the classic shores of venerable antiquity—Even that

land, which once fought and bled in the same hallowed cause—liberty's inheritance, has yet been an idle spectator, but Columbia's foe were not solely the yelling and blood-thirsting savage, nor a people to whom humanity, moderation, and mercy are words without meaning; they were a generous human and manly race (some at least). How far then was our situation, which we all know was lamentable enough, preferable to that of the brave, neglected and oppressed Greeks? Just in the same proportion that proud England's aid to be-nighted Turkey in point of civilization and in the grand scale of moral improvement. Yet will Columbia's sons, who, in their glorious and successful struggle for civil and religious freedom, solicited not foreign aid in vain, be deaf to the humble entreaty of humanity, from a people repining under tenfold more deplorable and hopeless oppression? However painful the acknowledgment, I must say I fear the interference is more ardently to be hoped for than seriously to be calculated on. Whence has justice and humanity fled? It seems as though they have deserted this callous world, for its moral and political sins, and have winged their flight in search of one of a more ethereal temperament. For ten long months did immortal Missolonghi heroically sustain a deadly siege, against fearful odds, but bleak desolation fewled around her and marked her for her prey, and after suffering every horrid misery, that war and famine could inflict,—her soldiery exhausted and mangled and wetting in their blood—her women ravenously devouring the fetid carion of immolated mules and horses—she fell a victim to the irresistible myriads of an implacable and savage enemy—and the commiserating and compassionate portions of the Universe were transfixed with sorrow and consternation, when they heard the reverberating echo of the volcanic explosion which sealed her destruction—for verily it sounded upon the tympanum, like a doleful knell, which I fear was indicative, of the blasted and departed hopes—of the last gigantic struggle essayed by the brave and gallant Greeks. But the fame of Missolonghi will survive her ruin, and will flourish in immortal youth, her heroes acted truly worthy of their noble lineage and have achieved for themselves a glorious immortality. The holy motto of Spartan coinage was deeply engraved upon their hearts and directed all their movements. Yes! they were firmly resolved to conquer or die—they had but the dernier alternative of the unfortunate brave and they fell willing martyrs consecrated to their country—If any incentive were adequate to awaken the slumbering justice of the christian world to arrest the devastating arm raised by an infidel and remorseless oppressor against an innocent and helpless people, the heroic and desperate defence of Missolonghi were amply sufficient to enlist millions in behalf of unfortunate and dissipated Greece. It is sincerely to be hoped that the downfall of this gallant fortress will be calamitous only for the ocean of innocent blood which has deluged its ashes—that by the liberation of Greece will be rather accelerated than retarded—that it will animate the scattered remnant of her depressed and dislocated soldiery, to rival their sacrificed compatriots, in deeds of heroism and to avenge their death—and that it will arouse the nations of christendom from their fatal apathy, to arm in her defence, which the honor and preservation of humanity—the pious reputation of the present age of the world—the encouragement and reward due to valour and virtue—and the sacred cause of freedom—so imperiously demand.

PHILANDER.

Somerset co. Dec. 10th.

[For the Eastern Gazette.]

For the Eastern Gazette.

Sir—Having seen, some time ago, in yours, and in several other papers of this state, a paragraph giving to Governor Kent the credit of bringing forward and recovering from the United States the claim of the State of Maryland for interest due on monies advanced during the late war; and being a friend to justice, as well as merit, I beg that, by publishing the following extracts from the 'Proceedings of the House of Delegates' on the 3d day of February last, you will give your aid in rendering to General Samuel Smith that meed of praise, to which his eminent talents and tried patriotism entitle him.

The committee on that subject say, 'From the vigilance already manifested by the senator from this state, who has brought this subject to our notice, and who is at the head of the financial committee of the senate, it is thought advisable to pursue the same course, successfully adopted in the case of Virginia. The committee therefore submit the following resolutions.

'Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the senators who represent this state in Congress, be requested to bring before the general government, without delay, the claim of the state for interest upon loans contracted by her for the prosecution of the late war, in the mode that may be deemed most expedient, and that the Representatives in Congress from this state, be requested to assist in prosecuting said claim to a successful termination.

'Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to correspond with said Senators on the subject of the foregoing resolution, and cause the documents necessary to sustain the state's claim for interest to be forwarded to them, and to transmit to each of them, and to each of our Representatives in Congress, copies of the foregoing report and resolutions.'

Thus you see, Sir, that instead of Governor Kent being the principal in this business, he was merely the agent of the Legislature, whilst General Smith, one of

The Senators of the state was the prime mover and suggester (if I may use the expression) of the claim, to the Governor himself and his Legislature. The reason, however, for ascribing to Governor Kent the honor of the suggestion, as well as the success of the claim, is very apparent—*Verbum sat sapienti.*

JUSTITIA.

Talbot county.

For the Easton Gazette.

Near Hillsborough, Caroline co. }
December 6th, 1826. }

Mr. GRAHAM,

On Tuesday, the preceding day, a servant boy of my father's walking near the edge of our mill-pond, observed some fish flitting the water, apparently in pursuit of some object near the shore; when running to ascertain what it was, found a pike 3-4 of a yard in length, had caught and was endeavoring to swallow a cat-fish 8 or 10 inches long, but being unable to accomplish its purpose, it was striving to return him to his native element; the fins of the latter preventing, it could neither put him up nor down. In this situation they were both taken. Though nature had made him unable to oppose with success, she gave him the power to destroy his adversary.

Call imperfection what thou fanciest such,
Say here he gives too little there too much.

A Subscriber's Son.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM,

As it is fashionable to notice in your columns the crops of Farmers which I think highly laudable, I will give you a statement of a crop raised in my neighborhood.

Col. Thomas Goldsborough of Old Town, raised on his mansion farm, seventy six barrels of Indian Corn from five and a fourth acres of ground—if you think it would be any stimulant to the agricultural interest, you are at liberty to publish the above communication.

I am respectfully, your friend,

H. M. G.

Greensborough, Caroline co. }

December 5th, 1826. }

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.

Mr. Ranolph took his seat in the Senate on Monday. His appearance, says the Alexandria Gazette, is more natural than it has been for many years, and we learn from his fellow travellers, that his conduct between New York and Washington, was quite genteel. His person is evidently much improved by his tour, and we hope his mind has "received a sympathetic aid."

Delaware Canal.—An injunction has been laid on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, in consequence of which, says the Delaware Gazette, the operations upon it are entirely suspended, if not terminated altogether. The Philadelphia Gazette, however, says, that the injunction was occasioned by a misunderstanding between the directors and a contractor, and is probably removed by this time.

The King's Messenger again.—The National Intelligencer of Monday says, "We understand that Despatches have been received in Washington by our Government by the hands of Mr. King, late Secretary of Legation to Great Britain—and by the British Minister through Mr. Waring, a King's Messenger. These despatches are said to contain a Convention concluded at London the effect of which will be to settle the difference between the American and British Governments under the Treaty of Ghent, by which the execution of the provision for indemnity for deported property has been hitherto for some time delayed. This information will be very acceptable to those in this country whose interest is involved in it. The Convention has of course, yet to receive the assent of the President and Senate. The Despatches, it is said, do not materially relate to any other subject than this."

A letter from an American gentleman in London, to the editor of the New York Statesman states that the Duke of York is past any reasonable hope of recovery.—His disorder is the dropsy and the decays of premature old age.

In Boston several young men, clerks to Lottery Brokers, have been committed to prison for refusing to answer questions, put by the States Attorney, which they believed would implicate themselves.

Messrs. Cary & Lea, of Philadelphia, have in the press, the *Life of Napoleon*, by Sir Walter Scott; and the *Chronicles of Canongate*, a novel, by the same author. Both works will be before the public in a few weeks.

William Jones formerly Secretary of the Navy, Philip S. Markley of Norristown, Pa. and General Cadwallader are among those named as candidates for the office of Collector of the port of Philadelphia.—*Pat.*

The Alexandria Gazette says—"We have heard it hinted as highly probable that JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq. of Pennsylvania will receive the appointment of collector of the port of Philadelphia, unless the Secretary of the Treasury may feel disposed to take it himself."

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—The Cincinnati Register communicates the melancholy intelligence that on the 22d inst., about 55 miles below Cincinnati, the boiler of the steam boat Union burst, occasioning instant destruction to the boat

and killing and wounding several individuals. The boiler passed through the boat under the fore-castle, and she sunk instantly. There were four persons killed, and seven badly wounded. The same paper adds—

"The Union was a small boat, built for the purpose of running during low water. From the account which has reached us, the accident is entirely imputable to the indiscretion of the unfortunate Engineer, who was killed. A defect or derangement was sometimes before perceived in one end of the boiler, and was spoken of but it was presumed, that no immediate danger was to be apprehended. This is the first accident of the kind which has happened for a long time on the Ohio. The passengers and hands, who were not wounded were brought to this place, yesterday in the Gen. Marion. The wounded were left near the place where the accident occurred. It is providential that so few passengers were on board. A person on board has expressed astonishment that a single individual could escape.

From the National Journal of Tuesday.

The letter from Mr. Gallatin to the Secretary of State which we publish to-day, furnishes sufficient evidence of the propriety of the course hitherto pursued by the government of the United States, in endeavoring by negotiation to effect an accommodation of the differences existing with England, in relation to their Colonial trade. The provisions of the various acts of Parliament have so enveloped the whole subject in obscurity, and left so many points for difference of opinion, that in the absence of an explanation by that government, it will be impossible to understand what they mean, and unsafe for our own to act upon any construction which it may suppose to be the correct one. In the concluding paragraph of the extract from Mr. Gallatin's letter, he says—

"It seems to me that the intricacy of these several acts of Parliament, and the difficulty of understanding their precise meaning, might have been considered by the Government of Great Britain as a sufficient reason, why that of the United States might not have been disposed to accept the conditions on which, by those acts, the intercourse was opened with the British Colonies, without having previously, at least, come to an understanding of their true intent and meaning. In point of fact, it was understood by the American Government that one of those conditions was a prohibition to export goods in American vessels, from those Colonies, to any other country than the United States."

The following proclamation was issued by Bolivar on his arrival at Guayaquil. Proclamation of His Excellency the LIBERATOR on arriving on the Coast of Columbia.

Columbians! The sound of your discord penetrated my ears in the capital of Peru. I have returned bearing the olive branch. Accept it as the ark of your safety. What is Columbia already without enemies?

Are there no Spaniards in the World? And even if the whole world were allied to us, ought we not to remain submissive slaves of the Law, and united by the force of National Love!

"I again offer my services—the services of a brother, I have not desired to know who is culpable.—I have not forgotten that you are my kindred and my companions in arms. I embrace all, and extend both arms to press you to my bosom—there shall you all enter—Granadians—and Venezuelans—just and unjust—all of the Liberating Army—all Citizens of this great republic.

"Within your borders, there is but one to blame—I am the man!—I have too long delayed my return.—Two friendly Republics, children of our Victories, detained me, overcome by their immense gratitude and immortal recompense. I present myself the victim of your sacrifice—let your blows fall upon me—they will be most acceptable to me provided they satisfy your animosity.

COLUMBIANS! I am among you, let the scandal of your outrages and the crime of your disunion cease at once!

There is no longer a Venezuela—No longer a Cundimarcu—Let us all be COLUMBIANS!

BOLIVAR.

Guayaquil, 13th Sept. 1826.

From the New-York National Advocate.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1826.

Singular Report.—We have been informed, that a Courier from England lately passed through this city to Washington, with despatches from the British Cabinet, conveying intelligence that the present condition of Spain was such as to render it necessary for England to garrison the Island of Cuba. If this be true it gives a new explanation to the late conduct of England with regard to the colonial trade. A short time will decide its correctness. But taken in connection with the policy of this country, it assumes a very portentous aspect.—The Island of Cuba would be to the English in this hemisphere what the Citadel of Gibraltar is to them in Europe. That the English feel anxious to possess the city of Havana, there can be no doubt. It would give them a control over the trade of all the western states of their great rival on this continent. Their late order in council, and their refusal to negotiate with Mr. Gallatin, indicate that the English Cabinet had some deep plan in agitation. If that plan was the possession of the Havana, it is not a matter of surprise that her ministry should leave the colonial trade as it ever was.—Their object plainly is to force this country to their own terms; but we hope and trust there is yet the same spirit in the United States which animated our country during the last war—the war of our commercial independence. We look with anxiety upon the future."

Upon the subject of the above report,

the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, says—

"We cannot believe the report to be true; but if it is, we trust the government will bestir itself. England should not be allowed to obtain a foothold upon that Island; for if she does, she will never relinquish it. It is better, perhaps, for all parties, that the island should not change masters.—But if there is to be a change, the course for our government is clear. The United States, and not England, must place the garrisons there.—The British West India Colonies give us commercial difficulties enough already. And they must never be allowed the key to the Gulf of Mexico."

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Dec. 18. GRAIN—Wheat, per bushel, 100 a 105, Corn, 50 a 55; Rye, 80.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, at Judge Hopper's in Centreville, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. John B. Spencer, Editor of the Centreville Times, to Miss Frances E. Thomas, of Talbot county.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. James Hambleton, to Miss Susan Jefferson all of this county.

On Thursday last; by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Alexander Cooper, to Miss Eliza Williams, all of this town.

DIED

In this town, on Wednesday last, very suddenly, Col. Thomas Jones.

In this county yesterday, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas Martin, Esq.

Orphans' Court of Somerset County, December 12th, 1826.

On application of James Tyler, administrator of Jesse Lankford, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the papers published in the city of Baltimore, and in one of the Easton papers.

Test, JAMES POLK, Regr. of Wills for Somerset county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Lankford late of Somerset county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of December, 1826. They may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of December, 1826.

JAMES TYLER, Admr. of Jesse Lankford, dec'd.

Dec. 23 3w

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The present residence of the subscriber situate on Goldsborough street—the house is convenient and comfortable for a middle sized family, a good meat house and wood house, with convenient yards—also a large garden in good order, and well supplied with a variety of good garden fruits in their seasons; on the same lot is a safe and good stable for two horses, a large hay loft, granary, an carriage house, with a large yard attached to them, which can be rented with or separate from the dwelling, as may best suit those who may wish to rent. Apply to

WILLIAM BARNETT.

Dec. 23

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop at the head of Washington street, formerly occupied by Laban Littleton, where he intends to carry on the Blacksmith business in all its various branches, viz: country work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks, door, and trunk locks and keys, horse shoeing, axes, and other edged tools, warranted of the best materials, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.—He is determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and hopes to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicits a share of the public patronage.

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.

N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above business.

Dec. 23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against David Nice, at the suit of the President, Directors & company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use of Jonathan N. Benny & John Arringdale, will be sold at Public sale on Tuesday the 16th day of January next at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit, part of Londonderry situate near Easton (where said Nice formerly lived) containing 35 acres of land more or less with the improvements thereon, also part of Harwicks Echeat, part of Widlers lot, part of Pork, and part of Sherwoods Industry, containing 210 acres of land more or less, also two hogs, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and interest & costs due, and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THOS. HENRIK, Shff.

Dec. 23.

A Sweep Wanted,

Wanted to hire immediately a negro boy for a sweep for the town of Easton.—Apply to

WILLIAM WHITE.

Dec. 23.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at the house of Richard Spencer, in Easton, on Thursday, 28th, inst.

By order,

RICHARD SPENCER, Secy.

Dec. 16

TO RENT.

I will rent to good mechanics my Black-Smith and Cart-Wright shops for the next year.—Or I will employ a good Black-Smith & Cart-Wright for the next year and give liberal wages.

THOS. HEMSLEY.

Near Wye Mill, Queen-Anns' }
County, Oct. 28. }

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
December Term A. D. 1826.

On application of John Boyle administrator of William Mullikin (of John) late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed; this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Mullikin, 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 18th of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of December, A. D. 1826.

JOHN BOYLE, Adm'r. of William Mullikin, dec'd.

Dec. 16 3w

MARYLAND:
Talbot county Orphans' Court,
December Term, A. D. 1826.

On application of John Boyle, Administrator of William Mullikin (of Patrick) late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed; this 12th day of December in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty six.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Mullikin (of Patrick) 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 18th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of December, A. D. 1826.

JOHN BOYLE, Adm'r. of William Mullikin dec'd.

Dec. 16 3w

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM.

Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his professional services to the PUBLIC. He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.
Dec. 16

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court sitting as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale for cash, on Monday the 15th day of January next, at the tavern in the village of Berlin in said county, occupied by Mr. John Sturgis, sundry lots and tracts of land which are in, and contiguous to said village, being the property of Mr. Jacob White, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the mortgage money due from said White to William McGrigor.

The farms are well improved, and some of them will make a valuable site for a farmer or merchant.—There will be sold a tavern lot which is considered a valuable stand for that business.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

Dec. 16 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county will be sold at public sale on Thursday the 28th inst. at the late residence of John W. Blake, in Miles River Neck, the following property, to wit—Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs and household and kitchen furniture, corn blades, top fodder, straw, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security—on all sums of 5 under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by

SAMUEL ROBERTS, Adm'r. of J. W. Blake, dec'd.

Dec. 16 2w

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages.—Application to be made to

SAM'L ROBERTS, adm'r. of John W. Blake dec'd.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The farm of the late John W. Blake situate in Miles River neck, with the crop of wheat now sowed.—To a good Tenant the terms will be liberal.—Apply as above.

Dec. 16

Wanted.

To a County Clerk's office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office.—Also an apprentice.

None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character.—For further particulars apply to the Editor
Dec. 16

Two Lotteries Next Month

COHEN'S OFFICE.—BALTIMORE, December 1st, 1826.
ODD & EVEN SYSTEM.—Scheme No. 9 of the Grand State Lottery of Md.
The holder of two Tickets or two Shares, will contain of at least One Prize and may draw THREE.—The whole to be drawn ON ONE DAY, and will take place in Baltimore, On the 17th of January.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

20,000 Dollars.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
5 prizes of 1,000 is 5,000
10 prizes of 500 is 5,000
50 prizes of 100 is 5,000
100 prizes of 20 is 2,000
200 prizes of 10 is 2,000
15000 prizes of 4 is 60,000

15368 Prizes, amounting to 114,000
Not One Blank to a Prize!—All payable in Cash, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Tickets \$5 00 | Quarters \$1 25
Halves 2 50 | Eighths 37 cts

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore;

Where both the great capital prizes of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS were obtained in the late Grand State Lotteries; and where the HIGHEST CAPITAL sold in the last Grand State Lottery was obtained, & where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

THIRD CLASS OF THE Grand State Lottery

Of Virginia—the whole is ON ONE DAY.—The drawing will take place in Richmond, On the 24th of January.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:
1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
4 prizes of 1,000 is 4,000
20 prizes of 100 is 2,000
20 prizes of 50 is 1,000
200 prizes of 10 is 2,000
200 prizes of 5 is 1,000
6000 prizes of 4 is 24,000

6446 Prizes, amounting to 49,000
The whole payable in CASH—as usual at COHEN'S OFFICES.

Tickets only \$3 00 | Quarters 75 cts.
Halves 1 50 | Eighths 37 cts.
Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post-paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Dec. 9.

COHEN'S "Gazette & Lottery Register" will be published immediately after the drawing of each Lottery, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

Christmas Presents

At the Phoenix Lottery and Exchange Office,
Corner of Gay and Market Streets, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON Canal Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS.

To be drawn on the 27th day of December, 1826.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is 4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000
1 prize of 2,500 is 2,500
2 prizes of 2,000 is 4,000
2 prizes of 1,500 is 3,000
15 prizes of 1,000 is 15,000
30 prizes of 500 is 15,000
32 prizes of 100 is 3,200
104 prizes of 50 is 5,200
1300 prizes of 20 is 26,000
1068 prizes of 10 is 10,680

12,120 prizes. 273,760
22,100 blanks.

Tickets 10 | Quarters 2 50
Halves 5 | Eighths 1 25

The Cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, and all orders (post paid) enclosing the cash or prize tickets promptly attended to.

PHENIX & Co.

Bank of Caroline.

The subscriber being the authorized agent of the late Bank of Caroline, gives notice that he will attend at Denton on the second and fourth Tuesdays in every month from this date, for the purpose of settling the business of said institution and earnestly requests those persons having balances on the books against them or otherwise indebted, to call and settle as the most speedy method will be resorted to, to close the concerns—the few notes under a regular course of renewal, will fall due on the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next—Those neglecting to renew on that day will lose the opportunity to renew afterwards.

The President and Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. of the capital stock of said Bank payable to the stockholders on their legal representatives after the first day of December next.

JOHN BOON, Agent.
of the late Bank of Caroline.

Nov. 18 10w

POETRY.

From the Newport Republican.

ELEGY.

On the disinterment of the remains of Commodore O. H. PERAZ, by an officer of the Lexington.

From his lonely grave, by the sea-wash'd sand,
To the clime of his fame we bore him,
For he could not rest in a foreign land,
With the red cross waving o'er him;
So we covered his breast with the stars of light—

In the flag that he loved so dearly,
When he met the proud foe in his might,
And the battle followed cheerily,
With mourning flag half mast display'd,
We roused our drums to meet him,
And fore and aft we stood array'd,
With minute guns to greet him:
While memory showed him ever nigh
As he looked when fame had crown'd him,
With victory beaming from his eye,
And freedom cheering round him.

Like some bright flower that meets its doom
Where the scorching winds have wasted;
Like some young pine whose mountain bloom
The bolts of Heaven have wasted:
So fell the beautiful and brave,
In the zenith of his glory,
With a nation's tears to wet his grave,
And emblem his name in story.
Then strew his bier with early flowers,
And wave the laurel o'er him,
Who made the sea's proud mistress "ours,"
What none had done before him.
Let ocean bear and roll along,
Till winds and floods are weary,
While music wakes the chords of song,
For the HERO OF LAKE ERIZ.

New Fall Goods.

Wm. H. Groome.

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which having been purchased under very favorable circumstances he is enabled to sell unusually cheap—These added to those before received, renders his assortment very general and complete—His customers and the public generally would do well to call and see his BARGAINS.

Easton, Sep. 30

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hayward, having associated themselves together in business, under the name and firm of

LAMBDIN & HAYWARD,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store one door south of the Post Office, and Office of the Easton Gazette, a very general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA WARE,
QUEENS & STONE, DO,
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,
PHIL. A. PATENT SHOT,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash, and invite their friends and the public to give them an early call.

Easton, Oct. 24

Schooner For Sale.

The handsome & fast sailing schooner, the

GEN. LA FAYETTE, Burthen thirty seven and a half tons, now running between the Bay Side and Baltimore, is offered for sale on accommodating terms; the above vessel is two years old this fall, she was built for the present owners, of excellent materials and under their immediate superintendance. For further information enquire of Capt. James Sewell on board, or of the subscriber in Easton.

WILLIAM SEWELL.

Nov. 25

Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or person of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Admr. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

Boot and Shoe MAKING.

THE subscriber, feeling ever grateful for past favours, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line of business, such as Wax Calf Skins, in his fine quality for boots; also the very best Spanish Sole leather that could be procured in the city of Baltimore—Together with a good assortment of fine leather, suitable for Ladies wear and coarse do. for servants, which he will manufacture and sell at his old stand opposite the Court House, on as good terms as they can be purchased for in this place or elsewhere, agreeable to quality. From the subscriber's long experience in business and mostly confining himself to the men's branch, he would more particularly call the attention of the gentlemen, as he feels confident from having in his employ, the very best workmen that he will be able to make them as fashionable and good boots as they can get in Baltimore, if honored with their custom. The public's obt. servt.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Dec. 9

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SHARPLY REDUCED AT THIS OFFICE OF REASONABLE TERMS

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their politeness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec. 25
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. HAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

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

BALTIMORE & EASTON PACKET.

THE SCHOONER,
JANE & MARY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken on shutes from Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, the schooner Jane & Mary, now in complete order, having been thoroughly overhauled and her cabin made larger for the accommodation of passengers; and intends running her as a REGULAR PACKET & GRAIN BOAT, between Easton-Point and Baltimore. He intends leaving Easton-Point for Baltimore every SUNDAY and Baltimore every WEDNESDAY, for Easton-Point, and continue to run the same days, during the season, leaving each place at three o'clock in the morning. He has also taken the Granary and Wharf of Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of Grain; he has employed Capt. THOMAS ROX, who is well acquainted with the business and in whom every confidence can be placed. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He intends when necessary, to consign the Grain entrusted to him for sale to James Barroll, Esq. of Baltimore, and shall devote his own time and attention to receiving freights and settling the business at his office at Easton Point or at the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, in Easton, every Saturday.

THOMAS PARROTT.
July 29

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have the pleasure to announce to the public the appointment of the Rev. JOHN GERTZ, as the principal Teacher of the Academy. In addition to high recommendations of this gentleman as a Teacher of learning and moral deportment, he has undergone a strict examination; from the report of which the Trustees are authorized to believe that he is well qualified to teach the learned Languages and those other branches of education which the rules of the Institution require to be taught in his department, and that he will prove himself a useful and acceptable Preceptor.

It is further announced that this department will be opened for the reception of Scholars on MONDAY the 11th day of next December. The Parents and Guardians of the pupils of the late Mr. Thompson, and of others in this district and neighboring counties, are respectfully invited to enter their sons into this Seminary, from a firm persuasion that the reputation it has heretofore deserved will, under the direction of Mr. Gertz be fully maintained.

By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Nov. 25

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and convenient new brick store & dwelling, at present occupied by Martin & Hayward, situate on Washington street nearly opposite the Court House—This is considered one of the best stands in Easton, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to THOS. PARROTT, Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

TO GRAZIERS AND BUTCHERS,

One hundred and fifty head of excellent Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good condition, may be had on moderate terms, if early application be made to the subscriber, Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.

J. C. WILSON, Jr.
July 1

The Delaware Gazette will insert the above eight times, and send their account to this office.

New Goods.

Green & Reardon

Have just received and are now opening a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

Adapted to the season. Also a good assortment of Sole and upper Leather, which they are disposed to sell low for Zidca, Kersey, Cash, &c. &c.
Nov 25

New Fall Goods.

William Clark

Has just received and is now opening an elegant supply of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS

Of all descriptions, which in addition to his former stock makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash—His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

Easton, Nov. 11

Hides Wanted.

LAMBDIN & HAYWARD

Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on a share of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.

Dec. 2

HOUSES, &c. TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented for the next year, the Dwelling House, garden, &c. at Easton Point, where Thomas Barrow now lives—the house is very convenient and comfortable; it has a kitchen, &c. attached to it—A so several small Houses and Lots in and about the town of Easton—Also a small FARM near Hook Town.—For terms, &c. apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Easton, Sept. 9.

Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 16th day of October last as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Margaret of a black colour, aged eighteen or nineteen years and says she belongs to Matthias Bordley of Queen-Ann's county—Had on when committed a striped calico frock.—The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay her prison fees, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff. of Talbot county.
Dec. 2

For Sale

On a Credit of Four Years.

I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm containing about four hundred and thirty acres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough. This farm is divided into three fields, containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each, a greater part of the arable land is of a soil susceptible of improvement, with a large proportion of wood land attached to it. I will sell also several valuable lots in the town. Any person desirous of purchasing may make application to the subscriber living on the Dover Road about two miles from Easton, or to Col. Jabez Caldwell, residing on the premises.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sep. 9

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

My farm at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr.—This farm is laid off in three fields, each field containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.—The house is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a very fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber, SUSAN SETHI.
Talbot co. July 22

N. B. Also a house and lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SITUATED AT KIMBERTON, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

This Institution was established in 1818, it has generally consisted of twenty five scholars. It is now contemplated to extend the accommodations to thirty.

The branches in which pupils are instructed, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use and delineation of Maps, the use of the Globes, Drawing, Painting, and the elements of the French and Latin languages.

Kimberton is situated in a high and healthy part of the country, twenty eight miles from Philadelphia, having a regular communication with the city by stages three times a week.—It is twelve miles from Norristown, fourteen from West-Chester, and thirty from Wilmington, and there are a house of Entertainment, a Post Office and a resident Physician at the place.

For further particulars inquire of Jos. Warner and Samuel Archer, Philadelphia; of Dr. Wroth, Chester-town; of P. Granger, Centreville; of Dr. Moore, Lot Warfield, or John M. G. Emory, Easton, Md.; or at the School, GURMOR KIMBER, Super'nt; 12th mo. 9th, 1826.

For Hire

THE ENSUING YEAR.

Several Negro Men, Women, and Children, and for sale, a few valuable MILCH COWS, and two or three pair of well matched and well grown STEERS, suitable for Oxen. Enquire at this office.
Nov. 25

Talbot County Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX.

EASTON, November 27th, 1826.
Ordered by the commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week, for and during four weeks successively, in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star and Easton Gazette, published in Easton.
A List of tracts and parcels of land, in Talbot county, and State of Maryland, liable for and charged with county Taxes for the years 1824, and 1825, and the amount of taxes respectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same; the taxes being now due and unpaid and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector, in said county liable for, or properly chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the commissioners for said county, appears to wit:

PERSONS NAMES.	NAMES OF LANDS.	ACRES.	DUE.
Mark Benton's heirs	Lot on Washington street Easton and running back to West street	1-2	\$11 48
John Crouch	Part Gafton, near Easton,	54	1 94
Dr. John Coates' heirs	Lot on Harrison street Easton,	1-4	79
Thomas Cooper's heirs	Lot on Bayside road 7 acres, do. on South at 1-4 acre due for the years 1824 and 1825.	7-14	14 24
Frances Gibbon, Dr. Tilton to pay	Part Maringo,	270	14 43
Jonathan Hopkins' heirs	2 Lots on Landing road 1-8 acre each part Londonderry 70 acres	70-14	4 44
Samuel Holmes	Lot on West street for the years 1824, & 1825	1	2 06
John Hopkins	Part Tilghman's Fortune, near Easton for the years 1824 and 1825	60	10 75
Wm. Jacob's heirs	Lot in Easton with a Tan-yard	1-4	1 50
Cloudbury Kerby, Jr.	Lot on Washington street	1-8	1 00
Caleb Lockwood	Lot on West street	1-4	1 05
Noah Lednum	Part Abraham's lot, 1 acre and part of several tracts names unknown, five miles from Easton		4 50
Sarah Troop G. Martin to pay	Lot on Goldsborough street	1-4	86
Margaret Nicholson	Lot on Harrison and Goldsborough streets	1-2	1 06
Abraham Nice's heirs	A lot near Rich Bottom, 40 acres, lot near Easton, 5 acres, 1 do. near Easton, 1-2 acre	46-1-2	3 44
Jan. Nicholson's heirs	Part of Tilghman's Fortune near Easton	84	2 27
Abner Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1-4	1 50
Samuel Pickering	Lot on Washington street	1-4	1 56
Samuel Ringgold	Lot near the Meeting House in Easton, 1 acre and part of Bachelor's Range, part of Bachelors Range Addition, 260 acres	261	7 67
Sam. Sherwood, guardian to Sawyer's heirs	Lot on Washington street	3-8	1 55
Geo. Sewell's heirs	Two lots on Washington street	1-2	1 39
Mary Trippe	Lot on Harrison street	3-8	7 66
Baynard Willson's heirs	Lot on West street 3-8 Martin's Purchase 358 1-2 acres, Hog Range 16 acres, Marsh-land 50 acres	424-7-8	18 92
Solomon Cummins	Part of Oakley's Addition, 1824 and 1825	31	86 1/2
Ephraim Cummins	Part of Lurkey	50	75
Greenbury Griffin	Two lots in St. Michaels, 1824 and 1825	1-2	2 15
Alexander Hensley	Sherwoods Neck, 271 3-4 acres, part Hensley 38, one half of Choptank Island, 734 acres, part of Wilton, part of Lob's Crook, Sweet Hope 500, Mill Land, 70 acres, part of Poplar Level, and part of other tracts, 517	2030-3-4	61 03
John Jones	Lot near St. Michaels, 1824 and 1825	1-2	1 08
Thos. Hambleton, John Hossfross, to pay	Part of Hambleton's Discovery, 7 1-4 acres, part of Sherwood's Island, 55 acres	62-1-4	1 54
Thomas Hambleton, H. Hambleton, to pay	Part of Hambleton's Discovery	55-1-2	1 54
Peter Harrison	Content Resurveyed, and part of Chance Eologin, 1824 and 1825	20	3 67
John Merchant	Part of Main Sail, part of Fair Play, 114 acres, lot in St. Michaels, 1 acre	115	3 14
Tristram Needles	Part of Rock Field	114	2 62
John Blake's heirs	Part of Beaver Dam Neck, part of Hazard, and part of other tracts, for 1824 & 1825	73-1-8	2 99
Anthony Booth	Part of Bloombery, part of Sherwood's Industry, 117 1-4 part John's Hill, 90	207-1-4	3 71
Henry Casson	Part of Widows Chance	320	8 44
Mark Delahay, guardian to E. Delahay's heirs	Part Beaver Dam Neck, and part Advantage	232	4 93
Wm. Fountain's heirs	Part Advantage	112-1-2	1 52
John Ferguson's heirs	Noble's Meadows	910	5 40
Zebulon Gregory	Stoppard Moore	86	1 66
Joshua Lucas	Roberts Purchase	134	3 69
Christiana Morgan	Part Advantage	100	1 94
William Millington's heirs	Part Epsom and Betts Chance, for 1824 and 1825	204	8 18
Wm. E. Meconekin	Part Partnership for 1824 and 1825	75	4 38
William Moore	Part St. Michaels Fresh Run	276	7 41
Geo. Noble's heirs	Part Noble's Chance, and part of other tracts, for 1824 and 1825	270	12 44
Jos. Nicholson's heirs	Part of Arcadia, for 1824 and 1825	45	1 48
Thomas Orem's heirs	Part Parkers Range, near Lewis Town	187-1-2	3 77
Saml. Troth's heirs	Part Advantage	112	1 40
Nicholas Watts, guardian to Morlin's heirs	Part of Hineman's Estate		5 31
Rebecca Wooters	Part of Noble's Addition and Planter's Delight 152		5 06
Geo. Willson's heirs	Part Dudley's Choice, and part of other tracts, 1824 and 1825	444-1-2	19 45
John Bullen's heirs	Part Pitts Range, and part Hutchinson, for 1824 and 1825	255	5 32
William E. Canor	Part Lowe's Rambia, part Goose Point, part Dickinson's Lot, for the years 1824 and 1825	102-1-2	3 77

Notice is hereby Given,

That unless the county charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to William Farlow, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for the county aforesaid, on or before the 10th day of January next, or within 30 days after the publication of this notice; the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof, as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same; pursuant to the act of Assembly entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed at November session, 1797.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Dec 9 4w
N. B. Persons transmitting the amount of Taxes due as above, to the subscriber, will at the same time transmit a proportional part of the costs of advertising, calculated at the rate of 15 cents on the dollar, and if by mail pay the postage.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1826.
Ordered by the Court that the sale of the Lands and real estate made to John Stevens, junior, by Nicholas Martin, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Anthony Ross, deceased, in the cause of John Stevens junior, petitioner against Joseph Richardson Ross, Lewis Philip Ross and others, children and heirs of Anthony Ross, deceased, defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord Eight hundred and twenty seven; 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 February, in the year last aforesaid.—The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$4680, 56.

RICHARD T. EARLE.
A True Copy,
Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Dec. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of William Benny, Jr. use of Jesse Scott, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold on Tuesday the 3d of January 1827, on the Court House green in Easton, between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following lands and tenements, viz: the farm where Thomas Hensley now resides, on the county road leading from the Chapel to Centreville, containing 120 acres of land more or less; seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, with the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon—Attendance given by THO. HENRIX, Shff.
Dec. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Levi Lee & Sarah his wife at the suit of John Camper & George F. Thompson, also one f. fa. against said Levi Lee and Sarah his wife, at the suit of James Chambers, adm'r. of Arthur Holt, also one fieri facias against Levi Lee, at the suit of Isaac Spencer, will be sold on Thursday the 4th day of January next, (1827) at Lee's Mill, near Tuckahoe Bridge, the following lands and tenements, viz: the mill, mill seat, with all the improvements thereon, subject to a mortgage to Levin Millis, William Ferguson, and Lucubius Leonard, also on the same day and at the same place, the life estate of him the said Levi Lee and Sarah his wife in and to all the lands of the late John Scott; seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by THO. HENRIX, Shff.
Dec. 9

Notice.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the residence of the subscriber, a variety of Personal Property—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of Corn, Blaster, and Pork, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, & attendance given by WILLIAM BENNY.
Talbot county Dec. 9

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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1826.

NO. 53.

PRINTED AND 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.

MY TRANSMOGRIFICATION.

Mrs. Mitford, in a very clever little sketch, published in Ackerman's pretty "Forget-me-not," has very amusingly detailed the continual transmigrations of the female part of humanity in its progress through childhood, girlhood, and womanhood, to marriage and old age.—But to us of the more lordly sex she has denied a mutability which perhaps she has not so much observed—this is solely because she is not one of us, and could scarcely have opportunities of remarking our changes as closely as those of her own sex. She observes, "there is very little change in men from early boyhood, and they keep the same faces however ugly." In some instances it may be so, but in general there are very few animals more unlike than the boy, to the man; but perhaps Miss Mitford, in this sweeping indistinction, only alluded to the "wearers of smock frocks,"—in that case there is an end to the argument; but supposing the contrary, (which I do, otherwise an excellent article would be lost,) I will proceed to detail the history of my own "Transmigrations."

I cannot say I recollect myself, but I perfectly well remember a portrait that strongly resembled me, painted when I was two years old, for my dear and tender mother, and valued accordingly. It represents a fat, roguish, black-eyed, curly headed urchin, sitting on a bank with a lap full of flowers, which showed out magnificently from the white frock beneath them. There was happiness in every little feature; and altogether it was such a child as a mother might be proud of. Three years after, I can recollect myself—the fat was passing away—I was growing tall, slender, an impatient self-willed imp, the delight of my father, the torment of my sister, and the curse of servants. My god-father gave me a guinea, and I gave it to a groom, as a bribe to let me mount his horse and ride him a few yards to water. I had a new beaver hat—I had no objection to sun-beams, and thought I could turn it to better account—I cut it into the shape of a very tolerable boat, and sent it down the stream, that innocent of mischief, flowed quietly through the grounds. Yet amid all this wildness, there might have been seen sparkles of a better nature; for I had much tenderness in my composition, glimpses of enthusiasm, and some queer undefined notions of the beautiful; for instance, a gang of gipsies sometimes favored 'our village' by pitching their tents in the outskirts; & many a time have I slipped away from the paternal care of "Old John" to listen to the voice of one dark-eyed girl among the troop, who had fascinated my young heart, or (I rather suppose) my ear, by her slinging. How often have I wept over the melancholy fate of the lady, who, in the storm at sea, told her lover to

"Take a white napkin, and bind my head softly,
And then throw me overboard me & my baby;
and have frequently been elevated to heroism by the splendid portrait of that hero who was martyred at Tyburn, his constancy at his trial won my fervent admiration.

"I stood as bold as John of Gaunt,
All in my naty attire;
I never seemed daunted in the least,
Which made the folks admire!

"That all the people they may say,
That I am no des'arter;
For the captain, he must lead the way,
And the men must follow a ter."

My wild spirits were really taken captive by these vagabonds; the lawless independence of their children was an envy, they had no lessons to learn, no elder sisters to keep them in order, no elder brother to thump them out of their pocket money; their whole existence to me was paradisaical. I believe if they had attempted to steal me, they would have found the business half done to their hands.

At seven years old I was breeched—I had a cloth jacket and trousers—I was told that I was a man; and I thought it was incumbent on me to be 'grave and gentleman-like.' I paid more attention to my lessons and the young ladies, and thought it an imperative duty to discover they were more amiable and pretty than boys. Soon this affection became sincere. My sister was better loved than all my kin; to her I flew to roar away my grief, when my father took out Henry and left me at home, or when he threatened to sell my pony, or give him to my play fellow, Richard Howard, whom I hated ever after. In her I reposed all my confidence, and in her gentle bosom deposited my tutor's severities, and my brother's wrongs—I was, in truth, 'a most pathetic child.'

But at ten, 'O what a change was there!' No chrysalis metamorphosis was ever greater. I had grown accustomed to my breeches, and no longer held them in any consid-

eration; I was invidious to my sister, contradicted my father, fought my own battles with my brother, and played truant with my tutor, till he made a solemn complaint of my manifold abominations. I scrambled all over the country, and came back with scarcely a rag on my back, and what were left me were so defaced by mud or dust, as the weather would have it, that their quality could barely be discovered. My mother wept, my father swore, my tutor said the devil was in me. I was up to all sorts of villainy. I stuffed a goose with gunpowder in the absence of the cook, who was preparing to put it down to the spit, and I felt no sort of compunction for her intense fear and agony, when on applying the lighted paper to singe it, it blew into ten thousand pieces, and nearly knocked her eyes out. I had thrashed my brother into respect for me; and my playmates consoled themselves for not being able to master me by bestowing upon me the very expressive cognomen of 'Gallows!' At length I tired them out; my tutor gave in, and my mother acquiesced with my father, in thinking school alone could preserve me. So to a public school I went, to learn decorum and obedience.

In four years more, there were no trace of Young Galloway, but I came home a monkey still, only melancholy, instead of mischievous. My early enthusiasm returned; and my intense love of the beautiful, undirected by reason, exhibited itself in the most ridiculous forms—I read novels, and the pathetic stories in the magazines.—I contemplated the setting sun—fell in love with the moon, and made verses to every little star that twinkled behind the clouds and before the clouds. I would not have read or written any thing lively for the world; I should have thought fun an insult to my feelings; and understanding I was a slender boy, with long arms & legs, of an active light figure, but delicate constitution—every body said I should be tall—I had looked in the glass, and observing a pale, dark face, inclining to sallow, masses of black curling hair, and a somewhat serious look, I concluded that I should be a tall, thin, pale, pensive looking young man, and acted up to the character accordingly. I loved to be thought an invalid, and frightened my mother to death by the affectation of a hectic cough, which I pretended to consider as a warning that I should die early of a decline. I wrote a long string of verses called the "Dying Boy," in which I lamented my early doom, expressed my resignation, and took a tender and pathetic farewell of the trees, and the moon, and the flowers. It brought the tears into my own eyes to read it—(I have since learned it had the same effect upon others, but from a very opposite emotion)—I sent them to one of the most pitiful magazines, where they were (God knows why) inserted. Oh, how proud was I—I was a Scholar and a Poet!

There was wanting but one thing to complete me—I should fall in love—and so I did; but the affair was more serious than I could have imagined—more of real feeling mingled with the thing than I expected—the passion of a boy of fourteen has something desperate in it always; and that mine had an uncommon portion of sincerity, was obvious from the character of the object of my choice. She was a beautiful, accomplished woman of twenty two (the daughter of an intimate friend of my father.) A girl of my own age would not have been endurable. 'I never told my love' to this charming creature for many months that she was on a visit to my sister and resided in my neighbourhood; but I endeavoured to make it apparent by every possible pathetic mode—I looked at her till I could not see, and listened to her till I could not hear; I gathered flowers to twist into her bright hair, and when they were dead, wept over them for envy at their fate, and deposited them next my shirt—I read to her, in the most tender voice, all the amatory verses I could put my hands on, latched out on the happiness of domestic love, and affected to care little children in her presence—I never ate any dinner when she was at the table, but, with an air of desperation, gulped down as much wine as I possibly could, without incurring my father's observation—now, I thought I should like to be a king, and place her on a throne, then, a successful warrior that her country might offer her homage—love & a cottage had its charms, and sometimes I thought how delicious it would be to suffer for her sake. These thoughts became feelings, & what was begun as a matter of course, terminated in real tenderness, no less ridiculous. I was a diffident lad, exceeding modest; judge then my sincerity by its effect.

Finding myself alone with her in a beautiful bower by moonlight, I fell upon my knees, seized her fair hand, and made a vehement declaration of my passion; I besought her to have compassion upon my youth and not by coldness to destroy its hopes—I vowed eternal truth, and swore desperately I could not live without her—I drew a glowing picture of the delights of married life, and expatiated warmly on the tyranny of parents and friends—I promised to make the best of husbands, the tenderest of fathers; and shuddered at the prospect of separation, shed tears at the bare imagination of her indifference; and

finally, rising with my subject, assured her that I had not touched, and besought her to commit herself to my protection, and elope with me that night. I was too much agitated in the first instance to observe the effect of my pleadings; but I was soon most fearfully enlightened. Imagine my boundless horror, my stupefaction of feeling at hearing her burst into a loud laugh, and seeing her spring from her seat, and dart rapidly out of the bower—I was agonized beyond all description; I rubbed my eyes and my nose, and tried to persuade myself that all that had passed was a dream.—Presently my brother came into the room he had an unspeakable grin upon his odious face, but he said nothing, affected to look for some unmissed article, and went out again; next, my father walked slowly past, whistling, as if perfectly indifferent to my movements, but I noticed a quick, queer, merry-looking glance that was not to be misunderstood.—The story soon travelled; my acquaintance tried hard not to laugh in my face, and the more they stifled their mirth, the more frightful seemed its occasional ebullitions and sobs, the cruel cause of all this misery to me, she married in about a week after this event, a man of thirty who, as Blackwood says, 'shaved twice a day,' and no doubt entertained him twicely with the pathos of the smooth chinned boy, who had the presumption to try to supplant him.

This adventure cured me completely of sentiment. I ceased for a time, all attempts to captive fair ladies, and turned an eye of admiration on myself. At seventeen I was a puppy, a dandy; my dress and appearance the only subjects worthy my contemplation; I detested poetry, the moon, and little children, and generally gave these a sly pinch or kick, when they had the presumption to expect I should play with them. This state continued a few years, and then, last stage of all, came whiskers, mustachios, love, real love, marriage, business, bustle, and twenty-nine. Here I pause—it would be egotism to say farther—my friends alone must decide whether the boy be like the man—I think not—so, with the burden of nearly thirty years on my shoulders, all the usual cares of life, and some, perhaps, that are not usual, I take my leave, to fight out the remainder as I may. Reader—Vale.

From the New York Advocate.

SINGULAR PRESERVATION.

A very amusing and somewhat dangerous occurrence took place, at a small circus in the Bowery, in which there is an exhibition of wild beasts, such as elephants, tigers, lions, &c. The keeper of the collection one day went to dinner, as usual, under the impression that his four footed actors were quite snug in their cages. It was not so. The cage that contained a tiger & a tigress, was in a state of decrepitude, so that the ferocious couple broke loose. If their keeper was to eat his beef steak, Mr. & Mrs. Tiger thought they ought to have something fresh too. Accordingly being free as air, they cast their eyes round the habitation, as a gourmandizer would in a cook-shop, & selected a fine foreign animal, called the Lama, on which to dine. At the approach of the tiger couple, the poor lama, got scared and set up a grunt. It would not do. One of the tiger family (we have tiger families elsewhere) sprung at his throat, brought him down, and tapped his jugular vein in a twinkling. There both the animals sipped away with great perseverance, as fast as a cordially as the collier and his wife hung over a cider barrel in New Jersey, which was soon emptied of its contents. The heart of the poor lama was soon drunk dry by these two feline tigers.

In the mean time the keeper had finished his dinner, drank his glass, and was puffing away at the butt end of a Spanish seegar, when he entered and found the work that had been going on. He was alarmed at first, and his personal courage did not ooze away, as Acres' did in the play. He ventured into the ring with a noose to sling over the heads of the two ferocious animals, while they were sucking out the last drop of blood from the poor lama. The tigress finished her repast sooner than her mate, turned round while the keeper was in the very act of catching them, and made preparations to spring upon him in the same way that a cat does when she sees a mouse. The keeper felt the danger of his situation, but with great presence of mind, he made a retreat behind his elephant; who, from the other side of the circus, was looking on the scene with great composure. The tigers did not forego her intent. She made a spring at the keeper past the elephant, but just at this moment, the sagacious animal observing it would seem, the danger of his keeper, let out his trunk with the celerity of an arrow from the bow, and pitched the tigress to the farther part of the circus.

A wonderful hurly burly was now kicked up. All the monkeys and baboons scampered up to the rafters, and the glaring eyes of the enraged tigress struck dread into the whole, except the elephant, who folded up his trunk with neatness after his feat, and the lion who sat in his cage on his hips like a dog, looking on with great dignity and composure.—The keeper now ran out from behind the elephant, and approaching his trunk, uttered certain

words; which the sagacious animal understood with so much correctness. The elephant unrolled his trunk, the keeper got astride, and in a moment was elevated to the back of his preserver.

In the mean time the tigress had recovered from the toss she had got, and made new preparations to spring upon the keeper, who was upon the back of the elephant. The elephant saw, and took precautionary measures accordingly. Again the tigress sprang upon the man, and again the elephant interposed his trunk and tossed the tigress a second time to the farthest extremity of the circus. This pitch wounded the side of the tigress, and finding there was no use in trying further to tap the jugular of the keeper, she sneaked into her cage with what she had got.

While this business was going on, tiger himself had begun to look round, and see what fun could be picked up. On raising his head from the lama, the first thing that struck him was the lion sitting in his cage with great dignity and unconcern. The tiger showed his teeth; the lion lightly shook his mane. The tiger drew back on his hind legs to make a spring; the lion rose up with dignity and shot fire from his eyes. The tiger sprang at the cage with great fury, forcing one of his claws in between two of the bars; & at the same instant the lion made a grab at the tiger's fore foot, caught it firmly between his tusks, pulled the whole leg into the cage, and held him there until the keeper saw the opportunity, flung himself from the back of the elephant, ran with his noose to the tiger and secured him in a moment.

After this was accomplished, the lion generously let go his hold, and the keeper dragged the other to his cage and secured them both. And thus by a singular train of circumstances, in which the instinct and trunk of the elephant, no less than the teeth and temper of the lion, bore a conspicuous part, did the poor keeper get rescued from the jaws of the tiger and tigress. The whole affair has been the table talk of the Bowery for the last week, and we now record it in the Advocate for the amusement of the children, grand children, and great grand children of the next generations.

NEW PAPER.—The establishment of a new paper in Macon, Geo: is thus announced:—

"Ship news extraordinary.—Put to sea, this morning, with a good breeze, the staunch, new built letter of marque brig the MACON TELEGRAPH, bound on a voyage round the world. Having started on a long and perilous expedition, exposed to pirates, privateers, and king's cruisers, she goes armed for her own safety; but her intentions being pacific, she will not fight unless provoked to it. Should she be attacked, however, she will open her batteries, nail her colors to the mast, and sink with them flying, rather than give up the ship. The star spangled banner floats proudly from her mast head, and the captain and crew, regarding it as a protection against every danger, a passport to every clime, and a terror to every foe, are in fine spirits, and would die a thousand times, sooner than see it disgraced. She takes out with her a rich cargo of Intelligence, Literature, Poetry, Politics, Philosophy, &c. &c. & her consignees are in every part of the globe. Her return cargo may be expected to be equally valuable. May the gales of Approbation be auspicious! And may the pilot, making up in vigilance what he may lack in experience, be able to steer his bark clear of the sands of Indifference, as well as the rocks of Faction—(the Scylla and Charybdis of craft of this sort)—and having performed his voyage, may he safely moor her in the haven of Public Confidence, the grand ultimatum of his wishes."

Four-footed Printers.—Wonderful improvements seem to be making in the art of printing. Mr. Fanshaw, at the Tract Society Office, has two Jackasses employed as pressmen; and they are now labouring in that capacity with great assiduity and success. This we at first thought a great novelty, but we have been since informed that it is by no means uncommon for animals of this kind to be connected with the press.

LONG LIVE THE SENATE!

Old Bachelors.—Mr. Reness introduced a bill (in the legislature of Tenn. see) by which it was made the duty of the Sheriff of each county, to make an annual return of every man who shall have attained the age of thirty without marrying; and also of all his property, on which a tax of 25 per cent. is to be laid, and the fund thereby created, by the provisions of the bill, is to be divided among such unmarried ladies as have reached the age of twenty five. The bill further provides that if any old bachelor suffers himself to be returned three times, he shall henceforth be deemed incorrigible and the tax increased to fifty per cent. The bill passed with great unanimity the house of Representatives, but the senate ordered it to lie on the table for 30 years.

[Nashville Rep.]

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Useful Discovery.—Dr. Comstock, of Hartford has found out a chemical process by which to render leather, cloth, and divers others things, impervious to water. The editor of the Connecticut Mirror was shown a pair of pruned shoes which did not differ at all in appearance from ordinary shoes of that kind that had been soaked in the water for days without the least dampness on the inside. To what purposes, or how extensively the doctor means to apply his discovery, is what he himself has perhaps not yet determined, but it is stated to have every appearance of being a most important one. He asserts it to be a very different thing, so far as he could find out, from any of the plans for such purposes that have ever before been used or recommended.

From the New York American.

SCOTT'S LIFE OF BONAPARTE.

A literary friend, in whose good taste and judgment we confide, has sent us the following notice of a part of a work that is looked for with avidity, and which Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia, have now in the press.

The Life of Bonaparte, by the author of Waverly, is, we understand, to be completed in seven octavo volumes. We have had an opportunity of perusing the whole of the first, (except a sheet at the end of the volume, not sent out) and part of the second, and hoped to have been able to have given an extract which might have served as a key to the general spirit of the whole. In this, however, we are disappointed. This extract would have contained a criticism on Burke's celebrated Reflections, written with a temperance and a happy medium of praise and censure, which strikes us as admirably illustrative of the good and common sense which blends so remarkably with the great genius of Sir Walter Scott. The part of the work which we perused, was a summary of the causes and events of the French Revolution, as far as the massacre of the Swiss Guards. Two or three chapters more would have brought us to the king's death, which the powerful and graphic hand of the author must have made extremely striking and imposing. We are compelled to say that the feelings with which we read the first part of the work; were those of disappointment. So many works have been written; and by men so well acquainted with and able to portray the causes of the French Revolution, that even the author of Waverly can find little of novel or original to claim our attention. Conscious of the tediousness of the beaten track, he has employed in great profusion, and most often neither naturally nor originally, metaphors and similes; which, however well they may suit the style of a novel, take from the dignity of historical discussion. The similes drawn from classical stores, are often of the tritest kind, and in one place we observed no fewer than three successive sentences in the same page, which contained as many laboured comparisons.

With regard to the spirit of the work, it is liberal, yet decidedly loyal.—The author is willing to give due credit to the motives of the Constitutional and Republican leaders of the Revolution; but the king, Louis XVI. is allowed no faults but those which endear him to us. He is presented with all the virtues which Charles I. possessed, while his only faults seem an unwillingness to shed the blood of his subjects, and too great a distrust of his own judgment. Surely to an unbiassed mind, some greater or worse faults must have been found in his character, or Louis never could have been so unpopular, and his person and authority so reviled and despised, from the commencement of the struggle. There is one point in which these views of the French Revolution will be most grateful to Americans. Sir Walter is eminently just to Lafayette. Indeed, we are acquainted with no history of these times which exhibits Lafayette in so respectable a light, whether as regard character, influence, or abilities. His motives are represented as pure; his influence as great, and, with but one exception, properly and even generously exercised; he is acknowledged as the leader of his party, and becomes without influence by the diminution of that party; and lastly, his treacherous imprisonment by the Prussian monarch, is justly and warmly condemned. Some of the characters of the Revolution are admirably sketched. Danton, Robespierre, and Murat, are separately discriminated and marked out by a few striking touches, which convey in brief space excellent outlines of their character. But the description of the more remarkable events—the storming of the Bastille, the attack on the Palace of Versailles, and particularly the massacre of the Swiss Guards, are described with the same inimitable hand, which gives so much interest to the imaginary mob at Edinburgh, in the heart of Mitthian.—Indeed, the interest would daily thicken as we advance towards the fatal period of the birth of Napoleon, until just before the trial of the king, the work had all the exciting interest of a romance. Its publication may, therefore, be expected with the certainty of the greatest gratification and enjoyment by the reading public.—

From Lee's Mercury.

Manufactures in America.—The progress of manufactures in the United States of America, is a subject deserving the most serious consideration of the Government and the people of this country, in connection with the question of the Corn Trade. Two paragraphs will be found in another part of this paper, which show that the cotton and woolen manufactures are rapidly extending both in New England and in the Central States. At a kind of fair held in Boston in the course of the last month, the quantities of domestic manufactures disposed of were larger than was ever before known in America; and in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, at the very time when British manufactures were at the lowest depression, and when tens of thousands of our workmen were unemployed, the demand for power loom weavers was greater than could be supplied. American manufactures are yet in their infancy; but when it is recollected, that scarcely a manufactory existed there in 1812, and that now many very large ones are established in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; that they go on increasing with astonishing rapidity; that the Americans have all our latest inventions in machinery, and have even improved on some of them; that there is a steady demand for domestic manufactures; and that some kinds of cotton goods are even sold for exportation—we must perceive that the Americans might, at no very distant period, render themselves independent of foreign supplies. In the cotton manufacture they possess a very great advantage from having the raw material in their own territories, whilst we are obliged to bring it across the Atlantic, and to send back the goods which are to compete with those of American manufacture at a great expense for freight, insurance, commission, &c. and not lightened by passing through so dense a medium of taxati. n. Nor are the Americans one whit behind us in mechanical ingenuity, manual dexterity, industry, or tradesman-like habits: on the contrary, we believe they are fully equal to any people in the world in all these respects. Their superiority in ship-building and in steam navigation are striking proofs of their talents in this way; but, what is more to our present purpose, we know, on good authority that they have adopted all our most recent inventions in machinery, and that they have even succeeded in applying the power loom to the woolen manufacture, in which the English have hitherto failed. Their spirit of enterprise is astonishing; and such are their keenness and sagacity in the pursuit of their own interest, that we believe a Yankee would be an overmatch for a Scotchman.

We are persuaded that nothing would give so effectual a check to American manufactures as the repeal of the British Corn Laws, and that nothing will so much encourage them as the continuance of those laws. Nor is this a matter of trivial importance to England. We export a larger quantity of our manufactures to the United States than to any other country; about 7 millions sterling is the annual value of that trade, of which, perhaps, nearly one tenth goes from the town of Leeds. This commerce cannot be superseded in a day, nor in a dozen years, but, so long as our Corn laws exist, the Americans have strong inducements to set up rival manufactures, which will ultimately exclude ours. We must not calculate on the Americans making a slow progress, like the European countries, in any object to which they may devote themselves. They are a nation of gigantic powers, and the mere circumstance of their political freedom gives a spring & energy to all their efforts, which sets calculation at defiance. A duty of fifty per cent. on British goods, and a general opinion to the people that we deal with them unfairly, would give an astonishing impulse to their native manufactures.

They would lose by such a policy it is true; but the only question for us, would not England lose by it even more than America? If we wish to maintain our commerce and manufactures, and to sell to all the world, we can only accomplish that object by allowing all the world to sell to us.

RAILWAYS.

The following account of the operation of the Darlington and Stockton Railway, in the conveyance of passengers and light goods, is copied from the Caledonian Mercury. On this Railway, the first constructed in England for the conveyance of persons, six or seven coaches already start daily from each place, and upon an average, 150 passengers per day, or 54,750 per year, travel from one place to the other by this novel mode:—

Railway coaches are now plying regularly on the level part of that way, one between Darlington and Brusselton, which runs once a day and back again, and two between Darlington and Stockton, which run each twice a day and back. These coaches are each drawn by a single horse, and yet carry six passengers inside and from fifteen to twenty outside, besides a due proportion of luggage, and run at the rate of ten miles an hour. The above seems an enormous load for one horse to run with, and at such a speed; and yet to look at the animal, it appears to make scarcely any exertion, certainly not so much as a horse in a gig. It is only occasionally that he gives the vehicle a pull; at other times, even in ascending from Stockton to Darlington, the traces seemed to hang quite loose; and by far the greatest exertion appeared to consist in keeping on his own motion. The same horse which runs the coach down from Darlington to Stockton, brings it up again the same day. The coach consists merely of the body of a common inside and outside heavy coach set

on a strong frame, with four wheels adapted to the railway, and considerably smaller than those of a carriage. The frame appeared too strong and heavy, and improvements might be made on this as well as on other parts of its construction, which seemed far from being the most suitable for this new mode of travelling. The coach had no springs of any kind, and yet the motion was fully as easy as in any coach on the roads. A very slight jolt is felt, accompanied with a click or rattle, every time the wheels pass over the joints of the several rails, and also at the breaks which occur at the different passing places, and these, if any thing, feel harsher than in a coach, but in other respects the motion is fully smoother and easier, and with a set of good springs would far surpass anything hitherto experienced on the best turnpikes. The coach never turns on the railway, but can be drawn either backwards or forwards with equal facility; the horse being merely unyoked from one side and yoked to the other, which is done in less than half a minute. To suit this arrangement, the front and back of the coach are made exactly alike, with the seats for the coachman, guard, and passengers, the same at either end, and the yoking place for the horse. Such is the extreme mobility of the whole vehicle and its load along the railway, that when once set in motion it is not easy stopping it; it is not enough here to 'pull up,' according to the coachman's phrase; it requires an apparatus for the purpose, termed a brake, the operation of which is peculiar. It consists of a long arm or lever, turning on a centre between the fore and hind wheels at one side, reaching from thence up to the coachman's box, & having a short arm below, which by moving the long one, can be made to press strongly on the rim of the wheels and thus creating a considerable friction, soon brings the carriage to rest. When the carriage is in motion, the long arm of the brake rests on a hook under the coachman's seat; and when he wishes to check the motion of the vehicle, or to stop it altogether, the driver unlocks the brake, sets his foot on the extremity of the long arm, and pressing the short one against the wheels, this instantly checks the motion, and gives him the complete command both of the coach and the horse, let them be moving ever so rapidly. At any bends on the road, or other place where the view is obstructed, the coachman blows a horn to give warning of his approach to any wagons or vehicles that may be coming or going on the way; and in meeting or passing, either the coach or the vehicle go off into some of the passing places, and then return into the main line.

On some occasions it happens, through inadvertence or other causes that both coaches meet in a place between two parties, and when neither can get out of the way of the other. Things seems approaching to a complete stand when one of the coachmen unyokes his horse, reyokes him in an instant to the opposite end and draws the carriage back to one of the passing places, which he enters, allows the other coach to pass, and then resumes his course. The whole affair is managed with surprising facility and it is wonderful how little these obstacles which appear at first sight very serious really obstruct the progress of the traffic, although undoubtedly the true remedy is to have a double line of rails the whole length of the way.

It was on our way from Brusselton to Darlington, according to the journal of our informant, that we met the Express coach coming up, and which was viewed with much interest, being the first of the kind we had ever seen; it was well loaded having 16 outside and 6 inside passengers; it was drawn by one little pony, & seemed to be going at the rate of nine miles an hour. Next day we mounted ourselves on the top of the Defence coach and started from Stockton highly interested with the novelty of the scene and of this new and extraordinary conveyance. Nothing appeared more surprising than the rapidity and smoothness of the motion considering the coach had no springs; and also the ease with which the animal drew his load.—Most of the way is laid with rails 18 feet long and here the only irregularity in the motion arose from the joining of the rails at each of which the coach gave a very slight jerk. This however, we have no doubt will be greatly reduced, if not entirely removed by an improved mode of joining the rails which has since been introduced and consists in lapping the one over the other at the joint.—Some parts of the way were laid with rails of cast iron joined at every four feet and in coming upon these the difference of motion and of feeling was quite remarkable.

The jerks and jolts in passing over the joinings, of the rails were more frequent, more audible, and more sensible, resembling exactly, as the coachman justly observed to us, the cliking of a mill hopper and the whole motion was more irregular and harsher than before although still far more easy than in a similar vehicle on a common road. Nothing however, demonstrates more clearly the advantage of long rails and few joinings, and the importance of forming these with all the accuracy which can possibly be devised. We left Darlington with thirteen outside passengers and two or three inside, and picked up various others on the way. In regard to passengers, the coach appears to be no way limited in its numbers. The coachman informs us that one day lately, during the time of the Stockton races, he took up from Stockton nine inside and thirty-seven outside, in all forty six. Of these some were seated all round the top of the coach on the outside, others stood crowded together in a mass on the top and the remainder clung to any part where they could get a footing.—On that occasion he had two horses. We

started from Darlington at 14 minutes past eight and arrived at Stockton at 35 minutes past nine making the journey of 12 miles in one hour and 21 minutes, including 11 minutes at least spent in taking in and letting off passengers. This is fully at the rate of 10 miles an hour. But on comparing the speed in different parts of the way which is easily done by means of posts which are erected at every quarter of a mile we found it frequently as high as 14 miles an hour.—We again left Stockton at 12 minutes past one with 15 outside passengers and two or three inside and arrived at Darlington at 25 minutes past two.—The fare for outside passengers is only one shilling for the whole twelve miles and for shorter distances at the rate of one penny per mile. The inside fares are exactly double of this.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Haynes, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill 'to establish an uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States,' reported the same without amendment. The bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 26th of December. The resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky proposing an examination of sites, with a view to the establishment of a National Armory in the Western waters, was taken up. After some discussion, it was laid on the table till to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives the various resolutions laid on the table yesterday were adopted with various modifications.—excepting the resolution offered by Mr. M'Hatton, of Kentucky, relative to a National Armory at Horse Shoe Bend, which the House refused to consider. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the importation of Brandy in casks of not less than fifteen gallons, which passed through committee without amendment; but some discussion respecting its provisions arose in the House, which was cut short by a successful motion to adjourn. Among the resolutions agreed to, was one from Mr. Cook, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the subject of granting to the State of Illinois the lead made at Fever River, to aid in opening a Canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river; and another offered by Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of appropriating annually \$500,000 to the gradual increase of the Navy. Resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. Haile, of Mississippi, calling on the Secretary of War for information of any encroachment by white persons on the lands granted to the Choctaw Indians; by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, asking of the same Department information as to the direction in which the Topographical and Civil Engineers have been employed, under the act of 1824, appropriating 30,000 dollars for surveys, &c.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

In the senate yesterday, the resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, relative to the establishment of an Armory on the Western waters was taken into consideration, and after some amendments had been offered, it was laid on the table.

In the House, some discussion took place on a motion of the committee on Military Affairs to be discharged from the further consideration of the Georgia militia claims; which motion was opposed with success. The bill to provide for the importation of brandy in casks of not less than 15 gallons, was postponed until Tuesday next. The bill to provide for the payment of Interpreters fees in the United States' courts in Louisiana went through committee, where it was amended so as to extend its provisions to all the states and territories. Several private bills were also acted on; and the resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. Haile, of Mississippi, relative to encroachments on the Choctaw lands, was adopted with an amendment offered by Mr. Conway, of Arkansas, which will be found in our regular report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.

In the Senate no business of importance was transacted yesterday; at half past 12 o'clock, the Senate went into consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, immediately after the reports from Committees had been received, Mr. Metcalfe, after a few remarks on the death of his late colleague, Robert P. Henry; Mr. M'Hatton, of Kentucky, after some similar remarks on the death of his predecessor Col. James Johnson; and Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, after a few observations having reference to the death of his late colleague Henry Wilson, moved resolutions that the House in testimony of respect for these gentlemen, do wear crape on the left arm, for thirty days. The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and the House then adjourned.

SATURDAY Dec. 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of Lieut. McKeever, allowing him further remuneration for expenses incurred by him in prosecuting to condemnation two slave vessels, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Marks submitted a resolution, referring to the Committee on Military Affairs the report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the 3d of March, 1823, entitled "An Act to establish a National Armory on the Western waters." Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Select Committee on the bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt, reported the bill with amendments. At 1 o'clock, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business. Mr. John McKinley, appointed by the Legislature of Alabama to supply the vacancy occasioned by the

death of Henry Chambers, appeared on Thursday last, was qualified, and took his seat.

In the House of Representatives, a brief discussion was elicited by a resolution offered by Mr. Cook, the object of which was to obtain some relief for the purchasers of lands who, not having completed their payments, have incurred the penalty of forfeiture of the lands. His resolution asked for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of exchanging these certificates for scrip, which the holders might dispose of for other lands. The resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. Campbell, so as to be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Among the other resolutions offered was one by Mr. Ward, of N. Y. relative to the increase of the duty on foreign slate. A resolution was offered by Mr. Weems, and referred, suggesting some amendments in our laws relative to naturalization. The bill providing for the payment of Interpreter's fees in certain Courts of the U. States, was rejected. Several private bills were acted on in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and one or two private bills were passed. Both Houses adjourned to Tuesday next.

WEST POINT.—The National Journal publishes the report made by the Committee of the Board of Visitors at West Point in June last, and subsequently sanctioned by the Board. We avail ourselves of the annexed abridgement of its contents, prepared to our hands by the same paper. The Report furnishes an interesting view of the course of studies which is pursued at that valuable institution; and of the manner in which the means afforded to it by the liberality of Congress were applied. It makes many suggestions of improvement which are all worthy of attention; and will no doubt form the basis of application to Congress for an extension of governmental patronage. The abolition of the department of English grammar, rhetoric, the constitutional law, and political economy, is suggested on account of its being so imperfectly filled, and these branches being so superficially taught. There are eighteen suggestions of improvement with which the report concludes. The first relates to a chapel, which is required; 2dly, a gymnasium; 3dly, an addition to the library, for which an appropriation of \$2000 for this year and \$1000 for future years, is proposed; 4thly, an increased chemical apparatus for which an appropriation of \$800 this year, and \$150 a year for future years, is suggested; 5thly, an appropriation of \$1000 is suggested for a mineralogical cabinet; 6thly, the repair of the philosophical apparatus is suggested; 7thly, \$400 is suggested to increase the mathematical department; 8thly, \$500 is recommended to be given for the purchase of casts and engravings; 9thly, for the purchase of models in civil and military engineering, an appropriation of \$1200 is suggested; 10thly, the establishment of a department of chemistry and mineralogy is recommended; 11thly, a native French teacher is recommended instead of the Cadet now employed; the 12th suggestion relates to the exclusion of Cadets from employment as teachers, and the substitution of Lieutenants; the 13th suggestion refers to the addition of 14 Lieutenants for that purpose; the 14th recommends the employment of an assistant librarian at 25 dollars a month; the 15th recommends that no Cadet shall be admitted under 15 or above 18 years of age; the 16th recommends that no Cadet shall be received who does not understand English grammar and geography; the 17th proposes that Cadets who receive commissions shall remain one year after their promotion at the academy, to be employed in teaching civil and military engineering; and the last suggestion is, that the superintendent shall be made directly responsible to the Secretary of War, and, if necessary, be made a part of the general staff of the army.

The report concludes with a warm and gratifying testimony to the general excellence of this national institution, and a well merited panegyric on the superintending officer, to whose vigilance and capacity it is so greatly indebted for the high reputation which it now enjoys.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following information upon this subject:

The legal committee of the Senate, who have been for some time very industriously employed in re-considering and new modeling the Bankrupt Bill, have at last finished their labours, and agreed upon a bill which they will report to the Senate on Monday. I have not seen the proposed bill, and of course cannot give you its details with any minuteness or accuracy. I learn in general from some of the committee, that it is strictly confined to cases of Commercial Bankruptcy, on the principle of the late English Act. All that part of last year's bill which was of the nature of a general insolvent law for the relief and discharge of the insolvent debtors on their own application, is now omitted, and all the provisions are confined to merchants and traders.

The several acts of bankruptcy, as they are technically called in the English Law, which may entitle a creditor to claim a commission of bankruptcy against his debtor are enumerated and defined; and in addition to those of the former bill, a stoppage of payment is constituted one of them.

The Law is proposed to be administered by a single commissioner in each judicial district, to be paid liberally, by the day, and to possess extensive powers. This, I presume, will be a sort of judicial officer, requiring professional learning and experience.

The commissioner is appointed to a point sub-commissioners for various points.

These and other details were settled after much deliberation and discussion in a very able committee, with the aid of distinguished judges and jurists.

It will be warmly opposed in the Senate, but I think will pass that body, though perhaps with material modifications.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Mr.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated, ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 26, 1826.

"We met yesterday, and had the role of the House called; but from respect to the day, adjourned until 10 o'clock, this morning. Immediately after which we went into an election for various Officers, when the result was as below.

For Speaker, James W. McCulloh, 46, John G. Chanman 28.

Chief Clerk, John Brewer, 59, Louis Gassaway, 16, Gideon Pearce, Assistant Clerk, unanimously.

Committee Clerks, Guitel C. Grammar, Sergeant at Arms, Jacob S. Smith, 32, George A. Farquhar, 27, David Ridgely, 28, Benjamin Spagar, 36, James Milburne, 31.

"The Senate have chosen Edward Lloyd for their President—William Kilty, chief clerk, Joseph Nicolson, assistant clerk—Hines committee clerk, Andrew Slicer, Messenger and Mr. Peaco, Door-keeper."

APPOINTMENTS.

By the PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, William Beach Lawrence, of New York, as Secretary of Legation to Great Britain, in place of John A. King, resigned.

William Russell, of New Jersey, as Judge of the United States, for the District of New Jersey, in the place of William S. Pennington, deceased.

Samuel R. Belts, of New York, to be District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in place of William P. Van Ness, deceased.

Thomas Finley, of Maryland, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Maryland, in place of Paul Bentlow, deceased.

William J. Sever, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Santa Martha, in the Republic of Colombia, vice Harris R. Fudger, deceased.

Harry J. Thornton, of Alabama, to be Attorney of the United States, for the Northern Districts of Alabama, in place of Frank Jones, deceased.

Lewis Warrington, a Captain of the United States Navy, as Commissioner of the Navy, in place of Jacob Jones, resigned.

Alexander Randall, of Maryland, as Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Annapolis, Maryland.

William Reynolds, as Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue, for the port of Bristol, Rhode Island.

Andrew S. M'Grath, of Missouri, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Western District of Missouri, in place of Young Ewing, resigned.

Andrew P. Perry, of Alabama, to be Receiver of the Public Moneys, for the District of Conecuh Court House, Alabama, in place of John Herbert, deceased.

Benjamin L. C. Wailes, of Mississippi, to be Register of the Land Office at Washington, Mississippi, in place of Beverly R. Grayson, resigned.

Robert Young, of Ohio, Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Piqua, in Ohio.

Bernard Van Horne, Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Zanesville, Ohio, in place of Isaac Van Horne, resigned.

From an authentic source at Washington we learn that the Convention recently arranged at London by our Minister, Mr. Gallatin, fixes the total amount of compensation to be paid by the British Government for Slaves, Tobacco, &c. carried off by the British officers subsequent to the Treaty of Ghent, at one million two hundred thousand dollars. The amount claimed by our citizens exceeds \$1,500,000, viz—by those of Maryland, \$280,000; Virginia, \$520,000; Louisiana, \$150,000; Georgia, \$480,000; Alexandria, \$118,000; Maine, \$16,000; Mississippi, \$6000; and Delaware, \$7000.

From the same source we learn that, as a measure of retaliation, it is believed that Congress will interdict the Trade to the British possessions on the Continent of North America, which are not closed by the late Order in Council.—Amer.

The ships of the line on the ways at Charlestown Mass. have received the names of New Hampshire and Virginia.

The Honduras Gazette, of Nov. 4, 1826, contains the proclamation of the British Commander in chief of all his Britannic Majesty's settlements and possessions in the Bay of Honduras, issued in obedience to Orders in Council, closing all the harbours and ports in the said bay, against the ships and vessels of the United States and forbidding their entry therein for any purpose of trade, after the first of December.

THE SONG OF THE JANISSARY.
 (From Black and White Magazine.)
 How they trod down the mighty? By sea and
 by shore
 Will our name be a watchword and terror no
 more?
 Has the eagle been hurled from his throne in
 the air?
 Will the fox find a home in the grim lion's
 lair?
 Have they trod down the mighty? The victors
 who stood
 Resistant when life was pour'd forth like a
 flood!
 The awarriors of empire! The mates of the
 brave!
 The freedom who hallow'd the land of the
 slave!
 Our name is a scorn, and our sabres are rust,
 Our palace a sepulchre gory in dust.—
 But again shall its turrets gleam high in the
 air,
 And again the flash of our sabres be there!
 Again shall the name of our Aga be known—
 A spell that o'er shadows the mosque and the
 throne;
 Shall our foeman grow pale when he
 hears
 The tread & the shout of the fierce Janiziers!
 For a time—for a time may the tyrant prevail
 But himself and his Pachas before us shall
 quail;
 The fate that tore Selim in blood from the
 throne,
 We have sworn, haughty Mahmoud! shall yet
 be thy own.
 The warriors of ages who fought & who bled
 With Oms and Anurath—the deathless tho'
 dead,
 Are they destined to pass like the sunshine
 of spring
 Their fame to the winds, and their neck to
 the string?
 By the Prophet the waves of the Euxine
 shall stop,
 The stars from the concave like hailstones
 shall drop,
 Ere the traitor and coward may hope to tread
 down
 The fearless in soul—the undim'd in re-
 nowm.
 'Tis worth thee, stern Mahmoud! thy hour is at
 hand—
 Thou hast sharpened the lance, thou hast
 kindled the brand,
 We are gathering like tempests that gather
 by night,
 Wo—so to thee, King! when our bursts our
 might!

Green & Heardon
 have just received and are now opening a
 fresh supply of
NEW GOODS,
 Adapted to the season. Also a good assort-
 ment of Sole and upper Leather, which they
 are disposed to sell low for *Elias, Kersey,*
Cash, &c. &c.
 Nov 25

New Fall Goods.
William Clark
 Has just received and is now opening an ele-
 gant supply of **STAPLE AND FANCY**
GOODS
 Of all descriptions, which in addition to his
 former stock makes his assortment extensive
 and complete, all of which will be offered at
 very reduced prices for Cash—His friends and
 the public generally are respectfully invited
 to give him an early call.
 Easton, Nov. 11

Hides Wanted.
LAMBDIN & HAYWARD
 Being about to establish a Tannery in the
 Town of Easton, will give the market price
 for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins.
 This establishment is expected to be in opera-
 tion about the beginning of the ensuing year,
 when they will also receive and tan hides on
 shares of one half. The gentleman who under-
 takes to superintend & manage this business,
 is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is
 hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his
 workmanship will, at least, claim a share of
 public patronage.
 Dec. 2 w

Houses, &c. TO BE RENTED.
 To be rented for the next year
 the Dwelling House, garden, &c.
 at Easton Point, where Thomas
 Barrow now lives—the house is
 very convenient and comfortable; it has a
 kitchen, &c. attached to it—A so several
 small Houses and Lots in and about the
 town of Easton—Also a small FARM
 near Hook Town.—For terms, &c. apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
 Easton, Sept. 9.

Notice.
 Was committed to the Jail of Talbot county
 on the 15th day of October last as a runaway
 negro woman who calls herself Margaret of
 a black colour, aged eighteen or nineteen
 years and says she belongs to Matthias Bord-
 ley of Queen-Ann's county—Had on when
 committed a striped calico frock.—The owner
 of the above negro is requested to come for-
 ward, prove property and pay her prison fees,
 otherwise she will be sold according to law.
THOMAS HENRICK, Sheriff
 of Talbot county.
 Dec. 2 w

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
 SITUATED AT KIMBERTON, CHESTER
 COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
 This Institution was established in 1818, it
 has generally consisted of twenty five scholars.
 It is now contemplated to extend the accom-
 modations to forty.
 The branches in which pupils are instructed,
 are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English
 Grammar, History, Geography, the use and
 delineations of Maps, the use of the Globes,
 Drawing, Painting, and the elements of the
 French and Latin languages.
 Kimberton is situated in a high and health-
 ful part of the country, twenty-eight miles
 from Philadelphia, having a regular commu-
 cation with the city by stages three times a
 week.—It is twelve miles from Northtown,
 fourteen from West-Chester, and thirty from
 Wilmington, and there are a house of Enter-
 tainment, a Post Office and a resident Physi-
 cian at the place.
 For further particulars inquire of Jos. War-
 ner and Samuel Archer, Philadelphia; of Dr
 Wroth, Chester-town; of P. Granger, Centre
 ville; of Dr Moore, Lott Warfield, or John M
 G. Emory, Easton, Md; or at the School.
GURMOR KIMBER, Super'n't,
 12th mo. 9th, 1826.

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM,
 Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his
 professional services to the PUBLIC.
 He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.
 Dec. 16

Trustee's Sale.
 In pursuance of a decree of Worcester
 county court sitting as a court of Chancery, will
 be sold at public sale for cash, on Monday the
 15th day of January next, at the tavern in the
 village of Berlin in said county, occupied by
 Mr. John Sturgis, sundry lots and tracts of
 land which are in, and contiguous to said vil-
 lage, being the property of Mr. Jacob
 White, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the
 mortgaged money due from said White to Wil-
 liam McGregor.
 The farms are well improved, and some of
 them will make a valuable site for a farmer
 or merchant.—There will be sold a tavern lot
 which is considered a valuable stand for that
 business.
THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
 Dec. 16 3w

VALUABLE SERVANTS
For Sale.
 To be sold at private sale by virtue of
 an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot
 county, on a credit of six months, several
 negro men, women, boys and girls of vari-
 ous ages.—Application to be made to
SAMUEL ROBERTS, adm'r.
 of John W. Blake dec'd.
 Dec. 16

Fountain Inn.
 The subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton,
 Talbot county, respectfully solicits
 the patronage of the public, in the
 line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges
 himself to keep good and attentive servants—
 his house is in complete order, and is now
 opened for the reception of company, furnish-
 ed with new beds and furniture—his stables
 are also in good order, and will always
 supplied with the best provender the country
 will afford. Particular attention will be paid
 to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can
 always be accommodated with private rooms,
 and the greatest attention paid to their com-
 mands. He intends keeping the best liquors
 of every description.
 Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
 month or year.
 By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY,
 Easton, March 25, 1826.
 N. B. The subscriber being aware of the
 pressure of the times, intends regulating his
 prices accordingly.

DENTON HOTEL.
 The Subscriber informs his friends and the
 public generally, that he has taken the well
 known Brick House in Denton,
 occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel
 Lucas, where his customers will
 be accommodated with the best of
 every thing in season, afforded by the mar-
 kets of the place, and his own habits of per-
 sonal attention and those of his family, he can
 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 4f

Negroes for Sale.
 It being found necessary to sell the negroes
 of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot
 county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—
NOTE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the said negroes are for sale; among
 them are several women who are good cooks
 and house servants, and valuable men ac-
 customed to farming; also some likely Girls.
 They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-
 resident of the State, or to any person who
 will not treat them well. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
 for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.
 Easton, Nov. 5

Easton Academy.
 The Trustees have the pleasure to announce
 to the public the appointment of the Rev.
 Jons GERRY, as the principal Teacher of the
 Academy. In addition to high recommenda-
 tions of this gentleman as a Teacher of learn-
 ing and moral deportment, he has undergone
 a strict examination; from the report of which
 the Trustees are authorized to believe that
 he is well qualified to teach the learned Lan-
 guages and those other branches of education
 which the rules of the Institution require to
 be taught in his department, and that he will
 prove himself a useful and acceptable Pre-
 ceptor.
 It is further announced that this depart-
 ment will be opened for the reception of
 Scholars on MONDAY the 11th day of next
 December. The Parents and Guardians of
 the pupils of the late Mr. Thompson, and of
 others in this district and neighboring coun-
 ties, are respectfully invited to enter their
 sons into this Seminary, from a firm persua-
 sion that the reputation it has heretofore de-
 served will, under the direction of Mr. Gerry
 be fully maintained.
 By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
 Nov. 25 6w

TO RENT
 For the ensuing year, that large and conven-
 ient new brick store & dwelling, at present oc-
 cupied by Martin & Hayward, situated on Wash-
 ington street nearly opposite the Court House
 —This is considered one of the best stands in
 Easton, and will be rented low to a good ten-
 ant. Apply to **THOS. PARROTT,**
 Aug. 12 Agent for Mrs. Sarah Vickers.

TO GRAZIERS AND BUTCHERS,
 One hundred and fifty head of excellent
 Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good
 condition, may be had on moderate terms, if
 early application be made to the subscriber,
 Princess Lun, Somerset county, Md.
J. C. WILSON, Jr.
 July 1—4f
 The Delaware Gazette will insert the above
 eight times, and send their account to this
 office.

For Sale
 On a Credit of Four Years.
 I will sell at a very reduced price, a farm
 containing about four hundred and thirty a-
 cres of land, in Caroline county, adjoining
 the town of Hillsborough. This farm is divid-
 ed into three fields, containing about one
 hundred and forty thousand corn hills each,
 a greater part of the arable land is of a soil
 susceptible of improvement, with a large pro-
 portion of wood land attached to it. I will
 sell also several valuable lots in the town.
 Any person desirous of purchasing may make
 application to the subscriber living on the
 Dover Road about two miles from Easton, or
 to Col. James Caldwell, residing on the pre-
 mises.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH,
 Sep. 9

For Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
 Any farm at the head of Wye, at present in
 the occupancy of Mr. Charles Martin, Jr.
 This farm is laid off in three fields, each field
 containing about 230 thousand corn hills, and
 is well calculated for the growth of wheat,
 &c.—The house is large, convenient, and
 in complete repair, with all the necessary
 out houses—there is a very fine orchard on
 this farm—the situation would be an excel-
 lent one for a plantation. For terms apply to
 Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber,
SUBAN BETH,
 Talbot co. July 30.

For Sale
 N. B. A fine house and lot on Goldborough
 street, in the town of Easton—enquire at a
 house.

Notice is hereby Given,
 That unless the county charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising
 and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to William Farlow, Esq. the Collector
 of the Tax for the county aforesaid, on or before the 10th day of January next, or within 30
 days after the publication of this notice; the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts there-
 of, as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for
 the payment of the same; pursuant to the act of Assembly entitled "An act for the more ef-
 fectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed at No-
 vember session, 1797.
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk
 to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
 Dec 9 4w
 N. B. Persons transmitting the amount of Taxes due as above, to the subscriber, will at the
 same time transmit a proportional part of the costs of advertising, calculated at the rate of 15
 cents on the dollar, and if by mail pay the postage. **WILLIAM FARLOW, Collector.**

Office of the Commissioners of the Tax
 Ordered by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following
 statement be inserted once a week, for and during four weeks successively, in the
 Patriot, and the Republican Star and Eastern Gazette, published in Easton:
 A list of tracts and parcels of land, in Talbot county, and State of Maryland, in-
 charged with county Taxes for the years 1824, and 1825, and the amount of taxes re-
 spectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same; the taxes
 now due and unpaid, and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector,
 said county liable for, or properly chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his
 return to the Commissioners for said county, appears in wit:

PERSONS NAMES.	NAMES OF LANDS.	ACRES.	DUES.
Mark Henton's heirs	Lot on Washington street Easton and run- ning back to West street	1-1-3	\$11 48
John Crouch	Part Guilford, near Easton,	54	1 94
Dr. John Coates' heirs	Lot on Harrison street Easton,	1-4	7 75
Thomas Cooper's heirs	Lot on Bayside road 7 acres, due on South st. 1-4 acre due for the years 1824 and 1825.	7-1-4	14 25
Frances Gibbon, Dr.	Titon to pay	270	14 43
Jonathan Hopkins heirs	2 Lots on Landing road 1-8 acre each part Londonderry 70 acres	70-1-4	4 44
Samuel Holmes	Lot on West street for the years 1824, & 1825	1	2 06
John Hopkins	Part Tighman's Fortune, near Easton for the years 1824 and 1825	60	10 77
Wm. Jacob's heirs	Lot in Easton with a Tan-yard	1-4	1 50
Clowdsbury Kerby, Jr.	Lot on Washington street	1-8	1 00
Calob Lockwood	Lot on West street	1-4	1 05
Nash Lednum	Part Abraham's lot, 1 acre and part of several tracts names unknown, five miles from Easton		4 30
Sarah Troop G. Mar- tin to pay	Lot on Goldborough street	1-4	86
Margaret Nicholson	Lot on Harrison and Goldborough streets	1-2	1 06
Abraham Nice's heirs	A lot near Rich Bottom, 40 acres, lot near Easton, 5 acres, 1 do. near Easton, 1 1-2 acre	46-1-2	2 44
Jas. Nicholson's heirs	Part of Tighman's Fortune near Easton	84	2 37
Anna Parrett's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1-4	1 50
Samuel Pickering	Lot on Washington street	1-4	1 56
Samuel Hinggold	Lot near the Meeting House in Easton, 1 acre and part of Bachelor's Range, part of Bachelor's Range Addition, 260 acres	261	7 57
Sam. Sherwood, guar- dian to Sawyer's heirs	Lot on Washington street	3-8	1 35
Geo. Sewell's heirs	Two lots on Washington street	1-2	1 39
Mary Tripp	Lot on Harrison street	3-8	7 66
Baynard Willson's heirs	Lot on West street 3-8 Martin's Purchase 388 1-2 acres, Hog Range 16 acres, Marsh- land 50 acres	424-7-8	18 92
Solomon Cummins	Part of Oakley's Addition, 1824 and 1825	31	86 1-2
Ephraim Cummins	Part of Lurkey	50	75
Greenbury Griffin	Two lots in St. Michaels, 1824 and 1825	1-2	2 10
Alexander Hamsley	Sherwoods Neck, 271 3-4 acres, part Hems- ley 38, one half of Choptank Island, 734 acres, part of Wilton, part of Lee's Creek, Sweet Hope 366, Mill Land, 70 acres, part of Poplar Level, and part of other tracts, 517	3030-3-4	61 03
John Jones	Lot near St. Michaels, 1824 and 1825	1-2	1 08
Thos. Hambleton, John Homeros, to pay	Part of Hambleton's Discovery, 7-1-4 acres, part of Sherwood's Island, 55 acres	62-1-4	1 54
Thomas Hambleton, H. Hambleton, to pay	Part of Hambleton's Discovery	55-1-2	1 54
Peter Harrison	Content Resurveyed, and part of Chance Eo- login, 1824 and 1825	40	3 67
John Merchant	Part of Main Salt, part of Fair Play, 114 a- cres, lot in St. Michaels, 1 acre	115	3 14
Tristram Needles	Part of Rock Field	114	2 62
John Blake's heirs	Part of Beaver Dam Neck, part of Hazzard, and part of other tracts, for 1824 & 1825	73-1-8	2 99
Anthony Booth	Part of Bloomsbury, part of Sherwood's in- dustry, 117 1-4 part Johns Hall, 90	207-1-4	3 71
Henry Casson	Part of Widows Chance	320	8 44
Mark Delahay, guar- dian to K. Dela- hay's heirs	Part Beaver Dam Neck, and part Advantage	232	9 93
Wm. Fountain's heirs	Part Advantage	112-1-2	1 52
John Ferguson's heirs	Noble's Meadows	216	5 40
Zebulon Gregory	Stoppard Moore	100	1 66
Joshua Lucas	Roberts Purchase	174	3 60
Christians Morgan	Part Advantage	100	1 94
William Millington's heirs	Part Epsom and Belts Chance, for 1824 and 1825	204	6 18
Wm. E. Meconekia	Part Partnership for 1824 and 1825	73	4 38
William Moore	Part St. Michaels Fresh Run	276	7 41
Geo. Noble's heirs	Part Noble's Chance, and part of other tracts, for 1824 and 1825	270	12 44
Jos. Nicholson's heirs	Part of Arcadia, for 1824 and 1825	45	1 48
Thomas Orem's heirs	Part Parker's Range, near Lewis Town	187-1-3	3 77
Saml. Troth's heirs	Part Advantage	112	1 40
Nicholas Watts, guardian to Hor- litz's heirs	Part of Hindman's Estate		5 31
Rebecca Wooters	Part of Noble's Addition and Planter's Delight	152	3 06
Geo. Willson's heirs	Part Dudley's Choice, and part of other tracts, 1824 and 1825	444-1-2	19 45
John Bullen's heirs	Part Pitta Range, and part Hutchison, for 1824 and 1825	235	5 31
William E. Cagor	Part Lowe's Ramble, part Goose Point, part Dickinson's Lot, for the years 1824 and 1825	102-1-2	3 75

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.
 The subscriber takes the liberty to inform
 his friends and the public, that he has taken
 the shop at the head of Washington street,
 formerly occupied by Laben Littleton, where
 he intends to carry on the Blacksmith busi-
 ness in all its various branches, viz: country
 work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks,
 door and trunk locks and keys, horse shoe-
 ing, axes, and other edged tools, warranted of
 the best materials, at the shortest notice and
 on reasonable terms.—He is determined to pay
 the strictest attention to business, and therefore
 solicits a share of the public patronage.
ARCHIBALD TAYLOR,
 N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above
 business.
 Dec. 23

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued
 out of Talbot county court, to me directed,
 against David Nice, at the suit of the Presi-
 dent, Directors & company of the Farmers
 Bank of Maryland, use of Jonathan N. Benny
 & John Arvingdale, will be sold at Public sale
 on Tuesday the 16th day of January next at
 the Court House doors in the town of Easton,
 between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 4
 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit,
 part of Londonderry situated near Easton
 (where said Nice formerly lived) containing
 35 acres of land more or less with the improve-
 ments thereon, also part of Harwick's Ecclesat,
 part of Wilton lot, part of Park, and part of
 Sherwoods Industry, containing 210 acres of
 land more or less, also two hogs, seized and
 will be sold to pay and satisfy the above men-
 tioned fieri facias and interest & costs due, and
 to become due thereon.—Attendance by
THOS. HENRICK, Sheriff.
 Dec. 23.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me di-
 rected, at the suit of William Barry, Jr. use of
 Jesse Scott, against Thomas M. Cooper, will
 be sold on Tuesday the 2d of January 1827, on
 the Court House green in Easton, between
 11 and 4 o'clock, the following lands and
 tenements, viz: the farm where Thomas Har-
 wood now resides, on the county road leading
 from the Chapel to Centerville, containing
 120 acres of land more or less; seized and
 will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias,
 with the interest and costs due and to be-
 come due thereon.—Attendance given by
THOS. HENRICK, Sheriff.
 Dec. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me di-
 rected, at the suit of William Barry, Jr. use of
 Jesse Scott, against Thomas M. Cooper, will
 be sold on Tuesday the 2d of January 1827, on
 the Court House green in Easton, between
 11 and 4 o'clock, the following lands and
 tenements, viz: the farm where Thomas Har-
 wood now resides, on the county road leading
 from the Chapel to Centerville, containing
 120 acres of land more or less; seized and
 will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias,
 with the interest and costs due and to be-
 come due thereon.—Attendance given by
THOS. HENRICK, Sheriff.
 Dec. 9