

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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1835.

NO. 17.

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.

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

To the people of the Congressional District composed of the Counties of Fayette, Woodford, and Clarke, in Kentucky.

The relations of your representative and of your neighbour in which I have so long stood, and in which I have experienced so many strong proofs of your confidence, attachment and friendship, having just been, the one terminated, and the other suspended, I avail myself of the occasion on taking, I hope a temporary, leave of you, to express my unfeigned gratitude for all your favours, and to assure you that I shall cherish a fond and unceasing recollection of them. The extraordinary circumstances in which, during the late session of Congress, I have been placed, and the unmerited animadversions which I have brought upon myself, for an honest and faithful discharge of my public duty, form an additional motive for this appeal to your candour and justice. If, in the office which I have just left, I have abused your confidence and betrayed your interests, I cannot deserve your support in that on the duties of which I have now entered. On the contrary, should it appear that I have been assailed without just cause, and that misguided zeal and interested passions have singled me out as a victim, I cannot doubt that I shall continue to find, in the enlightened tribunal of the public, that cheering countenance and impartial judgment, without which a public servant cannot possibly discharge with advantage the trust confided to him.

It is known to you, that my name had been presented, by the respectable states of Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana and Missouri, for the office of President, to the consideration of the American public, and that it had attracted some attention in other quarters of the Union. When early in November last, I took my departure from the district to repair to this city, the issue of the Presidential election before the people was unknown. Events, however, had then so far transpired as to render it highly probable that there would be no election by the people, and that I should be excluded from the House of Representatives.—It became, therefore, my duty to consider, and to make up an opinion on, the respective pretensions of the three gentlemen that might be returned, and at that early period I stated to Dr. Drake, one of the Professors in the medical School of Transylvania University, and to John J. Crittenden, Esq. of Frankfort, my determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson. I wrote to Charles Hammond, Esq. of Cincinnati, about the same time, and mentioned certain objections to the election of Mr. Crawford, (among which was that of his continued ill health,) that appeared to me almost insuperable. During my journey hither, and up to near Christmas, it remained uncertain whether Mr. Crawford or I would be returned to the House of Representatives. Up to near Christmas, all our information made it highly probable that the vote of Louisiana would be given to me, and that I should consequently be returned, to the exclusion of Mr. Crawford. And, whilst that probability was strong, I communicated to Mr. Senator Johnston, from Louisiana, my resolution not to allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the House, if I were returned, to constitute an obstacle, for one moment, to an election in the House of Representatives.

During the month of December, and the greater part of January, strong professions of high consideration, and of unbounded admiration of me, were made to my friends, in the greatest profusion, by some of the active friends of all the returned candidates. Every body professed to regret, after I was excluded from the House, that I had not been returned to it. I seemed to be the favourite of every body. Describing my situation to a distant friend, I said to him, 'I am enjoying, whilst alive, the posthumous honors which are usually awarded to the venerated dead.' A person not acquainted with human nature would have been surprised, in listening to these praises, that the object of them had not been elected by general acclamation. None made more or warmer manifestations of these sentiments of esteem and admiration, than some of the friends of General Jackson. None were so reserved as those of Mr. Adams; under an opinion, (as I have learnt since the election,) which they early imbibed, that the western vote would be only influenced by its own sense of public duty; and that if its judgment pointed to any other than Mr. Adams, nothing which they could do would secure it to him. These professions and manifestations were taken by me for what they were worth. I knew that the sunbeams would quickly disappear, after my opinion should be ascertained, and that they would be succeeded by a storm; al-

though I did not foresee exactly how it would burst upon my poor head. I found myself transformed from a candidate before the people, into an elector for the people. I deliberately examined the duties incident to this new attitude, and weighed all the facts before me, upon which my judgment was to be formed or reviewed. If the eagerness of any of the heated partisans of the respective candidates suggested a tardiness in the declaration of my intention, I believed that the new relation, in which I was placed to the subject, imposed on me an obligation to pay some respect to delicacy and decorum.

Meanwhile that very reserve supplied aliment to newspaper criticism. The critics could not comprehend how a man, standing as I had stood towards the other gentlemen, should be restrained, by a sense of propriety, from instantly fighting under the banners of one of them, against the others. Letters were issued from the manufactory at Washington, to come back, after performing long journeys, for Washington consumption. These letters imputed to 'Mr. Clay and his friends a mysterious air, a portentous silence,' &c.—From dark and distant hints the progress was easy to open and bitter denunciation. Anonymous letters, full of menace and abuse, were almost daily poured in on me. Personal threats were communicated to me, through friendly organs, and I was kindly apprised of all the glories of village effigies which awaited me. A systematic attack was simultaneously commenced upon me from Boston to Charleston, with an object, present and future, which it was impossible to mistake. No man but myself could know the nature, extent, and variety, of means which were employed to awe and influence me. I bore them, I trust, as your representative ought to have borne them & as became me. Then followed the letter, afterwards adopted as his own by Mr. Kremer, to the *Columbian Observer*. With its character & contents you are well acquainted. When I saw that letter, alleged to be written by a member of the very House over which I was presiding, who was so far designated as to be described as belonging to a particular delegation, by name, a member with whom I might be daily exchanging, at least on my part, friendly salutations, and who was possibly receiving from me constantly acts of courtesy and kindness, I felt that I could no longer remain silent. A crisis appeared to me to have arisen in my public life. I issued my card. I ought not to have put in it the last paragraph, because, although it does not necessarily imply the resort to a personal combat, it admits of that construction; nor will I conceal that such a possible issue was within my contemplation. I owe it to the community to say, that whatever heretofore I may have done, or, by inevitable circumstances, might be forced to do, no man in it holds in deeper abhorrence than I do, that pernicious practice.—Condemned as it must be by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling about which we cannot, although we should, reason. Its true corrective will be found when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its unqualified proscription.

A few days after the publication of my Card, 'Another Card,' under Mr. Kremer's name, was published in the *Intelligencer*.—The night before, as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a Senator from Tennessee, and the Biographer of Gen. Jackson (who boarded in the end of this city opposite to that in which Mr. Kremer took up his abode, a distance of about two miles and an half) was closeted some time with him. Mr. Kremer is entitled to great credit for having overcome all the disadvantages, incident to his early life and want of education, and forced his way to the honourable station of a member of the House of Representatives.—Ardent in his attachment to the cause which he had espoused, General Jackson is his idol, and of his blind zeal others have availed themselves, and have made him their depe and their instrument. I do not pretend to know the object of Mr. Eaton's visit to him. I state the fact, as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is composed with some care and no little art, and he is made to avow in it, though somewhat equivocally, that he is the author of the letter to the *Columbian Observer*. To Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, formerly Secretary of the Navy, he declared that he was not the author of that letter. In his Card, he draws a clear line of separation between my friends and me, acquitting them, and undertaking to make good his charges, in that letter, only so far as I was concerned. The purpose of this discrimination is obvious. At that time the election was undecided, and it was therefore as important to abstain from imputations against my friends, as it was politic to fix them upon me. If they could be made to believe that I had been perfidious, in the transport of their indignation, they might have been carried to the support of Gen. Jackson. I received the *National Intelligencer*, containing Mr. Kremer's card, at breakfast, (the usual time of its distribution,) on the morning of its publication. As soon as I read the card, I took my resolution. The terms of it clearly implied that it had not entered into his conception to

have a personal affair with me; and I should have justly exposed myself to universal ridicule, if I had sought one with him. I determined to lay the matter before the House and respectfully to invite an investigation of my conduct. I accordingly made a communication to the House, on the same day, the motives for which I assigned. Mr. Kremer was in his place, and when I sat down, rose and stated that he was prepared and willing to substantiate his charges against me. This was his voluntary declaration, prompted by his aiders and abettors, who had no opportunity of previous consultation with him on that point. Here was an issue publicly and solemnly joined, in which the accused invoked an inquiry into serious charges against him, and the accuser professed an ability and a willingness to establish them. A debate ensued, on the next day, which occupied the greater part of it, during which Mr. Kremer declared to Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, a friend of mine, and to Mr. Little, of Maryland, a friend of Gen. Jackson, as they have certified, "that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonesty, in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as President, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interest of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was among the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay; and that his letter was never intended to convey the idea given to it." Mr. Digges, a highly respectable inhabitant of this city, has certified to the same declaration of Mr. Kremer.

A message was also conveyed to me, during the discussion, through a member of the House, to ascertain if I would be satisfied with an explanation which was put on paper and shown me, and which it was stated Mr. Kremer was willing, in his place, to make. I replied that the matter was in the possession of the House. I was afterwards told that Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, got hold of that paper, put it in his pocket, and that he advised Mr. Kremer to take no step without the approbation of his friends. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved an adjournment of the House, on information which he received of the probability of Mr. K's making a satisfactory atonement, on the next day, for the injury he had done me, which I have no doubt he would have made, if he had been left to the impulses of his native honesty. The House decided to refer my communication to a committee, and adjourned until the next day to appoint it by ballot. In the mean time Mr. Kremer had taken, I presume, or rather there had been forced upon him, the advice of his friends, and I heard no more of the apology. A committee was appointed of seven gentlemen, of whom not one was my political friend, but who were among the most eminent members of the body. I received no summons or notification from the committee from its first organization to its final dissolution, but Mr. Kremer was called upon by it to bring forward his proofs. For one moment he pleased to stop here and contemplate his posture, his relation to the House and to me, and the high obligations under which he had voluntarily placed himself.—He was a member of one of the most august assemblies upon earth, of which he was bound to defend the purity, or expose the corruption, by every consideration which ought to influence a patriot bosom. A most responsible and highly important constitutional duty was to be performed by that assembly. He had chosen, in an anonymous letter, to bring against its presiding officer charges, in respect to that duty, of the most flagitious character. These charges comprehended delegations from several highly respectable states. If true, that presiding officer merited not merely to be dragged from the chair, but to be expelled the House. He challenges an investigation into his conduct, and Mr. Kremer boldly accepts the challenge, and promises to sustain his accusation. The committee, appointed by the House itself, with the common consent of both parties, calls upon Mr. Kremer to execute his pledge, publicly given in his proper place, and also previously given in the public prints. Here is the theatre of the alleged arrangements; this the vicinage in which the trial ought to take place. Every thing was here fresh in the recollection of the witnesses, if there were any. Here all the proofs were concentrated. Mr. Kremer was stimulated by every motive which could impel to action, by consistency of character; by duty to his constituents—to his country; by that of redeeming his solemn pledge; by anxious wish for the success of his favourite, whose interests could not fail to be advanced by supporting his atrocious charges. But Mr. Kremer had now the benefit of the advice of his friends. He had no proofs, for the plainest of all reasons, because there was no truth in his charges. They saw that to attempt to establish them, and to fail, as he failed in the attempt, might lead to an exposure of the conspiracy, of which he was the organ. They advised therefore that he should make a retreat, and their adroitness suggested that, in an objection to that jurisdiction of the House, which had been admitted, and in the popular topics of the freedom of the press, his duty to his constituents, and the inequality in the condition of the speaker of the House and a member on the floor, plausible means

might be found to deceive the ignorant, and conceal his disgrace. A laboured communication was accordingly prepared by them, in Mr. Kremer's name, and transmitted to the committee, founded upon these suggestions. Thus the valiant champion, who had boldly stepped forward, and promised, as a Representative of the people, to "cry aloud and spare not," forgot all his gratuitous gallantry and boasted patriotism, and sunk at once into profound silence.

With these remarks, I will, for the present, leave him, and proceed to assign the reasons to you, to whom alone I admit myself to be officially responsible, for the vote which I gave on the presidential election. The first inquiry which it behoved me to make, was, as to the influence which ought to be exerted on my judgment, by the relative state of the electoral votes which the three returned candidates brought into the House, from the colleges, General Jackson obtained 99, Mr. Adams 84, and Mr. Crawford 41. Ought the fact of a plurality being given to one of the candidates to have any, and what weight? If the Constitution had intended that it should have been decisive, the Constitution would have made it decisive, and interdicted the exercise of any discretion on the part of the House of Representatives. The Constitution has not so ordained, but, on the contrary, it has provided, that "from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, a President." Thus, a discretion is necessarily invested in the House; for choice implies examination, comparison, judgment.—The fact, therefore, that one of three persons was the highest returned, not being, by the constitution of the country, conclusive upon the judgment of the House, it still remains to determine what is the true degree of weight belonging to it? It has been contended that it should operate, if not as an instruction, at least in the nature of one, and that in this form it should control the judgment of the House. But this is the same argument of conclusiveness, which the constitution does not enjoin, thrown into a different, but more imposing shape. Let me analyze it. There are certain States, the aggregate of whose electoral votes conferred upon the highest returned candidate, indicates their wish that he should be the President. Their votes amount in number to 99, out of 261 electoral votes of the whole Union. These 99 do not, and cannot, of themselves, make the President. If the fact of particular states giving 99 votes can, according to any received notions of the doctrine of instruction, be regarded in that light, to whom are those instructions to be considered addressed? According to that doctrine, the people, who appoint, have the right to direct, by their instructions, in certain cases, the course of the representative whom they appoint.

The States, therefore, who gave those 99 votes, may in some sense, be understood thereby to have instructed their representatives in the House to vote for the person on whom they were bestowed, in the choice of a President. But most clearly the representatives coming from other states, which gave no part of those 99 votes, cannot be considered as having been under any obligation to surrender their judgments to those of the States which gave the 99 votes. To contend that they are under such an obligation, would be to maintain that the people of one state have the right to instruct the representatives from another state. It would be to maintain a still more absurd proposition, that, in a case where the representatives from a state did not hold themselves instructed and bound by the will of that state, as indicated in its electoral college, the representatives from another state were, nevertheless, instructed and bound by that alien will. Thus, the entire vote of North Carolina, and a large majority of that of Maryland, in their respective electoral colleges were given to one of the three returned candidates, for whom the delegation from neither of those states voted.—And yet the argument combated requires that the delegation from Kentucky, who do not represent the people of North Carolina nor Maryland, should be instructed by, and give an effect to, the indicated will of the people of those two states, when their own delegation paid no attention to it. Doubtless, those delegations felt themselves authorized to look into the actual composition of, and all other circumstances connected with, the majorities which gave the electoral votes, in their respective states; and felt themselves justified, from a view of the whole ground, to act upon their responsibility and according to their best judgments, disregarding the electoral votes in their states. And are the representatives from a different state not only bound by the will of the people of a different commonwealth, but forbidden to examine into the manner by which the expression of that will was brought about—an examination which the immediate representatives themselves feel it their duty to make.

Is the fact, then of a plurality to have no weight? Far from it. Here are 24 communities, united under a common government. The expression of the will of any one of them is entitled to the most respectful attention. It ought to be patiently heard and kindly regarded by the others; but it

cannot be admitted to be conclusive upon them. The expression of the will of 99 out of 261 electors is entitled to very great attention, but that will cannot be considered as entitled to control the will of the 162 electors who have manifested a different will. To give it such controlling influence, would be a subversion of the fundamental maxim of the Republic—that the majority should govern. The will of the 99 can neither be allowed rightfully to control the remaining 162, nor any one of the 162, electoral votes. It may be an argument, a persuasion addressed to all, and to each of them; but it is binding & obligatory upon none. It follows, then, that the fact of a plurality was only one among the various considerations which the House was called upon to weigh, in making up its judgment. And the weight of the consideration ought to have been regulated by the extent of the plurality. As between General Jackson and Mr. Adams, the vote standing in the proportions of 99 to 84, it was entitled to less weight; as between the General and Mr. Crawford, it was entitled to more, the vote being as 99 to 41. The concession may even be made that, upon the supposition of an equality of pretensions between competing candidates, the preponderance ought to be given to the fact of a plurality.

With these views of the relative state of the vote, with which the three returned candidates entered the house, I proceeded to examine the other considerations which belonged to the question. For Mr. Crawford, who barely entered the House, with only four votes more than one candidate not returned, and upon whose case, therefore, the argument derived from the fact of plurality, operated with strong, though not decisive force, I have ever felt much personal regard. But I was called upon to perform a solemn public duty, in which my private feelings, whether of affection or aversion, were not to be indulged, but the good of my country only consulted. It appeared to me that the precarious state of that gentleman's health, although I participated with his best friends, in all their regrets and sympathies, on account of it, was conclusive against him, to say nothing of other considerations of a public nature which would have deserved examination, if, happily, in that respect, he had been differently circumstanced.—He had been ill near eighteen months; and although I am aware that his actual condition was a fact depending upon evidence, and that the evidence in regard to it, which had been presented to the public, was not perfectly harmonious, I judged for myself upon what I saw and heard. He may, and I ardently hope will recover; but I did not think it became me to assist in committing the Executive administration of this great Republic on the doubtful contingency of the restoration to health of a gentleman who had been so long and so seriously afflicted.—Moreover, if, under all the circumstances of his situation, his election had been desirable, I did not think it practicable. I believed, and yet believe, that if the votes of the Western States, given to Mr. Adams, had been conferred on Mr. Crawford, the effect would have been to protract in the House the decision of the contest, to the great agitation and distraction of the country, and possibly, to defeat an election altogether—the very worst result, I thought, that could happen. It appeared to me then, that sooner or later we must arrive at the only practical issue of the contest before us, and that was between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and I thought that the earlier we got there, the better for the country and for the House.

In considering this only alternative, I was not unaware of your strong desire to have a Western President; but I thought that I knew enough of your patriotism, and magnanimity, displayed on so many occasions, to believe that you could rise above the mere gratification of sectional pride, if the common good of the whole required you to make the sacrifice of local partiality. I solemnly believed it did, and this brings me to the most important consideration which belonged to the whole subject—that arising out of the respective fitness of the only two real competitors, as it appeared to my best judgment. In speaking of Gen. Jackson, I am aware of the delicacy and respect which are justly due to that distinguished citizen. It is far from my purpose to attempt to disparage him. I could not do it if I were capable of making the attempt; but I shall nevertheless speak of him as it becomes me, with truth. I did not believe him so competent to discharge the various, intricate, and complex duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, as his competitor. He has displayed great skill and bravery as a military commander; and his renown will endure as long as the means exist of preserving a recollection of human transactions. But to be qualified to discharge the duties of President of the United States, the incumbent must have more than mere military attainments—he must be a statesman. An individual may be a gallant and successful general, an eminent lawyer, an eloquent divine, a learned physician, or an accomplished artist; and doubtless the union of all these characters in the person of a Chief Magistrate would be desirable, but no one of them, nor all combined, will qualify him to be President, unless he superadd to that indispensable requisite of being a statesman. Far from meaning to say, that it is an objection to the elevation to the chief magistracy, of any person, that he is a military commander, if he unites the other qualifications, I only intend to say that, whatever may be the success or splendor of his military achievements, if his qualification be only military, that is an objection, and I think a decisive objection to his election. If General Jackson has exhibited to the councils of the Union, or in those of his own state, or in those of any other state or territory, the qualities of a statesman, the evidence of the fact has escaped my observation.

It would be as painful as it is unnecessary to recapitulate some of the incidents, which must be fresh in your recollection, of his public life. But I was greatly deceived in my judgment if they proved him to be endowed with that prudence, temper, and discretion, which are necessary for civil administration. It was in vain to remind me of the illustrious example of Washington. There was, in that extraordinary

person, united a serenity of mind, a cool and collected wisdom, a cautious and deliberate judgment, a perfect command of the passions, and throughout his business and civil transactions, which rarely ever more deeply penetrating. No man was with profound respect for the safe and necessary principle of the entire subordination of the military to the civil authority. I hope that I could not recognize, in his public conduct, those attainments for both public government and military command, which civil government and posterity have alike unaccountably and posterity have alike unaccountably concurred in awarding as yet only to the father of his country. I was sensible of the gratitude which the people of this country justly feel towards Gen. Jackson for his brilliant military services. But the impulses of public gratitude should be controlled, and I appeared to me, by reason and discretion, and I was not prepared blindly to surrender myself to the hazardous indulgence of a feeling how ever amiable and excellent that feeling may be when properly directed. It did not seem to me to be wise or prudent, if, as I solemnly believed, Gen. Jackson's competency for the office was highly questionable, that he should be placed in a situation where neither his fame nor the public interests would be advanced.

General Jackson himself would be the last man to recommend or vote for any one for a place which he thought him unfit. I felt myself sustained by his own reasoning, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, in which, speaking of the qualifications of our venerable Shelby for the Department of War, he remarked: "I am compelled to say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this Department. I therefore hope he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if he does, he will not add much splendour to his present glory. Such earned standing as a public character. In reference to the Presidency. His convictions of Governor Shelby's unfitness, by the habits of his life, for the appointment of Secretary of War, were not more honest nor stronger than mine were of his own want of experience, and the necessary civil qualifications to discharge the duties of a President of the United States. In his elevation to this office, too, I thought I perceived the establishment of a fearful precedent and I am mistaken in all the warnings of instructive history, if I erred in my judgment. Undoubtedly there are other and many dangers to public liberty, besides that which proceeds from military idolatry, but I have yet to acquire the knowledge of it, if there be one more perilous or more frequent."

[To be Continued.]

HISTORY OF NAPOLEON.

A work has lately been published in Paris, by General Comte de Segur, entitled "L'Histoire de Napoleon, et de Grande Armee, pendant l'Annee, 1812," which is likely to attract general attention. A translation of it was making in London, and it was expected to appear in the beginning of March. In the last number of the London Magazine, we observe (says the N. Y. Evening Post,) an article on the subject, accompanied by several extracts from the work, which we have perused with deep interest. They relate chiefly to the battle of Moscow, previous to the conflagration of that capital, and are written with clearness and in a style and manner calculated to engage the attention of most readers. It would appear that Napoleon, at the time he entered on the Russian campaign, was greatly afflicted with a bodily disease; probably that which terminated his life. After giving an account of the battle of Moscow, which lasted from sunrise till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the writer proceeds as follows:

"It was late in the day, the ammunition exhausted, and the battle over. It was only then that the emperor mounted his horse with difficulty, and rode slowly toward the heights of Semenovska. He found there a field of battle but incompletely gained, for the cannon balls and even the bullets of the enemy still disputed it with us. In the midst of these spirit-stirring sounds of war, and the still flaming ardour of Ney and Murat, Napoleon remained the same; his spirits sunk, his voice languishing, and addressing his victorious generals only to recommend prudence to them; after which he returned at a slow pace to his tent behind the battery, which had been carried two days before, and in front of which he had remained, since morning, an almost motionless spectator of all the vicissitudes of that terrible day.

"On entering his tent, he appeared not only enfeebled in body but prostrated in mind. The field of battle he had visited told him in more convincing terms than his generals, that this victory, so long pursued, so dearly purchased, was incomplete. Was it him, who was accustomed to follow up his success to the last possible result, that Fortune now found rigid and inactive when she offered him her best favours? For the loss was immense, and without proportionate result. Every one around the Emperor had to deplore the death of a friend or a relation, for the havoc had been great among the officers of high rank. Forty three generals had been killed or wounded. What mourning in Paris! What triumph for his enemies! What a dangerous subject of meditation for Germany! In his army, even in his tent, victory appeared silent, sombre, isolated, neglected even by the flatterers! Those whom he sent for, Dumas, Duroc, &c. listened to him, but replied not; but their attitude, their downcast looks, their silence, was sufficiently intelligible.

At ten o'clock, Murat, whom 12 hours' fighting had not tired, came to ask for the cavalry of the guard. "The enemy," he said, "were passing hastily, and in disorder, the Moscow; and he wished to surprise and destroy them." The Emperor repressed this sally of immoderate ardour, and then dictated the bulletin of the day. He was pleased to inform Europe that neither himself nor his guard was exposed. Some attributed this to an excess of self-love. Others, better informed, judged differently, for they had never seen him exhibit gratuitous vanity; they thought, that distant as he was from France, and at the head of an army of foreigners, who could be kept together only by

victory, he felt how indispensable it was to preserve untouched a chosen and devoted body of troops. Those who had not lost sight of Napoleon during the whole of the day, were convinced that this conqueror of so many nations was vanquished by a burning fever. They then called to mind what he himself had written down fifteen years before in Italy. "Health is indispensable to a soldier; its place can be supplied by no other quality!" and also an expression, unfortunately but too prophetic, which the Emperor made use of on the field of Austerlitz, when he said, "Oudinot is worn out; a man can make war but for a certain time; I myself shall be capable for six years more, after which I should stop."

Of the scenes which occurred during the campaign, and after Napoleon had left the army for Paris, we have this appalling description:

"The winter," says comte de Segur, "now overtook us, and by filling up the measure of each individual's sufferings, put an end to that mutual support which had hitherto sustained us. Henceforward the scene presented only a multitude of isolated and individual struggles.—The best conducted no longer respected themselves.—All fraternity of arms was forgotten, all the bonds of society were torn asunder—excess of misery had brutalized them. A devouring hunger had reduced these unfortunate wretches to the mere brutal instinct of self-preservation, to which they were ready to sacrifice every other consideration; the rude and barbarous climate seemed to have communicated its fury to them. Like the worst of savages, the strong fell upon the weak, and despoiled them; they eagerly surrounded the dying, and often even waited not for their last sigh before they stripped them. When a horse fell, they rushed upon it, tore it in pieces, & snatched the morsels from each other's mouths like a troop of famished wolves. However a considerable number still preserved enough of moral feeling not to seek their safety in the ruin of others, but this was the last effort of their virtue. If an officer or comrade fell alongside them, or under the wheels of the cannon, it was in vain that he implored them, by a common country, religion and cause, to succour him. He obtained not even a look: all the frozen inflexibility of the climate had passed into their hearts; its rigidity had contracted their sentiments as well as their features. All except a few chiefs, were absorbed by their own sufferings, and terror left no place for pity. Thus that egotism, which is often produced by excessive prosperity, results also from extreme adversity—but in which latter case it is more excusable: the former being voluntary, the latter forced; one a crime of the heart, the other an impulse of instinct and altogether physical; and indeed upon the occasion here alluded to, there was much of excuse, for to stop for a moment was to risk your own life. In this scene of universal destruction, to hold out your hand to your comrade or your sinking chief was an admirable effort of generosity. The slightest act of humanity was an instance of sublime devotion.

"When unable, from total exhaustion, to proceed, they halted for a moment. Winter, with his icy hands, seized upon them for his prey. It was then, that in vain, these unfortunate beings, feeling themselves benumbed, endeavored to rouse themselves. Voiceless, insensible, and plunged in stupor, they moved forward a few paces, like automatons; but the blood already freezing in their veins, flowed languidly through their hearts, and, mounting to their heads, made them stagger like drunken men. From their eyes, become red and inflamed from the continual view of the dazzling snow, the want of sleep, and the smoke of the bivouacs, there burst forth real tears of blood, accompanied by profound sighs; they looked at the sky, at us, and upon the earth, with a fixed and haggard stare of consternation—this was their last farewell or rather reproach to that barbarous nature that tortured them. Thus dropping upon their knees, and afterwards upon their hands, their heads moving for an instant or two from right to left, while from their gasping lips escaped the most agonizing moans—length, they fell prostrate upon the snow, staining it with a gush of living blood and all their miseries terminated. Their comrades passed over them without even stepping aside, dreading to lengthen their march by a single pace; they even turned not their heads to look at them, for the slightest motion of the head to the left or the right was attended with torture, the hair of their heads and beards being frozen into a solid mass.

Scenes of still greater horror took place in those immense log-houses, or sheds, which were found at certain intervals along the road. Into these, soldiers and officers rushed precipitately, and huddled together like so many cattle. The living, not having strength enough to remove those who had died close to the fire, sat down upon their bodies, until their own turn came to expire, when they also served as death-beds to other victims.—Sometimes the fire communicated itself to the wood of which these sheds were composed, and then all those within the walls, already half dead with cold, expired in the flames. At Joupranoui, the soldiers set fire to whole houses, in order to warm themselves for a few moments. The glare of these conflagrations attracted crowds of wretches, whom the intensity of the cold and of suffering had rendered delirious: these rushing forward like madmen, gnashing their teeth, and with demoniac laughter, precipitated themselves into the midst of the flames, where they perished in horrible convulsions.—Their famished companions looked on without affright, and it is but too true that some of them drew the half roasted bodies from the flames, and ventured to carry to their lips the revolting food."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

From the Delaware Gazette.
A REWARD.

We were much amused at noticing a complaint made by our friend the Editor of the Easton Gazette, of his having lost some subscribers in consequence of the publication of an article in his paper, not entirely complimentary of Mr. Adams.

There has been no Editor, perhaps, more inveterately hostile to Mr. Crawford, or more resolutely determined to support Mr. Adams, than Mr. Graham. Mr. Adams has been, with him, the very essence of perfection; but he has appeared to consider that the most venomous denunciations did not possess a sufficient portion of poison when applied to Mr. Crawford and his friends; and a continued torrent of abuse has been poured out upon them, notwithstanding he has admitted that some of his best friends were to be found among the friends of the gentleman to whom he was so rancorously opposed.

At length our friend has given place to an article containing a statement of the principal incidents of the life of Adams; drawing no conclusions but containing merely a statement of facts which no one, perhaps, will pretend to controvert; and presented to view in a plain, unvarnished manner. This article has been very unsavoury to the inveterate advocates of Mr. Adams, and although the Editor of the Easton Gazette has done as much for their cause as any reasonable man could hope for, they have, it seems, been so much dissatisfied with the smell of truth, that they have discontinued the paper; and are rewarding its Editor in his own coin.

Since he has taught them to look for nothing in his politics, but that which is like the handle of a jug, we cannot but consider him as unreasonable in expecting them to put up with impartiality, as they are in refusing it; and since he has been unwilling that any one should think ill of Mr. Adams, or well of Mr. Crawford, he should expect to find some others, following so bad an example. We hope the present instance will afford him instruction which will be of service to him in future.

When the Devil makes proselytes, they hate most, those they have deserted last.

The Delaware Gazette's editor has bestowed some remarks on this paper, as copied above, in which he shows great delight at the idea of our losing a subscriber, and to make out his witty paragraphs, abounding equally with maliciousness and false statement, he tells of what we never did, and thinks for us what common honesty would cause us to disdain to spend a thought on.

We did not complain of the loss of the subscriber, we held it up to view as one of those queer things that happen, in the same way we did the declaration of the Delaware Gazette that Mr. Crawford was the Federal Candidate for President.

We were never personally hostile to Mr. Crawford—we opposed his election because it was allied to the success of the Caucus Conspiracy and inseparable from it—because his success would have been the consummation of that conspiracy.—The object of that conspiracy was the preservation of party, the keeping power in the hands of a few desperate intemperants, the eternal subjugation & exclusion of every man who had belonged to the old Federal Republican party. For these reasons we opposed the election of Mr. Crawford—Can you find a federal man in this nation of sense and character who would dare to approve of that Caucus? neither can we approve of those who were allied to that Caucus.

We never "resolutely determined to support" Mr. Adams, nor has he been with us "the very essence of perfection"—We used every exertion we could to bring the caucus and its objects into disrepute, indifferent whether Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson or Mr. Clay might succeed—our maxim was, put down the caucus and its system, and elect whoever you please.

We never did utter "venomous denunciations against Mr. Crawford," but against the caucus and its objects and authors we did express ourselves freely and with all the force of opposition that we could, consistently with decorum. Neither are we aware that "some of our best friends were to be found among the friends of the gentleman to whom" we have been, falsely accused, of being "rancorously opposed"—We had kind and good subscribers among those who supported Mr. Crawford's election, and we had kind and good ones among those who did not, and we had others that were better than either, if the kind services they render us are to be the criterion. But why induce us to an expose? is it the object of the Delaware Gazette editor to try to embroil us with our subscribers under a hope that we may lose more? No man has ever subscribed to our paper under the hope of cramming his opinions down our throat—such a condition from subscribers would be illegal, because impossible—it would be de-

grading, because it would contain the surrender of the freedom of opinion and the freedom of the press. No man is more thankful for patronage than the editor of this paper, yet no man would more certainly incur the risk of starvation rather than become the tool of a non-descript, contriving political course.

We have published criticisms on Mr. Adams' political conduct and writings as often as they were handed to us, before the canvass, during its continuance, and since; nor did we ever refuse them as some other editors did, when pieces were presented to them that bore hard upon Mr. Crawford.

"The smell of truth" (a scavenger like phrase) was never annoying to us or to our subscribers we believe, but we had rather truth should be always found in our paper as in a Lair, than hunted out through it by its scent—we never deal so ambiguously as to require beagles or fox-hounds to hunt out our object, nor will we ever fall so low as to be associated with scavengers and barrow-men. Our opinions are known, we make no secret of them; as the editor of a paper, the world have a right to know them. Yet we publish the opinions of others and often combat with them after they are published—our press is free, and public discussions upon public subjects tend to the public good.

The cross roads tavern smartness, which likens our political opinion to the "handle of a jug," is kindred with the scavenger phrase before alluded to, and savours of the stove pipe and the last dram of Corn Whiskey.

Do you mean Mr. Editor, that our political opinions are fixed and are on the same side they ever were, like the handle of the jug? if you do, your attempt at smartness has betrayed you into an act of justice, which, we presume, from the character of your remarks, you would never voluntarily have done us for our advantage.

Yes Sir, our opinions are unchanged, and although they were long decayed, experience and necessity and the test of wisdom and policy have all tended to restore them to influence and favour again.—We never abandoned our principles because they were out of fashion, nor did we enter into the race of new projects and schemes to seek favour. When robbed and banished, we remained faithful to what had been proved to be good by our friends, and what the best lights of our understanding taught us to believe to be right. We recognise our principles and measures in the hands of others, and we rejoice that our country is again to have the benefit of them. It is a matter of no consequence to us who administers our government, provided it is done well—we do not support men for the sake of self aggrandizement, but we oppose principles and systems that are disorganizing and dangerous, and the men who advocate them.

We did not support Mr. Crawford, because we disdained to kiss the foot of the caucus which was avowedly lifted up to trample us—we resisted that attempt because it was pregnant with disaster to our country and with disgrace to ourselves. Should Mr. Adams' administration take the course we approve, we shall support it heartily; but we shall wait for the evidences and indications of that course before we enlist as his friends. We should be content indeed if our columns were ever to be stained with such ribaldry and billingsgate in advance, as we loathingly read in the pages of the Delaware Gazette upon the annunciation of Mr. Adams' election to the presidential chair.—From a Gazette that was capable of issuing forth such noisome trash, even in a transport of rage and disappointment, we neither expect justice nor do we ask civility.

Our first object is to maintain the principles we think most wise and salutary, then to conciliate the great body of the people of the country one to another—to engage them in national sentiments and views—to break up factions that attempt by caucusses or other unconstitutional means to plant themselves in power over the people, and by thus softening prejudices, to place our people under the guidance of their own good sense and sound discretion, unfluenced by passion and unclouded by artful delusions.

As your attack on this paper, Mr. Editor, is seen by all your subscribers, we could wish that you would give a place to this our answer in your paper, that it may be duly weighed by your readers.—We shall pursue this course with your attack.

Mr. Clay's Address to his late Constituents is a manly and calm defence against the harsh insinuations that have been thrown out against him. As to Mr. Kremer and all his stuff, we presume that none but those who are trying to systematise an op-

position against Mr. Adams' administration, whether it is good or bad, to answer their own personal and interested views, pay any respect to them. Mr. Kremer has prevaricated from the beginning—he has admitted that he is a tool in the hands of others, and is no more worthy of belief or regard.

We intermix so much passion and warmth of feeling always in politics, that we often do ourselves injustice and prejudice our own cause. To judge properly of Mr. Clay's reasons for preferring Mr. Adams, we ought to look fairly at the subject without partiality or prejudice.—If we really can find no solution of the difficulty but a corrupt one, then we are justified in imputing corruption—but if we can with equal ease find an innocent and a corrupt cause to ascribe a man's conduct to, we are bound, upon the principle that every man is presumed innocent until convicted by proof, to assign the innocent cause as the reason of his conduct.

Mr. Clay was bound by his duty to select a president between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, for Mr. Crawford had been put down through the Caucus that had been put down by the people. Ever since the discussions on the questions arising out of the Seminole war it is known that there has been a complete estrangement between Mr. Clay and General Jackson—General Jackson took great exception to Mr. Clay's speeches on those subjects, and surely Mr. Clay was never more eminently great on the floor of Congress, both as to the correctness of his matter and the eloquence with which he treated it, than on those occasions. He spoke of General Jackson's military services with the highest eulogy—he represented him as a soldier and commander of the first order, and awarded to him his own and his country's gratitude—but when he spoke of his violations of law, and his usurpations of power, he spoke decorously but fearlessly, he spoke in a manner becoming a lofty statesman and a sound republican. Mr. Clay never could think that services however eminent could entitle any man to violate or usurp the law. And what reflecting man does not concur in the sentiment?

Between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay there never was either intimacy or estrangement previous to their association at the Treaty of Ghent. During their mission they were upon terms of good understanding, although they differed in some points that were agitated—upon their return, Mr. Adams and Mr. Russell having a controversy upon the questions that arose in their negotiation abroad, in which Mr. Clay was employed with them, Mr. Clay objected to some statements and opinions of both those gentlemen, which he said he would at some future day make known. This occurring early in the Canvass for the Presidential Chair, and Mr. Adams having most dexterously and completely laid Mr. Russell and Gen. Smyth upon their backs, the taste of the American public got up for this sort of political encounter, and as Mr. Adams had shown himself a champion so superior to those who had engaged with him, they desired to see the combat between him and Mr. Clay—being disappointed in this, they began to look about for reasons to show why they ought not to have been disappointed, and they left the subject under a falsely assumed opinion, that Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay were violently and personally hostile to each other.—This was not the fact—there was no friendship no cordiality certainly, but it is equally true that there was no breach between them—for not long after this, Mr. Clay dined at Mr. Adams' house by invitation, with a large party, on the very codfish that was sent to Mr. Adams as a complimentary present from New England, on account of his able defence of the Fisheries. Now so far from personal hostility, this is proof of good humour; for if they had entertained personal resentment against each other, it would have been an indignity on the part of Mr. Adams to have sent the invitation on such an occasion to Mr. Clay, nor would Mr. Clay have put up with the insult—but on the contrary, it was all a matter of good humour and polite civility, and the codfish, the occasion, and good wine, gave a most lively turn to the conversations which made the day a delightful one.

Such are the real causes of the difference between Mr. Clay and General Jackson, and between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. To these however we must add the further cause of both Mr. Adams and General Jackson being competitors with Mr. Clay for the Presidency; and this we may suppose operated in an equal degree.

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ber of Congress to select one of these gentlemen as President of the United States—Now we ask calmly, is there any thing in the nature of these differences or estrangements above recited, that should have caused Mr. Clay to have preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams? On the contrary, was there not rather less grounds of offence towards Mr. Adams than towards General Jackson? Or at all events, does not the comparison present a state of things that would justify Mr. Clay in acting as fairly as any other man in preferring Mr. Adams to the General? That is the fair question—We know there were many men of highest character and purest motives in Congress who paused and were much shaken in their determinations how they should act—it was a deep concern, and those who viewed it with deepest concern as it regarded the national interest, might well be the slowest in making up a final opinion.

The circumstance of the western country voting with Mr. Clay is held up as a sort of evidence of his corruption—unfortunate indeed! this is strong circumstantial proof directly to the contrary—If Mr. Clay could have been corrupted by the Office of Secretary of State, how could he manage either to hood wink or govern a majority of the members from the west? Is it presumable that they would not either have found it out or at least suspected it? in either case would they have united with him, certainly not.—The truth is, Mr. Clay is a great favorite in the western country, and having made up his opinion, it was natural and right for him to exert himself to be united, in the expression of that opinion, with as great a portion of the western members as he could, and no doubt his opinion had very great weight. In this he did nothing but what is right, and there is as little ground to presume anything like corruption in Mr. Clay's vote for Mr. Adams, as in any other gentleman's vote for any other of the candidates.

Mr. Clay's address is a very long one—we have inserted about one half of it in our paper of to-day, and shall give the remainder in our next.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

The following Queries are respectfully propounded to the Members of Public Roads generally, in Talbot county and elsewhere:

1st. Roads, from various causes, but chiefly from the wash of heavy rains, often become in certain parts, higher on one side than on the other, insomuch that a carriage, driven ever so carefully, has wonderful ado to preserve its centre of gravity;—would it not be wiser in such a case, for road-menders to shovel their dirt on the lower side of the way rather than on the higher? This question occurred to my mind the other morning, while taking a ride over a piece of newly repaired road not fifty miles from Easton, which I thought might have been passed without much peril, had nature been left to manage it in her own way. As it was, my gig was overset and broken, though my neck was fortunately spared.

2d. When a deep puddle or slough occurs in the middle of a road, would it be ill-judged to shovel dirt into it rather than around it? I have observed several of these places to be dam'd up by piles of earth carefully heaped around them, in such a manner as seems to bespeak the object of the workmen, the overseers, or what not, to have been rather the preservation of dirty water, than to relieve passengers from the peril of drowning or broken bones.

3d. When a bank of gravel so projects into a piece of muddy, uneven and dangerous road, as to be a crying annoyance to travellers, would people be looked upon as mad, were they to throw a few shovel-fuls of it upon the road in order to render it even, secure and permanent? Would not a road be mended as well and as easily in this way, as by digging mud out of a ditch? I shall next week propose a few questions for the consideration of the public generally, respecting the broken bridge near town on the Miles' River road, and the propriety of letting out that road to whomsoever will rent and enclose it for the purpose of pasturing cows.

BOB WHOLE-SHINS.

General Jackson, as will be seen by the following letter to John H. Eaton, pronounces the Nashville letter to be a fabrication, from beginning to end. It is to be hoped, that the author may be detected.

Wheeling Va. March 23, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your letter of the 27th inst. enclosing a conversation with Mr. "H." and which is now travelling about a Sinbad Story. This officer of the southern army may be ascertained, when I reach Nashville; and when he is, it is quite probable he will be found to be some tool who has sold his signature. I am very certain that at Washington, Pa. in November last, I saw no individual, a former officer with me; and I am also equally certain that I have never in my life uttered any such sentiments as are ascribed to me in that letter. They are a fabrication from beginning to end. Neither General Call, nor Mr. Donnellson, who were with me, recollects any such individual.—They well remember, that I arrived at Washington, Pa. in the evening, much indisposed, and departed early the next morning.

Washington, Penn. seems to be a fatal place: it will be recollected by you that sundry reports grew out of my meeting there last year Governor Edwards: while I came back Mr. "H." was there. You may be assured, however, that the inhabitants of that place have nothing to do with these tales; they cherish no hypocrites; nor do they countenance those miserable attempts against my character. The citizens there have treated me with the utmost attention and kind feeling. Your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL IN PERU.

Every feeling heart and well regulated mind will read with deep regret the subjoined letter which we copy from the Charleston Courier of the 24th ultimo.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Peacock, to a gentleman of this city, dated

"CALLAO, Dec. 13, 1824.
"I yesterday attended the funeral of the English Consul General, who was shot on his way from Callao to Lima, by a Patriot Sentinel. He was passing by the guard in the night, in his carriage, attended by his daughter—he was bailed by the sentinel, and immediately got out of his carriage, and jumped upon his servant's horse. The dress of the Consul so much resembles that of a Spanish General, that the sentinel, without waiting for him to speak, immediately shot him. The ball passed through his horse's neck, through his arm, and then through his body—he survived three days.

It is evident that the mistake was mutual between the Consul General & the sentinel. From his quitting his carriage and jumping on his servant's horse, without answering the challenge, it is plain he was not aware of its being a regular military post, and therefore conceiving probably that the challenge came from banditti, was thus preparing to protect his daughter—This, and his dress naturally enough might awaken the suspicions of the sentinel, and hence the issue so much to be lamented.—*Fed. Gazette.*

A writer in the Charleston Courier estimates the increase of the cotton crop in the Southern States at 175,000 bales, over that of last year.

Not a vessel now leaves the port of Baltimore, (and we presume this to be true of other ports) for South American ports, which does not carry as part of her cargo, American Manufactures of Cotton to the value of from ten to twenty thousand dollars.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Hartford Times states, that General Dearborn was at the City Hotel, in that place, having fractured one of his legs while on his passage from New York, in the Steam Boat Oliver Ellsworth.

The Alexandria Phoenix states, that Shad have sold by the cargo, as low as \$2 per hundred. The supply of salt in the market is represented to be abundant.

The Coal Trade of Philadelphia.

At Mauch Chunk, Lehigh, there are 100,000 bushels of coal in the landing and between 500,000 and 800,000 bushels uncovered in the mine. Five or six hundred thousand feet of stuff are sawed and seasoned, & ten thousand logs have been brought to the village. The saw mills are capable of cutting 20,000 feet of timber a day.

In the tunnel which has been commenced, between two and three miles from the river, the workmen have proceeded upwards of two hundred and thirty feet, and expect to get to a vein of Coal next month.

About 25,000 tons of coal, equal to 700,000 bushels, will be brought from the mines on the Lehigh to Philadelphia, during the ensuing summer.

Although the Schuylkill will not be navigable before June, there are already about 90,000 bushels of coal on the landings on that river.

This amount will be increased to hundreds of thousands of bushels during the summer, so that Philadelphia will look like a pretty decent colliery before next autumn.
Philad. Gaz.

It has been ascertained by calculation, that, by the substitution of coal for wood, the expenses of the Pennsylvania Hospital have been diminished about one thousand dollars a year.—*ib.*

Prediction from Moore's Almanac.—"I flatter myself that the ladies will not be displeased at my informing them, that Venus will be the prevailing planet in the spring and summer months of 1825; which circumstance is calculated to occasion no small number of marriages; and even some ladies who were not reckoned on the list, because their charms were on the decline, may have occasion to remember with pleasure, the results of the year 1825. Such is the voice of the stars."

[From the Christian Watchman.]
TECUMSEH.—A gentleman of high standing in Virginia, gave me the following, as related to him by the officer who was the subject of it. This officer, in a skirmish with a party of British and Indians, in the late war, was severely wounded and unable to rise. Two Indians rushed towards him to secure his scalp for their prey.—One appeared to be a chief warrior, and was clad in a British uniform. The hatchet was uplifted to give the fatal blow.—The thought passed his mind that some of the chiefs were Masons, and members of travelling lodges, in the British army. He gave a masonic sign. It stayed the arm of the savage warrior. The hatchet fell harmless to the ground.—The Indian sprang forward, caught him in his arms—and the endearing title of BROTHER fell from his lips. It was Tecumseh.

Breaches of Marriage Promise.

To ridicule the excess of damages and number of cases lately brought before our courts, a writer in the New York American purporting to be a lawyer, publishes the following applications to him from distressed damsels.

Pepinissett, Feb. 10th, 1825.

SIR—I have a spark, who not long ago said in the presence of my little sister, about ten years old, that he thought he should soon change his condition. Sister thinks she can swear that he winked at me at the same time, but I must confess I did not see him. Last Saturday he got married to Squire Doolittle's daughter, a great fortune. Don't you think I would recover damages for these breaches of promise. I have got a sweetheart who I like much better than the other, but he is poor, and so are I, and we can't marry unless I can get a verdict in my favour for at least a thousand dollars. Your affected, broken hearted,

TEMPERANCE HIGGINBOTTOM.

P. S. One reason for my wishing so much to be married, is to get quit of this awful name.

Pisquataqua, Feb. 4, 1825.

HONORED SIR—One night about three weeks ago, being out on a sleighing party, we stopped at Deacon Smooth's inn, and had a dance. After going through a horn-pipe with Shubael Doubty, Squire Doubty's son, we jumped over a broom-stick together. He has since refused to marry me. He is not reckoned worth above eight hundred dollars. Do you think I had better prosecute him at once, or wait till he is rich enough to pay a couple of thousands? Your answer is earnestly desired by a disconsolate virgin, whose broken heart all this time lies bleeding. Excuse this-tear blotted scrawl. In great misery, yours,
WINIFRED WILLOW.

Peaquoq, Feb. 13, 1825.

WORTHY SIR,—As you understand how to make most of the feelings of a deceived wounded, deserted, and broken hearted female, I am induced to ask your advice, in a matter of a breach of promise, committed by a young man of this place, in regard to your obliged humble servant, if you take up my cause. Being a nice, pretty behaved, well to-do-in-the-world young fellow of only one and twenty, and I, being a few years older, (say about five and thirty,) I thought I would make the first advances to encourage his youthful inexperience. In playing "Button, button, who's got the button?" I always put the button in his hand; and at forfeits never failed when ordered to "kneel to the fairest, and kiss the prettiest," to give him the preference. In short, every body said I was in love with him, and I am sure he must have seen it himself; yet he has hitherto obstinately refused to meet my advances; and not only this, but alas almost ruined my reputation, by obliging me to go to such great lengths, to make him understand me, that there is great talk about the matter. Not content with this, he takes all opportunities, after having thus ruined my character, to turn me into ridicule; and the other day declared he was afraid of being alone with me, lest I should eat him up. Don't you think, sir, I could recover damages of him for deluding my unsuspecting innocence.

Yours abused,
MEHITABLE HOOKER.

Passage, Feb. 26, 1825.

SIR, A young fellow in the neighborhood of our town, does nothing but stare at me every Sunday in church, so that every body says he is smitten. He has not been introduced to me yet, nor do I know his name. Had I better commence a suit at once, for these breaches, or wait till we get acquainted? Yours in haste,
PATIENCE HURRY.

A HARD CASE.

The following notice appears by way of advertisement in the Louisiana Gazette. To loose wife and wardrobe too,—and a wife who had made the first offer, was certainly too much for human patience to bear. The gentleman ought to bring an action for "Breach of Promise."

Caution.—The subscriber takes this method of informing the public of an occurrence, which in this country he believes to be without a precedent.—About six weeks ago I advertised for a house-keeper, in consequence of which a young woman, named Emma Bradford, English, of Boston, called at my house and offered her services in the above capacity; I employed her, and she continued in the performance of her duties, and conducted apparently, with the most perfect propriety, until about two week past when she one day came into my private room, and without ceremony proposed to become my wife. I was surprised at such a proposal; but having been pleased with the kind care and attention she appeared to manifest towards my children, I acceded to her proposition and left to her the appointment of a time for the matrimonial ceremonies. She said the anniversary of her birth day would be on the 13th inst. and she would prefer being married on that day. This being agreed to, I procured from the Parish Judge, the Hon. J. Pitot, a licence in legal form for marriage.—on the evening appointed the Rev. Mr. Hall and several gentlemen and ladies, who had been invited on the contemplated occasion, at my house, and after being seated a short time, the pretended bride entered the room, and making a few remarks, left the house. Supposing she was to be my wife, I at her request furnished her with clothing, &c. to a considerable amount, which she clandestinely removed from my house near the time of her leaving it. From a sense of duty to myself and the public I make the above statement of facts.

PETER NELSON.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DIED
In Hillsborough, Caroline county, on Sunday last, David Casson, Esq. after a lingering illness.

—In this town on Tuesday evening last, Haley Moffett, Esq.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the members of "The Colonization Society of Talbot County," is postponed until Tuesday the 19th April instant—11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

April 9

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Plimmington, the seat of Tench Tilghman, Esq. on Thursday the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

April 9

Notice.

The annual meeting of "The Female Bible Society of Talbot county, Maryland" will be held in the Episcopal Church, at Easton on Monday the 11th of April at 11 o'clock A. M. The members are particularly requested to attend.

By order of the board,
MARY G. NICOLS, Sec'y.

April 9 1w

Tristram Bowdle,

No. 18, Chesapeake Street, Baltimore,

offers for sale at low prices for cash

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, DYE

STUFFS, PAINTS AND OILS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Spermaceti, Lamp and Tar, Pitch,

Fish Oil Linseed Oil Rosin, Turpentine,

Spirits of Turpentine Black & brown Paint,

in bottles Green Paint (mixt)

White Lead in 14lb Yellow Oxide, dry & in

kegs Venetian red,

Brenen green for coloring walls

Window Glass & Putty Arnotto (Spanish)

Logwood, Alum Copperas, Brimstone.

He will also attend to any Commission Business that may be entrusted to his care.

April 9 3w

Wanted,

From Twenty to Thirty head of SHEEP, for which a liberal price will be given—persons wishing to sell will apply to the editor for further information.

April 9

\$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALLS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas Holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Caesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalls, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100.

R. P. EMMONS.

Talbot county, April 9

Notice.

Was committed on the 7th of April, 1825, to the Jail of Easton, in Talbot county, as a runaway, by James Seth, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, for the county aforesaid, a negro man by the name of EDWARD WARREN, who says he belongs to a Mr. Thomas Skinner, of Calvert county; he is a black, well made fellow, about twenty four or five years old, had on when committed a blue cloth coat, a black cassimere vest, and a pair of blue pantaloons, a fur hat with a scarf on it, he brought over with him a row boat, in which were some goods, a ruffled shirt, marked John Beckett, and is fine linen, 3 1-4 yards of dimity, 3 yards of fine linen, 3 yards of bombazett, some sewing silk, cotton, buttons and a pair of boots, with some other articles not recollected.—The owner of the above described negro, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

THOMAS HENRICH, Sheriff of Talbot county.

April 9 w

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert N. Marshall, late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to call upon the subscriber and make payment, and all those having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them legally authenticated on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

IEVIN HALL, Adm'r.

of Robert N. Marshall, dec'd.

April 9 3w

CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

An election will be held at the office of the subscriber in Easton, on third day the 12th of the present month, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock for nine Directors to manage the concerns of this company for the ensuing year, of which the stockholders are desired to take notice.

WM. W. MOORE, Treasurer.

April 2

TO BE RENTED

For the present year, on the most reasonable terms, my farm, near the Hole in the Wall, called "Fox Hill," which was abandoned by my tenant, in consequence of an execution against him by one of his creditors. A tenant is much desired to take care of the premises and to enter immediately.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, April 2

Notice

Is hereby given that eleven certificates of full shares of stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, standing in the name of the subscriber have been lost, or mislaid, and that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Bank, for their renewal.

GEO. A. DUNKEL.

April 2

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of James Willson, Jr. vs Charles Bruff and James Willson, against Greenbury Turbutt, will be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. all and singular that farm or dwelling plantation, situated, lying and being in Oxford Neck, and on Island Creek, whereon the said Greenbury Turbutt now resides, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tract of land called Part Moorefields, part Judith's Garden, Adventure and Chance and part Oldham's Discovery, containing the quantity of one hundred and twenty acres more or less—Seized and taken as the property of the said Greenbury Turbutt and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Tilghman against Joseph Lednum, will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all equitable, right title, interest and claim, of in and to the house and lot on Harrison street, in which the said Joseph Lednum resides—seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of John H. Barrow, use of Jenkins & Stevens, against Thomas Barrow, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the third day of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 5 o'clock, P. M. one moiety or undivided part of the farm where the said Barrow resides, containing in the whole two hundred and a quarter acres of land more or less, being part of a tract of land called "Nanticoke Manor" and part of a tract of land called "Mount Hope" also one bay mare, two bay horses, eight head of cattle, and ten head of sheep—Seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of Turbutt Callahan, Edward N. Hambleton, use of William Cox, use Jonathan N. Benny, against Thomas Barrow, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the third day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and claim of Thomas Barrow, in and to the farm where the said Barrow now resides, containing two hundred and a quarter acres of land more or less, being part of a tract of land called "Nanticoke Manor" and part of a tract of land called "Mount Hope" also twenty acres of land more or less contiguous, also the balance of the personal property where the sales (at the instance of Turbutt Callahan) was not complied with; Seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOMAS HENRICH, Shff.

April 9

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use Anthony W. Smith, against Thomas Barrow, will be sold at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. one half or the undivided part of the farm where the said Barrow now lives, containing in the whole 2004 acres of land more or less, also two head of horses; Seized & taken as the property of the said Thomas Barrow, & will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

PHILIP HORNEY,

one of the Coroners, Talbot county

April 9

Corn Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase two hundred bushels of Corn, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOSEPH CHAIN.

Easton, April 2

Cash for Negroes.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely negroes, for which he is disposed to give liberal prices—those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, Easton.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

April 2 1f

\$40 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, on Wednesday, the 23d of February last, a negro woman named NANCY. She is large built, about five and a half feet high, and has several lumps on the back of her neck which have the appearance of burns. She had on a lincey woolen frock with black and white stripes, and several handkerchiefs. She took with her a male child, about 14 months old, of lighter color than his mother. It is supposed that she has made her way towards Queen Ann's County, as she formerly lived with Mr. William Harrison, of that county.

Whoever apprehends said woman and child, and brings them to me, or secures them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS WHITE.

Middletown, Dorchester county, Md. 2

March 21—(April 2) 3w

Notice.

The Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet at Easton on the 11th day of April for the purpose of granting licenses to candidates to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Maryland,

March 26 3w

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.
WM. PRINCE, proprietor of the Linnæan Garden near New York offers to the public his usual very extensive collection of FRUIT TREES, comprising the choicest products of foreign countries as well as of our own. Among which are about 60,000 Apples, Peaches, &c. of suitable size for immediate transplanting all of which are in the most healthy state. From the long continuance of the establishment the proprietor has the advantage of possessing fruit bearing trees of nearly all the different kinds from which those offered for sale are propagated, thereby affording an absolute certainty of their genuine character. The collections of ornamental Trees, Shrubs & Plants, including 300 kinds of Roses. Also of Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Camellias or Japan Roses, and other Green House Plants are so well known to be very extensive, that any remarks are deemed unnecessary further than referring to the catalogues which may be obtained gratis, of Mr. W. M. MILES, No. 74, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, and orders through him or per mail will meet prompt attention.
 Baltimore, March 15 (26) 8w

Self-Sharpening



PLOUGH.

The subscribers having purchased the patent right for vending the above ploughs for the whole Eastern Shore of Maryland (except Cecil county) have just received from Philadelphia, complete sets of castings, for 100 ploughs on the self sharpening principle and are now stocking them at their Plough Manufactory in Easton on Dover street adjoining the Black-Smith's shop of James Meloney. Having made arrangements with Mr. Parks an eminent founder in Philadelphia for a constant supply of castings, they expect soon to be able to supply all demands for ploughs of various sizes. Their present stock consists of 50 ploughs No. 3, (the size that took the premium at the late Cattle Show at Easton, in November last.) price \$12 and 50 do. No. 2, price \$10, a supply of No. 1, is expected shortly, a few of the above ploughs will be exhibited in Cambridge, Dorchester county, at the ensuing county court.
 EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
 JAMES MELONEY.
 March 26

THE IMPORTED HUNTER EMPEROR

Has arrived, agreeably to previous notice, and will stand at Easton on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the Trappe on Saturdays—the residue of the time, at the Stable of the Subscriber, during the season—Terms—\$20 the spring's chance—\$10 the single leap— which, however, will be discharged by the payment of \$12 in the former case, and \$5 in the latter, by the 20th of September—Insurance \$20—the groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each case—it is hardly necessary to say any thing in behalf of this fine animal—his own appearance, and that of his progeny, are sufficient recommendations—and the great certainty of obtaining foals from him, is universally admitted.

Gentlemen from a distance, will be accommodated, with good pasturage, and grain if required, on moderate terms—and the utmost care and attention will be paid to the mare. There is no probability, that this horse will ever be here again, he is already disposed of—I would, therefore, advise my friends to apply in time, to avoid disappointment.
 N. S. GOLDSBOROUGH.
 N. B. No mare will be considered insured without an express agreement to that effect.
 Talbot county, April 2

Young Tom,

A Chesnut sorrel handsomely marked with white—Nine years old this spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to hares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance; two dollars the single leap and eight dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and twenty five cents to the Groom in each case.—The season to commence the 29th of March and end the 21st of June, money payable the first of September.

YOUNG TOM

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admitted on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half blooded Canadian Mare—it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 29th March, where he will attend every Tuesday during the season. Every Monday he will be in Perry and Deep Necks and the remainder of his time he will be at the subscriber's stable.—TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.
 WILLIAM HAMBLETON.
 Talbot county, near St. Michaels,
 March 26 4w

A Jack

Will stand at the stable of the Subscriber the ensuing season at the moderate price of 4 dollars the spring's chance and 6 dollars to ensure a foal—season to commence on the first day of April and end the last of June.
 JAMES DENNY.
 Talbot county, March 26

Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.
 JOHN CAMPER.
 March 12

SHIP TIMBER AND GUM SCANTLING.
 A few White Oaks and some beautiful Gum Stalks for scantling, may be had by an application at this office.
 Jan 22

TAILORING.

John T. Goldsmith

Takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop in Court street, formerly occupied by Thomas Atkinson, and next door to James C. Parrott's Hatter shop, near the Market House, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches—he flatters himself from his experience in business, to merit a share of the public patronage, and assures all those who may favour him with their custom, that their work will be executed in the most fashionable style, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
 Easton, March 26

New Shoe Store.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening in the corner room, lately occupied by Mr. James M. Lambdin, and opposite the store of Mr. William H. Groome,
 A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:
 Ladies black Morocco, of various qualities, Ladies black & colored Valencia and Prunelle, Ladies black, white and colored Silk, Ladies Seal, Calf-skin and Cordovan, Misses black and colored Morocco, Misses Kid and Calf-skin, Children's black and colored Morocco, Children's Seal and Calf-skin.

ALSO,
 Men's and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Pumps, &c. &c.
 The public are respectfully solicited to give him a portion of their custom, as he intends keeping a constant supply of the above articles, and to sell them at the lowest rates possible for cash only. WILLIAM NEWMAN.
 Easton, 19th March 1825. 4w

Garden Seeds,

Just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, and R. Sinclair, Baltimore.
 FOR SALE BY

William W. Moore.

Early dwarf prolific Peas,	Red turnip Radiah,
Early frame do	White cabbage Lettuce,
Large dwarf Marrow-fat do	Brown Dutch do
Grand Imperial do	Silver skinned Onion,
Sugar do	Strasburgh do
Early bunch Beans,	Red solid Celery,
Early Valentine do	White do do
Red French do	Large Dutch Parsnip,
Carolina or Sewee do	Long orange Carrott,
Lima do	Long red Beet,
Early York Cabbage,	Turnip-rooted do
Early Salisbury do	Mangle Wurtzel,
Green Savoy do	Ruta Baga,
Yellow do	White Mustard,
Early Battersea do	Peppercress or cress,
Early Cauliflower do	Curled Parsley,
Late do do	Early frame Cucum-ber,
Sugar Loaf do	Long green do
Large Drum-head do	Nasturtium,
Flat Dutch do	Tomato,
Red Pickling do	Early Dutch Turnip,
White Broccoli,	Red top do
Purple do	Round Spinach,
New Cape do	Prickly do
Green curled do	Long green Squash,
Early short-top scar-let Radish	Bush do
Salmon do	Onion Cloves,
White Turnip do	Purple Egg Plant,
Long scarlet do	Clover Seed, &c. &c.

Easton, 3 mo: 8th, 1825.—(March 12.)

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

February Term, A. D. 1825.
 On application of John Newnam Administrator of James Newnam, 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 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1825.
 JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of James Newnam, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of March 1825.
 JOHN NEWMAN, Adm'r. of James Newnam, dec'd.
 March 26 3w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 20th of February last, a negro man who calls himself THOMAS ANDERSON, is five feet two inches high; he had on when committed a linsay doublet, twilled linsay pantaloons—says he belongs to the widow Anderson, near Marlborough, Prince Georges county, and was hired to Mr. Richard Trundle, living in Nanjemoy, at a place called Hobb's Hole, in Charles county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.
 THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
 March 26 8w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 6th inst, a negro man named Luke Lloyd, six feet high, upwards of 30 years of age; had on when committed a drab colored frock coat & pantaloons, an old fur hat, coarse shoes, and says he belongs to Philip Little of Market street, Baltimore. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward without delay, and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.
 THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
 Feb. 19.—(March 5 8w)

Spring Goods.

Green & Reardon

Have just received and are now opening, a new and beautiful assortment of
Spring Goods,

Which they are disposed to sell low for the Cash.

G. & R.—Have on hand a complete assortment of
PLOUGHS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, a quantity of each OAK, GUM and yellow PINE BOARDS.—Also a general assortment of LEATHER.
 April 2

New Spring Goods.

Martin & Hayward

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF
Seasonable Goods,
 CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.
 All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
 March 26

New Spring Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his old stand, opposite the Bank, an extensive supply of Spring Goods, CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS of various descriptions, GROCERIES of different kinds, HARD WARE & CUTLERY, with a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE—which he will sell at the very lowest prices for Cash.
 Easton, March 19th, 1825. 4w

Ms. DUNCAN respectfully informs the public, that he will open a Dancing School on Friday the 18th inst.
 March 17—(19)

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MILITIA OF MARYLAND. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Adjutant General of the Militia of Maryland will direct the Colonels of regiments, and Majors of extra battalions, to cause the Captains or commanding officers of companies under their respective commands; immediately to enroll all persons subject to militia duty within the bounds of their districts, and all such as may arrive at the age of eighteen, and cause the same to be done annually. They will also report to the Adjutant General without delay, all vacancies which have happened in their respective regiments or extra battalions.

All communications, upon the subject of the Militia will be made to the Adjutant General. In order that there may be a uniformity in the returns, the Brigadier Generals commanding brigades in the city of Baltimore, will make return of their brigades to the Adjutant General, as the other Brigadier Generals are directed by the supplement to the Militia law passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty three.

The Colonels also, of regiments in the city of Baltimore, will make return of their respective regiments to the Adjutant General, as also the Colonels of the other regiments and extra battalions that the number of companies attached to each may be ascertained.
 SAMUEL STEVENS.
 March 16th, 1825.

The blanks necessary to enable the officers to make the returns required of them, will be provided as early as practicable.
 RICHARD HARWOOD of Thos. Ad. Gen. M. M.

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Eastern Gazette, Federal Gazette, and American, Baltimore, Frederick Town Herald, and Torch Light, Hagers Town, are requested to give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to the Adjutant General.
 March 26

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

March 26, 1825.
 The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.
 By order,
 JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.
 March 26

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. Horses, Gigs and Hacka can be furnished with any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.
 S. L.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of February, at eleven o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays and Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.
 JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
 Feb 12

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Carriages and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places,	\$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places,	2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis,	1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. 50
 Dinner on board, 50
 CLEMENT VICKARS.
 March 5

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Josiah W. Heath, late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber and make payment—and all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated on or before the first day of October next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate.
 SAMUEL MCBRYDE, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Josiah W. Heath, dec'd.
 April 2 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed at the suits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, use James M. Lambdin, Robert C. Armstrong, Survivor of James Armstrong, Isaac Winchester, state use James B. Ringgold, use Alexander Fridge and William Morris, Jenkins & Stevens, and Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groome, use Richard Denny, also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 26th of April, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm where the said Seth now resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called 'Bridges', containing 2 hundred and a half acres of land more or less; also six head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and execution and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
 EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
 April 2

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use Anthony W. Smith, against Fiddeman Rolfe will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, the farm of the said Rolfe, on which he at present resides, situate in the Bay-side, near St. Michaels; also two head of horses and five head of cattle—Seized and taken as the property of said Rolfe, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
 EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
 April 2

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Mary Fiddeman, against William Dodson, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, one House and Lot in the town of St. Michaels, where the said Dodson now resides, also one Sloop. Seized and taken as the property of said Dodson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
 Attendance given by
 EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
 April 2

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of the President and Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use of John Dorgan, against James Dodson, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. a house and lot in said town, situate on Bradiok's Square; seized and taken as the property of said Dodson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to take place between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.
 Attendance given by
 EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
 April 2

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS Making.



Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timor, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER
 Easton, Jan 8, 1825. 4f

COACH AND HARNESS Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.
 GEORGE F. THOMPSON.
 Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

Tan Bark Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.—He also wants TWO LABS from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.
 LAMBERT REARDON.
 March 12

James Tilghman } Commission to divide the
 and Elizabeth } real estate of Robert Dukes,
 his wife. } deceased.
 Commission & return filed May term, 1822.
 Ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary, by the second day of November term, 1822.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.
 The Court being satisfied that Thomas Dukes, the eldest son of Robert Dukes, deceased, entitled to elect to take the estate in the above commission mentioned at the valuation of the commissioners, is absent from Worcester county; It is thereupon ordered by the court that notice of the return and confirmation of the said commission be given to the said Thomas Dukes, by a copy of this order being inserted in a newspaper printed at Easton for four weeks successively before the second Monday in May, 1825, warning the said Thomas Dukes to be and appear before Worcester county court, on the said second Monday, and make his election to take the estate aforesaid, at the valuation aforesaid.
 WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
 True copy,
 Tazs,
 JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
 March 19 4w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his fore teeth: a negro woman called ANNE or ANN of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip: also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldsborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably furnished passes for the others—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—An lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$100 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each negro with all reasonable expenses.
 JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town,
 EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
 late Sheriff of Talbot county.
 March 5

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
 NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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 EVERY SATURDAY
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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1825.

NO. 18.

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.

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

To the people of the Congressional District composed of the Counties of Fayette, Woodford, and Clarke, in Kentucky.

[CONCLUDED.]

Whether Mr. Adams would or would not have been my choice of a President, if I had been left free to select from the whole mass of American citizens, was not the question submitted to my decision. I had no such liberty; but I was circumscribed, in the selection I had to make, to one of the three gentlemen, whom the people themselves had thought proper to present to the House of Representatives. Whatever objections might be supposed to exist against him, still greater appeared to me to apply to this competitor. Of Mr. Adams, it is but truth and justice to say, that he is highly gifted, profoundly learned, and long and greatly experienced in public affairs, at home and abroad. Intimately conversant with the rise and progress of every negotiation with foreign powers, pending or concluded; personally acquainted with the capacity and attainments of most of the public men of this country, whom it might be proper to employ in the public service; extensively possessed of much of that valuable kind of information, which is to be acquired neither from books nor tradition, but which is the fruit of largely participating in public affairs; discreet and sagacious; he would enter on the duties of the office with great advantages. I saw in his election the establishment of no dangerous example. I saw in it, on the contrary, only conformity to the safe precedents which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Monroe, who had respectively filled the same office from which he was to be translated.

A collateral consideration of much weight was derived from the wishes of the Ohio delegation. A majority of it, during the progress of the session, made up their opinions to support Mr. Adams, and they were communicated to me. They said, "Ohio supported the candidate who was the choice of Kentucky. We failed in our common exertions to secure his election. Now, among those returned, we have a decided preference, and we think you ought to make some sacrifice to gratify us." Was not much due to our neighbour and friend?

I considered, with the greatest respect, the resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky, requesting the delegation to vote for General Jackson. That resolution, it is true, placed us in a peculiar situation. Whilst every other delegation, from every other state in the Union, was left by its Legislature entirely free to examine the pretensions of all the candidates, and to form its unbiased judgment, the General Assembly of Kentucky thought proper to interpose and to request the delegation to give its vote to one of the candidates, whom they were pleased to designate. I felt a sincere desire to comply with a request emanating from a source so respectable, if I could have done so consistently with those paramount duties which I owed to you and to the country. But, after full and anxious consideration, I found it incompatible with my best judgment of those duties to conform to the request of the General Assembly. The resolution asserts, that it was the wish of the people of Kentucky, that their delegation should vote for the General. It did not inform me by what means that body had arrived at a knowledge of the wish of the people. I knew that its members had repaired to Frankfort before I departed from home to come to Washington. I knew their attention was fixed on important local concerns, well entitled, by their magnitude, exclusively to engross it. No election, no general expression of the popular sentiment had occurred since that, in November, when electors were chosen, and at that the people, by an overwhelming majority, had decided against General Jackson. I could not see how such an expression against him, could be interpreted into that of a desire for his election.

If, as is true, the candidate whom they preferred, was not returned to the House, it is equally true, that the state of the contest as it presented itself here to me, had never been considered, discussed, and decided by the people of Kentucky, in their collective capacity. What would have been their decision on this new state of the question, I might have undertaken to conjecture, but the certainty of any conclusion of fact, as to their opinion, at which I could arrive, was by no means equal to that certainty of conviction of my duty to which I was carried by the exertion of my best and most deliberate reflections. The letters from home, which some of the delegation received, expressed the most opposite opinions, and there were not wanting instances of letters from some of the very members who had voted for the resolution, advising

a different course. I received from a highly respectable portion of my constituents a paper, instructing me as follows:—"We, the undersigned voters in the Congressional district, having viewed the instruction or request of the Legislature of Kentucky, on the subject of choosing a President and Vice President of the United States, with regret, and the said request or instruction to our representative in Congress from this district being without our knowledge or consent; we for many reasons known to ourselves, connected with so momentous an occasion, hereby instruct our representative in Congress to vote on this occasion agreeable to his own judgment, and by the best lights he may have on the subject, with or without the consent of the Legislature of Kentucky." This instruction came both unexpected and unsolicited by me, and it was accompanied by letters assuring me, that it expressed the opinion of a majority of my constituents. I could not therefore regard the resolution as conclusive evidence of your wishes.

Viewed as a mere request, as it purported to be, the General Assembly doubtless had the power to make it. But then, with great deference, I think it was worthy of serious consideration whether the dignity of the General Assembly ought not to have induced it to forbear addressing itself, not to another legislative body, but to a small part of it, and requesting the members who composed that part, in a case which the constitution had confided to them, to vote according to the wishes of the General Assembly, whether those wishes did or did not conform to their sense of duty I could not regard the resolution as an instruction; for, from the origin of our state, its Legislature has never assumed nor exercised their right to instruct the Representatives in Congress. I did not recognize the right, therefore, of the Legislature to instruct me. I recognized that right only when exerted by you. That the portion of the public servants who made up the General Assembly have no right to instruct that portion of them who constituted the Kentucky delegation in the House of Representatives, is a proposition too clear to be argued. The members of the General Assembly would have been the first to behold as a presumptuous interposition, any instruction, if the Kentucky delegation could have committed the absurdity to issue, from this place, any instruction to them to vote in a particular manner on any of the interesting subjects which lately engaged their attention at Frankfort. And although nothing is further from my intention than to impute either absurdity or presumption to the General Assembly, in the adoption of the resolution referred to, I must say that the difference between an instruction emanating from them to the delegation, and from the delegation to them, is not in principle, but is to be found only in the degree of superior importance which belongs to the General Assembly.

Entertaining these views of the election on which it was made my duty to vote, I felt myself bound, in the exercise of my best judgment, to prefer Mr. Adams; and accordingly voted for him. I should have been highly gratified if it had not been my duty to vote on the occasion; but that was not my situation, and I did not choose to shrink from any responsibility which appertained to your representative. Shortly after the election, it was rumored that Mr. Kremer was preparing a publication, and the preparations for it which were making excited much expectation. Accordingly, on the 26th February, the address, under his name, to the Electors of the ninth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, made its appearance in the Washington City Gazette. No member of the House, I am persuaded, believed, that Mr. Kremer wrote one paragraph of that address, or of the plea, which was presented to the committee, to the jurisdiction of the House. Those who counselled him, and composed both papers, and their purposes, were just as well known as the author of any report from a committee to the House. The first objection which is called for by the address is the place of its publication. That place was in this city, remote from the centre of Pennsylvania, near which Mr. Kremer's district is situated, and in a paper having but a very limited, if any circulation in it. The time is also remarkable. The fact that the President intended to nominate me to the Senate for the office which I now hold, in the course of a few days, was then well known; and the publication of the address was, no doubt, made less with an intention to communicate information to the Electors of the ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, than to affect the decision of the Senate on the intended nomination. Of the character and contents of that address of Messrs. George Kremer & Co. made up as it is, of assertion without proof, of inferences without premises, and of careless, jocular and quizzing conversations of some of my friends, to which I was no party, and of which I had never heard, it is not my intention to say much. It carried its own refutation, and the parties concerned saw its abortive nature the next day in the indignant countenance of every unprejudiced and honorable member. In his card, Mr. Kremer had been made to say, that he held himself ready "to prove, to the satisfaction

of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course of conduct of H. Clay." The object for excluding my friends from this pledge has been noticed. But now the election was decided, and there no longer existed a motive for discriminating between them and me. Hence the only statements that are made, in the address, having the semblance of proof, relate rather to them than to me; and the design was, by establishing something like facts upon them, to make those facts react upon me.

Of the few topics of the address upon which I shall remark, the first is, the accusation, brought forward against me of violating instructions. If the accusation were true, who was the party offended, and to whom was I amenable? If I violated any instructions, they must have been yours, since you only had the right to give them, and to you alone was I responsible. Without allowing hardly time for you to hear of my vote, without waiting to know what your judgment was of my conduct, George Kremer & Co. chose to arraign me before the American public as the violator of instructions, which I was bound to obey. If, instead of being, as you are, and I hope always will be, vigilant observers of the conduct of your public agents, jealous of your rights, and competent to protect and defend them, you had been ignorant and culpably confiding, gratuitous interposition, as your advocate, of the honorable George Kremer, of the ninth Congressional District in Pennsylvania, would have merited your most grateful acknowledgments. Even upon that supposition, his arraignment of me would have required for its support one small circumstance, which happens not to exist, and that is, the fact of your having actually instructed me to vote according to his pleasure.

The relations in which I stood to Mr. Adams constitute the next theme of the address which I shall notice. I am described as having assumed a position of peculiar and decided hostility to the election of Mr. Adams, and expressions towards him are attributed to me, which I never used. I am made also responsible for "pamphlets and essays of great ability," published by my friends in Kentucky, in the course of the canvass. The injustice of the principle of holding me thus answerable, may be tested by applying it to the case of General Jackson in reference to publications issued, for example, from the Columbian Observer. That I was not in favour of the election of Mr. Adams, when the contest was before the people, is most certain. Neither was I in favour of that of Mr. Crawford or General Jackson. That I ever did any thing against Mr. Adams, or either of the other gentlemen, inconsistent with a fair and honorable competition, I utterly deny. My relations to Mr. Adams have not been the subject of much misconception, it is not mere representation. I have been stated to be under a public pledge to expose some nefarious conduct of that gentleman, during the negotiation at Ghent, which would prove him to be entirely unworthy of public confidence; and that with a knowledge of his perfidy, I nevertheless, voted for him. If these imputations are well founded, I should, indeed be a fit object for public censure; but if, on the contrary, it shall be found that others, inimical both to him and to me, have substituted their own interested wishes for my public promises, I trust that the indignation, which they would excite, will be turned from me. My letter addressed to the Editors of the Intelligencer, under date of the 15th Nov. 1822, is made the occasion for ascribing to me the promise and the pledge to make those treasonable disclosures on Mr. Adams. Let that letter speak for itself and it will be seen how little justification there is for such an assertion. It advert to the controversy which had arisen between Messrs. Adams and Russell, and then proceeds to state that "in the course of the several publications, of which it has been the occasion; and, particularly, in the appendix to a pamphlet which had been recently published by the Hon. John Quincy Adams, I think there are some errors (no doubt unintentional) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain fisheries claimed by the United States in the Fisheries, and to the part which I bore in those transactions. These important interests are now well secured."—An account, therefore, of what occurred in the negotiation at Ghent, on those two subjects, is not, perhaps, necessary to the present or future security of any of the rights of the nation, and is only interesting as appertaining to its past history. With these impressions, and being extremely unwilling to present myself, at any time, before the public, I had almost resolved to remain silent, and thus expose myself to the interference of an acquiescence in the correctness of all the statements made by both my colleagues; but I have on more reflection, thought it may be expected of me, and be considered as a duty on my part, to contribute all in my power to ward a full and faithful understanding of the transactions referred to. Under this conviction, I will at some future period, more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, lay before the public a narrative of those transactions, as I understood them.

From even a careless perusal of that letter, it is apparent, that the only two subjects of the negotiations at Ghent to which it refers, were the navigation of the Mississippi and certain fishing liberties; that the errors which I supposed were committed, applied to both Mr. Russell and Mr. Adams, though more particularly to the appendix of the latter; that they were unintentional; that they affected myself principally; that I deemed them of no public importance, as connected with the then, or future security of any of the rights of the nation, but only interesting to its past history; that I doubted the necessity of my offering to the public any account of those transactions; and that the narrative which I promised was to be presented at a season of more calm, and when there could be no misinterpretation of motives. Although Mr. Adams believes otherwise, yet think there are some unintentional errors, in the controversial papers between him and Mr. Russell.—But I have reserved to myself an exclusive right of judging when I shall execute the promise which I have made, and I shall be neither quickened nor retarded

in its performance, by the friendly anxieties of any of my opponents.

If injury accrue to any one by the delay in publishing the narrative, the public will not suffer by it. It is already known by the publication of the British and American projects, the protests, and the correspondence between the respective plenipotentiaries, that the British government made at Ghent a demand of the navigation of the Mississippi, by an article in their project nearly in the same words as those which were employed in the treaty of 1783; that a majority of the American commissioners was in favour of acceding to that demand, upon the condition that the British government would concede to us the same fishing liberties, within their jurisdiction, as were secured to us by the same treaty of 1783; and that both demands were finally abandoned. The fact of these mutual propositions was communicated by me to the American public in a speech which I delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 29th day of January, 1816. Mr. Hopkinson had arraigned the terms of the treaty of peace, and charged upon the War and the Administration, the loss of the fishing liberties, within the British jurisdiction, which we enjoyed prior to the war. In vindicating, in my reply to him, the course of the government and the conditions of the peace, I stated:—

"When the British Commissioners demanded, in their project, a renewal to Great Britain of the right of the navigation of the Mississippi, secured by the treaty of 1783, a bare majority of the American commissioners offered to renew it, upon the condition that the liberties in question were renewed to us.—He was not one of that majority. He would not trouble the Committee with his reasons for being opposed to the offer.—A majority of his colleagues, actuated he believed by the best motives, made, however, the offer, and it was refused by the British Commissioners." See Daily Nat. Intell. of the 21st March, 1816.

And what I thought of my colleagues of the majority, appears from the same extract.—The Spring after the termination of the negotiations at Ghent, I went to London, and there entered upon a new and highly important negotiation with two of them, (Messrs. Adams and Gallatin) which resulted, on the 3d July, 1815, in the Commercial Convention, which has been since made the basis of most of our commercial arrangements with foreign powers. Now, if I had discovered at Ghent, as has been asserted, that either of them was false and faithless to his country, would I have voluntarily commenced with them another negotiation? Farther than there never has been a period, during our whole acquaintance, that Mr. Adams and I have not exchanged when we have met, friendly salutations, and the courtesies and hospitalities of social intercourse.

The address proceeds to characterize the support which gave to Mr. Adams as unnatural. The authors of the address have not stated why it is unnatural, and we are therefore left to conjecture their meaning. Is it because Mr. Adams is from New England, and I am a citizen of the West? If it be unnatural in the Western States to support a citizen of New England, it must be equally unnatural in the New England States to support a citizen of the West. And, on the same principle, the New England States ought to be restrained from concurring in the election of a citizen in the Southern States, or the Southern States from concurring in the election of a citizen of New England.—And, consequently, the support which the last three Presidents have derived from New England, and that which the Vice President recently received, has been most unnatural given. The tendency of such reasoning would be to denationalize us, and to contract every part of the Union within the narrow selfish limits of its own section. It would be still worse; it would lead to the destruction of the Union itself. For if it be unnatural in one section to support a citizen in another, the Union itself must be unnatural; all our ties, all our glories; all that is animating in the past; all that is bright and cheering in the future, must be unnatural. Happily, such is the admirable texture of our Union, that the interests of all its parts are closely interwoven. If there are strong points of affinity between the South and the West, there are interests of not less, if not greater, strength and vigour, binding the West, and the North, and the East.

Before I close this address, it is my duty, which I proceed to perform with great regret, on account of the occasion which calls for it, to invite your attention to a letter addressed by Gen. Jackson to Mr. Swartwout, on the 23d February last. The names of both the General and myself had been before the American public, for its highest offence. We had both been unsuccessful. The unfortunate have usually some sympathy for each other. For myself, I claim no merit for the cheerful acquiescence which I have given in a result by which I was excluded from the House. I have believed that the decision by the constituted authorities, in favor of others, has been founded upon a conviction of the superiority of their pretensions. It has been my habit, when an election is once decided to forget, as soon as possible, all the irritating circumstances which attended the preceding canvass. If one be successful, he should be content with his success—if he have lost it, railing will do no good. I never gave General Jackson nor his friends any reason to believe that I would, in any contingency, support him. He had, as I thought, no public claim, and I will now add, no personal claims; if these ought to be ever considered, to my support. No one, therefore, ought to have been disappointed or chagrined that I did not vote for him. No more than I was neither surprised nor disappointed, that he did not on a more recent occasion, feel it to be his duty to vote for me. After commenting upon a particular phrase used in my letter to Judge Brooke, a calm consideration of which will, I think, satisfy any person that it was not employed in an offensive sense, if indeed it have an offensive sense, the General, in his letter to Mr. Swartwout, proceeds to remark—"No one beheld me seeking through art or management to entice any representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility

to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me—no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner before the people or Congress interfered in the slightest degree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who, through management may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit."

I am not aware that this defence of himself was rendered necessary by any charges brought forward against the General. Certainly I never made any such charges against him. I will not suppose that in the passages cited, he intended to impute to me the misconduct which he describes; and yet, taking the whole context of his letter together, and coupling it with Mr. Kremer's address, it cannot be disguised that others may suppose he intended to refer to me. I am quite sure that if he did, he could not have formed those unfavourable opinions of me upon any personal observation of my conduct made by himself; for, a supposition that they were founded upon his own knowledge, would imply that my judgments and my person had been subjected to a system of espionage wholly incompatible with the open, manly, and honourable conduct of a gallant soldier. If he designed any insinuations against me, I must believe that he made them upon the information of others, of whom I can only say, that they have deceived his credulity, and are entirely unworthy of all credit. I entered into no cabals; I held no secret conclaves; I enticed no man to violate pledges given or instructions received. The members from Ohio and from the other Western States, with whom I voted, were all of them as competent as I was to form an opinion on the pending election. The Mr. Arthur's and the Metcalf's, and the other gentlemen from the West (some of whom have, if I have not, bravely made an effort to repel an invading foe) are as incapable of dishonour as any men breathing, as disinterested, as unambitious, as exclusively devoted to the best interests of their country. It was quite as likely that I should be influenced by them, as that I could control their votes. Our object was not to impair, but to preserve from all danger, the purity of our republican institutions. And how I prostrated the maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will, I am entirely at a loss to comprehend. Illusions of the General's imagination deceive him. The people of the United States had never decided the election in his favour. If the people had willed his election, he would have been elected. It was because they had not willed his election, nor that of any other candidate, that the duty of making a choice devolved on the House of Representatives.

The General remarks: "Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course, his conscience assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory." The logic of this conclusion is not very striking. Gen. Jackson fights better than he reasons. When have I failed to concur in awarding appropriate honours to those who on the sea or on the land have sustained the glory of our arms, if I could not always approve of the acts of some of them? It is true, that it has been my misfortune never to have repelled an invading foe, nor to have led my countrymen to victory. If I had I should have left to others to proclaim and appreciate the deed. The General's destiny and mine have led us in different directions. In the civil employment of my country, to which I have been confined, I regret that the little service which I have been able to render it, is far short of my wishes. But, why this denunciation of those who have not repelled an invading foe, or led our armies to victory? At the very moment when he is inveighing against an objection to the election to the Presidency, founded upon the exclusive military nature of his merits, does he not perceive that he is establishing its validity by proscribing every man who has not successfully fought the public enemy? And that, by such a general proscription, and the requirement of successful military service as the only condition of civil preferment, the inevitable effect would be the ultimate establishment of a Military Government?

If the contents of the letter to Mr. Swartwout were such as justly to excite surprise, there were other circumstances not calculated to diminish it. Of all the citizens of the United States, that gentleman is one of the last to whom it was necessary to address any vindication of Gen. Jackson. He had given abundant evidence of his entire devotion to the cause of the General. He was here after the election, and was one of a committee who invited the General to a public dinner, proposed to be given to him in this place.—My letter to Judge Brooke was published in the papers of this City on the 12th of February. The General's vote declining the invitation of Mr. Swartwout and others was published on the 14th in the

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An insurrection was about breaking out in Constantinople.

The Holy allies, it is stated, have determined not to interfere with the affairs of the transatlantic states.

The East India ship Kent was fallen in with at sea on the 1st of March, on fire, by the British brig Cambrian, which vessel took from her 500 souls, but was compelled to leave about 100 on board, who are supposed to have perished.

The Dutch papers in giving an account of the late floods in Holland, state that in the province of Overysse, 250 persons lost their lives; 14000 oxen were drowned and in 90,000 acres overflowed, 1500 houses fell in.

The London Globe of Saturday evening, March 5, says—'There is little or no business doing this morning, the brokers and speculators being engaged in paying and receiving money. The principal speculators are now traced to be the leading men in the money market of the city.'

Mr. Canning's health continued to improve.

Considerable sensation was produced in London on the 5th, in consequence of letters stating that the authorities of Boulogne and Calais received an order from the French government to open the dispatches of all commercial couriers sent from England. Several expresses were detained. Forty letters in the bag of one of them were opened.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, March 7.

Colton.—The avidity of speculation, instead of being damped by the extraordinary extent of previous operations, and the rapid advance that followed, appeared at the commencement of the week wholly uncontrolled, and continued to increase during the three first days; and on Wednesday, at noon, the enhancement on the previous currency was fully 2d per lb on all descriptions, except East India, which were about 1d per lb dearer. Fine Boweds and Orleans had realized 16d; Alabamas and Mobile 15½d; Pernams 17d; Maranhams and Egyptian 16d. per lb.

This overstrained rate of currency began towards the close of 'Change on Wednesday to excite considerable apprehensions as to its continuance, and induced some of the importers and speculators to attempt sales at the ruling prices, but without effect; and on Thursday a reduction was submitted of 1d per lb, and a like reduction was generally experienced on Friday.

On Saturday there appeared a revival of confidence, and many buyers came forward at an advance of ½d to ¾d per lb, but the business done was not considerable.

P. S. 1 o'clock.—The market opened this morning with a spirited inquiry for American and Brazil Cotton, which continued to the close of 'Change, at progressively improving rates, the result of which has been the transfer of not less than 8000 bags, of all descriptions, at an advance since Saturday at noon of 1½d to 1½d on the favourite sorts, and ¾d to ¾d on others; and at this moment there appears less disposition to make sales at these rates.

Price of Corn and Flour at Liverpool.

Monday, March 7.—There was a brisk demand on Tuesday last for Wheat, and considerable sales to speculators took place at an advance of 3d to 4d per bushel on the prices obtained on Monday. Oats also were in improved demand, at higher prices. Since then there has been less business doing, while prices of both these articles have been fully supported; indeed, Oats have advanced, owing, it is supposed, to the reduction of duty upon spirits. In other articles there has not been much done, while their prices have advanced more or less.

BALTIMORE, April 12.

One day last week, some workmen in excavating on the eastern side of Jones' Falls for the foundation of a wall, discovered several coffins containing human remains, which it was evident had been interred for a length of time. In one of the coffins was found a wooden cross—which, together with the fact of their being found in that particular spot, gave rise to various conjectures as to the period of their interment. In relation to this subject, we have received the following detail of facts, communicated to us by one of our oldest and worthiest fellow citizens, who bore an active personal share in the perilous conflicts and arduous duties of the Revolution. He says that—'After the capture at Yorktown in Virginia, of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, (19th October, 1781) by the combined French and American forces, the French army under the command of Count Rochambeau, on their return through Baltimore in 1782, left their sick and convalescent, together with a small detachment of troops, the whole under command of Brigadier General Lavalette. The house and premises of Doctor Stevenson, near Jones' Falls, were occupied by Gen. L. as a hospital; temporary sheds were erected in the garden for the accommodation of the sick, and the spot where the coffins have been found, was appropriated as a burying ground for their dead.'—*Amer.*

Notice.

The annual meeting of the members of 'The Colonization Society of Talbot County,' is postponed until Tuesday the 19th April instant—11 o'clock, A. M.
April 9 JAMES PARROTT, Sec'ry.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert N. Marshall, late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to call upon the subscriber and make payment, and all those having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them legally authenticated on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
LEVIN HALL, Adm'r.
of Robert N. Marshall, dec'd.
April 9 3w

Royal Hanover Engineers, himself a witness of the calamity he describes:—

Stade, on the Elbe, Hanover, Feb. 5.—The horrors of the night from the 3d to the 4th of February, can never be effaced from my memory, were I to live to the age of a Patriarch. About 1 o'clock, after midnight, the warning guns from the fortress of Stade, were fired, to denote to the low lands that the tide was unusually high. I was then standing on an elevated spot, whence at intervals, as the moon peeped through the dark and lowering clouds, I could see villages and houses, to a considerable distance and the ground covered with snow. At about half after one the wind became tempestuous and the water instantly gained four feet, and continued to rise amidst the howling of the wind, the firing of the alarm guns, the rolling of thunder, and flashes of lightning, till, at once, a rushing of mighty waters announced the demolition of the dykes. The scene was now terrifically grand. Along the whole line, as far as the eye could reach, the destructive progress of the mighty mass of water was easily to be distinguished by the melting of the snow; while, to heighten the horrors, the near and distant shrieks of the inhabitants, mingled with the melancholy lowings of the drowning cattle, were heard in the intervals of the storm. At length, the morning dawned—but alas! of the most fertile province of Hanover, nothing was to be seen but the tops of the houses and trees! The garrison boats were immediately manned with soldiers, and we proceeded, assisted by the Burghers' boats, to save the peasants from the roofs of the lowest houses, and to convey provisions to those who had saved themselves in the hay lofts. This work of mercy still continues to the utmost of our strength; but, it is only in our power to alleviate the present misery. The number of lives that have been lost, as far as yet known, does not, thank God, much exceed one hundred; but what have we to expect? Sickness and death! The wretched inhabitants have lost their all, their cattle, their furniture, the orchards, in great measure, and, for several years, their crops. Many are now wanderers on the face of the earth, without homes, who were, at least, in competence only a few hours since. I feel, I need add nothing more, to induce my generous countrymen to extend their hand to their Hanoverian brethren; yet I must remark, that this suffering province, from enthusiastic love of the peasantry to our beloved royal family, and their connexion with England, was marked, during the French occupation; from these causes, as a particular object of oppression.

FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Cadmus, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 3d ult. and Havre letters to the 5th. The same excitement existed in the French markets as in England, and prices had advanced to nearly the same rates. A letter from Havre of March 5th, quotes Upland Cotton at 28 to 33 sous, being a rise within the last few days of about four sous.

The French Stocks had risen to 106 25. The Paris papers are wholly barren of intelligence of interest. It was stated on the 3d, that all was tranquil at Constantinople at the latest dates. A secret society had, however, been discovered by the Police, and the Russian flag had been insulted by the populace. In consequence the coffee houses had been closed for some days.

The Parisians were on the tiptoe of expectation respecting a great horse race which was to take place on the 1st of March, for one thousand francs, between the following thorough-bred English horses, viz:—*Tandem*, by Rubins—*Mandeville*, by Young Woodpecker—and *Elf*, by Comus. The papers of the 1st and 2d, are silent as to the result.

A letter in Galignani's Messenger of the 2d March, dated Madrid 17th Feb. says that fears were entertained by the Spanish government, that the Constitutionalists assembled at Tangiers, would make a fresh attack, and that, to prevent the success of which, troops had been sent to Ceuta and St. Roch. Another letter of the same date states that Ferdinand had despatched a messenger to St. Petersburg, to demand the execution of a secret treaty with Russia, by which Alexander had pledged himself to furnish Spain with a squadron, and 12,000 troops, for the recovery of the South American possessions formerly belonging to Spain, in the event of Great Britain acknowledging the independence of these colonies.—Russia it is added, is to be indemnified for the expence by a transfer of the Balearian Islands, or the Californias.

GREECE.—The complete overthrow of Colocotroni is confirmed by the Austrian Observer, and the extensive expedition to victual the fortress of Patras, so much boasted of by the Turks, had dwindled into a single transport, which completely failed in approaching the place. Omer Vrione instead of proceeding to his new government of Salonica, had marched for Janina, which was regarded as an act of open rebellion against the Porte. The Augsburg Gazette states, that the Governor of the Ionian Islands had received instruction from London, in pursuance of which he had made advantageous proposals to the Greek government.

NEW YORK, April 11.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.
By the arrival yesterday of the packet ship Meteor, Gardner, and the ship Baltic, Bunker, from Liverpool (both vessels sailed 8th of March) the Editors of the Daily Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 6th, and Shipping Lists to the 5th of March, and Liverpool papers and Prices Current to the 8th of March, all inclusive.

Our Liverpool Correspondent, under date of the 8th of March, says 'Five thousand nine hundred and ten bales of Egyptian Cotton were reported at our Custom House yesterday.'

was, he said, to be used in considerable quantity; in short, he was to wash the whole head in this fluid. Accordingly, the young gentleman applied it on going to bed, and put on his night cap comfortably, only a little wet.
On washing his head with the solution, the fluid naturally wetted the greater part of his face, and whatever part of the skin it touched, left its mark. The next morning the patient was first seen by his brother, who, believing him suffering under suffocation or some terrible dream, alarmed the whole house. The alarm, however, soon subsided in all except the mortified patient, whose face was the color of an old shoe. The skin received no injury by the solution, except that of discoloring, which cannot be removed by any means for some weeks? The skin grows gradually red, before it disappears.—The young gentleman is in a truly deplorable state, and seldom speaks, except to utter curses upon the head of his hair adviser.—*Eng. pap.*

FOREIGN.

Summary from late English papers.

A great uproar recently took place at a tea sale in London. The moment the doors of the sale room were opened in the morning, the junior Brokers took their seats on the benches which hitherto have been exclusively occupied by the oldest and wealthiest Brokers; and such is the value of these from their contiguity to the Chairman, that they have been known to bring from 3 to 500l. sold (as they must be) by private contract.—The original occupants alleged that custom and purchase had given them an indisputable right; on the other hand, the juniors contended that no part of a public sale room could be made private property, and that as they had been excluded for a series of years from all participation of 1000l. per annum granted by the Company to the oldest Brokers to print tea books, which enabled them in a great measure to monopolize the trade; they were determined to assert their rights, having repeatedly petitioned both the old Brokers and the company without effect. After a parley, and a promise of more equitable arrangement of the seats, the junior brokers were pacified, and surrendered the seats to their seniors.

Petitions had been presented to Parliament from a number of places in England in favor of a repeal of the assessed taxes; also a petition to sanction the cutting a ship canal through Central America, for the purpose of uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, and for mining and for other purposes in Guatemala.

A new Mexican Mining association has been formed in London. The shares opened at 16 per cent advance.

In the House of Commons on the 24th of Feb. when on the question of supply for the Naval College, Sir J. Yorke said he understood that one individual, at least, educated at this college, had carried his improvements which he had acquired to the United States. Mr. Crocker said that a bond of 500l. was taken to insure the Students entering the British service, and if they left the country their securities paid that sum.

Such was the encouragement held out by those engaged in the new South American speculations, that several captains of the Cornish Mines, and a number of the miners had sailed for Colombia and Mexico. The captains were engaged at salaries from 700l. to 1000l. sterling per annum, and the miners 12l. per month, besides a handsome outfit.

Meetings had been called in Manchester and other places to consider of the propriety of petitioning for an immediate repeal of the corn laws, with a view to the removal of restrictions on importation.

Mr. Huskinson had addressed a letter to the Mayor of Liverpool, informing him, that ministers had determined to propose to Parliament to take off the duty on ashes from our own colonies or possessions, and to lower the duty on those imported from foreign ports, and to repeal the allowance of drawback altogether.

A child named Master Burke, only 5 years of age, is spoken of in the London papers as a great theatrical phenomenon. He had performed at Gravesend, immediately after Keau's engagement, and is said to have supported the characters of *Crack* in the 'Turnpike Gate,' and *Lingo* in the 'Agreeable Surprise,' in a manner which astonished the audience. No *Lingo* of any note for the last 30 years had been his equal. But what is said to have excited the greatest astonishment was his leading the band in one of Stanwitz's Overtures his playing one of the Mozart's airs as a duet upon *one violin*, and other pieces with astonishing correctness and rapidity of execution, in the course of which he was repeatedly interrupted by loud bursts of well merited applause.

Mr. Keau played at Brighton, Richard the 3d, to a brilliant and crowded house, and was received with thunders of applause. He stood bowing to a peal ten minutes long, before he could begin his performance and at the close he was greeted with a fresh storm of approbation, which shook the very foundation of the theatre.

The use of steam in the manufacture of bricks had caused a saving on that article of 60 per cent, and by a new method, for which a patent had been obtained. Security was afforded against the destructive effects of frost or wet weather while the bricks are drying, only 48 hours being required to prepare them for the kiln, which now occupies two months.

A company of merchants, in whose favour an extensive grant of land had been made by the Colombia government, are about to form an association for the purpose of promoting the colonization of British subjects in that country.

The following afflicting details have been communicated by Capt. Du Bordieu, of the

gradually sinking and sinking; I began to open my mouth—terrible thought! but I was relieved—I gave a nod—the vision was dispelled—the servants entered—things were removed. Mr. H—undid a manuscript traced in beautiful characters, smelling sweetly of the perfumes of the east, and delivered it to Mr. S—, who, glancing his dark and troubled eye around, proceeded to read it in a pompous tone. I listened while to the twilight breathing softness of this exquisite poetry, but the irresistibly tempting chair back recurred to my imagination—I tried it again, it was even more so than before, and the wind sighed more gently and coolly; I thought I could listen better with my eyes closed; I might as well, at least, try the experiment. I shut them gradually—the lines were sweeter and more beautiful, and Mr. S—'s voice grew more soothing every instant; my sensations were wrapt in a dreamy elysium—this lining, thought I, must be made of lamb's wool; I never knew any thing so amazingly soft. Mr. S—'s voice now began to grow extremely faint—I could scarcely hear him—how very odd, he had a very clear voice—how strange that it should become thus indistinct; he must have drunk too much tea—now I don't hear him at all—oh! they are applauding some passage, I suppose—'Excellent! excellent! that is excessively good, H—,' said I, and the effort I made, broke my slumber; all started at my exclamation, and the poet did not look over and above pleased.

I now became singularly attentive; but sometimes the thoughts of the chair and its tender back would intrude—like visions of by-gone days of happiness, or rest of sleep—and then the poetry was so slumbery—so soul-bealming—who could resist its influence?—And the chair—I am perfectly clear that at this time the back advanced towards my head, and not my head towards it; but be that as it may, they did meet again, and seemed mutually rejoiced at the re-union of such approved friends—my eye-lids, too, seemed to have imbibed an unusual affection, for they kissed and toyed with each other unceasingly. Mr. S— now left off reading and sat himself down upon the ceiling, to gaze about at his leisure; I somewhat wondered how he did this, but as I saw K— standing upon his head, and P— getting into the looking-glass, I thought it was a trilling circumstance, and so I would not disturb them. It was about this time, I believe that Mr. S—, arriving at a particularly sleepy passage, began to be rather alarmed at hearing a low groan somewhere beside him—as this gentleman is remarkably nervous, he shook like an aspen leaf at the violence of his own emotions, and swallowing a glass of cold water, he asked them if they had heard any thing? A reply being given in the negative, he read on; the groaning sound was now heard deeper and more guttural than before, and all were astonished—'What—what is that?' was echoed from every one, even as they spoke the sound became harsher and more prolonged—it was my other voice—they laughed so—but I am sure you will not wish me to reveal the extent of my shame.

GOOD ADVICE.

The following advice of Sir Walter Raleigh to his son, though too selfish for the liberals of the present day, was the result of long experience, in situations best calculated to view the main-spring of human actions. It is a fine specimen of the best style of the sixteenth century.

Amongst all other things of the world take care of thy estate, which thou shalt ever preserve if thou observe three things: First—That thou know what thou hast; what every thing is worth that thou hast; and see that thou art not wasted by thy servants and officers. The second is, that thou never spend any thing before thou have it: for borrowing is the canker and death of every man's estate. The third is, That thou suffer not thyself to be minded for other men's faults, and scourged for other men's offences: which is the surety for another—for thereby millions of men have been beggared and destroyed—paying the reckoning of other men's folly and prodigality. If thou smart, smart for thine own sins; and, above all things, be not made an ass to carry the burdens of other men. If any friend desire thee to be his surety, give him a part of what thou hast to spare; if he press thee further, he is not thy friend at all—for friendship rather looseth to harm itself than offereth it. If thou be bound for a stranger, thou art a fool; if for a merchant, thou puttest thy estate to learn to swim; if for a churchman, he hath no inheritance; if for a lawyer, he will find evasion by a word or syllable to abuse thee; if for a poor man, thou must pay it thyself; if for a rich man, it need not; therefore from surety-ship—as from a man-slayer, or an enchanter—bless thyself: for the best profit-return will be this—that, if you force him for whom thou art not bound, to pay for himself, he will become thy enemy. If thou use to pay it thyself, thou wilt be a beggar, and believe thy father in this, and print it in thy thought, that, what virtue soever thou hast—be it ever so manifold—if thou be poor withal, thou and thy qualities shall be despised. Lend not to him that is mightier than thyself, for if thou lendest him, count it but lost; be not surety above thy power, for if thou be surety—think to pay it.

LUDICROUS OCCURRENCE.

A young gentleman recently applied to his friend for the best mode of giving a darker shade to his hair.—The young pupil had been previously pointing out the particulars of a lecture he had heard, and which was upon the nature of the hair. A solution of nitrate of silver, he said, no doubt would have the desired effect. Now, whether he designed this advice for a trick, or whether the prescription was the effect of ignorance, we cannot say. The solution

National Journal. The probability therefore is, that he did not leave this City until after he had a full opportunity to receive, in a personal interview with the General, any verbal observations upon it which he might have thought proper to make. The letter to Mr. Swartwout bears date the 23d of February. If received by him in New York, it must have reached him, in the ordinary course of the mail, on the 25th or 26th. Whether intended or not as a 'private communication,' and not for the 'public eye,' as alleged by him, there is much probability in believing that its publication in New York, on the 4th of March, was then made, like Mr. Kremer's address, with the view to its arrival in this City in time to affect my nomination to the Senate. In point of fact, it reached here the day before the Senate acted on that nomination.

Fellow-citizens, I am sensible that generally a public officer had better abstain from any vindication of his conduct; and leave it to the candour and justice of his countrymen, under all its attending circumstances. Such has been the course which I have heretofore prescribed to myself. This is the first, as I hope it may be the last, occasion of my thus appearing before you. The separation which has just taken place between us, and the venom, if not the vigour, of the late onsets upon my public conduct, will, I hope, be allowed in this instance to form an adequate apology. It has been upwards of 20 years since I first entered the public service. Nearly three fourths of that time, with some intermissions, I have represented the same district in Congress, with but little variation in its form. During that long period, you have beheld our country passing through scenes of peace and war, of prosperity and adversity, and of party divisions, local and general, often greatly exasperated against each other. I have been an actor in most of those scenes. Throughout the whole of them you have clung to me with an affectionate confidence which has never been surpassed. I have found in your attachment, in every embarrassment in my public career, the greatest consolation, and the most encouraging support. I should regard the loss of it as one of the most afflicting public misfortunes which could befall me. That I have often misconceived your true interests is highly probable. That I have ever sacrificed them to the object of personal aggrandizement I utterly deny. And for the purity of my motives, however in other respects I may be unworthy to approach the Throne of Grace and Mercy, I appeal to the justice of my God, with all the confidence which can flow from a consciousness of perfect rectitude. Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Washington, 26th March, 1825.

SNORING.

[The following humorous article, from the European Magazine for this month, is by the ingenious Author of the HALF-HANGING—we have no doubt our readers will be amused with it.]

I am somewhat addicted to snoring—start not, my good reader, at this extraordinary assertion; I am fully awake now. Indeed, I may be wrong; I have never had the pleasure of hearing those musical sounds issue from the tubes of my olfactory organs; but I may not presume to doubt the words of Mrs. Cinna, who declares that the noise proceeding from my chamber in the night time resembles, for all the world, that of a herd of Elephants somnolizing under a palm tree. This is very extraordinary.

Snoring, delicate reader, according to the best authorities, is that sound or noise which is heard, or supposed to be made, in the passage between the palate and the nostrils—that boiling or bubbling noise which in respiration proceeds from the larynx or head, or orifice of the *aspera arteria*: thus having given anatomical definition of the cause, I shall proceed to the explanation of the effect.

It has been my unfortunate chance to be thrown into situations where this my failing (if indeed the world will hold it one) has brought me into peculiar ill will. Indeed it has procured me also the cognomen of 'Stertor,' an epithet which, like King Richard's 'Sluggard,' I am by no means ambitious of being distinguished by.

It is indeed an unfortunate propensity. Mr. L. H—, my especial friend, would not speak to me for a month, owing to a singular circumstance, which took place at his house, some years since, and which gave me great discredit by reason of his misrepresentation among my literary acquaintances.—I was invited with Mr. S—, who was then in England, Messrs. P—, K—, and a few other choice spirits, to hear the first private reading of his new poem. It had been an extremely warm summer's day, and as we sipped our delightful, qualified bohea, the cooling breeze, which, as Keats has somewhere observed, 'kissed our ivory fronts,' was excessively pleasing and grateful. It certainly is most exhilarating beverage; and upon this occasion it did its office to a— Wit and repartee dropped from the mouths of each as fast as the queries and retorts of Johnson, and I felt inclined to burst my sides with laughter—this seemed auspicious—alas! the calmest sky is often the forerunner of a storm. My friend L—, on account of my years, had assigned me a venerable arm chair, which like Gray's, was hereditary; it had an extremely soft back—'fearful annunciation,' you exclaim; you are right; that delicately tender soft back was my undoing. After discussing three cups, I never expected that limit,—I reclined my head—heavens! what a luxury; I had been broiling on the outside of a coach to Hamptonstead in the morning. The refreshing coolness was exquisite—I once more reclined—I closed my eyes—the wind gave a gentle puff—I would not have changed places with Mahomet.
Yes, dozing reader, I felt the silver seal of Morpheus upon me; I found myself

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

ANNAPOLIS, April 7, 1825.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

The election of a Corporation took place in this City on Monday last. The following statement shows the result, which, it will be seen on a perusal, is decidedly in favour of the Anti-Caucus Party:

ANTI-CAUCUS.		CAUCUS.	
Votes	For Mayor,	Votes	For Mayor,
161	R. Harwood, of T.	152	James Boyle,
157	For Recorder, E. D. Ridgely,	156	For Recorder, T. H. Carroll,
161	For Aldermen, T. Anderson,	159	For Aldermen, D. Claude,
162	J. N. Watkins,	159	J. Williamson,
159	J. W. Durall,	157	H. Hunter,
155	Wm. M'Parlin,	155	R. Waters,
152	E. Williams,	152	J. Randall, sen.

For Common Councilmen.		For Common Councilmen.	
161	J. Randall, jun.	158	W. G. Tuck,
160	Geo. Shays,	158	B. B. Brewer,
159	Bennett Hurst,	157	J. Hughes,
157	W. R. Thompson,	157	J. Boyd,
157	P. Schwarr,	153	Jas. Allison,
157	Jona. Hutton,	149	Daniel T. Hyde,
155	Joseph Sands, jr.	142	Richard I. Jones,

Those in *Italics* are elected. In consequence of the tie between Messrs. Thompson, Schwarr, Hutton, and Boyd, it will be necessary that another election should take place for one member of the Common Council.—*Md. Gaz.*

We are sorry to find that the Maryland Republican, edited by Mr. Hughes of Annapolis, is attempting, on an occasion of this sort, to recal ancient prejudices and old party feelings—indeed from the liberalised course the Maryland Republican has taken since it came into his hands, we had believed that his feelings and his better judgment concurred in bearing him up above the approval of a system founded merely upon passion and prejudice. To talk at this time of day of the array of federal and democratic party in Maryland is either to speak of the dead, or to present a state of things by the utmost force of fiction—you have no democratic party in Maryland, you have no federal party in Maryland; nor can the spell of political fanaticism nor the throes of desponding intolerance evoke them from their 'narrow cells.'—At such a state of things, every intelligent man of all former parties is gratified, for it predicts the reign of reason upon the downfall of that of prejudice.—& we thought Mr. Hughes was amongst those who were peculiarly gratified at such an event, for we have ever regarded him as a citizen of the best views.

Since the retirement of the federal party for several years past, and the consequent decline of the democratic party (for the opposition of the one was essential to the preservation of the other) there was no party topic in the state.—It is true that the distribution of office has been continued upon old party preferences and directed by old party inveteracy—but that was the affair of a few who sought elevation by intolerance, and knowing no other politics but those of party violence, they could not be presumed to practice on what they did not understand.—But this was not the course which public feeling preferred—it is, we believe, an unquestionable truth that the public sentiment, in many instances, would have approved and sanctioned a different one. The only attempt that we know of to re-establish party, was the attempt at Washington by certain members of Congress, in the caucus of the 14th February 1824—a minority, miserable in point of numbers, both in Maryland and in the Union, endeavoured to sustain that caucus attempt, but the people trampled it down with indignation. This attempt however, bold as it was in design but feeble in execution, had the effect to throw the great body of the people into an opposite scale with the opposite designation of anti-caucus views, and thus originated the caucus and anti-caucus names. Now we can regard all those of anti-caucus sentiments as a party—they are no party, but they are the people—the great body of the people, who, although formerly belonging to different parties in old party times, agree in opinion, that the caucus party's attempt to rebuild party & to continue the persecutions of political intolerance, was not a sound or a wise course,—that it was pursuing a system which party feelings in boisterous party times had only been able to palliate—but which if persisted in in tranquil times would establish customs with the force of law, to the subversion of the existing law.—This was the sentiment of the people of Maryland and of the United States in opposition to the attempt of a few violent men to establish party again. If the caucus men and their supporters will adhere and persevere against the warning voice of a majority of the people, that great

body of the people will be formed by them, not by themselves, into a powerful and contending party.

We had regarded Mr. Hughes as an efficient man on the anti-caucus principle, and our mortification was proportioned to our disappointment in seeing from his pen a character given to things by old & exploded party names. The anti-caucus feeling is deep, the people have taken offence at that attempt, and justly so, and it would be well and wise for them to shew their displeasure by a suspension of their confidence in those who were engaged in the attempt or who enlisted under its banner. We recommend no endless persecution and bitter intolerance, but a wholesome rebuke on the part of the people against those, who, more thoughtful of their own personal advancement than of the public interest, have attempted to devise a scheme to sustain the former at the sacrifice of the latter.

We understand that Solomon Dickinson, Esq. of this county, late aid-de-camp to Maj. General Benson, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, Brigadier General of the 12th Brigade of Maryland Militia, composed of Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester counties—vice Brigadier General William Potter, resigned.

We present our readers to day with the circular of the editor of a literary work published in Philadelphia and called "Museum of Foreign Literature and Science"—The selections in the 21st No. which has been forwarded on to us, appear to be well made and are interesting, and no doubt this, like all other works of the kind dependent upon public patronage, will improve with the extension to it of the public aid.

The price is six dollars per annum payable in advance, and so long as the annual subscription is regularly paid up in advance the postage of the Museum will be paid by the editor.

The copy in our hands is open at this office for the inspection of our literary gentlemen and the patrons of science, where subscriptions will be received with pleasure and immediately forwarded on.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Thursday the 5th day of May next.

The editor of the Maryland Republican says he is authorised to state that the assertion of the person advertised (in this paper of the 2d inst.) as a swindler, by the name of Bush, "that he had a recommendation from the Principal of St. John's College" is utterly false—no person of the name or description given is known by the Principal of St. John's.

It appears from a letter received by the Post master here, that Bush was apprehended in Philadelphia on the 7th instant, and safely lodged in the jail of that city.

[COMMUNICATED.]
MASONIC.

A funeral oration will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Rawleigh, at Hillsborough, on Sunday the first day of May next, at 11 o'clock, over Brother David Casson, at which the Masonic Family are invited to attend upon the level, with white aprons and gloves. A MASON.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
We are informed that the Delaware tide-lock is completed, with the exception of the gates, which will soon be put in. The stone of which this lock is made is from Leiper's quarry, and, although not beautiful, it exhibits a specimen of solidity and strength calculated to afford pleasure to those who may visit the work. The western lift lock will be finished early in August, and will be built of a beautiful granite from Port Deposit. It is also probable that the western tide lock will be finished by the present season. The summit near the Buck tavern presents a busy scene, and is well worth the trouble of a visit. Early in this month one of the Baltimore steamboats will run three times a week to the Delaware tide lock, at which place there is a public house, and horses can be procured there by those who wish to visit the line of canal.

Philadelphia Aurora.
Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Boston, to his friend in Washington, under date 4th April.
"We had a great caucus last night, a caucus for an union of both political parties. From 4 to 5,000 persons were present. Mr. Pickman, Mr. John Everitt, Mr. Davis, and two or three other persons spoke.—At last Mr. Webster rose, and there was a shouting and cheering that lasted a quarter of an hour. Never was a man more plainly proclaimed to be the man of the people than he was at that moment. When silence was at last obtained, he made a speech of about half an hour in length, interrupted constantly by the most tumultuous applause, but with intervals of a dead silence, which was even a more honorable tribute to his power over the vast multitude. His argument was, that this whole people are now called, by the circumstances of the country and of the world, to such high objects, that all party differences are become unworthy of us. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of Mr. Clay, and said that he was perfectly satisfied that, in relation to the Presidential

election, his whole course had been frank, honourable, and high-minded, and that he owes the office he now holds solely to his merits, and to the consideration in which he is held by the great Western States amidst which he lives, and by the whole country. This testimony to the purity of Mr. Clay's character was received with very great applause by the multitude. Indeed, it is many years since we have had in Boston a caucus like the one last evening." *Nat. Journal.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.
A gentleman of Baltimore who has just returned from Philadelphia, has given the Chronicle the following details of a murder committed about a mile and a half from Charleston, in Cecil County, Md.

A young lady, on Monday last, left her father's house, in company with her little sister, about four years of age, to visit her grand father, distant about a mile from the residence of her father. Both were missing until the Friday following, when the melancholy catastrophe which had befallen her, was made known by her little sister, who had wandered in the woods from the fatal period of her sister's murder until then.

The account which she gave to the person whose house she providentially reached, was 'that a big ugly man had met her sister and self while on their way to their grand father, and after dragging her sister into the woods murdered her.' The body was immediately sought for and found by the neighbours—the monster had nearly separated the young lady's head from her shoulders—four other wounds were inflicted upon her body; one on either side of the breast, one on each of her sides just below the ribs, either of which it is said would have proved mortal; but not content with the cruelty already inflicted, he gave her several other stabs in different parts of the body. Our informant adds, that a lad who was examined before the jury of inquest, proved that on the day on which the murder was committed he was riding in a gig along the road, where he overtook a man on foot answering the description of the one given by the little girl of the murderer of her sister, who asked leave to ride with him a short distance; that he took him up, and after riding a short distance he got out, when the lad turned round and discovered the young lady, who was subsequently murdered, and her little sister rising a hill a short distance in the rear; that the man who had been riding with him sat down by the road side, and he drove off. It was therefore supposed in the neighborhood that he must have been the perpetrator of this foul deed. Our informant adds, that a man answering the same description, had committed some infamous acts in the neighborhood of the route of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, where he was at work and had eloped the day before; which circumstance seems to affix the suspicion upon him still more strongly. So great was the excitement in the neighborhood that \$300 were raised in about 20 minutes, and offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and many persons had gone in pursuit. It was therefore expected he would be taken and brought to punishment.

Our informant saw the body and was summoned on the inquest, but was excused on account of his being a traveller and solicitous to reach his home. The murdered young lady was interred on Saturday.

We have often had our feelings harrowed in reading or listening to circumstances in which murders were enveloped, but in the whole catalogue we do not know of any one, which has taxed our feelings more than the one we have just detailed.

At a late hour last night, and after the foregoing was put in type, in a second interview with the gentleman from whom we received the horrible facts stated, we further learned that, a ring, the endearing emblem of plighted love, had been borne off by the lustful murderer. Our informant heard it stated by the agonized father of the deceased, that a matrimonial engagement was on the eve of consummation. Amidst all the appalling effects of ruthless and blood stained villainy, he declares, as regards features, he never beheld more symmetry and beauty. We regret to add, the life of the child is despaired of—the consequence of its so long wandering in the woods without sustenance.

Palladium Office.
BOSTON, April 8, 1825.
MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Last night, about half past 10, a fire broke out in a building in Doane-street, near Kibby-street, and soon spread so as to cause one of the most destructive conflagrations which has been witnessed in Boston for many years.

Four Stores on State-street were burned.—Most of the buildings on S. side of Doane-street.—All the stores on Kibby-st. E. side, from Cang's alley to Liberty-square, stopping at the Commercial Coffee House. Most on Broad-street west side, [S. of Central street,] stopping at Liberty-street, and on both sides of Central street.

The fire commenced in the second story of the three story wooden building in which Mr. Purkitt, inspector general of fish, had his counting-room, and partly improved to store goods, by Messrs. T. K. Jones & Co. T. Lord, S. Train, Wells & Bassett, and Buttrick & Pierce. It is supposed by some that the fire was either an instance of spontaneous combustion or caused by an incendiary.

BALTIMORE, April 11, 1825.
THE MARKETS.

Considerable changes have taken place in the quotations of various articles, occasioned by the late intelligence from London. Escaville's Saturday's report states that some parcels of "Louisiana Cotton" were sold at 25 cents, and are now held at 27 a 30—Uplands held at 25 a 27—the market nearly bare. Coffee, some sales early in the day, for St. Domingo, 16—Rio,

Porto Rico and La Guayra, 18 a 19, now held at one or two cents higher. Sugars (all kinds) have advanced and sold at one dollar the quintal above last quotations. Tobaccos are sold at an advance; the last crop of Maryland now coming in, comes in small quantities. Shippers not very anxious to buy; about 100 bbls. of Kentucky, middling, sold yesterday at \$5. Brandy and Rum are looking up, and immense quantities of Whiskey, from the Susquehanna, &c. have found purchasers at prices quoted. Of Domestic Manufactured Cottons, there was a great stir, and every package that could be had, was taken with avidity at 20 a 25 per cent advance on former quotations, and now held at a farther advance. Iron (all kinds) has experienced a considerable rise.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Friday says:—"The excitement in our market, continues at a high pitch. Heavy transactions took place yesterday at advanced prices. Several more express vessels were despatched for the South; and for the West Indies. Adventurers to the South are however in danger of being in some measure frustrated in their object, as we understand the remarkably fast sailing British ship *Lalla Lookh* was despatched from Liverpool in ballast about the 25th of February for Charleston, and may be the first vessel there."

"The Philadelphia Aurora of Saturday says:—"In Philadelphia, speculation also continues, and yesterday domestic goods advanced still higher. Coffee also advanced, and cotton maintained the high price of the day before, 25 to 27 cents being asked for upland."—*American.*

DIED
In this county on Sunday last, after a lingering illness, Miss Anne Stephens, in the 33d year of her age.
— In this county on Monday last, Mrs. Clash.
— In this county on Monday last, Mr. Shaw.
— In this county on Thursday last, Mr. Thomas McQuay.

New Spring Goods.
Jenkins & Stevens
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening a general and complete assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care from the latest importations, which they offer for sale at a very small advance for cash; they invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.

CART AND PLOUGH MAKING.
The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced the Cart and Plough-Making at the upper end of Washington street, Easton, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins Smith, where from the supply of seasoned timber on hand, with unremitting exertions to please, both as to the price & despatch, he hopes to receive a share of the patronage of a generous Public.

WILLIAM CARNAHAN.
N. B. Attached to the Cart and Plough Manufactory, is a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where all orders in that line will be executed in the best manner by the subscribers.
WILLIAM CARNAHAN,
HENRY MONROE.

Notice.
The subscriber having obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of the said county deceased, here, by gives notice to all persons having claims against the said deceased that they are required to exhibit the same legally authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are also requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay.

MARY WROTH, Ex'rx.
April 16 6w
of B. B. Wroth dec'd.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals and Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of Joshua Predeaux, use of George W. Purnell, against Benjamin Benny, Peter Tarr and Rebecca his wife, against Benjamin Benny, Levin Mills and Jesse Scott, Lewis Lay and Nicholas Thoren, garnishee of James B. Ringgold, against Benjamin Benny, and Henry D. Sellers against Benjamin Benny, also by virtue of an execution for officers fees, will be sold on the premises of the said Benjamin Benny, on Thursday the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm of the said Benjamin Benny, where Whyrson Kerby now resides; also six head of horses, one carriage and harness and ten head of cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Benny and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the above mentioned execution. Attendance given by

April 16 6w
E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard Robinson use of William Townsend, against Benjamin Smith, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 10th May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and five o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Smith, of, in and to one house and lot on the east side of Island Creek road, also one black heifer, subject to prior executions; Seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Smith, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 16 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Andrew Orem, Jr. against Andrew Orem, will be sold at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, a part of a tract of land called "Oram's Delight," and part of a tract of land called "Ealom," adjoining the lands of Benjamin Denny, and the lands of the late Arthur Rigby, deceased, to be laid off with a straight line, on one side of the said tract, as much as will pay off the claim, also one Bay Mare; seized and taken as the property of the said Andrew Orem, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 16

MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

C I R C U L A R.

To Editors of Newspapers.

SIR,—With a view of making a proposition to you to advertise the MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, I take the liberty of sending to you a number of the work. Should my offer not be accepted, I hope the book will be considered worth the postage it will cost you.

For every subscriber to the Museum who shall be procured by you, and who shall pay to me one year's subscription in advance, I will pay you one dollar.

This may perhaps make it worth your while to insert an advertisement occasionally, when you have room to spare—and this is the only mode in which the publisher of a periodical work can afford to pay for advertising it in out numerous papers.

You will perceive by the conditions of subscription, that one of the greatest obstacles to the sale of periodical works is removed, by my engagement to deliver it, free of postage, to all who comply with the condition of payment in advance.

It is composed entirely, as its title implies, of selections from foreign Journals. A few words may show that it is however far from being adverse to our own institutions or literature—and that, on the contrary, it may have an important effect in preventing the dissemination of doctrines in discordance with the principles upon which our society is constituted. Some of the British Reviews and Magazines are reprinted in this country exactly as they appear at home, and they, as well as those which are not published here, embrace much matter of little interest and no advantage to our readers—and which is not unfrequently fitted to vitiate their literary taste, their morals, or their political principles. But while it cannot be denied that there is in all these foreign Journals a large part which consists of details and speculations which are uninteresting to American readers, or mischievous in their political or moral tendency, it is equally certain that a considerable portion of their contents is of general application and of interest and value, and that they embrace much that is in a very high degree interesting and serious—practical, sound and able—refined and elegant; much that will excite thought and refine the imagination—that will "raise the genius and mend the heart." And when we consider that the greatest philosophers and statesmen, as well as poets, critics, and all other men of literature, now find the periodical press the channel through which their opinions can be conveyed with the greatest certainty and effect to the greatest number of men, it will appear very evident, that a knowledge of what is thus written and done abroad is necessary to the successful cultivation of our own literature, and important to the politician, scholar and man of business, as well as to him who reads only for amusement.

To persons who reside at a distance from the great depositories of New Books and New Inventions, a work conducted upon this plan is peculiarly important, as affording to them an opportunity of keeping pace, in some degree, with the progress of knowledge, at a very trifling expense of money or time.

When it is added, that most of the literature of the day is not easily accessible in any other than this form to our families, it will readily be acknowledged that a work conducted upon the plan of the MUSEUM may be in a very considerable degree interesting and valuable. How far this Journal has been successful in endeavouring to merit these appellations, must be determined by the public; and the rapid increase of the subscription list is the most gratifying proof of success.

Whether you do or do not publish any advertisement of the Museum, I should be much pleased to receive from you one number of your paper. Respectfully yours,

E. LITTELL.
Philadelphia, 1st April, 1825.

Terms of Publication.
The MUSEUM is published by E. LITTELL, Philadelphia. A number appears every month, and the subscription price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.
It will be sent free of postage to every subscriber, so long as he continues to pay in advance.
The Museum began in July, 1822,—and all the back numbers may be obtained on the above conditions.
April 16.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.
The Medical Faculty of Jefferson College was instituted in June last, by an act of the Trustees of that Institution, appointing Professors to teach the various branches of knowledge comprised in a regular Medical Education.

By the same act, the Faculty of Medicine were authorised to locate themselves in any part of the State of Pennsylvania, affording, in their judgment, the greatest facilities for the discharge of the trust committed to them. In these circumstances, the Faculty could not long hesitate in selecting Philadelphia, as obviously presenting to the Medical Student advantages for improvement far greater than could be found in any other part of the State.

In order to carry into full execution the design of the Trustees, a large and convenient building has been procured, and fitted up in a manner as suitable as could be desired for the Lectures and Demonstrations, connected with a complete course of Medical instruction.

The Lectures will commence on the Thursday immediately preceding the first Monday in November next, and will continue until the last of February.—The Commencement, or time of conferring degrees, will be as early in the month of March as the examination of the candidates will admit.

Those persons will be entitled to a degree, who shall have attended two full courses of lectures in this School, or one course in any other School which has the power of conferring Medical Degrees, and one in this Institution, and who shall have been found qualified for a Degree on a suitable examination.

The fees for attendance on the Lectures will be \$15, for each professor, for the course.
The fee for Graduation \$15.
No Entrance fee or matriculation ticket will be required.

JOHN EBERLE, M.D. Prof. Theor. & Pract. & Clin. Med.
GEO. MCLELLAN, M.D. Prof. Surgery.
JACOB GREEN, A.M. Prof. Chemistry.
B. RUSH REES, M.D. Prof. Mat. Med.
F. S. BEATTIE, M.D. Prof. Inst. of Med. & Midwifery.
NATHAN R. SMITH, M.D. Prof. Anat. and Physiol.

B. RUSH REES.
Dean of the Medical Faculty.
An Infirmary will be attached to the Institution for the benefit of the poor, requiring Medical or Surgical aid; to which all the Students will have free access, during the hours of operating and prescribing.
Large and commodious apartments are provided for the purpose of Dissection.
Philadelphia, March 1st, 1825.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Spring Goods.

Green & Reardon

Have just received and are now opening, a new and beautiful assortment of **Spring Goods**, which they are disposed to sell low for the Cash.

G. & R.—Have on hand a complete assortment of **PLOUGHS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**, a quantity of each OAK, GUM and yellow PINE BOARDS.—Also a general assortment of LEATHER.

New Spring Goods.

Martin & Hayward

CONSISTING OF **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.** All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Tristram Bowdle,

No. 18, Chesapeake Street, Baltimore, offers for sale at low prices for cash a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **DRUGS AND MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS AND OILS,** AMONG WHICH ARE Spermaceti, Lamp and Fish Oil, Limesed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine in bottles, White Lead in 14lb kegs, Bremen green for coloring walls, Window Glass & Putty, Logwood, Allum.

Garden Seeds,

Just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, and R. Sinclair, Baltimore.

William W. Moore.

Early dwarf prolific Peas,	Red turnip Radish,
Early frame do	White cabbage Lettuce,
Large dwarf Marrow-fat do	Brown Dutch do.
Grand Imperial do do	Silver skinned Onion,
Sugar do	Strasburgh do
Early bunch Beans,	Red solid Celery,
Early Valentine do	White do do
Red French do	Large Dutch Parsnip,
Carolina or Sewee do	Long orange Carrott,
Lima do	Long red Beet,
Early York Cabbage,	Turnip-rooted do
Early Salisbury do	Mangle Wurtzel,
Green Savoy do	Ruta Baga,
Yellow do	White Mustard,
Early Battersea do	Peppercress or cress,
Early Cauliflower do	Curled Parsley,
Late do	Early frame Cucum-ber,
Sugar Leaf do	Long green do
Large Drum-head do	Nasturtium,
Flat Dutch do	Tomato,
Red Pickling do	Early Dutch Turnip,
White Broccoli,	Red top do
Purple do	Round Spinach,
New Cape do	Prickly do
Green curled do	Long green Squash,
Early short-top scar-let Radish,	Bush do
Silmon do	Onion Cloves,
White Turnip do	Purple Egg Plant,
Long scarlet do	Clover Seed, &c. &c.

Easton, 3 mo: 8th, 1825.—(March 12.)

Wanted,

From Twenty to Thirty head of SHEEP, for which a liberal price will be given—persons wishing to sell will apply to the editor for further information.

Corn Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase two hundred bushels of Corn, for which a liberal price will be given.

Cash for Negroes.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely negroes, for which he is disposed to give liberal prices—those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, Easton.

TO BE RENTED

For the present year, on the most reasonable terms, my farm, near the Hole in the Wall, called "Fox Hill," which was abandoned by my tenant, in consequence of an execution against him by one of his creditors. A tenant is much desired to take care of the premises and to enter immediately.

Easton, April 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,

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

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE, proprietor of the Linnean Garden near New York offers to the public his usual very extensive collection of **FRUIT TREES**, comprising the choicest products of foreign countries as well as of our own. Among which are about 60,000 Apples, Peaches, &c. of suitable size for immediate transplanting all of which are in the most healthy state. From the long continuance of the establishment the proprietor has the advantage of possessing fruit bearing trees of nearly all the different kinds from which those offered for sale are ingrafted, thereby affording an absolute certainty of their genuine character. The collections of ornamental Trees, Shrubs & Plants, including 300 kinds of Roses. Also of Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Camellias or Japan Roses, and other Green House Plants are so well known to be very extensive, that any remarks are deemed unnecessary further than referring to the catalogues which may be obtained gratis. Of Mr. W. MILES, No. 74, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, and orders through him or per mail will meet prompt attention.

Baltimore, March 15 (26) 8w

Self-Sharpening



PLOUGH.

The subscribers having purchased the patent right for vending the above ploughs for the whole Eastern Shore of Maryland (except Cecil county) have just received from Philadelphia, complete sets of castings, for 100 ploughs on the self sharpening principle and are now stocking them at their Plough Manufactory in Easton on Dover street adjoining the Black-Smith's shop of James Meloney—Having made arrangements with Mr. Parks an eminent Founder in Philadelphia for a constant supply of castings, they expect soon to be able to supply all demands for ploughs of various sizes—Their present stock consists of 50 ploughs No. 3, (the size that took the premium at the late Cattle Show at Easton, in November last,) price \$12 and 50 do. No. 2, price \$10, a supply of No. 1, is expected shortly, a few of the above ploughs will be exhibited in Cambridge, Dorchester county, at the ensuing county court.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
JAMES MELONEY.

March 26

THE IMPORTED HUNTER

EMPEROR

Has arrived, agreeably to previous notice, and will stand at Easton on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the Trappe on Saturdays—the residue of the time, at the Stable of the Subscriber, during the season—Terms—\$20 the spring's chance—\$10 the single leap—which, however, will be discharged by the payment of \$12 in the former case, and \$5 in the latter, by the 20th of September—Insurance \$20—the groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each case—It is hardly necessary to say any thing in behalf of this fine animal—his own appearance, and that of his progeny, are sufficient recommendations—and the great certainty of obtaining foals from him, is universally admitted.

Gentlemen from a distance, will be accommodated, with good pasturage, and grain if required, on moderate terms—and the utmost care and attention will be paid to the mares. There is no probability, that this horse will ever be here again, he is already disposed of—I would, therefore, advise my friends to apply in time, to avoid disappointment.

NS GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. B. No mare will be considered insured without an express agreement to that effect. Talbot county, April 2

Young Tom,

A Chesnut sorrel handsomely marked with white—Nine years old this spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance; two dollars the single leap and eight dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and twenty five cents to the Groom in each case—The season to commence the 29th of March and end the 21st of June, money payable the first of September.

YOUNG TOM

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half blooded, Canadian Mare—It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 29th March, where he will attend every Tuesday during the season. Every Monday he will be in Ferry and Deep Necks and the remainder of his time he will be at the subscriber's stable.—TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.
Talbot county, near St. Michaels, }
March 26 4w

A Jack

Will stand at the stable of the Subscriber the ensuing season at the moderate price of 4 dollars the spring's chance and 6 dollars to ensure a foal—season to commence on the first day of April and end the last of June.

JAMES DENNY.
Talbot county, March 26

Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.

JOHN CAMPER.
March 12

Notice

Is hereby given that eleven certificates of full shares of stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, standing in the name of the subscriber have been lost, or mislaid, and that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Bank, for their renewal.

GEO. A. DUNKEL.
April 2

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER
Easton, Jan 8, 1825. 1f

COACH AND HARNESS

Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of WASHINGTON STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.
Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

\$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALLS JAMES absconded some time in the last Christmas holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Cesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennalls, if taken in Talbot county, \$20, if in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union, \$100.

R. P. EMMONS.
Talbot county, April 9

\$40 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, on Wednesday, the 23d of February last, a negro woman named NANCY. She is large built, about five and a half feet high, and has several lumps on the back of her neck which have the appearance of burns. She had on a lincey wooley frock with black and white stripes, and several handkerchiefs. She took with her a male child, about 14 months old, of lighter color than his mother. It is supposed that she has made her way towards Queen Ann's County, as she formerly lived with Mr. William Harrison, of that county.

Whoever apprehends said woman and child, and brings them to me, or secures them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS WHITE.
Middletown, Dorchester county, Md. }
March 21—(April 2) 3w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his fore teeth; a negro woman called ANNE or ANN of dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip; also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably furnished passes for the others—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
late Sheriff of Talbot county.
March 5

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - - - \$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - - - 2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - - - 1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, - - - - - 50
March 5

Tan Bark Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.—He also wants TWO LADS from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.

LAMBERT REARDON.
March 12

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Josiah W. Heath, late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber and make payment—and all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same legally authenticated on or before the first day of October next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate.

SAMUEL McBRIDE, Adm'r. D. B. N.
of Josiah W. Heath, dec'd.

April 2 3w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 20th of February last, a negro man who calls himself THOMAS ANDERSON, is five feet two inches high; he had on when committed a lincey doublet, twilled lincey pantaloons—says he belongs to the widow Anderson, near Marlborough, Prince Georges county, and was hired to Mr. Richard Trundle, living in Nanjemoy, at a place called Hobb's Hole, in Charles county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
March 26 8w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man named Luke Lloyd, six feet high, upwards of 50 years of age; had on when committed a drab colored frock coat & pantaloons, an old fur hat, coarse shoes, and says he belongs to Philip Littig of Market street, Baltimore. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward without delay and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Feb. 19.—(March 5 8w)

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use Anthony W. Smith, against Thomas Barrow, use Isaac Winchester, state use James B. Ringgold, use Alexander Fridge and William Morris, Jenkins & Stevens, and Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groome, use Richard Denny, also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 26th of April, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm where the said Seth now resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called "Bridges," containing 2 hundred and a half acres of land more or less; also six head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and execution and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 2 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Mary Fiddeman, against William Dodson, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, one House and Lot in the town of St. Michaels, where the said Dodson now resides, also one Sloop. Seized and taken as the property of said Dodson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 2 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of James Willson, Jr. use Charles Bruff and James Willson, against Greenbury Turbutt, will be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. all and singular that farm or dwelling plantation, situate, lying and being in Oxford Neck, and on Island Creek, whereon the said Greenbury Turbutt now resides, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land called Part Moorefields, part Judith's Garden, Adventure and Chance and part Oldham's Discovery, containing the quantity of one hundred and twenty acres more or less—Seized and taken as the property of the said Greenbury Turbutt and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Tighman against Joseph Lednum, will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all equitable, right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to the house and lot on Harrison street, in which the said Joseph Lednum resides—seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of John H. Barrow, use of Jenkins & Stevens, against Thomas Barrow, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the third day of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 5 o'clock, P. M. one moiety or undivided part of the farm where the said Barrow resides, containing in the whole two hundred and a quarter acres of land more or less, being part of a tract of land called "Nanticoke Manor" and part of a tract of land called "Mount Hope," also one bay mare, two bay horses, eight head of cattle, and ten head of sheep—Seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suits of Turbutt Callahan, Edward N. Hambleton, use of William Cox, use Jonathan N. Benny, against Thomas Barrow, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the third day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and claim of Thomas Barrow, in and to the farm where the said Barrow now resides, containing two hundred and a quarter acres of land more or less, being part of a tract of land called "Nanticoke Manor" and part of a tract of land called "Mount Hope," also twenty acres of land more or less contiguous, also the balance of the personal property where the sales (at the instance of Turbutt Callahan) was not complied with; Seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.
April 9

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use Anthony W. Smith, against Thomas Barrow, use Isaac Winchester, state use James B. Ringgold, use Alexander Fridge and William Morris, Jenkins & Stevens, and Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groome, use Richard Denny, also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 26th of April, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm where the said Seth now resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called "Bridges," containing 2 hundred and a half acres of land more or less; also six head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

PHILIP HORNEY,
one of the Coroners, Talbot county
April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed at the suits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, use James M. Lambdin, Robert C. Armstrong, Survivor of James Armstrong, Isaac Winchester, state use James B. Ringgold, use Alexander Fridge and William Morris, Jenkins & Stevens, and Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groome, use Richard Denny, also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 26th of April, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm where the said Seth now resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called "Bridges," containing 2 hundred and a half acres of land more or less; also six head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and execution and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 2

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, at the suit of the President and Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use of John Dorgan, against James Dodson, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. a house and lot in said town, situate on Braddock's Square; seized and taken as the property of said Dodson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to take place between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.

Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 2 1s

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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1825.

NO. 19.

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.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.
THE OX AND THE HORSE.
Their value and economy for Pennsylvania Farming compared.

Buck's county, Pa. 28th March, 1825.
MR. SKINNER,

I have recently observed some remarks from correspondents in your paper respecting the comparative usefulness of horses and oxen. Although the subject may seem to be exhausted, I am not without hope of being able to add somewhat to the general stock of experience on this subject. In order to understand the relative value of animals of this nature, we have only to resort to actual calculation and such facts as will not be denied by any one who has the least experience on the subject.

In the first place, then, a pair of tolerably good work horses can be bought at five years old for \$160—their lives may be averaged at ten years more, including diseases, accidents, &c.—the cost of keeping them, as our work horses in Pennsylvania are usually kept, will be for grain \$1 20 per week, at the present price—the grain being ground, and used with cut straw, which is more economical than feeding whole grain: in addition to this grain, horses will eat about the same hay or grass that will sustain a pair of oxen—the latter food may therefore be estimated as common to both, and of equal expense. The cost of a pair of oxen four years old is \$60, and they may be used five years without the least injury to their capacity for fattening—when, if the owner did not choose to make a profit in that way, he might sell them for \$50. We have from these data the following results as to expense of the two animals.

EXPENSE OF HORSES.	
1 pair of horses cost	\$160
Interest on the same 10 years at 6 per cent,	96
Expense for grain, exclusive of cut straw & labor of feeding, at \$1 20 per week,	624
	\$880
EXPENSE OF OXEN.	
1 pair cost	60
An additional pair for the last 5 years.	60
Interest on \$60 for five years—and \$70 for five years,	40
	160
Deduct for two pair sold at \$50 each,	100
Total cost for ten years,	60
Balance in favour of the oxen,	820
	\$880

There are other considerations in favour of the ox, worthy of being taken into account: the harness of a pair of oxen, yoke and chain, costs about \$4; that of a pair of horses about \$20. The ox feeds through the summer on grass, and is ready for his labour in the morning as soon as his driver rises from his bed; but the horse must be allowed at least one hour in the morning to eat, which usually affords the driver an excuse for loitering two, during the most precious part of the day.

There is no kind of work on our farms, except dressing corn, which oxen may not be trained to perform as well as horses—also for hauling heavy loads short distances on the roads, they are equally as good, and much better for hauling logs; but the ox does not naturally endure heat as well as the horse; he seldom perspires, but habit will enable him to endure it for all necessary purposes. Nor does he naturally walk so fast—much may be done in breaking, to improve his walk. But my object is to examine him as he is usually found. Allowing then for the difference of his capacity to endure heat and for that of his speed, my experience is, that a pair of oxen will plough 1 1/2 acres while a pair of horses will plough 2 acres. This difference will be allowed by all experienced persons as a liberal estimate in favour of the horse. Now, if we suppose the same difference to exist in all other kinds of labour to which the ox is adapted, it will give the labour of the horse to that of the ox as 4 to 3—and according to the foregoing estimate, the expense of 3 horses for ten years, (their average life of useful labour,) will be, \$1320

That of 4 oxen, 120
General balance in favour of oxen \$1200

It must be admitted, however, that there are many purposes to which the ox is not adapted: such as going on distant journeys with despatch, the carriage, gig and saddle, to which that of dressing corn must be added. No farmer can therefore dispense with all his horses; but it is bad economy to keep a single labouring horse more than is necessary for those purposes which the ox

is not adapted for—and when the number of horses which must be thus occasionally employed, is sufficient to perform, at their intervals of leisure, all the other business of the farm, it would be bad economy to keep oxen; for it costs very little, if any more, to keep horses constantly at work, than it does to keep them in idleness. A horse, though a noble, is an expensive animal, and the high state of his domestication has given him a constitution liable to innumerable diseases, (not found among animals more in a state of nature) which increases the expense of his maintenance. He is also, from his spirit, more easily spoiled than the ox. A late writer in your paper, who observed that the ox was not as true to the draught as the horse, could not have had any general experience on the subject; for all who have long used both animals know that the fact is quite the reverse. The present is a period when it behoves farmers to practice the most rigid economy. I think there cannot be a doubt, that the introduction of oxen as a substitute for working horses, would greatly improve our agricultural economy—but as this cannot be done very generally upon small plantations, some other substitute must be found, or we must endure the inconvenience. This, I am persuaded, may be done most effectually by the introduction of mules. This animal, except for the saddle and pleasure carriage, will perform all the service of the horse, at about one third of the expense. But I am sure you must have a distaste for long essays, and will forbear enlarging on this branch of economy at present.

Yours,
COLUMELLA.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

We have hitherto omitted to notice a labour-saving machine which has been exhibited in the Capitol for several weeks, and which we deem highly useful to the agricultural interests of the State. The inventor and proprietor is Mr. Samuel Fowks, of Catskill. It is adapted to the shelling and grinding of corn and other coarse grain, cutting of straw, cleaning clover seed, hulling buckwheat, smutting of wheat, and cleaning all kinds of grain, all which it effects with great dispatch. It will grind a bushel of corn in forty minutes. The machine is not as large as the common fanning mills in general use. It costs about \$60, and is not liable to get out of repair. Many of our most experienced agriculturalists pronounce the invention one of the most important that has been brought forth for many years. We understand the enterprising inventor has gone to New York to exhibit his machine, and we hope he will meet with ample encouragement.—*Albany Daily Ad.*

THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

The description below is by the author of the "Battle of Trenton," extracted from a work, which, judging from those selections, may perhaps be deemed more worthy of perusal than it has hitherto been considered.

The battle of Brandywine was fought on the 11th of September, 1777; and lasted all the day long. It was a bloody affair to us, and had well-nigh been fatal to Greene and Sullivan.

We had been in the saddle about four hours, under the intrepid Pulaski, who, with his own hand, examined our points, pistols, and other furniture, as if assured that the struggle would be a deadly and long continued one. The day was one of the most beautiful that ever broke over the earth. We were about half a mile from the main body ranged along a green slope, facing the west; our horses, in number about four hundred, standing as patiently as so many marble creatures—until just as the eastern sky began to redden and undulate; and cloud after cloud to roll up, and heave, like a great curtain upon the wind; and the whole heaven seemed discharging all its beauty and brightness upon one spot—it happened to turn about and saw the tall Pole bareheaded, tilting his horse, like some warlike presence come up out of the solid earth, to worship upon the very summit of the hill, behind us; it might be—for the noble carriage of the man, the martial bearing of the soldier, would permit either interpretation—it might be, in the awful employment of devotion—or—in the more earthly one, of martial observation.—But, suddenly, he reined up his charger, shook the heavy dew from his horseman's cap—replaced it, and leaped headlong down the hill, just as a bright flash passed away on the horizon, followed by a loud report; and the next moment a part of our ranks were covered with dust and turf thrown up by a cannon-ball that struck within a hundred yards of the place he had just left. Our horses pricked up their ears at the sound; and all at once, as if a hundred trumpets were playing in the wind, came the enemy in his advance.

Pulaski unsheathed his sword—called out a select body, and set off at a full gallop to a more distant elevation, where he saw the enemy advancing in two columns; one under Knyphausen, which moved in tremendous steadiness, like a dark solid mass, in a direction towards Maxwell; the other, under Cornwallis, which seemed to threaten the right flank of our main body. Intelligence was immediately sent Wash-

ton, and reinforcements called in, from the house that we had left.

We kept our position, awaiting for a whole hour the sound of conflict; at last a heavy volley rattled along the sky—a few moments passed and then another followed, like a storm of iron upon drum heads. The whole air rung with it; another, and another followed, and then gradually increasing in loudness, and loudness, came peal after peal upon us, till it resembled one continual clap of thunder, rolling about under an illuminated vapour.

But Pulaski, with all his impetuosity, was a general; and knew his duty too well to hazard any movement till we should be able to see with certainty the operation of the enemy in the vapour below. Meanwhile, several little parties that we had sent out, came in, one after the other, in full gallop, with the intelligence, that Knyphausen had broken down upon Maxwell in magnificent style—been beaten back again; but, that he had finally prevailed, and that Maxwell had retreated across the river. A thin vapour now rose from the green earth below us, and completely covered the enemy from our view. It was no longer possible to follow him, except by the sound of his tread, which we could feel in the solid earth, jarring ourselves and our horses; and now and then a quick glimmering in the mist, as some standard was raised above it—some weapon flourished, or some musket shot through it—like a rocket.

About an hour after, a horseman dashed through the smoke, on the very verge of the horizon—and after scouring the fields for a whole mile, within view, communicated with two or three others, who set off in different directions—one to us, with orders to hurry down to the ford, where the commander-in-chief was determined to fall upon Knyphausen with all his power, before Cornwallis could come to his aid.

It was a noble but hazardous game: And Pulaski, whose war horse literally thundered and lightened along the broken and stony precipice, by which we descended, kept his eyes warily to the right, as if not quite certain that the order would not be countermanded.

We soon fell in with Greene, who was posting, all on fire, to give Knyphausen battle; and, the next moment, saw Sullivan in full march, over a distant hill, (upon which the morning sun broke out just then, as if leaving the heavens for a while,) to the enemy's flank.

This arrangement would have been fatal to Knyphausen; but unluckily there was a stop put to it almost in the very moment when we were ready to fall upon him, and horse, by the alarming intelligence, that Cornwallis had moved off to another quarter.—There was a moment of irresolution—doubt. It was the death of us. Greene was recalled; and Sullivan commanded to halt. Hardly had this happened, and our horses were covered with sweat and froth—fretting like chained tigers upon the bit; our men covered with dust, and blinded with the wind and sun—for it was extremely hot and sultry—when a heavy cannonade was heard on our right flank; and Greene, whose division we had been attached to, was put in motion for the support of Sullivan, whom we had left some hours before. The truth now broke upon us like a thunder clap. The enemy had passed, concentrated, (as we supposed,) and fallen upon our right. I never shall forget Greene's countenance, when the news came; he was in the road side, upon a very steep bank—but we wheeled where he was dashed down the bank—his face white as the bleached marble—and calling to us, to gallop forward, with such a tremendous impulse that they marched four miles in forty minutes; we held on our way, in a cloud of dust, and met Sullivan, all in disorder, nearly a mile from the field, retreating, step by step, at the head of his men, and shouting himself hoarse—covered with blood & sweat; and striving, in vain, to bring them to a stand—while Cornwallis was pouring in upon him an incessant volley.

Pulaski dashed out to the right, over the broken fences; and there stood awhile, upright in his stirrups, reconnoitering—while the enemy, who appeared by the smoke and dust that rolled before them, in the wind, to be much nearer than they really were, redoubled their efforts: but, at last, he saw a favourable opportunity. The column wheeled—the wind swept athwart their van, revealing them, like a battalion of spirits, breathing fire and smoke: he gave the signal—Archibald repeated it—Arthur—and myself. In three minutes, we were ready for the word; and, when Pulaski, shouting in a voice that thrilled through & through us, struck spurs to his charger, it was half a minute—so fierce and terrible was his charge—before we were able to come up with him. What could he mean! gracious heaven! my hand, convulsively, like that of a drowning man, reined up for a moment—when I saw that we were galloping straight forward, into a field of bayonets—yet he was the first man! and who would not have followed him? we did follow him, and with such a hurricane of fire and steel, that, when we wheeled, our whole path lay broad and open before us, with a wall of fire upon the right hand and the left—but not a bayonet nor a blade in front, except what were under the hoofs of our horses. My blood rushes now, like a flash of fire, through my forehead, when I recall the devastation that we had

made—almost to the very heart of the enemy's column. But Pulaski—he, who afterwards rode in their entrenchments, on horseback, sword in hand, was accustomed to it; and, having broken over them once—aware of his peril, if he should give them time to awake from their consternation, he wheeled in a blaze of fire, with the intention of returning, through a wall of death, more perilous than that which shut in the children of Israel, upon the Red sea—but no! the walls had rolled in upon us, and we were left no choice, but to continue as we had begun. The undaunted Pole rioted in the excess of joy; I remember how he passed me, again and again, reeking with blood—riding, absolutely, upon the very bayonets of the enemy; and, at last, as they pressed upon him—ah! horseman after horseman fell from our saddles—when we were all faint and feeble, and even Archibald was fighting on foot, over his beautiful mare, with Arthur battling over his head, we heard the cry of *succour! succour!* and felt the enemy give way—heave, this way and that, and finally concentrate beyond us: "Once more!" cried Pulaski, "once more!" and away we went again, breaking in upon them, as they were forming; and trampling down whole platoons in the charge, before a man could plant his bayonet, or bring his piece to an aim: and the next moment, we were scouring over the ground; where I could see Archibald and Arthur battling it, with four or five of the enemy's horse; but our aspect, as we came thundering round upon them, proved sufficient. They took to their heels, and we brought them both off, un wounded—unhurt.

It was getting dark now, but the hour was that of sunset; when, in this climate, the sky is like a mass of coloured vapour floating over a bath. Greene was forming in our rear, with that fearful calmness which boded a terrible time, always, to him that ventured upon it. The ground was favorable to him; and the half hour that the enemy lost by our charge, a mere handful, into his solid column, was of inconceivable benefit to Greene; for his men were literally out of breath, and ready to drop down at the first onset. But that half hour gave them an opportunity to see their commander's face, and hear his voice: and, from that moment, they would have stood their ground, though the heavens had rained fire upon them.

I have been in many a battle—many a one that made my hair stiffen afterwards in my sleep, when I dreamt of it—but never in one where the carnage was so dreadful—the rush of blood and fire so incessant, as that which followed the arrival of Greene; we were unable to strike a blow. The enemy imagining us, no doubt, to be much more formidable than we were, had edged in all his exposed points, by a rank of men, kneeling with planted bayonets; and, though we rode upon them again and again, discharging our pistols in their faces—yet not one of them shut his eyes, or fired a shot—but, where he knelt he died; and his place was immediately filled by another as resolute, so that we could not—the thing was impossible—repeat the blow that we had given.

But one thing happened, within my own sight and hearing, that nearly brought me to the ground, in terror and helplessness. Two horsemen had set upon me; and, while I was doing my best to return their visit, I saw they were only a part of a squadron, whom we had not seen before, or who had but just been brought into action; and that several were upon Archibald, who, while I was looking upon him, reeled in the saddle, and took a blow, I thought, that cleft his head—for his bear-skin cap flew, and his horse broke from the encounter, and dashed off to the right; I followed, and soon came in contact with Weedon's Virginia brigade, which soon relieved me from all apprehensions on my own account; for the enemy fell before them, rank after rank, like flax in the blaze; they were supported by a body of the Pennsylvania militia, near the head of whom, I saw La Fayette; the reins all loose—wounded in the arm—his scarf shot away, and streaming in the wind—yet showing the same unaltered front; and leading the raw militia up to the very eyes of the enemy, while a sheet of fire scorched their faces.

[The narrative then relates the discovery of his wounded brother, and the conversation that passed between them, during which the battle had closed, and the two armies moved away.]

We crossed the river, and moved up toward Swede's ford; while Sir William Howe, who seemed to be satisfied whenever he fought us, without being beaten, and was never prepared to follow up any advantage, halted three days upon the field of battle, to contemplate the havoc that had been made; while our cause was never in greater danger. We had lost nearly twelve hundred men, and ten brass field pieces.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.

When the British fleet arrived off New Orleans, in December 1814, previous to Packenham's landing his army, the Admiral of the fleet sent his compliments to Gen. Jackson, and informed him that he (the Admiral) would do himself the honor of eating his Christmas dinner in New Orleans. "May be so," replied old Hickory; "but I shall do myself the honor of presiding at the table."

From the Barnstable Gazette. THE VOYAGE.

The following narrative possesses the interesting quality of truth; and the captain of whom we speak is a personal acquaintance of ours now living, as well as a majority of the crew, all of whom are inhabitants of this Cape, and can vouch for the authenticity of the history which we shall attempt to relate without exaggeration.

It was during the last war, in the year 1815, when our enterprising seamen were in the practice of purchasing *British licenses* to carry Yankee notions to foreign ports, unharmed by their cruisers, that Capt. H— availed himself of a bargain of this kind, to keep himself from the rust of idleness. The vessel which he had provided for his purposes was one of those queer rigged non-descript things called a yacht, formerly owned by the British, and which had seen much and severe service. Age had weakened her joints, and the barnacles found an undisturbed resting place on her bottom, where they quietly reposed side by side, untroubled by the rude visits of the scraper. Taking advantage of a fair wind—for she would sail with no other—he, amidst the jokes of his fellow captives, commenced his voyage for Bermuda. It was a deadening sight to observe her creeping and squeaking over the waves, complaining with her timbers, like a man afflicted with the gout.

A fair wind however, carried them to the latitude of Bermuda, though the captain found that he was to the leeward of his port of destination, and he was under the necessity of beating his vessel there against a head wind, a thing by no means so easily done as said. Having tried this manoeuvre for three weeks, he ascertained that he was still farther from that island, than when he arrived in its latitude; for his crew! like a man in a fit of intoxication, although she looked strenuously in one direction, yet, Paddy fashion, advanced backwards from the point towards which she was aiming at. Finding it in vain to attempt reaching Bermuda with a head wind, and being out of patience with the length and fatigue of the voyage, he was on the point of bearing away for the West Indies, when one morning he discovered, close hauled to the wind, a vessel at his stern which looked rather rakish, or, in common parlance, like an armed vessel—to attempt escaping if he wished it, was in vain. It was mortifying to observe the comparative speed of the stranger, as in naval pride she boomed lightly over the waves, tossing off the spray from her dark sides, as the war horse flings the foam from the bit—a few moments exhibited the ports of a ship of some force, and soon the bugle of the marines was heard above the roar of the waters; the glancing of sabres and muskets was flashed from the deck, and without hesitation the stranger ranged alongside, and the boarding officer ascertained the character of the vessel, and her disabilities for the voyage she had undertaken. The notions and commodities of the vessel, consisting of provisions, etc. attracted the eye of the officer, and as the countries were then at war, he proceeded to help himself to squabs, knocking open the butter kegs and beef barrels as though he felt himself perfectly at home. The captain of the yacht, with the assistance of a beard of three weeks growth, had something almost ferocious in his appearance, yet his ferocity was wholly exterior, and he was in fact a lover of fun. As he presented himself on deck, and discovered the proceedings of the officer, he addressed him in a harsh tone, inquiring what he was about; the officer informed him that his vessel was a lawful prize to his majesty's packet then bound to Bermuda, and he was now robbing the benefit of his capture. The Yankee however, forbade him from meddling with his property, and deliberately drew forth his pencil, enumerating the articles taken out with scrupulous nicety.—Still the officer proceeded in his duty, and having obtained a proper amount of the delicacies, left a crew on board his prize, and a hawser was made fast to the yacht, and she taken in tow by the captors. In three days they tugged her into the port of Bermuda, where a fleet of British men of war were then lying, and she was anchored some distance below them, and the packet proceeded to town.

The difficulty which presented itself to the Captain of the Packet, was simply this: he had no commission to capture, but only a letter of Marque; yet the temptation of the Yankee cargo was so great that it could not be resisted; and the yacht was left below the town for the purpose of having no interloping frigate to share profits, while the packet went up to obtain the proper documents for capture, having procured which, they proceeded to take possession under their new commission. The Secretary of the governor accompanied the captain of the Packet, and stepped on board the Yacht, as one having authority. The Yankee marched up to him *"savages as a meat axe,"* and asked his name and capacity; the reply was, "I am secretary to the Governor of Bermuda."

"You are?"

"I am; and I declare your vessel to be a good prize." "Well," replied the American Captain, "You are the very man I wished to see—have you a knife?" At this the dandy

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.

Appointment by the President.—RUFUS KING, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Great Britain, in place of RICHARD RUSH, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

The appointment by President Adams of the Hon. Rufus King as Minister to the Court of St. James, will no doubt meet with universal approbation, for every man who knows Mr. King must consider him the ablest diplomatic man that has ever represented this country abroad; and during his former long residence at that Court, in the character of Minister, he was there considered the most accomplished member of the Corps Diplomatique. In this appointment Mr. Adams has emphatically evinced that he has burst the trammels of odious party distinctions, and the citizens of all former political parties who advocated his election, have reason to triumph and to congratulate each other upon this event, as it is the progressive fulfilment of their predictions. The first nomination of so great a man as De Wit Clinton to this station, did Mr. Adams no less honor—but the circumstance of Mr. King's being one of the able champions of the old federal party, is a still stronger evidence of Mr. Adams' adherence to the liberal and solid grounds asserted in his inaugural address.

If such are to be the results of choosing a President from a conviction of his superior competency alone, who can regret the discomfiture of the project of a party President? Could a President, selected and supported exclusively upon party principles and views, have been able to have done this? could he have dared to have done it? Let the example of the last twenty four years give the answer. Had the Caucus breeders of party in Washington been able to have coaxed, or wheedled, or scared their former party associates in the United States into their scheme of pledging every man to be governed by a Congressional Caucus, and of letting that Caucus make a President for them, does any man on earth believe that we should have seen the distinguished diplomatist, Rufus King, appointed as our Minister to London? Is there a man on earth who believes that any other than a full caucus man would or could have been appointed? A Caucus President would not have dared to have gone out of the Caucus family, and all the talents and all the virtues possessed by those who would have been lost to our country—Proscription, Exclusion, Disfranchisement would have been the continued and settled order of the day—A different and happier destiny seems to await us, and we hope it will be Mr. Adams' exertion to throw as much lustre upon the nation by the superior character and endowments of those whom he will select for the public service, as to dispense benefits among the citizens by the practical wisdom and excellence of his measures.

THE DELAWARE GAZETTE'S EDITOR has refused to publish our reply to him, and fears to lay the denouement of his tergiversation before the federalists of Delaware, against whom he most wickedly accuses us of entertaining a resentment.—It is not so, far from it—we find too much of kindred feeling among the great majority of these citizens to entertain any other sentiment towards them than respect. If the vote of Delaware was given to the Caucus candidate in Congress, the vote of the People of Delaware, and among them that of a large majority of its federalists would have been given against the caucus candidate—and rightly, for disguise it as you will, that Caucus was a conspiracy, and men were brought over to it and held in bonds by the hope of personal preferment, whilst others, supposing that victory would still follow on in the old party road, being wearied with delay, resolved to strike for the strong side. A legislative vote is no certain evidence of the voice of the people, for in Maryland the caucus candidate for president could get but one vote by the people, and that vote we verily believe would be against the sense of the people upon a general turn out, and yet the legislature voted in as senator the man who had been a member of that caucus and rejected an opponent of it—thus much for legislative votes as expositions of popular feeling.

It was a little unfortunate that whilst the editor was penning his paragraph in ridicule of the supposition that Mr. Adams could appoint a federalist to any station, that his compositor was at the time setting up the announcement of the appointment of that distinguished federalist, Rufus King, as

Minister to London.—This is a fair sample of the blindness of his prejudices, and the feebleness of his efforts, to fight his way out of embarrassments, that he has unluckily got himself into by his desertion from the true independence of his former associates, to attach himself to the cause of those who had conspired to perpetuate the disfranchisement of all federalists.

The Editor appears to have got the true cant fresh from Washington, that the caucus gentry all have taken up, to confound all the presidential candidates as caucus men, and by thus endeavouring to mix up things, they hope to escape from any distinctive mark of censure or disgrace.—Disappointed men are always shifty, defeated men are always out of humour.—He tries to say that we, who had no strong predilection for any candidate, but warmly opposed the caucus, have deserted and apostatized from our old faith.—If taking up with no other faith, and opposing those who avow an intent to persecute us for that we hold as the best means of their holding power, is apostasy and desertion, then we plead guilty. But in the vocabulary of epithets we can find none harsh enough for that consistency which applauds the men who traduce us, which bears with complacency the foul stain thrown on ourselves and our friends, and which causes us to kiss, for the hope of preferment, the contemptuous foot that is lifted up to consign us to irretrievable contumely. Even a Secretaryship could not make amends for this humiliation.

The whining termination of the Editor's remarks are a little mystical and confused—he seems to try, to mean, to give us to understand that he has a mighty stock of knowledge of things known to himself, and all about the caucus and the presidents, and bad men and good men, sound minds, and liberal views, and all at Washington—come on then Sir, come unbottle, and let us have the contents of these mighty workings, and with all your Washington secrets we pledge ourselves to prove to you and to the world, that the Federalist who can bring himself to justify, applaud, or approve of the Congressional Caucus, its address, or its attempt, is not only a deserter and an apostate, but a disgraced man.—That is the ground we have taken from first to last—we admit of no hair-splitting divisions, no nice and dexterous distinctions, but come conclusively to principles, and rest our cause upon the fidelity of our unequivocal adhesion to well-tryed doctrines, whether in relation to the presidential contest or in any other political matter. Now Sir, propound those points to the freemen of Delaware, who were of the federal party, and you shall find that nine-tenths, if not ninety nine-hundredths of them will sign and adopt them. These are points to which we have been led, nay, forced to open, in consequence of the peculiar course of your remarks; they are intended for you and for such of your adherents as accompany you in your political meanderings, which we doubt not will soon terminate in your complete immersion in the great body of the people, as your beautiful Christians, after its devious course, is lost in the great waters of the Delaware. When you shall have escaped from this adventure, take heed to your ways in future.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, has been re-elected to Congress, without opposition.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 13.

Minister to England.—We understand from good authority, that the Hon. Rufus King has accepted the embassy to the Court of St. James, and that he will shortly leave this city for London.

The new cents issued from our mint are different from any before coined. On each side is a head of "Liberty"—on one side the head is raised, and on the other sunk.

The **Baltimore Patriot**, of Thursday, says:—a man was arrested this forenoon on the Washington Road, suspected of being the murderer of Miss Evelina Cunningham, a detailed account of whose murder has been published. He is now under examination.

DESHA.—The second trial of Isaac B. Desha, commenced on the 14th of March. After attempting for several days to obtain a jury, one only could be found, who had not expressed an opinion on the case, and the trial was postponed until June next.

N. Y. Spectator.

FORGERY.—A decent looking young man calling himself Davis, called at Mr. Secor's Lottery office in Chatam-street, with a ticket numbered 10,008, with the combination 7 20 44, which is a prize of 12 dollars. By fixing a figure, he made it 17 20 54, which is a prize of \$3050, on the ticket No. 21,098. On perceiving the difference in the number, the man was detained and information sent to Mr. Canfield, who sold the \$3,050 prize; the alteration recognized, and the unlucky speculator sent to the police, and committed for trial.

N. Y. paper.

PIRATES TAKEN.—By an arrival at Charleston we learn that the U. S. Steam Galliot Sea Gull and two small English schooners, arrived at Key West on the 2d instant, having on board NINETEEN PIRATES which they captured in an American ship and brig near Matanzas. It is added that the pirates murdered the crews of both vessels.—*Amer.*

From the Baltimore American.

We find by some of the Pennsylvania papers, a proposition signed by a committee of a society for the purposes of internal improvement, submitted to the Legislature of that state. The proposition is, that there shall be a general convention of Representatives from all parts of the State, to assemble at Harrisburg, and to be chosen by those favorable to internal improvements. The immediate object will be that the members debate, compare their ideas, communicate all the information in their power on this subject—digest, arrange and systematize in all its detail, some well matured plan of action and of concert. This brings all the energies of the State to a single point, and the result will in all probability be an extension of the views and projects of the citizens of Pennsylvania favourable to internal improvement, far beyond their original views and intentions—the development of new and unexpected resources and benefits. We have not seen a project for this long time past that wears an appearance so imposing. It is founded on the broad basis of all our republican institutions, and introduces representation, the governing and predominant principle of politics, into the purer and unclouded region of the arts and sciences. We will venture to recommend the same measure to the adoption of our fellow citizens of Maryland, and we can but cherish the hope that they will follow the example set by our Pennsylvania neighbours. Let the friends of internal improvement throughout this State meet and select delegates to assemble at Baltimore in convention on the fourth day of the ensuing July. Such a measure, if adopted, will prevent that splitting and dividing of a project so abundant in future prosperity into subordinate, sectional interests—it will be consecrated by the day on which the Convention meet, and will bring with it a unanimity which could not be hoped for with so much confidence if the convention meet at any other time. It will be a practical recognition of the principle of independence in the arts and sciences—it will tend to make us indeed and in truth an independent people. We could wish that such associations, or rather such conventions on the subject of internal improvement, might be assembled on the fourth of July all over America, so that one united, general and irresistible impulse might be given to our domestic energies. Contemplating this thing in another, and perhaps more important point of view, we do not hesitate to assert that on the full development of our internal resources depends the permanency of the Republic. This facility of interior communication renders, by the means of canals, rail roads, and the powerful agency of steam, when applied to both means of transportation, this continent a world within itself. The sun when passing the American horizon wanders through every variety of climate from polar cold to equinoctial heat, and produces in the earth all the fruits which in other countries are claimed and monopolized by the different sovereigns and powers of the globe. The larger our Republic extends, the closer and more indissoluble on its principle will be its component parts. Our domestic wants, whatever they are, become gratified by our domestic productions.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, April 20.
Wheat, white \$1 10 a 1 24—Red do. 1 00
—Corn 37 a 38 cents per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.
Coffee, pr. green, lb. 20 a 21, asked;
Old Java, 20 a 21; St. Domingo and other,
18 a 20; Cotton, upland, 25 a 27; Ten. and
Alab. 26 a 27; Flour, sup. 5 12 a 5 25;
Rye, 2 50 a 2 62; Corn meal, 2 25; Corn,
up country, 43 a 44; lower do. 38 a 42;
Wheat, 100 a 102; Rye, 42 a 46; Oats, 23
a 24; Barley, 50 a 55; Sugar, Hav. white,
per 100 lb. 10.00 a 11.50; do. brown, 9.00
a 10.00; St. Croix, 9.00 a 11.00; N. Orleans,
7.50 a 8.50.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Seull, Mr. Thomas Carpenter, to Miss Mary Jones, all of this county.

Died in this county on Sunday last, Mrs. Floyd. Departed this life in this town, on Sunday morning last, about 9 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Valiant, of this county, aged 64 years, after a severe illness of only two days.

Also in this town on Monday morning last, at 5 o'clock, the Rev. Nicholas Valiant, 45 years of age, 24 years a resident of this town, 25 years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and about 12 years a local Preacher in said connexion: Leaving a widow and a numerous family of children and connexions to deplore his loss.

—In this county on Wednesday last, after a short illness, Mr. Vincent Frampton.

To Correspondents.—We consider all addresses to any particular lady, through newspapers, wholly inadmissible, and will therefore excuse us for not giving place to his effusion.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at Plimmington, the seat of Tench Tilghman, Esq. on the 14th inst. the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved: That there be a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures at Easton on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the 1st Thursday of November next.

SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
April 23

New Spring Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF
Spring Goods,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF
**DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY,
CUTLERY,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS.**

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.
Amongst the liquors above mentioned are some very fine **CLARET AND PORT WINES.**
Easton, April 23. 1f

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 4th day of May next, at the late residence of Henry Council, deceased, if fair, if not the first fair day, all the personal estate of the said deceased, Negroes excepted, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-Blades, &c. Household and Kitchen Furniture, besides a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, by the purchasers giving notes 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, A. M. and continue until all is sold.

SARAH COUNCELL, Adm'r.
RICHARD COUNCELL, Adm'r.
of Henry Council, dec'd.

April 23 2w

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale on accommodating terms, two farms situated in Caroline county, one of these farms is at this time occupied by Mrs. Hester Prichard as a tenant, and is handsomely situated on Choptank River about one mile below Dover Bridge, containing 500 acres, with a full proportion of valuable timber: the soil is believed to be equal to any in the neighbourhood. The other farm contains about 400 acres, situated within two miles of Hog Island landing, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Chezum and Feharty, and is occupied by Mr. Thomas Rease. This farm is also well timbered and is supposed to be better adapted to the growth of wheat than the most of the adjacent lands. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous of purchasing will no doubt examine for themselves.

PHILN. THOMAS, Agent.
Easton, April 23. 1f

INDEPENDENT



Light Dragoons!

You will parade on the Public Square, in front of the Court House, on Saturday the 30th day of April inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. fully equipped for drill.

By order of Capt. HARRISON,
THO: P. BENNETT, O. S.

April 23 1

Was Committed

To the public jail of Somerset county, on the 27th of March, 1825, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, says he belongs to Isaac Fletcher, of the State of Georgia, said negro, being about 5 feet 9 1/4 inches high, of black complexion and very stout frame, had with him a variety of clothing.—Also was committed at the same time, a negro woman, who calls herself LEBBY, says she belongs to the same person, she is 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high of plump features and chestnut colour, and is more than half gone in pregnancy.

The owners of the above described negroes are hereby notified to appear and prove their claim to them on or before the 5th day of June next, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

ROBERT STEWART, Sheriff
of Somerset county, Maryland.

April 23 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

April Term, A. D. 1825.

On application of Elizabeth Martin, Administratrix of Thomas Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she 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 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1825.

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

April 23 3w

Notice.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of said county deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same legally authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are also requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay.

ELIZABETH MARTIN, Adm'r.
of Thomas Martin, dec'd.

April 23 3w

Notice.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of said county deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same legally authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are also requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay.

MARY WROTH, Ex'x.
of B. B. Wroth dec'd.

April 16 6w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suit of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, deceased, against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Monday the 16th day of May, at the Court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm of said Seth, on which he at present resides, situate in the Bay-side, called "Bridges," containing two hundred and a half acres of land, more or less, six head of horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness, and twenty five head of sheep: Seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias, and execution and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.
April 23 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suit of John Sands, against Walter L. Fountain, will be sold at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, on Monday the 16th day of May, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title and interest of said Fountain, of, in and to twenty eight acres of land, situate on Tuckahoe creek, adjoining the land of Mr. Samuel Harrison, one yoke of Oxen and Cart, one Gig and Harness: Seized and taken as the property of the said Fountain, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.
April 23 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, one at the suit of the state, use of John A. Horney and Dorothy, his wife, formerly Dorothy Ridgeway, against Spelden Orem, and one at the suit of the state, use of Richard Ridgeway, by James Ridgeway his next friend, against said Orem, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Orem, of, in and to the several tracts of land, situate in Ferry Neck, where the said Orem now resides to wit: 'Fox's Den,' 'Triangle' part of 'Ashford,' and 'Wasteland,' containing the quantity of 137 acres of land more or less, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above debt, interest and costs due and to become due on said writs of fieri facias.

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.
April 23 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Arthur Holt, executor of John Scott, Samuel Slaughter against Fiddeman Rolle, will be sold at public sale on MONDAY the 16th day of May, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the Court house door, in the town of Easton, the farm of said Rolle, on which he at present resides, called part of "Roll's Range," part of "Dorothy's Releasement," containing in the whole two hundred and seventeen acres of land, situate in the Bay-side, near Saint Michaels, be the quantity more or less; also 2 head of horses, levied and seized as the property of said Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.
April 23 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suits of William H. Downing and state use James Wilson Jr. use Samuel Harden, against Thomas Martin, will be sold at public sale at the Court house door in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, all the right, title, interest, and claim of him, the said Thomas Martin, of, in and to the farm on which he lately resided, called "St. Michaels," seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Martin, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 23 4w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.

William Jenkins vs. It appearing by report of the heirs and executors (auditor in this case, of William A. Abbott, which has been ratified and confirmed, that over and above the claims of the Mortgagee, there remains in the hands of the Trustee a balance of \$136.59 which ought to be distributed among the creditors of the said William A. Abbott in proportion to their respective claims. It is thereupon ordered that notice be given to the said creditors to lodge their respective vouchers with the clerk of this court on or before the first day of the next term, that the same may be submitted to the auditor, and a report be duly made thereupon: and it is further ordered that this notice be published in the Easton newspapers for the space of three weeks before the next term.

LEML. PURNELL.

Test J. J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
April 23 3w

CART AND PLOUGH MAKING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced the CART and PLOUGH MAKING at the upper end of Washington street, Easton, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins Smith, where from the supply of seasoned timber on hand, with unremitting exertions to please, both as to the price & despatch, he hopes to receive a share of the patronage of a generous Public.

WILLIAM CARNAHAN.

April 16 3w

N. B. Attached to the Cart and Plough Manufactory, is a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where all orders in that line will be executed in the best manner by the subscribers.

WILLIAM CARNAHAN,
HENRY MONROE.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert N. Marshall, late of Somerset county, deceased, are requested to call upon the subscriber and make payment, and all those having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them legally authenticated on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

LEVIN HALL, Adm'r.
of Robert N. Marshall, dec'd.

April 9 3w

New Spring Goods.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening a general and complete assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care from the latest importations, which they offer for sale at a very small advance for cash; they invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.

April 16 3w

Spring Goods.

Green & Reardon

Have just received and are now opening, a new and beautiful assortment of Spring Goods,

Which they are disposed to sell low for the Cash.

G. & R.—Have on hand a complete assortment of PLOUGHS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, a quantity of each OAK, GUM and yellow PINE BOARDS.—Also a general assortment of LEATHER.

April 2

New Spring Goods.

Martin & Hayward

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE. All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

March 26

Tristram Bowdle,

No. 18, Chesapeake Street, Baltimore, offers for sale at low prices for cash A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS AND OILS,

AMONG WHICH ARE Spermaceti, Lamp and Fish Oil, Linsed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine in bottles, White Lead in 14lb kegs, Bremen green for coloring walls, Window Glass & Putty, Logwood, Allum.

He will also attend to any Commission Business that he may be entrusted with his care.

April 9 3w

Garden Seeds,

Just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, and R. Sinclair, Baltimore.

William W. Moore.

Early dwarf prolific Peas,	Red turnip Radish,
Early frame do	White cabbage Lettuce,
Large dwarf Marrow-fat do	Brown Dutch do
Grand Imperial do	Silver skinned Onion,
Sugar do	Strasbourg do
Early bunch Beans,	Red solid Celery,
Early Valentine do	White do
Red French do	Large Dutch Parsnip,
Carolina or Sewee do	Long orange Carrot,
Lima do	Long red Beet,
Early York Cabbage,	Turnip-rooted do
Early Salisbury do	Mangle Wurtzel,
Green Savoy do	Ruta Baga,
Yellow do	White Mustard,
Early Battersea do	Peppergrass or cress,
Early Cauliflower do	Curled Parsley,
Late do	Early frame Cucum-ber,
Sugar Loaf do	Long green do
Large Drum-head do	Nasturtium,
Flat Dutch do	Tomato,
Red Pickling do	Early Dutch Turnip,
White Broccoli,	Red top do
Purple do	Round Spinach,
New Cape do	Prickly do
Green curled do	Long green Squash,
Early short-top scar-let Radish	Bush do
Salmon do	Onion Cloves,
White Turnip do	Purple Egg Plant,
Long scarlet do	Clover Seed, &c. &c.

Easton, 3 mo. 8th, 1825.—(March 12.)

Corn Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase two hundred bushels of Corn, for which a liberal price will be given.

Easton, April 2

JOSEPH CHAIN.

Cash for Negroes.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely negroes, for which he is disposed to give liberal prices—those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, Easton.

April 2 if

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

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.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE, proprietor of the Linnaean Garden near New York offers to the public his usual very extensive collection of FRUIT TREES, comprising the choicest products of foreign countries as well as of our own. Among which are about 60,000 Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c. of suitable size for immediate transplanting all of which are in the most healthy state. From the long continuance of the establishment the proprietor has the advantage of possessing fruit bearing trees of nearly all the different kinds from which those offered for sale are ingrafted, thereby affording an absolute certainty of their genuine character. The collections of ornamental Trees, Shrubs & Plants, including 300 kinds of Roses. Also of Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Camellias or Japan Roses, and other Green House Plants are so well known to be very extensive, that any remarks are deemed unnecessary further than referring to the catalogues which may be obtained gratis, of Mr. WM. MILES, No. 74, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, and orders through him or per mail will meet prompt attention.

Baltimore, March 15 (26) 8w

Self-Sharpening

PLOUGH.

The subscribers having purchased the patent right for vending the above ploughs for the whole Eastern Shore of Maryland (except Cecil county) have just received from Philadelphia, complete sets of castings, for 100 ploughs on the self sharpening principle and are now stocking them at their Plough Manufactory in Easton on Dover street adjoining the Black-Smith's shop of James Meloney. Having made arrangements with Mr. Parks an eminent Founder in Philadelphia for a constant supply of castings, they expect soon to be able to supply all demands for ploughs of various sizes.—Their present stock consists of 50 ploughs No. 3, (the size that took the premium at the late Cattle Show at Easton, in November last,) price \$12 and 50 do. No. 2, price \$10, a supply of No. 1, is expected shortly, a few of the above ploughs will be exhibited in Cambridge, Dorchester county, at the ensuing county court.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, JAMES MELONEY.

March 26

THE IMPORTED HUNTER

EMPEROR.

Has arrived, agreeably to previous notice, and will stand at Easton on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the Trappe on Saturdays—the residue of the time, at the Stable of the Subscriber, during the season—Terms—\$20 the spring's chance—\$10 the single leap—which, however, will be discharged by the payment of \$12 in the former case, and \$5 in the latter, by the 20th of September—Insurance \$20—the groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each case.—It is hardly necessary to say any thing in behalf of this fine animal—his own appearance, and that of his progeny, are sufficient recommendations—and the great certainty of obtaining foals from him, is universally admitted.

Gentlemen from a distance, will be accommodated, with good pasturage, and grain if required, on moderate terms—and the utmost care and attention will be paid to the mares. There is no probability, that this horse will ever be here again, he is already disposed of—I would, therefore, advise my friends to apply in time, to avoid disappointment.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. B. No mare will be considered insured, without an express agreement to that effect.
Talbot county, April 2

A Jack

Will stand at the stable of the Subscriber the ensuing season at the moderate price of 4 dollars the spring's chance and 6 dollars to ensure a foal—season to commence on the first day of April and end the last of June.

JAMES DENNY.
Talbot county, March 26

Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.

JOHN CAMPER.
March 12

Notice

Is hereby given that eleven certificates of full shares of stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, standing in the name of the subscriber, have been lost, or mislaid, and that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Bank, for their renewal.

GEO. A. DUNKEL.
April 2

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 20th of February last, a negro man who calls himself THOMAS ANDERSON, is five feet two inches high; he had when committed a liney doublet, with liney pantaloons—says he belongs to the Edward Anderson, near Marlborough, Prince Georges county, and was hired to Mr. Richard Trundle, living in Nanjemoy, at a place called Hobb's Hole, in Charles county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
March 26 8w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man named Luke Lloyd, six feet high, upwards of 50 years of age; had on when committed a drab colored frock coat & pantaloons, an old fur hat, coarse shoes, and says he belongs to Philip Litig of Market street, Baltimore. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward without delay, and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Feb. 19.—(March 5 8w)

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER
Easton, Jan 8, 1825. if

COACH AND HARNESS

Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.
Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

\$100 Reward.

A negro fellow named ENNALS JAMES, absconded some time in the last Christmas Holidays—He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, twenty years old, very black, walks a little lame, two deep scars in one of his legs just above the knee, a good tempered and pleasant looking fellow, stammers a little and frequently uses the phrase "by doggy," dressed in country kersey when he went away. He has a father who is free, living in or near Camden, State of Delaware, by the name of Caesar James. I will give, to any person who will apprehend and secure in Easton Jail the above described Ennals, if taken in Talbot county, \$50, or in any other county on the Eastern Shore or in the State of Delaware, \$70, and if in any other State of the Union \$100.

Talbot county, April 9
N. B. Any communications respecting the above negro, to the editor of this paper will be promptly attended to.

R. P. EMMONS.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his fore teeth; a negro woman called ANNE or ANN of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip; also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldsborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably furnished passes for the others—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable part for each with all reasonable expences—if taken in the state \$10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expences.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
late Sheriff of Talbot county.
March 5

Wanted,

From Twenty to Thirty head of SHEEP, for which a liberal price will be given—persons wishing to sell will apply to the editor for further information.

April 9

Tan Bark Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.—He also wants TWO LADS from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.

LAMBERT REARDON.
March 12

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M. Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. 50

Dinner on board, 50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals and Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of Joshua Predeaux, use of George W. Furnell, against Benjamin Benny, Peter Barr and Rebecca his wife, against Benjamin Benny, Levin Mills and Jesse Scott, Lewis Lay and Nicholas Thorton, garnishee of James B. Ringgold, against Benjamin Benny, and Henry D. Sellers against Benjamin Benny, also by virtue of an execution for officers fees, will be sold on the premises of the said Benjamin Benny, on Thursday the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm of the said Benjamin Benny, where Hyson Kerby now resides; also six head of horses, one carriage and harness and ten head of cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Benny and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the above mentioned execution. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Richard Robinson use of William Townsend, against Benjamin Smith, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 10th May next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and five o'clock, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Smith, of, in and to one house and lot on the east side of Island Creek road, also one black heifer, subject to prior executions; Seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Smith, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Andrew Orem, Jr. against Andrew Orem, will be sold at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, a part of a tract of land called "Oram's Delight," adjoining the lands of Benjamin Denny, and the lands of the late Arthur Rigby, deceased, to be laid off with a straight line, on one side of the said tract, as much as will pay off the claim, also one Bay Mare; seized and taken as the property of the said Andrew Orem, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 16

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use of Anthony W. Smith, against Thomas Barrow, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, the farm of the said Barrow, now lives, containing in the whole 200 1/2 acres of land more or less, also two head of horses; Seized & taken as the property of the said Thomas Barrow, & will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 2

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Mary Fiddemas, against William Dodson, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, one House and Lot in the town of St. Michaels, where the said Dodson now resides, also one Sloop. Seized and taken as the property of said Dodson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 2

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of the President and Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use of John Dorgan, against James Dodson, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. a house and lot in said town, situate on Bradick's Square; seized and taken as the property of said Dodson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to take place between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.

Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of James Willson, Jr. use Charles Bruff and James Willson, against Greenbury Turbutt, will be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. all and singular that farm or dwelling plantation, situate, lying and being in Oxford Neck, and on Island Creek, whereon the said Greenbury Turbutt now resides, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land called Part Moorefields, part Judith's Garden, Adventure and Chance and part Oldham's Discovery, containing the quantity of one hundred and twenty acres more or less—Seized and taken as the property of the said Greenbury Turbutt and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Tighman against Joseph Lednum, will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all equitable, right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to the house and lot on Harrison street, in which the said Joseph Lednum resides—seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of John H. Barrow, use of Jenkins & Stevens, against Thomas Barrow, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the third day of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 5 o'clock, P. M. one moiety or undivided part of the farm whereon the said Barrow resides, containing in the whole two hundred and a quarter acres of land more or less, being part of a tract of land called "Nanticoke Manor" and part of a tract of land called "Mount Hope," also one bay mare, two bay horses, eight head of cattle, and ten head of sheep—Seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of Turbutt Callahan, Edward N. Hambleton, use of William Cox, use Jonathan N. Benny, against Thomas Barrow, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the third day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title and claim of Thomas Barrow, in and to the farm where the said Barrow now resides, containing two hundred and a quarter acres of land more or less, being part of a tract of land called "Nanticoke Manor" and part of a tract of land called "Mount Hope," also twenty acres of land more or less contiguous, also the balance of the personal property where the sales (at the instance of Turbutt Callahan) was not complied with; Seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOMAS HENRICH, Shff.
April 9

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use Anthony W. Smith, against Thomas Barrow, will be sold at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 3d of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. one half or the undivided part of the farm where the said Barrow now lives, containing in the whole 200 1/2 acres of land more or less, also two head of horses; Seized & taken as the property of the said Thomas Barrow, & will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

PHILIP HORNEY,
one of the Coroners, Talbot county,
April 9

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, use James M. Iambdin, Robert C. Armstrong, Survivor of James Armstrong, Isaac Winchester, state use James B. Ringgold, use Alexander Fridge, and William Morris, Jenkins & Stevens, and Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groome, use Richard Denny, also by virtue of an execution for officers fees against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 26th of April, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm where the said Seth now resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called "Bridges," containing 2 hundred and a half acres of land more or less; also six head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and execution and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 2

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of the President and Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use of John Dorgan, against James Dodson, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. a house and lot in said town, situate on Bradick's Square; seized and taken as the property of said Dodson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to take place between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.

Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
April 3

VOL. VIII.
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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1825.

NO. 20.

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.

From Ure's Chemical Dictionary. MANURES.

Animal and vegetable matters introduced into the soil, to accelerate vegetation, and increase the production of crops, have been used since the earliest periods of agriculture. But the manner in which manures act, the best manner of applying them, and their relative value and durability, were little understood, till the great chemist who gave new lustre to the whole science, turned his mind to this its darkest, but most important application. I conceive it will be doing a service to society, to aid the diffusion of light springing from the invaluable researches of Sir H. Davy, by inserting the following short abstract from his Agricultural Chemistry.

The pores in the fibres of the roots of plants are so small, that it is with difficulty they can be discovered by the microscope; it is not therefore probable, that solid substances can pass into them from the soil. He tried an experiment on this subject: some impalpable powdered charcoal procured by washing gun powder, and dissipating the sulphur by heat, was placed in a phial containing pure water, in which a plant of pepperwort was growing; the roots of the plant were pretty generally in contact with the charcoal. The experiment was made in the beginning of May 1805; the growth of the plant was very vigorous during a fortnight, when it was taken out of the phial; the roots were cut through in different parts; but no carbonaceous matter could be discovered in them, nor were the smallest fibres blackened by charcoal, though this must have been the case had the charcoal been absorbed in a solid form.

No substance is more necessary to plants than carbonaceous matter; and if this cannot be introduced into the organs of the plants except in a state of solution, there is every reason to suppose that other substances less essential will be the same case.

He found by some experiments made in 1804, that plants introduced into strong fresh solutions of sugar mucilage, tanning principal, jelly, and other substances, died; but that plants lived in the same solutions after they had fermented. At that time he supposed that fermentation was necessary to prepare the food of plants; but he afterwards found, that the deleterious effect of the recent vegetable solutions was owing to their being too concentrated; in consequence of which the vegetable organs were probably clogged with solid matter, and the transpiration by the leaves prevented. In the beginning of June, in the next year, he used solutions of the same substances, but so much diluted, that there was about only one two-hundredth part of solid vegetable or animal matter in the solutions. Plants of mint grew luxuriously in all these solutions; but least so in that of the astringent matter. He watered some spots of grass in a garden with different solutions separately, and a spot with common water: the grass watered with the solutions of jelly, sugar and mucilage, grew most vigorously, and that watered with the solution of tanning principal grew better than that watered with common water.

Vegetable and animal substances deposited in the soil, as is shown by universal experience, are consumed during the process of vegetation; and they can only nourish the plant by affording solid matter capable of being dissolved by water, or gaseous substances capable of being absorbed by the fluids in the leaves of the vegetables; but such parts of them as are rendered gaseous, and that pass into the atmosphere, must produce a comparative small effect, for gasses soon become diffused through the mass of surrounding air. The great object in the application of manure, should be to make it afford as much soluble matter as possible to the roots of the plant; and that in a slow and gradual manner, so that it may be entirely consumed in forming its sap and organized parts. Whenever manures consist principally of matter soluble in water, it is evident that their fermentation or putrefaction should be prevented as much as possible; and the only cases in which the processes can be useful, are when the manures consist principally of vegetable or animal fibre. The circumstances necessary for the putrefaction of animal substances, are similar to those required for the fermentation of vegetable substances; a temperature above the freezing point, the presence of water, and the presence of oxygen, at least the first stage of the process.

To prevent manures from decomposing, they should be preserved dry, defended from the contact of air, and kept as cool as possible.

All green succulent plants contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter, with woody fibre, and readily ferment. They cannot, therefore, if intended for manure, be used too soon after their death.

Sea-weeds, consisting of different species of fuci, algae, and confervae, are much used

as a manure on the sea coast of Britain and Ireland. This manure is transient in its effects, and does not last for more than a single crop, which is easily accounted for from the large quantity of water, or the elements of water it contains. It decays without producing heat when exposed to the atmosphere, and seems as it were to melt down and dissolve away.

The best farmers in the west of England use it as fresh as it can be procured; and the practical results of this mode of it are exactly conformable to the theory of its operation.

When straw is made to ferment, it becomes a more manageable manure; but there is likewise, on the whole, a great loss of nutritive matter. More manure is perhaps supplied for a single crop; but the land is less improved than it would be, supposing the whole of the vegetable matter could be finely divided and mixed with the soil.

Manures from animal substances, in general require no chemical preparation to fit them for the soil.

The great object of the farmer is to blend them with the earthy constituents in a proper place of division, and to prevent their too rapid decomposition.

Fish forms a powerful manure, in whatever state it is applied; but it cannot be ploughed in too fresh, though the quantity should be limited. Mr. Young records an experiment, in which herrings spread over a field, and ploughed in for wheat, produced so rank a crop, that it was entirely laid before harvest.

Bones are much used as manure in the neighbourhood of London. After being broken, and boiled for grease, they are sold to the farmer. The more divided they are, the more powerful their effects. The expense of grinding them in a mill would probably be repaid by the increase of their fertilizing power.

During the putrefaction of urine the greater part of the soluble animal matter that it contains is destroyed; it should consequently be used as fresh as possible; but if not mixed with solid matter, it should be diluted with water, as when pure it contains too large a quantity of animal matter to form a proper fluid nourishment for absorption by the roots of plants.

Putrid urine abounds in ammoniacal salts; and though less active than fresh urine, is a very powerful manure.

Night-soil, it is well known, is a very powerful manure, and very liable to decompose.

The disagreeable smell of night-soil may be destroyed by mixing it with quicklime; and if exposed to the atmosphere in their layers strewed over with quicklime in fine weather, it speedily dries and is easy pulverized.

Soot, which is principally formed from the combustion of pit-coal or coal, generally contains likewise substances derived from animal matters. This is a very powerful manure.

It is well fitted to be used in the dry state, thrown into the ground with the seed, and requires no preparation. Lime should never be applied with animal manures, unless they are too rich, or for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia. It is injurious when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the extractive matter insoluble.

The death and decay of animal substances tend to resolve organized forms into chemical constituents; and the pernicious effluvia disengaged in the process, seem to point out the propriety of burying them in the soil, where they are fitted to become the food of vegetables. The fermentations and putrefactions of organized substances in the free atmosphere, are noxious processes; beneath the surface of the ground they are salutary operations. In this case the food of plants is prepared where it can be used; and that which would offend the senses and injure the health, if exposed, is converted by gradual processes into forms of beauty and of usefulness; the fetid gas is rendered a constituent of the aroma of the flower, and what might be poison, becomes nourishing to animal and to man.

From the National Journal.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

"By skeleton shapes her sails are furled,
And the hand that steers is not of this world."
—Moore.

—It was Saturday night—the ship was hanging on the breeze, with a broad and steady sail; and while the passengers were enjoying the freshness of the air, on the quarter deck, the crew were regaling themselves with the extra allowance of grog which the hebdomadal custom of the sea afforded them. It was the sailors' saturnalia.

I know you have often dwelt with delight on the descriptions which poets have given of the beauties of a tropic night—Nay, as you are a poet yourself, Ned, I am not sure but you may have attempted to furnish a stanza or two on the subject yourself, tho' you were never more than two degrees north or south of Washington in your life. How consequential these travellers are? you will say.—Well, well, as I am no poet, I shall not add another description to the ten thousands which have already been given, but simply affirm that this particular night might have served for the model of the best of them.

As the crew was large for a merchantman, they formed more than one group, each of them appearing to have its favourite songster or story-teller. But observing at length that the whole company were gradually closing round an old Triton, who was the very counterpart of the famous Long Tom, of the schooner Ariel, my curiosity induced me to edge towards the circle, in order to hear something of a discourse which seemed thus powerfully to attract such rude listeners.

Before I proceed with my story, let me mention, that among the steerage passengers was a man whose appearance had excited great attention, and who was the object of much speculation, particularly to your humble servant. You know I once thought myself deep read in the mysteries of Lavater, and could undertake at a glance, to distinguish the difference between fretfulness, uneasiness of mind, trouble, sorrow, great grief and so on; but of deep-settled, concentrated despair, I had no idea, until I saw this unfortunate being. It was absolutely frightful; and for a long time I could not pass him without shuddering—But becoming more accustomed to his appearance my feelings of horror gave place to those of pity, and I often felt disposed to attempt to draw from him the causes of that agony which had thus prematurely wrinkled his forehead, (for he did not appear to be more than 45,) sunk his eye, and which was evidently swiftly drying up the springs of life. But I was ever restrained by the conviction that his was a sorrow for which I, alas, had no balm. There could be nothing to offer him this side of the grave.

This man was now leaning against the mast, and as the yellow moon light played on his pale and haggard features, I could not but fancy, as by fits his brow was more violently contracted, or as a deeper flush overspread his face, that I could see the snakes in his bosom, striking their fangs with venomous fury to his heart—his attention was evidently abstracted from the scene, though he was within hearing of the speakers.

"Did nobody," said one of them, "know who they were?"

"Why some said one thing, and some said another," continued the spokesman, "but Tom says they be a parcel of Dutchmen, who murdered some English out there in the Islands, somewhere, a monstrous long time ago. I think Tom said 'twas at Amboyna. I was close in with the place once, when I was aboard the Pepper-Corn." "And how come you didn't see her?" asked a lad who was gazing on the old sailor's face with the most intense curiosity.

"Why, it is a wonderment to me," returned the narrator, "that I didn't, for we had some as big devils along as ever put foot on a ratlin; but, then, Tom says she never comes 'cepting for some great body, as has bin selling his soul for the counters to some tune. Howsomever, if you can get a plain man along, that's beat his father or mother, or killed his wife, or murder'd one of his children—"

A half-smothered groan though it escaped the notice of the sailors, turned my attention to the wretched stranger, and I heard him convulsively mutter, "then she may come to-night."

"If so be I might speak my mind, Jimmy Sykes," said a sailor, getting up—for he had been lying on the deck, with his hands under his head—"my eyes, but I don't think 'tis good to be talking of such things."

But this opinion was overruled by the almost unanimous voice of the company that the old seaman should proceed. This he did in an under and subdued tone, which added not a little to its effect on his hearers.

"Tom says, it was about eight bells, and there was 'nt as much wind agoing as would blow a feather from the topgallant-yard—not a breath aloft or below—and as 'twas as hot as cotton in the cabin, they brought the Great Lord I told you about, and sat him on the quarter deck. Tom was at the wheel at the time, but as the ship was as easy as if she had bin in a dry dock, he had nothing to do; and so he took a squint at what was agoing on.—Two of his fellows help'd him up the companion-way, and Tom says he giv' such groans as he would never wish to hear agin. Well, there he set, as long and as lank as a half starved snake—his face as yellow as an orange, and his legs about the shape of a capstan-bar. The ship had several passengers, and they crowded round, bowing and scraping and hoping he was better; and that he would soon be in Old England, to enjoy his honours and his riches—and such like things. But Tom says he only shook his head and groaned; and so it went on, they jawing to him 'bout the good things that he was going to have, and he groaning and moaning like a grounded whale; till one of the boys, who was laying in the mizzen-top cried out 'a sail close aboard on the weather bow!'

Well, to be sure, Tom says, it put a great surprise on 'em all, to think how she could get there; for there had 'nt been a cap full of wind going for the last two days.—Howsomever, every body run forward, to look out; but never a thing could they see. With that the Captain, who was a main passionate old feller, swore, fore and aft, he'd make the lubber smart for giving a false alarm, and disturbing the passengers; whereby he catch'd hold of the lad, with one

hand, and the rope's end with the other—but, before he could lay on, the boy fell on his knees, and swore, that as he hoped to be saved, he seen a large ship, with every thing set from the trucks to the deck, coming bows on, with a flowing sail. But that wouldn't have saved his bacon, if somebody had 'nt called out from the quarter-deck—'Hold your hand, Captain, who knows but she is the Flying Dutchman.' No sooner he hear'd that, but the Captain's teeth began to chatter—he dropt the boy and the rope; and said, says he, 'if it is the Flying Dutchman, it's all up with us.' So with that, Tom says, the Great Lord ax'd what he meant by that. Whereby the Captain up, and tells him, as how, if a man sells his soul to the Devil in foreign parts, for gold and such like, its odds as hes going home with it, if the Devil don't come for his own in the Flying Dutchman; in particular, if so be there's been any blood shed gone to the bargain. The Great Lord gived a sort of a start; but he made light of it, and said 'he believed sailors were the worst fools in the world.' 'Aye, aye,' interrupted a weather-beaten Tarpauling, 'them landlards are the most unbelievingest people agoing; but I ax pardon—go on.' 'The whole ship,' proceeded the sailor, 'Tom says was as mute as a mouse; for his part, he says his hair stood up like hog's bristles, and he felt himself in a cold sweat from head to foot—for the men glided about like ghosts, as the saying is; and if anybody ventured to speak, 'twas only in a whisper. Not a thing could they see—but they knew the Flying Dutchman was close aboard—sometimes on one quarter, and then on the other. Some heard groans—some heard the sails flap against the masts; and all smelt brimstone so strong, they might easy guess who was keeping their company. Tom says, the gentry on the quarter deck at first wanted to cut their jokes about her—but one of 'em, the same that called out to the Captain, told so many stories about such like things, that they began to be as quiet as the sailors, and presently the Great Lord's face began to get as white as a sheet; the flesh on his bones—what little there was—seem'd to quiver; his eye-balls looked for all the world as if they was agoing to dart out of his head, as he cried out, 'She comes! She comes!'

"Well, to be sure, the whole ship was throw'd into a most terrible combustion. The women passengers scream'd, and fainted like mad; the men look'd this way and that way—they couldn't help but look out, tho' they expected for sartia to see the Devil and his Imps. Tom says, he, for his part, couldn't get his glims off the Great Lord. For all he was so weak just before, that two of his lacky boys was obligated to bring him on deck, he started up as brisk as if he had never an ailment. Tom couldn't make out what he said; only, he says, he went on just for all the world as he seen a player feller once, clinching his fists, and thumping his head, and hallowing out about murder'd innocence, and dross, and vipers, and all kind of nonsense. Tom says, all the time he kept a saying, she came nearer and nearer; at last, he bellows out, 'Not for the universe!—not for ten thousand mines of gold—Oh, God! see how the paly fires gleam along the ropes—Hear how black the rotten cordage creeks; how murky how black, the mildew drops from the torn sails—Hah, preserve me, Heaven; how the port-holes open—Don't you see the Hell-flames, how they are raging within her foul and dreadful hulk!'

Then, starting back, (Tom says 'twas awful,) he bawled out, 'Bring up my caskets—bring all my gold, my jewels—save not a diamond—Quick, quick, throw them over. Villains, make haste. The crew—the dreadful crew, I see them, I see them—see how they gibber, and sign, and beckon, and laugh. Their boat is launched,' he cried, '—'Tis here; oh! save me, save me—Where shall I hide? She is full of murdered Indians, deceived and ruined friends, abandoned children. By Heaven I will not—No, though I hide at the bottom of the ocean—' He run from place to place—seized first on one, then on another, begging them to hide him; and at last, screaming out that they were coming on board, he ran to the after-gangway, and jumped into the sea.

"The passengers did what they could to get out the boat, for the crew dar'n't lend any hand; but 'twas too late. Tom says, he heard him shriek once or twice, but he seed nothing, only the ripples which the splash he made, glancing, as they spread, far and far in the moon beam."

"But the ship! the ship!" cried several voices at once.

"Not a soul aboard," replied the old sailor, 'seen her, Tom says, 'cept the lad and the Great Lord.'

The silence of disappointment which followed the conclusion of the seaman's tale, was broken by the melancholy stranger. 'If,' said he, the perpetrator of a crime, which earth and heaven abhors, can produce the appearance of that awful bark, your curiosity, simple men, shall be gratified. This night you shall see her.'

The effect which this assertion produced, on minds so much inclined to the marvelous, may be easily imagined; and the expectancy of some horrid scene might be traced in every sun-burnt face. For my own part, the voice was so hollow, so unearthly, & so every way thrilling, that had I not for so

many weeks marked the incurable distress, the evident state of misery, where 'Joy has no balm, and affliction no sting,' in this poor wretch, I should have thought it was only a well-acted piece of deception; and that Cooper himself could not have given the sentence more effect. But, alas, there was that in his eyes which cannot be counterfeited, the horrid glare of settled, black, and remediless despair.

"Young gentleman," said he, advancing towards me, with an air that illy accorded with his squalled and miserable appearance—'crush'd and whither'd as I am, I have not been altogether insensible to the commiseration expressed in your looks. This night will end my sufferings here. It has come on me in the fearful visions of the night; it has glared on me in the open blaze of day. Do not interrupt me,' said he, observing I was about to speak—'I have much to say, and my minutes are numbered. This spirit, which is now fainting within me, was once light and buoyant with the anticipation of all that life could give. These sunken, blood-shot eyes, once beamed with the expression of love and joy, and every gentle every noble feeling. This form, this wrecked, this ruined form, once gave delight and animation to many an ardent friend. Now, then, behold me!—Behold the victim of dissipation! Let the awful warning strike deep into your bosom, and then let the blasting sight be hid for ever—Let it be consign'd to those to whom I have sold it. I was the happy husband of an adored wife"—He spoke so short and thick that I scarcely could hear or understand him—"I was the happy father of eight lovely children. I had every blessing sinful man could enjoy, but I did not know it. I left my happiness at home, and sought it where it was not to be found—abroad. My affairs were neglected, and went to ruin. The sad, the uncomplaining looks of my family, instead of awakening me to repentance and reform stung me to madness.—In moments of frenzy, I would start from their presence—return to them in a state which even now I cannot name, and then bitterly reproach them for the want of that affection of which my own misconduct deprived me. My eldest son—"

He had gradually approached one of the main shrouds, and, as he pronounced the last words, I saw him convulsively seize on them to prevent his falling—

"My eldest son," he repeated, "was an officer in the army, and had been absent for many months; he returned to witness the misery, the degradation, the ruin of his father, the bitter, the unavailing sorrows of his heart-broken mother. My poor family, long abandoned to hopeless despondency, had ceased to oppose even the most tender remonstrances to my now engorged passions. My son had witnessed nothing of my changed disposition; for, previous to his departure, I had been the most affectionate of parents. He was not only my child, but my friend—my companion. Shocked beyond expression, with every feeling of his soul outraged by the first exhibition of my unkind treatment of his beloved mother, he frankly declared that he could not bear it, and that it must not be repeated. Worked up to frenzy by the consciousness of the degradation which he witnessed, the furies of hell seemed to rage in my breast, and in that moment of distracting madness, I struck to the earth—my son—my own once beloved, cherished, idolized son—I murdered him!"

The passengers, as well as the crew, had collected round the miserable man, and an undefined feeling of horror, which had been creeping over us all, was greatly augmented by this fearful confession. He witnessed its effect, and thus proceeded—

"Slight was the personal injury which the blow inflicted, but the shock, the dreadful shock, combined as it was with the heart-rending change he witnessed in his once happy home, overcame his mild, his affectionate nature—He sunk under it, his health rapidly declined; for from that hour he never held up his head. Yes—yes, he died—died in a month from that day; and I still live, or rather breathe—for, as there is a life beyond the grave, so the *re* is a death this side of it.

You will suppose, that I sought to sleep anew my senses in forgetfulness; but not so;—even that wretched resource was denied. I know not that I ever thought of it; the blackness of despair had seized me; and of earthly hope, of comfort, there was none. My wife soon followed her murdered son. See me, she could not; but she sent me her forgiveness. My children—hold, my brain, hold out a few moments, and then let welcome madness come—my children were taken by a relation; and thus I stood like the tree, on which the fire of heaven had fallen,—riven—stripped—and blasted—I lingered for days around the seat of my lost joys. I stalked along the alleys and walks in our little garden, where, arm in arm, I had so often wandered with a beloved and confiding wife;—it was a lovely season, about the middle of April; I watched the opening buds upon her favorite shrubs and trees, and in the gentle hum of the insects, or the soft swell of the breeze among their branches, I could hear the voices of those that were gone. The cherished flower-knots of my little girls, notwithstanding their neglect, were beginning to put forth their sweets and their beauties, and I remembered

... of my peace, when I had been... called to remark them. I should have... had a tear been left; but my brain... was hot, and scorched, and dry.

... Though we considered this as the ravings... of a conscience-struck maniac—for such... he was at the moment—our eyes were... unconsciously turned to the quarter to which... he pointed—and though I coast myself to... be as free from superstition as most of people...

... You may laugh at me, my friend, if you... please, yet I do candidly confess, that when... I believed the horror-struck countenances... of all around me, and heard the agonized and... shuddering groans which burst from the... supposed devoted wretch, that I could not... witness her approach without a certain...

*Supposed to have been written in 1813.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, April 16, 1825.

We have already mentioned that this... eccentric and genuine son of M. m., was... preparing a new budget of fun and frolic;... to be called the "Memorandum Book," for... the entertainment of honest John Bull.

John Kemble, while "starring" at New-... castle, is one of the heroes of the tale; the... other part of the story, Mathews, with... what truth we don't know, gives to Bensley;... but the conts, such as it is, runs to this... effect:—When Kemble, in the zenith of his... fame, played Hamlet at Newcastle, Bensley...

... thereupon—still repeating his part at in-... terrupts—she summoned the call-boy to... his aid. "Boy" (calling)—"Mark me!" (re-... peated "If ever thou didst thy dear father... love," (this was out of the character) "I am... not in the habit of taking strong liquors on... nights when I perform; but prithee go to... the public house next door, and get me a... glass of brandy and water. When the... brandy and water came, the first scene of... the play being going on all this while, Bensley...

... Within the next minute, he was called... to go upon the stage; and still grumbling... about the liquor and the character, he... walked down the stairs, and made his en-... try as the buried Majesty of Denmark; but... no sooner had John Kemble, "with Angels... and Ministers of Grace defend us!" started... on one side, than his eye caught the land-... lady of "The Crown" in the wings on the... other, wringing her hands, and throwing her... person into all dreadful distortions, and... calling on him for Heaven's sake to "come... off." Bensley made up his mind, that the... woman—as well as all the rest of the world... —was frantic; and went on with his part... as well as he could, it being in that scene... only dumb show; beckoning and signing to... Hamlet very solemnly with his truncheon;... and looking cannon-balls the other way at... the landlady, who was so vociferous as to... be heard almost at the back of the gallery.

... At length the time of exit came: "What... the devil Madam is the matter with you?... The matter! Oh! Mr. Bensley! Oh! forgive me—on my knees—miserable... sinner that I am!" "Why, what in... the name of the fiend ails the woman, get... up." "The glass—the brandy and the wa-... ter—the glass—red arsenic—Oh, Sir, you... are poisoned!" "Poisoned!" "Oh, yes—Oh, yes—Oh, forgive me! My eldest daughter set the... glass on the shelf, with red arsenic for the... salt; I mixed it in the dusk—there was no... candle—Oh! on my knees!" As the writ-... ten part dropped from Bensley's hand, the... scene had shifted and Mr. Kemble added... himself to the party.—"Come, Bensley, the... stage is waiting." "Sir, I can't help... this; I'm poisoned." "Oh, poisoned." "Oh, poisoned! Nonsense—the people, my dear... Sir, are hissing in the pit." "Sir, I—what... can I do—I tell you I'm poisoned—I'm in... the agonies of death." "Well, but my dear... Mr. Bensley, if you are poisoned you can... play this one scene. What are we to do?... And, in the end, Mr. Kemble, who did not... know well what it all meant, absolutely hur-... ried Bensley on the stage, and they began... the scene together, Bensley playing the... Ghost, under the full conviction that, in five... minutes, he should be a ghost in earnest.

... The play, under these auspicious circum-... stances proceeds—
Hamlet.—"Whither wilt thou lead me?... Speak! I'll go no further."
Ghost.—"Mark me!" (Aside—I believe... I shall be able to go much farther.)
Hamlet.—"Alas, poor ghost!"
Ghost.—"I am thy father's spirit," (Aside, Oh! that cursed brandy and water!)
Hamlet.—"On Heaven!"
Ghost.—"Murder most foul as in the best... it is; but this"—(Aside—O Lord, I feel it... coming).—"Aloud—most strange, foul and... unnatural."

... Hamlet.—"Haste me to know it."
Ghost.—"Sleeping within mine orchard," (Aside—Oh, that cursed public house?)
Aloud—my custom always in the after-... noon, with juice of cursed hebenon; (Aside—Red arsenic!—Aloud—The le-... gionous distilment.) (Aside—Meant for the... rats.)
Hamlet.—"Oh all you host of Heaven!... Oh Earth, &c."
Ghost.—(Aside)—"I'm dying."
Hamlet.—(Aside)—"Stay a little—you'll... descend directly."
Ghost.—(Aside)—"I can't go on."
Hamlet.—(Aside)—"Then you had better... go off—I'll apologize."
Mr. Kemble then comes forward and... tells the house that Mr. Bensley is sudden-... ly indisposed. In the mean time a surgeon... has been sent for, who examines the poi-... sonous glass, and declares that whatever it... contains, it is innocent of arsenic. In the... end the call-boy is again produced, when it... turns out that the peccant vessel was not... the landlady's of the Crown at all; but that... the messenger had himself carried a glass... for the brandy and water with him from the... theatre; and had moreover accidentally... taken that which contained the rose pink... mixed to make "blood" for the murderers in... the ensuing pantomime.

From Noah's Advocate.

POLICE.

On Thursday the officers brought up an... old offender, as a confirmed drunkard and... vagabond, one who had been often arrested... and permitted to run loose, upon promise... of amendment. While his commitment to... the Penitentiary, for four months, was... making out, he begged to say a few words... and being an intelligent man he delivered... himself in the following manner:

"May it please your honor, I am an Eng-... lishman by birth, and have been frequently... drunk in old England, but never punished... for it. I was not in that country as I am... in this, and it arose from the extravagant... price of liquor. Here, in this free and... happy country, as you call it, I can get... drunk for three cents, you have no excise... —you have no tax upon liquors—you sell... for three cents, that which in England... would cost a shilling sterling, you throw... temptation in the way of a devil—he yields... to the infirmity of his nature, and you then... lock him up in prison for four months, I

... am an honest man, though I do get drunk, &... the Scripture says "an honest man is the... noblest work of God."* but when those... words were written America was not dis-... covered, for you tempt us to sin, and then... punish us for sinning.

You can fly to arms to preserve your... liberties, you can shed your blood in defence... of your country, yet you cannot prevent the... awful increase of drunkards—You want... moral courage to adopt the only and the... sure remedy, which is to lay a tax upon... spirituous liquors so as to place them out of... the reach of the poor and laboring classes, who... will then be as sober on compulsion as they... are now drunken upon attraction."—So saying, with a profound bow he walked... off in custody of the officer.

*This drunkard mistook Alexander Pope for the bible.

ALMOST A BLOODY AFFAIR.

We editors are the historians of the day, and every bloody occurrence which happens within the reach of our ken, ought to be put on record for the benefit of posterity. Oh! lead, how many victims hast thou had—Oh! powder! how dost thou thirst after human blood! yet in the case before us happily ye have both been disappointed.

A maker of saddles and bridles and a bearer of burdens fell out a few days ago. What was the cause of the dispute we shall leave philosophers to investigate; we are only the humble annalist. But from suspicion they proceeded to contradiction, from contradiction to passion, from passion to personal courage, and courage clapped a brace of pistols before them. The saddler said "I'll fight," and the porter said "so will I"—"I'll settle it like a gentleman" vociferated the saddler—"and so will I" bawled forth the porter. "I'll have a pound of Dupont's best" hallooed the saddler—"and so will I re-echoed the porter. "I'll put two ounces of Missouri lead into you," said the saddler—"and so will I," said the brawny porter.

The belligerent parties accordingly chose their second, and their seconds picked out the pistols. The saddler's second forthwith brought pen, ink and paper, sat down with "spectacles on face," penned a challenge, ran to the second of the porter, and clapped it into his hand. "There's a bill of the play for you" said the other. "Very well" was the reply. A place is appointed, the dis-... tance agreed upon, the instruments of war selected; and the next scene, we have the principals and the seconds scowling on each other, the pistols laying before them, four leaden bullets, ramrods, powder flask, and a bottle of brandy. The seconds pro-... ceeded to work, loaded the instruments with a couple of balls each, and primed and cocked them in the usual manner.—They were then handed to the principals—"but what a falling off was there!" The hand of the saddler shook, the knees of the por-... ter knocked each other. Every tint of color disappeared from the face of the sad-... dler, and the lips of the porter trembled like the aspen leaf. "I will not have it" said the one—"nor will I" said the other. "I am not angry at Tom now" said Dick—"nor I at Dick" said Tom. "I would not hurt a hair of your head" said Tom to Dick—"nor would I of yours" said Dick to Tom. "Blast the pistols" said Tom—"blast the pistols" said Dick; "let us shake hands and have a glass of brandy" said Tom—"so we shall" said Dick. "We'll never fall out again" said Tom—"never" said Dick—"never" said the seconds—"never" hallooed the whole party.

The pistols were flung away, the bottle of brandy emptied, and the whole party sung "Auld Lang Syne" with great spirit and friendship.—Nat. Advocate.

We deem it proper to publish the fol-... lowing reply to an article we published, a short time since. We think Mr. Nelson has but a slender chance of indemnity, in the way of legal redress, for his cruel dis-... appointment.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I am under the ne-... cessity of contradicting the report which has been circulated concerning me and of stat-... ing the case exactly as it is. About six weeks ago I went in the capacity of house-... keeper to Peter Nelson, Conde street. I had not been one week in the house before he offered me his hand in marriage. I re-... fused him, at which he flew in a violent passion, and threatened to turn me out of his house. I appointed the day I should leave him, when he came one night to my private room, begged my pardon, and re-... quested me to stay, promising to give up all thought of me as a wife, providing I would not repeat what had passed between us. I promised I would not, and we passed one week very quietly, when he began to ad-... dress me again on the same subject. I still persisted in refusing him, till at length tired of him and his addresses, and feeling a de-... sire to be revenged for the ill treatment I had received from him, I at his earnest so-... licitation, promised to become his wife.—The moment I gave my consent, he begged me to name an early day for the perfor-... mance of the ceremony, which I accordingly did. Preparations were made for the wed-... ding, and when the company had assem-... bled, I entered the room—apologized to Mr. Hull for the trouble I had given him; and bidding the bridegroom a good night, left the house.

It is true, I promised to marry him; true I deceived him; that is my crime, and no-... thing more. Every thing except this stat-... ed in the paper of yesterday. I declare to Heaven, is false, he has abused, insulted, and threatened to strike me, & has said many things to me which decency forbids me to mention. He likewise states that he has furnished me with clothing, this also is false; he gave me my wedding dress, most of which I have returned him, and am wil-... ling to return the rest, when he is willing to pay for my services in his family. I ask no favour of the public, only that every one of sense, who is unprejudiced, will think for themselves. EMMA B. ENGLISH.

New Orleans, Feb. 16,

FOREIGN.

FROM HAVRE.

The New York Ev. Post has received Paris papers by the Montano, arrived there on Friday evening to the 24th, and Havre to the 25th March inclusive.

Metternich the Austrian Ambassador, was to leave Paris from Milan on the 10th inst. His wife died on the 19th March.

The report of a secret treaty between Russia and Spain, is contradicted in the St. Petersburg Gazette. Mr. Stratford Canning the British minister, is said to have been obliged to wait eight days, after his arrival in the Russian capital, before he could obtain an audience of Alexander.

Recent accounts from Leghorn state, that Patras actually capitulated to the Greeks on the 5th February. The Turkish government was attempting to controul the Janissaries, by introducing a new system among them, which, it was expected would occasion a serious revolt. The Divan affects not to credit the accounts of the late successes of the Greeks.

Ferdinand is said to have ordered a new levy of 70,000 men between the age of 16 and 40, without having the means to arm and equip them. Renewed efforts were to be made to obtain a loan in England, but success was considered doubtful. Mean-... while, the arrests and imprisonment of persons merely suspected, continued through-... out Spain. A letter from Madrid of the 10th March says,—the prior of Magaleza, in the province of Estremadura, had scarcely reached his priory, when he imprisoned 34 inhabitants of a town which has not a population of 500 souls, and drove away 9 ecclesiastics. Persecution for political opinions was unknown here till the new dignitary arrived. All establishments for the instruction of youth, formed during the existence of the Constitution, were to be suppressed, their existence being incom-... patible with the system of ignorance and fanaticism, which the Jesuits are desirous should prevail among us.

The King of Naples, on the 22d Feb. decreed a general Amnesty, (with some exception) for the political offences com-... mitted by his subjects, in August 1820.

The King of Sweden has adopted mea-... sures for the melioration of prisons and prison discipline.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Havre to another in New York, dated

HAVRE, March 24th, 1825.

The speculation lever has already sub-... sided, and we now quote St. Domingo and Rio coffee at 15 in hand. Upland cotton, duty paid, 34 to 34½. Alabama, do 34 a 35. Orleans, do. 35 a 37. N. York, ash-... es, do. 47. Carolina rice, do. 35 a 36.

Extract of another letter, dated

HAVRE, March 24th, 1825.

Business has been very dull for the last 10 days. Coffees have declined 2s. St. Domingo and Rio are now worth 15, in bond. Upland cottons do not fetch above 34 a 34½. Orleans 35 a 37, duty paid. Ashes 47. Rice 35 a 36, duty paid.

HAVRE, March 25th, 1825.

When we wrote you on the 1st instant, we stated that our market was firm, with-... out however much activity in the sales.

We now have to advise that holders of Ashes and coffee have submitted to take lower prices. The fall of the prices of ashes is due in great measure to the failure of speculators in Paris, who had large quantities, which have been forced into the market. We are of opinion that they cannot remain long at the present rates, of 43 50 a 44 per 50 k.

St. Domingo Coffee, which had been eagerly taken up for the English market at 16 and 16½, is now at 15 and 15½. The great-... est part of what is expected is already sold, to deliver on arrival. Little remains in the market, and we believe that it will rather rise than decline.

Cottons remain very firm. Georgia and Alabama 34 a 36; Louisiana 36 a 39. The imports this month from America have been as yet but 8000 bales, and it is expected, will prove a great deficiency, when com-... pared with the same month in 1824. Although the daily sales are not extensive, still our stock diminishes, and we calculate on a con-... tinuance of present rates, as long as our market is kept as bare as it is at this staple.

BALTIMORE, April 25.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Capt. Philips of the brig Homer, arrived at this port on Saturday in 52 days from Rio Janeiro, states, that the stock of flour in that port was abundant, and that no sales could be effected at any price. There was a great quantity of wheat in market, and advices had been received that one thousand tons were on the way to Rio. The produce of the country was very scarce and high—there were no Santos sugars in market, and hides were very scarce, at 163 to 168 reas, or 21 1-3 a 22 cents on board. There was a great deal of flour and wheat landed at the custom houses in a ruinous condition from the exposure to the weather and want of store room. Passengers in the Homer, Robert Roberts, Jr. of Boston, and Henry N. Bend, of Baltimore.

An extract of a letter from Rio, dated, 25th Feb last, says—The political situa-... tion of Brazil has never been so tranquil as it now is, since the departure of the King of Portugal in April, 1821, and the res-... toration of the Northern Provinces to the Emperor, has put down insurrection in every quarter of Brazil.

FROM KEY WEST.—The sloop Rising Sun, arrived at Savannah 15th inst. in 5 days from Key West. Passengers, Lt. Legare, comd't of the Wild Cat, and lady. All the pirates lately captured by the Sea Gull, (with the exception of five, who were too badly wounded to be removed) had sailed for Havana, in the U. States schr. Shark, where they would be delivered up to the

authorities of the island.—The circumstance of the bodies said to have been found tied to the trees, we understand is not suffi-... ciently ascertained to be depended on. The Sea Gull, Com. Warrington; the sloop of war Hornet, Capt. Kennedy; the ship De-... coy, Lieut. Mix, and schr. Terrier, Lt. Paime, were at Key West, the latter em-... ployed in conveying vessels to and from Cuba.—The Island continued unhealthy, but the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron were generally in good health. Pat.

EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

Translated for the N. York Evening Post, from a Porto Rico paper of the 30th of March.

Between the hours of eight and nine in the morning of yesterday, as had been an-... nounced, the eleven pirates were executed, & expiated by their deaths the dreadful and inhuman crimes they had committed, in de-... priving of their lives and property the un-... happy persons who had the misfortune to fall into their hands.

An immense concourse of spectators witnessed this dreadful, but necessary scene. A strong detachment of the infantry regi-... ment of Grenada, formed a square to assist at the execution and maintain good order. Every thing that humanity could suggest to mitigate the sufferings of those unhappy men, was lavished upon them with care and generosity; from the moment of reading to them the terrible sentence that condemned them to cease to exist, they were looked upon only as objects of compassion, and every one, while detesting the crime, pitied the criminals. The most profound silence prevailed among the numerous assemblage; each person feared to disturb in their last moments, the religious exercises in which they were engaged, and the fruits of the pious solici-... tude with which the respectable ministers of the holy religion were endeavouring to take as it were, by the hand those unhappy souls to the mansion of the Creator, imploring with them the divine mercy by the means of edifying exhortations and prayers. With the utmost care and precaution, the most effectual measures had been taken to prevent them from suffering, and that their death should be instantaneous, as was the case; upon a silent signal previously agreed upon, and while they were repeating the prayers that the priests dictated to them, raising their voices as they receded that their distance might not be perceived, a discharge from the file of soldiers appointed for the purpose, drove the whole eleven at one time into eternity; a single instant, and without their observing the precise moment, transferred them from the house of the living to the darkness of non-existence.

In this manner were terminated the lives of a set of criminals, who have so long been the terror of these seas, and the scourge of these coasts.—Their bloody corpses now notify him, who may have the misfortune to suffer himself to be carried away by un-... governable passions to violate the laws of society, what destiny awaits him in the faithful Island of Porto Rico. All nations will allow, that there is not a government more zealous, active, and energetic, in per-... forming its duty, than that of this island; nor a people who more esteem virtue and detest crime, and co-operate with their mag-... istrates to punish it, than the people of Porto Rico. And if any one has doubted this, because of the artfulness and precaution by which the guilty, during some time, escaped detection, he will doubtless acknowl-... edge his mistake, and be obliged to ac-... knowledge, that the government of this is-... land, assisted by the fidelity of its natives, can and does effect more than the great number of vessels that were employed for the purpose have hitherto been able to per-... form. The pirates taken in the Mona Pas-... sage, those captured on the coast of Cabo-... rajo with a boat, various others apprehended in the island, and the execution that has just taken place, will convince them that it is only by co-operating with the govern-... ment of the island, they can contribute to the extermination of piracy in its vicinity, which is the ardent wish of all feeling men, lovers of good order and humanity.

[Here follows a proclamation of the Gov-... ernor of the Island of Porto Rico, exhort-... ing the inhabitants to be vigilant in detect-... ing and punishing piracy.]

STEAMBOAT "SUSQUEHANNA."

We had the gratification of witnessing on Saturday afternoon the interesting trial of the machinery and speed of the steam boat Susquehanna. She left the wharf on the south side of the basin with sixty two persons on board, and proceeded down the river as far as Fort McHenry, at the rapid rate of nine to ten miles an hour, with only a moderate steam pressure. The most un-... qualified approbation was expressed by all on board in favour of the performance of the boat and the excellence of the machinery—and no doubt can possibly be entertained of her success in navigating the waters of the Susquehanna, unless impeded by circum-... stances which are not now known. On the return of the Susquehanna up the river, she was passed by the steamboat Constitution, on her way to Frenchtown, the passengers of which saluted her with hearty cheers. The number of citizens which crowded the wharves as she passed along, testified the great interest which is felt in the success of her operations. Some further trials of her machinery, we understand, will be made—when, after Wednesday next, she will be ready to proceed to the Susquehanna—we sincerely trust to demonstrate satisfactorily the capacities and value of that noble stream.—American.

ROCK-FISH.

The Alexandria Herald says that at Sycamore landing, on the Po-... tomac, on Friday last, at one drag of the seine, four hundred and fifty-four rock fish were taken, the average weight of which must have been sixty pounds; many of them weighed eighty pounds.

The Mission of Mr. ... has been treated on ... ware Gazette in a ... deep mortification ... well settled ... dependence—bu ... niggard reluctance ... his pence, or with ... as is rendered by ... tion for the remis ... There is nothing ... ment, nothing like ... disposition, to view ... tion with an unjust ... among the lesser ... servations on this ... the entire excell ... chagrined by its ... petulant prognos ... madness, he gives ... feelings of vindict ... in the affair by Pr ... wrath against M ... calumny on him. ... was attacked in hi ... he had recourse to ... when they opened ... out, as they exclu ... trene," he thrust ... which he lost his ... lant morning's ri ... saying aye hang m ... who has lost his ... the rights of man ... erred by such blo ... With more fidelit ... reply to the foul ... King by the Delaw ... whose dawn of m ... glittering bayonet ... of American In ... age was efficient ... that Constitution ... our support—wh ... the highest coun ... ful to establish th ... of the federal co ... abroad, whilst t ... our national cha ... honor and the w ... be doubted and a ... an advocate for ... public course ha ... extraordinary ab ... fidelity, to the ... which the feder ... and upon which ... Washington was ... be spluttered at ... the Delaware ... fainting to give ... the hands of me ... the world that ... was, to continu ... ajists and to pe ... popular odium ... The accusati ... has supplied the ... his son in pa ... means to stand ... try, and imput ... ble with the p ... is evidence of ... truth and dea ... utters it to the ... gers and brief ... cussions in hi ... ware Gazette ... Mr. King, he ... done the Pre ... believes what ... (which no pe ... be hard to c ... so base a mar ... we will leave ... by him, who ... ed as a mem ... ware, has be ... corps of poli ... ed purpose ... subjugation. ... Least the e ... might disgu ... more pharis ... King had no ... ed in life— ... who possess ... (thereby ha ... had withdr ... with the da ... mark, that the ... of all meri ... more could ... of our coun ... cant—we l ... we could l ... which the ... ulate thei ... says the E ... cumstance ... garded as ... &c. It by ... ly and hon ... think you ... lively rem ... you swore ... King in hi ... against the ... power un

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

The Mission of Mr. King to the Court of St. James has been treated on by the editor of the Delaware Gazette in a manner that evinces his deep mortification at so good a measure, as well as his settled determination to give President Adams no credit for any act however meritorious. He says, to be sure, he is surprised at it, and that the President has manifested in the case a degree of liberality and independence—but how does he say it? with a niggard reluctance, such as a miser parts with his pence, or with an extorted obedience, such as is rendered by a sulky culprit as a stipulation for the remission of half his penalty. There is nothing like a manly acknowledgment, nothing like a generous, fair-minded disposition, to view the conduct of administration with an unjaundiced eye—yet these are among the lesser blemishes that mark his observations on this subject. Disappointed by the entire excellence of the appointment, chagrined by its perfect discomfiture of his petulant prognostics, and goaded almost to madness, he gives vent to his half suppressed feelings of vindictiveness, and really disarmed in the affair by President Adams, he turns his wrath against Mr. King and pours forth his calumny on him. When Gouverneur Morris was attacked in his coach by the mob of Paris, he had recourse to his wits to save his life, and when they opened the coach door to drag him out, as they exclaimed 'a la lanterne, a la lanterne,' he thrust out his mutilated thigh from which he had lost the leg by accident on a gallant morning's ride in a phaeton with a lady, saying aye hang me, it is fit that a Republican who has lost his limb in defence of liberty and the rights of man in America should be butchered by such bloody miscreants as you are— With more fidelity to historical fact we say in reply to the foul calumnies uttered against Mr. King by the Delaware Gazette, it is fit that a man whose dawn of manhood was seen among the glittering bayonets that were fixed in defence of American Independence—whose mature age was efficiently employed in building up that Constitution which is our boast, our shield, our support—whose long services at home in the highest councils, have been eminently useful to establish the true and sound construction of the federal constitution, and whose services abroad, whilst they have shed a lustre upon our national character, have maintained the honor and the welfare of the country, should be doubted and attacked by a proselyte to and an advocate for the caucus. A man, whose public course has been marked by brilliancy, extraordinary ability, consistency and unerring fidelity, to the maxims and principles upon which the federal constitution was founded, and upon which the first administration by Washington was conducted, is a fit object to be spluttered at in the editorial department of the Delaware Gazette, which has toiled to fainting to give the power of this country into the hands of men, who formally proclaimed to the world that the reason they desired power was, to continue the proscription of all federalists and to perpetuate as far as they could a popular odium against them.

The accusation against Mr. King, that he has supplied the democratic paper, edited by his son in partnership with another, with means to slander the federalists of this country, and imputing to him a course irreconcilable with the principles of honor and justice, is evidence of a destitution of all regard to truth and decency, and degrades him who utters it to the lowest rank of political scavengers and hireling revilers. Yet with these accusations in his mouth, the editor of the Delaware Gazette says, that the appointment of Mr. King, has shown a liberality which has done the President much credit—if the editor believes what he has before said of Mr. King (which no person believes he does) it would be hard to conceive how the appointment of so base a man, as he would make Mr. King to be, could do credit to any administration, and we will leave that inconsistency to be managed by him, who, whilst he wishes to be considered as a member of the federal party in Delaware, has been enlisted rank and file in the corps of political assassins, raised for the avowed purpose of keeping federalists in eternal subjugation.

Lest the extravagance of his direct slander might disgust, the editor has recourse to a more pharisaical attempt, viz—he wishes Mr. King had not done so—Mr. King is far advanced in life—the station appears to need a man who possesses at least the vigor of middle age (thereby hangs a tale)—he thought Mr. King had withdrawn—and winds up a paragraph with the dark insinuations attached to the remark, that Mr. King preferred Mr. Adams, and that the appointment is personal and destitute of all merit upon public considerations. What more could the disappointed caucus democrats of our country say upon this affair—this is their cant—we heard some of it from them before we could have supposed that the retail shop which the Delaware Gazette keeps open to circulate their wares was supplied with it. But says the Editor in conclusion, 'the simple circumstance of this appointment cannot be regarded as matter of much favour to our party' &c. If by our party you mean Mr. Editor, truly and honestly, 'The Caucus Party' we do not think you are much in error, for you have a lively remembrance that about the time that you swore fealty to King Caucus, Mr. Rufus King in his place in the Senate remonstrated against the introduction of such an established power unknown to the Constitution an

verse of its great objects—he appealed to the American People against that great central power, so pregnant with danger, with a force of argument and with a development of Constitutional doctrine, that roused the good sense of the country in opposition to that deeply laid conspiracy; and hence Mr. King has found but little favour in the eyes of caucus advocates. But if by our party you presume to insinuate that you mean the old federal party, you really remind us of the notorious General Arnold, who, after his desertion, in a conversation with a distinguished American, talked to him of our side, the American Whigs.

MISSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.
Judging from the opinions given in the public journals from all parts of the country that have yet come to hand, and of all political casts, no appointment has been made in our country for a great number of years that is better received than that of the Honorable Rufus King: There is a little lowering in some quarters faintly exhibited, where, whilst all personal respect is avowed and perfect satisfaction is expressed, yet they think, may be, others may not possibly like it; & in a manner highly characteristic, enumerate the supposed reasons of the supposed objectors—How kind it is to remember the faults of our friends which are imputed to them by their enemies—and kinder still to tell the world of them in confidence.—Vide National Intelligencer of the 23d ultimo.

A gentleman who passed through Centreville, Queen Ann's county, on Thursday last, informs us of the following dreadful circumstance, said to have taken place in Church-Hill, a few days since.—Some time last fall two horses were stolen from a gentleman in Kent county, and sold to a person residing in Queen Ann's—the stolen horses were traced to the purchaser, and suspicion resting on a man, whose name our informant has forgotten, but who was lately in the employ of Henry Pratt, Esq. of Queen Ann's county, as an overseer; a warrant was issued for his apprehension, and an officer (Mr. Covington) despatched in pursuit of him, who met him in Church-Hill.—The suspected person refused to be taken, and struck the officer with a stick; the officer immediately drew his dirk and stabbed him to the heart; he expired almost instantly. Such is the report—Queen Ann's county Court sits next week, when we have no doubt, the affair will be strictly examined into.

The Governor of this state has offered a reward of \$300 for the apprehension of the murderer of Miss Evelina Cunningham—the Baltimore papers contain an advertisement offering a reward of \$100 for the same purpose.

The Executive Council of this state will meet at Annapolis on Thursday the 5th day of May next.

The rupture of Friends.
"If ever two people, who love one another, come to a rupture, it is for the want of a timely eclaireissement—a full and precise one, without witnesses or mediators, and without reserving any one disagreeable circumstance for the mind to brood upon in silence."

But there is ever a numerous tribe of mean and malignant people, seeking all opportunities of dividing those whom they equally hate, so that the most excellent tempers are hardly proof against their machinations and false interpretations and lies.

Let every generous spirit, therefore, beware of them, and take care to reciprocate the frankness of well-trying friends, however malice may essay to blacken the purest intentions and envy insinuate the foulest imputations.—(Communicated.)

Appointments by the Philadelphia Methodist Conference, April, 1825.

Philadelphia District—Joseph Lybrand, P. E.

PHILADELPHIA—St. Georges—Charles Pitman, Joseph Holditch William Barns. Union—Lewis Peas, T. F. Sergeant, Sup'y.

St. Johns—Lawrence McCombs.

Kensington—Samuel S. Kennard, T. Dunn, Sup'y.

Bristol circuit—Edward Stout, Samuel Grace.

Dauphin—H. G. King, P. A. Ogden.

Lancaster—Thomas Neal, Geo. Wiltshire.

Chester circuit—Henry Boehm, L. Prettyman.

Wilmington—Henry White.

Cecil—Thomas Miller, John Tally.

Springfield & Redding—William Hunter, Sup'y.

Chesapeake District—Jacob Moore, P. E.

New Castle—Edward Page, John Gofforth.

Smyrna—Jas. Smith (of Del.) W. B. Jones.

Dover—Solomon Higgins, John Lednum.

Caroline—John Smith, John Collins.

Talbot—William Bishop, William Ryder.

Centerville and Queen Anns—James Baleman, Jas. B. Ayers.

Kent—George Wooley, William Allin.

Delaware District—L. Lawrenson, P. E.

Dorchester—Lott Warfield, Levi Stokes.

Cambridge—Asa Smith, D. Lambden.

Somerset—Charles Reace, Joseph Carey.

Annesessex—William Guinn, Matthew Soren.

Accomack—Wm. Leonard, John Henry.

Snow-Hill—David Daily, Wm. Thompson.

Lewis-Town—Alward White, Edward Stephenson.

Milford—Wm. Torbet, James Long.

West Jersey District—E. Cooper, Sup'y.

Jas. Ozburn, P. E.

Cumberland—Wm. Williams, William Lumis.

Bridgetown—Waters Burrows.

Salem circuit—Solomon Sharp, James McLaurin.

Gloucester—John Woolson, Eliphalet Read.

Salem-Town—Thomas Ware, Robert Sutton.

New Mills—Jos. Rusling, Thos. Davis.

Burlington, circuit—Jacob Gruber, A. Atwood.

Burlington and Camden—Jas. Smith, Sen. Sup'y.

Trenton and Bloomsbury—John Potts.

Freehold—John Finley, James Moore.

Julian Town—D. Fidler, Sup'y.

Mount-Holly—Jacob Egbert.

East Jersey District—Manning Force, P. E.

Trenton circuit—John Walker, R. W. Petherbridge.

Asbury—Benj. Collins, Isaac Winner.

Sussex—David Bartine, Jesse Thompson.

Hamburg—George Banghart, John K. Shaw.

Burgen—Bart. Weed, W. W. Wallace.

Newark—Wm. Thatcher.

Essex and Statten Island—D. Best Wm. A. Wiggins.

Elizabeth-Town—T. Morrill, Sup'y. T. B. Seargeant.

New Brunswick—Samuel Dowty.

Patterson—John Creamer.

Thomas Birch transferred to the New-York Conference.

The next Conference to be held in Philadelphia, April 14th, 1826.

We understand (says the Philadelphia Gazette,) that many persons were seriously injured in attempting to subscribe for the stock of the Southwark Bank, and that one man actually died on Tuesday night in consequence, as is believed, of over-exertion and bruises.

The Fire at Elkridge Landing.—We have a letter before us from Mr. J. Trimble, dated April 25; which gives the following account of the cause and extent of the fire which has laid waste the village of Elkridge landing. It appears that the fire originated in a stable adjoining the house of Dr. Joel Hopkins, from a sugar which a boy was smoking among the straw and hay. The fire immediately spread, and the dwelling house of Dr. Hopkins was soon in flames; from which it extended to Mr. McCable's store, then to Capt. Cooper's, Byam's and Jeffries'; Mr. Ewell's was likewise laid in ashes. In fact every house except Clark's, Fairbanks and Vermiliter's, in the old town was destroyed. The prospect is truly distressing; for it communicated so suddenly that few of them saved any thing worth naming. Dr. Hopkins lost his library, medicine, accounts, notes, money, &c. &c. To use his own words he is 'almost as naked as when he came into the world,' without hat, coat, shoes, or any wearing apparel, except what he had on. His horse, which had borne him to see so many sick, was burnt in the stable. Elkridge landing is on the Patapsco, about seven miles from Baltimore.

Harrisburg, April 16.

A riot of a serious nature took place here on Thursday afternoon. A negro man who had absconded from his master, residing in Maryland, about a twelve month ago, was claimed as a runaway slave. He was taken by his master and lodged in jail in this county for security, when a habeas corpus was issued, at the instance of the slave, to show cause why he should not be discharged from imprisonment. The cause came on for adjudication on Thursday afternoon, before his honor Judge Bucher. Proof of the black man having been a slave under the laws of Maryland, and owned by the individual claiming him, and of his having absconded a short time before Easter Sunday, a year, having been made by a young man who came from Maryland for that purpose in company with the owner, the counsel for the claimant closed his case. On the other side a black man was offered as a witness to prove that the prisoner was residing in York county prior to the time when he was said to have left his master in Maryland, and that he, the witness, worked with him under the employ of the same man, a farmer, in York county, and knew him well.—This evidence was rebutted by the testimony of the brother-in-law of the farmer who happened to be present, and who stated that he never saw the prisoner in his employ, and that he would in all probability have worked for any length of time with his brother-in-law.

Upon this state of the case the Judge ordered the individual claimed to be delivered up to the custody of the master. During the whole time of the trial the Court House was crowded with blacks who seemed to take a deep interest in the discussion and the greater part of whom had each subscribed a quarter of a dollar to see an attorney to attend to the case of their brother black.—The precaution taken to secure the remanded slave from escaping, by tying his hands in the presence of so many of his own colour, was perhaps what gave the finishing stroke to the excitement of the negroes. They collected in a cluster at the door of the court house, and as soon as the object of their sympathy had stepped beyond the threshold, accompanied by his master and the young Marylander who had been examined as a witness, an attempt was made to rescue the slave by force. Numbers of blows were given and received. The conflict in a short time became general. The blacks exceeded their opponents in number. Fists, cudgels and brickbats flew about in handsome style for a few minutes, and the most serious consequences might

have ensued if in the midst of the melee the sudden discharge of a pistol had not produced an electrifying effect upon the combatants.

All stopped to see where the mischief had alighted, and such was the consternation produced for an instant among the blacks, that one of them though entirely out of the direction in which the pistol was fired, swore that the bullet had passed just above his ear and displaced some half dozen of the sable curls that revelled on his temple. Advantage was taken of the confusion that prevailed, and the slave was hurried into an adjoining tavern. Numbers of persons by this time had collected on the theatre of action. Many of the negroes, however, still kept their ground in front of the tavern, and among the rest a mulatto who had been wounded in the arm by the pistol fired. As they would not disperse quietly, but seemed bent on mischief a number of them were arrested and carried off to gaol. A scuffling scene then commenced which lasted for a few hours, and ended in the catching of between fifteen and twenty blacks who were safely placed "in durance vile" to answer for their conduct at the ensuing term of Quarter Sessions.

Oracle.

It is reported, that a Court of Inquiry has been ordered, by the Secretary of the Navy, of which Commodore CHANNEY is to be President, in the case of Commodore PORTER, in regard to the Fuxardo affair, and the conduct of the anti-piratical service generally.

Nat. Int.

Augusta, (Geo.) April 9.

We are informed that the Hon. William H. Crawford reached his residence in Lexington in this state, a day or two since with his family—and that, excepting a little defect in his speech, he has very much recovered from his late severe indisposition. We hope he may experience a speedy and perfect restoration, and enjoy many days of health and happiness.—*Chronicle.*

Capital of Louisiana.—Donaldville has been selected for the seat of government for the state of Louisiana. The sum of two hundred dollars is already offered for the best plan of a state house and other public buildings to be erected at that place.

The Capitol.—The eastern portico of the Capitol at Washington has been so far completed that the great columns have been raised to their places.

Another Strike!—About 603 journeymen carpenters at Boston have refused to work until their working time shall be abridged two hours a day. A writer regrets this on the following accounts:—I. The master carpenters can live longer than either without work. II. The capitalists can live longer than either without putting up buildings. III. Other mechanics will flock to this city for employment. IV. Idleness begets poverty and vice.

Captain Cochrane, who had recently published in London, a volume of *Travels in Colombia*, relates the following anecdote respecting Bolivar.

"At a magnificent public dinner given to Bolivar at Bogota, one of the company, when called upon for a toast, gave—'Should at any time a monarchical government be established in Colombia, may the liberator, Simon Bolivar, be the Emperor.' A high-spirited public character, Senor Pope Paris, then requested permission to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass, and exclaiming—'Should Bolivar at any future period, allow himself to be declared Emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine now does from my glass,'—he poured the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolivar immediately sprang from his chair, ran to Senor Paris, and most warmly embracing him exclaimed, 'If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Colombia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger.'—*Nat. Gaz.*

MORE OF THE MARVELLOUS.

The Lexington, Va. Intelligencer, relates the circumstances of an occurrence which appears unaccountable, so far. We have heard of the moving stones in Connecticut, the flying stones, and stones pouring down like hail, in other places; but this beats all the Manichausenisms we have heard all follow. It appears, that some day between the 8th and 15th instant, and from sources invisible, the house of Dr. McChesney in the upper edge of Augusta county, Va. was assailed with stones of various sizes, some of them so hot as to hiss when they fell in the water; in broad day light for several successive days the visitation of these stones was repeated. The windows of the Dr's house were all broken. Some fell on the roof and bounded off, others entered through thick plank, that had been used to close up the broken windows; that Mrs. McChesney had been struck by them, one had cut her head severely; the ladies of Dr. McChesney's family had become so much alarmed as to leave the house. At intervals these stone visitations are said still to be repeated. The house is represented as situated in an open space where it would be impossible for any one to approach within stone throw without detection. This account is received from gentlemen of the first respectability, but who were not themselves eye witnesses—nor did they derive their information from Dr. McChesney himself, but from those that stated they had.

In confirmation, a confirmation is necessary! of the above, the Lynchburgh Virginia adduces the testimony of a gentleman, known to be of strict veracity, who not only confirms the statement made by the Intelligencer, but goes still further—declaring that he himself was an eye witness to the events which he relates—that, not only stones, which are invisible till they strike, enter the house, and like the locusts of Egypt, infest the very "kneeding troughs," but articles of furniture are suddenly dashed from one end of the room to the other with

incredible force. The family, annoyed in this manner for one or two days, removed from the house; but the evil followed them wherever they went; and we understand that they have again returned home to abide the issue. Mrs. McChesney has been injured, by one or two blows on the head, and her comb has been several times knocked off, without injury to her person.

We are willing to believe as much to accommodate our friends, as almost any body; but this would choke the widest mouthed listener to Gulliver himself. We did lend our credence to the raining-stone, flying-stone, and moving stone stories; but this is too much, and, like the Indian, we will believe neither of them. So much for bad story vendors—they have lost a customer.

Balt. Pat.

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, April 27.

Wheat, white \$1 15—Red do. 1 00 a 1 10
Corn 40 cents per bushel.

DIED

In this town on Thursday night last, Mr. Henry Newcomb, after a short illness.

— In this county on Friday last, Mr. Isaac Jenkinson, after a short illness.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell will preach in the Methodist Meeting House to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. GENERES respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School in Easton, on Friday the 6th day of May.

April 30

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale on accommodating terms, two farms situated in Caroline county, one of these farms is at this time occupied by Mrs. Hester Parich as a tenant and is handsomely situated on Choptank River about one mile below Dover Bridge, containing 500 acres, with a full proportion of valuable timber: the soil is believed to be equal to any in the neighbourhood. The other farm contains about 400 acres, situated within two miles of Hog Island landing, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Chocam and Ficharty, and is occupied by Mr. Thomas Rease. This farm is also well timbered and is supposed to be better adapted to the growth of wheat than the most of the adjacent lands. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous of purchasing will no doubt examine for themselves.

PHILN. THOMAS, Agent.
Easton, April 23rd

For Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT

At present occupied by Mr. Richard Plummer formerly by John Ruchief in his lifetime; they are situated on the post-road leading from Easton to Centerville, about three miles from Easton—the situation is a very good one for a country store and the lot is large and valuable. The subscriber will take grain or stock in payment—for terms apply to the subscriber or to Mr. John Goldsborough in Easton.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, JR.
April 30 6w

Masonic.

The "Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia," will hold its annual meeting, at the Masonic Hall, in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that all the Chapters, under its jurisdiction will be duly represented.

By order,
BENJAMIN EDES, G. R. A. Sec'y.
April 30 3w

Notice.

It is an old saying, and a true one, that a liar is not to be believed should he even speak the truth—what confidence then can be placed in a man who will swear to a lie?—I therefore take this method to forewarn any person or persons from joining James Richardson's fence to my cross fence, between me and the said Richardson, as I am determined to put the law in force against any person or persons who may be guilty of said crime.

SOLOMON RICHARDSON.
Caroline county, April 30.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at Pimlico, the seat of Teach Tighman, Esq. on the 14th inst. the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved: That there be a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures at Easton on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the 1st Thursday of November next.

SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
April 23

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals and Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of Joshua Predeaux, use of George W. Purnell, against Benjamin Benny, Peter Iarr and Reber ca his wife, against Benjamin Benny, Levin Mills and Jesse Scott, Lewis Lay and Nicholas Thoron, garnishee of James H. Ringgold, against Benjamin Benny, and Henry D. Sellers against Benjamin Benny, also by virtue of an execution for officers fees, will be sold on the premises of the said Benjamin Benny, on Thursday the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm, plantation and premises, where the said Benjamin Benny resides, consisting of a tract of land called 'Benny's Reserve,' 'Morgan's Addition' and 'Turner's Chance,' also six head of horses, one carriage and harness and ten head of cattle; seized and taken as the property of the said Benjamin Benny and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the above mentioned execution. Attendance given by

April 16 E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of the said county deceased, here, by giving notice to all persons having claims against the said deceased that they are required to exhibit the same legally authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are also requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay.

MARY WROTH, Ex'ra.
April 16 6w of B. B. Wroth, dec'd.

