

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. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1827.

NO. 22.

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.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
WM. H. GROOME

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a further supply of GOODS adapted to the Spring and Summer SALES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
A great variety of Articles for Mens & Boys
SUMMER CLOTHING.

Elegant New Style Battiste
do. do. Bastiste Gingham,
do. do. fancy Calicoes,
do. do. black & White do.
Black Barage for Ladies dresses
Elegant Merino Scarfs & shawls—very cheap
Grenadine and other fancy Handkerchiefs
4-4 Plain Bobbinet and Thread Laces
Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Piping Cords,
&c. &c. &c.

ALSO
**HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.**
Easton, May 26

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS.

ATTEMPTS having been repeatedly made by CAPT. LEVIN JONES, the proprietor of ONE of the Lines of Stages from Castle Haven to Cambridge, to force passengers by the Steam-Boat Maryland, to take seats in his Stage, by exacting twenty-five cents from those who take seats in the Subscriber's Carriage,

This is to Give Notice,
That the road leading to Castle-Haven wharf, is a PUBLIC COUNTY ROAD, and consequently free for all Travellers. Captain Jones has no right to make such an unjust demand.

The Subscriber's STAGE with good Horses and a careful Driver, will at all times be in readiness, to convey Passengers to or from the Steam-Boat.—Passage—If more than one passenger, 50 cents only—if but one, 75 cents.

Horses and Carriages will be furnished at a moment's warning, to convey Travellers to any part of the Peninsula, on the most moderate terms.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY,
Sign of the Steam-Boat and Stages.
Cambridge, (Md.) May 26

MARYLAND,
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
23d day of May, A. D. 1827.

On application of Thomas S. Bromwell, Administrator of Solomon Merrick, 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 the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Solomon Merrick, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, or any other day by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, A. D. 1827.

THOMAS S. BROMWELL, Adm'r.
of Solomon Merrick, dec'd.
May 26 3w

**YOUNG LADIES'
Boarding School,**
AT NEW-ARK, DELAWARE.

THE undersigned attended an examination of the Young Ladies in the Boarding School at Newark, under the superintendance of the Rev. Samuel Bell, on Thursday the 3d inst. and were highly pleased with the specimens which the pupils gave of their acquaintance with the Useful and Ornamental branches of Education, in which they had been instructed. We avail ourselves of this occasion to congratulate the parents and guardians of the pupils at this Seminary, its friends & the public generally upon the good order and discipline which prevails in it, and especially the great proficiency exhibited by the pupils in the different branches of education. The committee, therefore, with entire confidence recommend the Institution to the patronage of a generous public, believing that it deserves to be ranked among the most distinguished establishments of the kind in our country.

A. K. Ruess,
Jos. Chamberlain,
Thos. W. Handy,
Sam'l. Meeteer,
Isaac Gibbs,
Henry Whiteley,
Andrew Gray.

The duties of the Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Newark, will be resumed on the 1st day of June next, and every possible exertion will be made, to render this school worthy of extensive public patronage.

TERMS.
Board and Tuition per Qr. \$30.
Moderate extra charges for Music, Painting, Drawing, &c.
SAMUEL BELL.

FOR THE
Promotion of Science and Literature.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
His Excellency JOS. KENT, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, PRESIDENT *ex officio*.

Roger B. Taney, Esq., Rev. George Roberts,
Hon. E. F. Chambers, Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw
Hon. Stevenson Archer, Solomon Etting, Esq.,
Hon. Thos. B. Dorsey, Nath'l Williams, Esq.,
Hon. John C. Herbert, William Frick, Esq.,
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Hon. John Nelson, Dr. James Stuart,
Hon. Wm. H. Marriott, Dr. B. J. Semmes,
Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Dr. Dennis Claude,
I. W. McCulloch, Esq.,
Col. John E. Howard, Dr. Henry Wilkins.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, Market street, }
Baltimore, May 7th, 1827. }
Under authority of the Act of the General Assembly (Dec. session, 1826.) we herewith present to the public the FIRST CLASS of the Maryland

Literature Lottery,

The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, in the city of BALTIMORE, and under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLS.

Brilliant Scheme:
1 prize of \$20,000 is 20,000 Dollars.
10 prizes of 10,000 is 100,000 Dollars.
10 prizes of 2,000 is 20,000 Dollars.
10 prizes of 1,000 is 10,000 Dollars.
10 prizes of 500 is 5,000 Dollars.
20 prizes of 200 is 4,000 Dollars.
20 prizes of 100 is 2,000 Dollars.
40 prizes of 50 is 2,000 Dollars.
100 prizes of 10 is 1,000 Dollars.
300 prizes of 5 is 1,500 Dollars.
9000 prizes of 4 is 36,000 Dollars.

9662 prizes, amounting to 114,000 Dollars.
20338—only 30,000 Tickets.

The CASH for the whole of the Prizes can be had, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other will be put the prizes above the denomination of Five Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 9000 prizes of Four Dollars to be awarded to the tickets, the numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the three first drawn numbers of different terminations. The Five Dollar prizes to be awarded to the tickets having the two last figures corresponding with the two last figures of such number of the next drawn of different termination. This mode will permit the whole lottery to be completed in one drawing, and a ticket drawing a superior prize will not be restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 Quarters, \$1.25
Halves - - - - - 2.50 Eighths, - 0.62

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.
Baltimore, May 12 7w

BOOTS & SHOES

THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment.—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19.

MARYLAND,
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
15th day of May, A. D. 1827.

On application of Nancy T. Willoughby and Jacob C. Willson Administrators with the Will annexed of Richard Willoughby, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they 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 & faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Caroline county Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1827.

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

In compliance with the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the Will annexed, on the personal estate of Richard Willoughby late of Caroline county deceased;—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 30th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 15th day of May A. D. 1827.

**NANCY T. WILLOUGHBY, Adm'r., and
JACOB C. WILSON, Adm'r.** with the Will annexed of Richard Willoughby, dec'd.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
May 26 3w

THE BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

The following document, emanating from the twelve respectable and disinterested citizens who have been appointed visitors of the Hospital by the Corporate authorities of the city, will, we trust, effectually silence the reports which have been in circulation, in some parts of the state, to the disadvantage of this institution.

Baltimore, May 3, 1827.

To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

SIR—In conformity to the duty confided to us, as visitors of the Hospital, we beg leave to report, that we have lately inspected that establishment, and take pleasure in stating, that we found it in a condition very different from that, which common rumor had ascribed to it. In that department of the institution appropriated for the reception of lunatics, those confined in the cells, are as comfortably situated as their unfortunate condition will allow. Those of them, who are in the worst stages of mania are under such restraints as effectually prevent them from doing any injury, either to themselves or others; & the medical treatment they experience, we have reason to believe, is such as will be approved by those who are the most competent to decide on its correctness. Such of the patients as labor under this disease in a milder form, are at liberty to exercise themselves within the limits of the establishment.

In the Marine department, nothing appeared to be wanting for the comfort of those for whom it is appropriated; nor was any dissatisfaction expressed to us by any who are placed there. The general cleanliness of the whole establishment; the internal regulations prescribed for its government; the watchfulness and care that appeared to be exercised by those who have the immediate control of the whole, convince us, that there is no ground for dissatisfaction. It is not to be expected, that the patients of a hospital can excite in the breasts of those who have the care of them the anxious solicitude, the deep felt interest, the kind feelings, which relationship or friendship bestows when disease solicits its aid under the domestic roof; but there is a care, and an attention, and a feeling which humanity and interest require, when others than friends are made their guardians; and we are persuaded, that in our Hospital, a want of these, forms no just ground of complaint.

We do not feel competent to decide on the question that may be asked, whether the medical treatment, applied to the cases of mania, which are sent there for cure, be such as is the best calculated to promote this end. This is one of those questions that has divided, and will divide, the opinions of men, as long as there are cases which baffle the efforts of science; but it may not be encroaching too far on the province of the professional men to express our belief; that the skilful employed in our Hospital will not suffer in a comparison with that of the other institutions of our country.

We have the honor be sir,
Your most obedient servants.

Henry Payson
James Smith
John Ogston
Wm. H. Hanson
John M'Keen
Joseph Holbrook
Isaac Tyson
James Ramsey.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland, A Proclamation.

Whereas a certain Arnold Jacobs, hath been charged, by indictment of the Grand Inquest, enquiring for the county of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the crime of kidnapping a certain negro man, called Emory Sudler, and hath fled from the justice of the said Commonwealth, into this state, as it is said, and Whereas his excellency John Andrew Shultz, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the United States, demanded the said Arnold Jacobs of me, as a fugitive from justice, and that he should be arrested and delivered to John Thompson, Jr. agent appointed to receive and convey said fugitive within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth for trial upon the said indictment: upon which demand, the sheriff of Queen Ann's county, (within whose jurisdiction it was said the said Jacobs had sought refuge) was promptly ordered to arrest and deliver the said fugitive, in compliance with the said demand—And whereas it is represented, that notwithstanding the order to the said sheriff, the said Arnold Jacobs has not been arrested and delivered to the said agent; and it being the imperative duty of the Executive of this state to use the most effectual means to cause the said fugitive to be arrested and delivered as aforesaid, to answer the charge aforesaid. Now, therefore, I, Joseph Kent, Governor of the State of Maryland, have thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of 200 DOLLARS, to any person or persons, who shall arrest the said Arnold Jacobs, and deliver him to the said John Thompson, Jr. agent as aforesaid, or confine him in any jail so that he may be delivered to the said agent, or any other that may be duly appointed, by his excellency the Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to receive him.

Given under my hand & the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States; the fifty-first.

JOSEPH KENT.
By the Governor,
THO. CULBRETH, Clk.
of the Council.
May 19 6w

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to the creditors of Arthur Lowe, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to lodge their claims duly authenticated in the office of the Register of wills for Dorchester county, on or before Wednesday the 20th of June next, as a dividend will be struck on said deceased's estate on that day. Those who neglect this notice, will be excluded from any part of said dividend. Given under my hand, this 30th day of April, 1827.

CLEMENT WRIGHT.
Acting agent of Arthur Lowe, deceased.
May 12

Among the literary novelties of the day is "De Vere," a novel in which, under the name of Wentworth, is drawn the portrait of Mr. Canning. The author, says the London Literary Gazette, has portrayed "with equal truth and fidelity, those fine features which render him beloved in private, and admired in public life." We extract one or two passages which, if not hit off with any "curious felicity," may be interesting from their concern with this distinguished personage.

"De Vere's acquaintance with Mr Wentworth arose out of the introduction of their mutual friend Dr. Herbert. Mr. Wentworth had been made acquainted with all the oppressions, and all the self exertions, of the moated house; and, ardent himself, and still perhaps with some poet up romance in his composition, which all the struggles and events of his life could not absolutely conquer, he conceived both liking and esteem for his young friend. On the other hand De Vere saw in Mr. Wentworth, much, if not every thing he admired. He thought him, as in times a little farther off, another considerable minister was thought, by a person who well knew how to describe him, 'a person of as much virtue as can possibly consist with a love of power; and his love of power no greater than what is common to men of his superior capacities.' He admired and loved him, too, for many other qualities.—But it is not easy to describe this able and accomplished person. His mind was an assemblage of all that could excite, and all that could soothe; his heart, the seat of an ambition belonging, as it were, to himself; equally above stooping to court or people, and which no fear of either could afflict. With all this, his feelings were attached to friendship, and his intellect to the pleasures of elegant cultivation. Thus he shone alike in the tumult of party, and the witchery of letters. In these last, he had been beautifully distinguished, and had many amiable associates, before he acquired his political eminence. In the senate, his eloquence was like a mountain river, taking its rise from reason, but swelling its impetus by a thousand auxiliary streams of wit and imagination, which it gathered on its way. It is, indeed, difficult to say whether his wit or his reasoning predominated; for such was the effect of both united, that never was reason so set off by wit, or wit so sustained by reason. The one was a running fire, flashing from right to left over the whole field of argument, so as to embarrass and paralyze his antagonists; while the other, when seriousness was resumed, struck down every thing that opposed, with the force of thunder. But he had a more powerful recommendation still to the favour of his auditors, whether in the senate or elsewhere. His politics, as his heart, were truly, I might say insularly, British; and though he contemplated and understood the continent as well as any, and better than most who went before him, of the continent it was his principle to steer clear, except in so far as it was connected with Britain. This did not fail to 'buy him golden opinions with all sorts of persons;' and he wound up all by a staunch adherence to his personal friends, not one of whom he had ever been known to fail, or to abandon. This made him the most loved for his own sake, of all the leaders of his time out of the House, while in it he reigned without struggle or compeer—*nihil simile aut secundum*. Yet, superior as Mr. Wentworth was in all these respects, he was kept, strange to say, from rising to the highest point, by the influence or intrigues of far less gifted rivals. Men wondered at this, but (happily for the repose of mankind) the times are over when a man who could not rule by other means, did not scruple, if he could, to seize the government by force, and awe even his prince into dangerous compliances. Mr. Wentworth knew this, but, even in other times, would never have attempted to go so far, and he therefore contented himself, at present, with a second place. This, at the time we write of, was the less irksome, because the high quality and worth, and still more, the long habit of being considered the leader of his party, which belonged to the Premier, induced the submission of all to his authority, without a murmur. Every body, however, foresaw, from what has been stated, that the Premier's resignation would occasion a contest for the succession, which might shake the administration to its centre; and Mr. Wentworth was not a man to submit to hold a second rank under any other living person. Such, then, was the public character of this accomplished man; and there were not wanting those who observed, in his connection with great families, in the spread of himself among all men of parliamentary power, and particularly in the attachment of the young men of rising talents to his person, a promise of future strength which might one day influence the fate of the empire. [Propheetic!]

The following passage refers to certain political manoeuvres.
"At the time, De Vere, though he knew the reports that were in agitation, did not know the share which the actual conduct of his friend had had in giving them currency. He knew not that he had, on the very morning of his dinner, been closeted with some of his most powerful supporters, who had for a considerable period been constantly

urging him even to lay claim to the premiership, when vacant, as his undoubted right, from the reputation he had obtained and the confidence he had inspired. They had even gone so far as to suggest, and actually to demand, a pledge from him, that, if he obtained the post, he would support and carry into effect various reforms of which, these patriots said, the state stood cruelly in need; and nothing could appear more zealous than this body of partisans in a cause so virtuous, and likely to be so popular. Mr. Wentworth, with great enthusiasm of character, and a spirit of a great integrity as the most inflexible patriot could wish, was himself sufficiently inclined to this principle of action. He gave the pledge required, and demanded and received, on his part, the most explicit promises, that should another succeed to the government, and he be obliged to retire, they would all make common cause, and act in party. What was his astonishment, therefore, to find, now the crisis was arrived, that these patriot friends seemed not only to have forgotten their principles, but to have changed their opinion in regard to his own pretensions. At another meeting which was held, they admired him, they said, as much as ever: thought him a great creature; a public possession, who ought to have one of the highest posts in the ministry; but as to engaging in opposition, should he unfortunately be left out of the new administration, they could not join in the attempt to force the closet of the king, who they found was likely to decide in favor of Lord Oldcastle. They only hoped that he might still be allowed to hold his place under that noble person. No language can describe the disdain of Mr. Wentworth at this change of conduct; it called up all his pride of character, which he felt to be insulted, as well as that his fairest hopes were disappointed. His honorable ambition (for it was honorable) was thwarted, his rival exalted, his schemes for the public good paralyzed; and what wounded him most, (for he was of a most loyal and open disposition, and of a nature the most abhorrent to every species of treachery) all seemed to be the consequence of an intercourse of some standing with the court, of which these friends had kept him wholly in ignorance. In short, it was only at the moment we speak of, that he learned that the compact which these friends had made with him, had been made while they were under the deception of an expected decision in his favor, in which expectation they were now disappointed; for it appeared certain that Lord Oldcastle would be called upon to name the new administration; and in that event he had declared against Wentworth's holding any place in it. Mr. Wentworth was not of a temper, at any time, to disguise his feelings, and he was at no pains to conceal them now: in fact, they escaped him in reproaches so bitter, and at the same time so just, that many of his auditors shrunk from his presence.

"He therefore did not fail to express his opinion of Lord Mowbray in the House, with a keenness and effect which turned the *parvenu* pale. And as to the *parvenu* himself, Wentworth, without scruple or disguise, and pronouncing every thing but his name,—while his eyes flashed upon him with a sort of sacred anger,—designated him as 'the smooth volunteer of dirty work, for whoever would pay the price of it.'"

"Mr. Wentworth, in short, with feelings as glowing as his abilities, was a proof, (whatever may appear to the contrary in this story) that there may be minds incorruptible by power, and which have preserved their simplicity, unhurt by the atmosphere of dissimulation in which they live, and uninjured even by the blaze of their own reputations. If ever the famous antithesis in the epitaph on Gay, was applicable to any other person, it surely was to him."

"In wit a man, simplicity a child."

A most extraordinary circumstance lately occurred at Bampton, in this county, for the truth of which we have the authority of a near relative of the party who resides in this city. The wife of William Cooper, of the above village, when far advanced in pregnancy, paid a visit to some relatives who reside near Copenhagen-House, in London, who, in their garden kept a live tortoise. Mrs. Cooper, on seeing it, was much terrified. Some time after her return, and about five weeks since, she was delivered of a female child, which actually has on its head a substance exactly resembling a well-formed tortoise, the shell projecting from the head, and striped like the real one. The child is still alive and in health, and the tortoise continues on the head. The head of the tortoise has the strongest resemblance to that of the real animal; and it actually projects from the end of the shell in a substance about the size of the top of a person's finger.

Oxford (Eng. Herald.)

A note from a respectable correspondent informs us of the singular fact, that at a dinner given in Louisville, Ky. in the month of April, there were present five gentlemen, whose united height was thirty-two feet five inches! The height of each was as follows:—the tallest was 6 feet 8 inches; the next, 6 feet 6 inches; the next, 6 feet 6 inches; the next, 6 feet 4 inches, and the last, 6 feet 4 inches.

The following accounts of combustion of the human body are taken from the Emporium of Arts and Sciences. The facts are well authenticated and accounted for on philosophical principles. They are republished with a view of aiding other means now employed for the suppression of intemperance.

We read in the Transactions of Copenhagen, that in 1692 a woman of the lower class, who for three years had used spirituous liquors to such an excess that she would take no other nourishment, having eat down one evening on a straw chair to sleep, was consumed in the night time, so that next morning no part of her was found but the skull and the extreme joints of the fingers, all the rest of her body, says Jacobæus, was reduced to ashes.

The following extract of the memoir of Bianchini is taken from the Annual Register for 1763.—The Countess Cornelia Bandi, of the town of Cesena, aged 62, enjoyed a good state of health. One evening, having experienced a sort of drowsiness, she retired to her bed, and her maid remained with her till she fell asleep.—Next morning, when the girl entered to awaken her mistress, she found nothing but the remains of her body in the most horrid condition. At the distance of four feet from the bed was a heap of ashes, in which could be distinguished the legs and arms untouched. Between the legs lay the head, the brain of which, together with half the posterior part of the cranium, and the whole chin, had been consumed; three fingers were found in the state of a coal; the rest of the body was reduced to ash, which, when touched left, on the fingers a fat, foetid moisture. A small lamp which stood on the floor was covered with ashes, and contained no oil, the tallow of two candles was melted on a table, but the wicks still remained, and the feet of the candlesticks were covered with a certain moisture. The bed was not damaged; the bed clothes and coverlet were raised up and thrown on one side, as is the case when a person gets up. The furniture and tapestry were covered with a moist kind of soot of the color of ashes, which had penetrated into the drawers & dirted the linen. The soot having been conveyed to a neighbouring kitchen, adhered to the walls and the utensils. A piece of bread in the cupboard was covered with it, and no dog would touch it. The infectious odour had been communicated to other apartments. The Annual Register states that the Countess of Cesena was accustomed to bathe all her body in camphorated spirit of wine.

Mary Clues, aged 50 was much addicted to intemperance. Her propensity to this vice had increased after the death of her husband, which happened a year and a half before. For about a year, scarcely a day had passed in the course of which she did not drink at least a pint of rum or aniseed water. Her health gradually declined, and about the beginning of February she was attacked with the jaundice and confined to her bed.—Though she was incapable of much action, and not in a condition to work, she still continued her old habit of drinking every day, and smoking a pipe of tobacco. The bed in which she lay stood parallel to the chimney of the apartment, and at the distance from it of about three feet. On Saturday morning, the 1st of March, she fell on the floor; and her extreme weakness having prevented her from getting up, she remained in that state till some one entered and put her to bed. The following night she wished to be left alone. A woman quitted her at half after eleven, and according to custom, shut the door & locked it. She had put on the fire two large pieces of coal, and placed a light in a candlestick on a chair at the head of her bed. At half after five in the morning a smoke was seen issuing through the window, and the door being speedily broke open, some flames which were in the room were soon extinguished. Between the bed and the chimney were found the remains of the unfortunate Clues: one leg and a thigh were entire but there remained nothing of the skin, the muscles and the viscera. The bones of the cranium, the breast, the spine, and the other extremities, were entirely calcined, and covered with a whitish efflorescence. The people were much surprised that the furniture had sustained so little injury. The side of the bed which was next to the chimney had suffered the most; the wood of it was slightly burnt; but the feather bed, the clothes, and covering, were safe.

The Transactions of the Royal Society of London present also an instance of human combustion no less extraordinary. It was mentioned at the time it happened in all the journals; it was then attested by a great number of eye witnesses, and became the subject of many learned discussions. Three accounts of this event, by different authors, all nearly coincide. The fact is related as follows.—"Grace Pitt, the wife of a fishmonger of the parish of St. Clement, Ipswich, aged about sixty had contracted a habit, which she continued for several years, of coming down every night from her bed-room, half dressed, to smoke a pipe. On the night of the 9th of April, 1744, she got up from bed as usual. Her daughter, who slept with her, did not perceive she was absent till next morning when she awoke, soon after she put on her clothes, and going down to the kitchen, found her mother stretched out on the right side with her head near the grate, the body extended on the hearth, with the legs on the floor; which was of deal, having the appearance of a log of wood, consumed by a fire without apparent flames.—On beholding this spectacle, the girl ran in great haste and poured over her mother's body some water contained in two large vessels in order to extinguish the fire; while the foetid odour and smoke which exhaled from the body almost suffocated some of the neighbors who had

trunk was in some measure inciterated, & resembled a heap of coals covered with white ashes. The head, the arms, the legs, and the thighs, had also participated in the burning.

This woman, it is said, had drunk a large quantity of spirituous liquor, in consequence of being overjoyed to hear that one of her daughters had returned from Gibraltar. There was no fire in the grate, and the candle had burnt entirely out in the socket of the candlestick which was close to her. Besides, there were found near the consumed body the clothes of a child and a paper screen, which had sustained no injury by the fire.

The London Times of the 10th of April last gives the public a full report of a singular trial. Wm. Watkins, Thomas Jenkins, Henry Evans and John Prosser, were indicted for a riot, and for committing an assault upon Mary Nicholson, a poor old woman of the age of ninety. The trial was before the new judge, Mr. Baron Vaughan. The story is indeed a curious one, when we consider that the facts happened in a nation so far in advance of all others in civilization. One of the defendants having lost some cattle by sickness, and having a colt then ailing, charged the poor old woman of being the cause of the death of the cattle and the sickness of the colt, by her spells as a witch, and were determined she should bless the colt, to cure him. For this purpose they seized her while she was in the fear of God and the king, and dragged her a mile and made her repeat after them a blessing on the colt. Not content with this outrage they went on to lacerate her with a thorn bush to see if she would bleed; and to cut off her hair to see if it would burn. Other indignities were offered her, almost too disgraceful to name, in searching for the witch-teat. The learned judge was very indignant at the outrage as he should have been, and at the same time expressed no small astonishment that any relic of such superstitions still existed. We mention these facts, not to show that the people of England are still in the bonds of darkness but simply to remark that many of our revilers, from "Billy Gifford the gifted satirist," down to the humblest lampooners of our country, in England have drawn from narrower premises than these sweeping conclusions of our ignorance and barbarity. It is not long since that one of these travelled revilers of the United States mentioned the witchcraft at Salem, as a proof of the prevailing superstitions of this country, forgetting at the same time to state that this infatuation was one hundred and thirty-five years ago, and that not a single trial for witchcraft had happened since in any part of the United States. The place where this delusion was then found, is now conceded on all hands to be one of the most enlightened portions of our country. Long since this spirit of incredulity and superstition had gone for ever in this country, many poor wretches have been tried and executed in England for witchcraft; six, at one time, more than half a century after the executions for that supposed offence had ceased here, were tried, condemned and executed, without a murmur from the people; a proof that the most degrading superstitions were then prevalent among the most numerous classes in England. It was from that country was brought the superstition, and there it has lingered in their mountains and remote villages, until this day.—*Nat. Journal.*

INTEMPERANCE.
In the discourses recently published by the Rev. Mr. Palfrey of Boston, are embodied some of the most appalling statements we have ever met with, shewing the havoc which this vice is making in our country. More than ten thousand are computed to die annually, of the direct effects of intemperance, & of thirty six thousand deaths it is the remote and proximate cause. The loss of lives during the three years of our last war was less than fifteen hundred, not one seventh of the annual loss by intemperance. One eighth of the commerce of this port is employed in the conveyance of spirituous liquors, or the means of making them. The annual consumption of ardent spirits is not less than forty-five millions of gallons. The amount of money annually expended for ardent spirits in the United States, is thirty millions of dollars, which bears to the expense of maintaining the general government in all its departments, the proportion of five to two.—In this State it is six times the amount of the revenue received into the treasury, and nearly three times the amount expended for the support of the joint interest of religion and learning. The annual pauper expenses of the Union for the intemperate are also computed to be twelve millions of dollars. In one state, eight hundred, out of one thousand and sixty criminal prosecutions had their origin in intemperance.

Massachusetts Journal.
From a paragraph in the New York Statesman we learn that the arrival of the Greek frigate Hellas from New York to Napoli, diffused great joy among the Greeks, as it was immediately rumoured that an American Naval Officer had been sent out by the Government of the United States to their assistance; and Capt. G. had great difficulty in persuading even the most respectable Greeks that the Government of this country had no hand in his coming. Capt. G. mentions that Admiral Miaulis is very popular; that in him, more than any other man among them, the confidence & affection of all the Greeks unite. On the arrival of Capt. G. at Napoli, he was requested to navigate the frigate over to Egina, and consented to do so; that with him went passenger Admiral Miaulis, whom he treated, having the means to do so, with that generous hospitality which characterizes the naval service of our coun-

try. On the arrival of the ship at Egina, the command was surrendered to Miaulis, and Capt. G. became his guest. They were immediately put on stunted allowances, and supplied with very common food.—The Admiral apologized for this change of fare by telling Capt. G. that there were so many thousand of his countrymen destitute of the sustenance of life, that he dare not supply him with better food. Indeed it is most affecting to hear Capt. G. relate the fact that there are thousands of destitute human beings crowding the Streets of Napoli, who eagerly seize even blades of grass within their reach, to sustain life.—Capt. G. is of opinion that the coarsest and cheapest dried provisions in this country are the best to send the Greeks; beans, peas, kiln-dried corn meal, he represents to be equal, if not preferable, as articles of provision, to wheat flour. Fish are in great demand among the Greeks; but they eat very little animal food."

From the New York American.
BOLIVAR AS A FINANCIER.—A letter lies before us written by an American at Port Cabello, dated the 24th ult. which furnishes the following information as to the Liberator's notion of raising the ways and means to meet the debt of the country. The extract is given literally.

"Lately Bolivar has laid an Alcavally duty on all produce, say 5 per cent. on the valuation which is taken from the current sales. He has also laid a tax of \$400 on all merchants transacting commission business—on all retail dry good stores one of \$150—and on smaller establishments, one of from \$80 to \$100 per annum.

"These taxes will produce a sum of from 3 to 4 million dollars. He has discharged all military officers off duty, giving them a preference in civil employment, when they have capacity to fill them—he has reduced the present pay one half—abolished the reception of the government paper for a season in the custom houses—and in fact, has made such alterations as will, in nine months pay the interest, if not part of the principle of the national debt. More than two hundred!!! disaffected persons have been shot in Cumana and Apure, and Gen. Paez has carried all before him in executing Bolivar's decrees. He is desperate and strict to every order of the Liberator."

"The writer of the above is a plain fair man—and his statement is remarkable on several accounts.—First, as communicating, as we believe the first intelligence of the very decisive steps of Bolivar in exacting—for so it must be called—supplies.—Secondly, shewing, by the natural reference to Bolivar, and to him alone, as the author of all measures, that he is the only power in Colombia; thirdly, as justifying, by the fact of the execution by two hundreds of the disaffected—a word of large import—the caution to which we have before referred of our correspondents at Laguayra, in withholding their names from their letters. Altogether the state of Colombia is far from satisfactory.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
MR. CALHOUN REJECTED.—It is rumoured that in the very celebrated Address introduced to the recent Convention in Baltimore, Mr. Calhoun poured out in the exuberance of his zeal a very high compliment upon the talents, public services, &c. of the Vice-President, and identified him, as he really ought to be, with the cause of the Hero. This brought up Mr. Winchester, who did not impugn the good intentions of the Vice President's Maryland Advocate, but very plainly intimated in his usual pointed and oracular manner, that *that part of the Address must be stricken out*, and that Mr. C. must not be coupled with the General in the present nomination. The mandate of Mr. Winchester, it is also rumoured, was obeyed and the objectionable part was expunged from the address. It is said this has given much uneasiness to certain personages, and it is apprehended that it will not be received in the most gracious manner in the South;—and Calhoun himself will secretly if not openly exclaim—"call ye thus backing your friends?" It is also rumoured that another part of the Address was objected to as throwing a stumbling block in the way of Mr. Crawford, should he ultimately be brought into the unholly "Combination" to put down the present Administration right or wrong. The part here alluded to had reference to Mr. Crawford's sentiment of "judging the Administration by its Measures." This also was stricken out, so says current rumour.

Are not these among "the signs of the times" that the present Opposition is composed of the most heterogeneous materials, such as will be scattered to the four winds of Heaven by an indignant people, who are determined the Republic shall not follow the fate of others by "falling under a Military Rule."

CHESAPEAKE AND DEL. CANAL.
This valuable & important work is apparently drawing near its completion. From the western end, some three miles as we are informed, are already finished, and on Monday last several sloops passed from the River Delaware on the eastern side to the village of St. George's a distance of four and a half miles, for the first time. The remainder of the work, which is included in the part commonly called the deep-cut, is in rapid progress; and appearances justify the belief that the whole will be completed within a year from this day.—*Del Jour.*

Winter, says the Pendleton, S. C. Messenger, of the 9th inst. is still hovering in the lap of May. Every morning brings frost, and the crops of corn and cotton have been seriously injured. Wheat is yet safe and the prospect of fruit is yet promising.

From the National Journal.
GOL. BENTON AND GEN. JACKSON.

While surmise and conjecture have been busily engaged in speculating on the circumstances and feelings which may have wrought so apparently close an union of opinion and purpose between Colonel Benton and General Jackson, there has been some curiosity discovered as to the cause of the previous personal alienation which existed between them. The lapse of fourteen years had so far dimmed and defaced the impression of the scenes in which these individuals were pitted against each other in a contest of life or death, that but few seemed able to revive the recollection of the circumstances. In the last number of the Kentucky Reporter, however, we have Col. Benton's own narrative of what he called with truth, if his statement be correct the most outrageous affray ever witnessed in a civilized country, which was addressed in a circular to his friends in the fall of 1813. Presuming that the details of this occurrence are accurately given, we can not conceive that they can be so changed by any explanations or palliations, as to bear out the testimony given by the Nashville Committee, to the benevolence and humanity which are said by them to constitute the prominent traits in the character of General Jackson. As far as we can understand the usages of social life, and the rules by which men of elevated minds, sound courage and correct principles regulate their conduct, we should regard him who acts towards a other as Gen. Jackson is represented by Col. Benton as acting towards him, on this occasion, as a man with few of the qualifications which belong to a man of honor. But this opinion we are not authorized to form in relation to General Jackson, unless we could receive with implicit faith, the allegations made against him in this circular of Col. Benton's; and Col. Benton's strange alliance with Gen. Jackson, at this moment is calculated to make us doubt in which of the characters, the accuser or friend of the General, he is most entitled to credit.—What must we think of the high mindedness and sincerity of a man who will form a league of personal and political friendship with one who has attempted his life, merely for the purpose of overthrowing an administration against which he has thought proper to array himself? The whole course of Colonel Benton, taken in connexion with this unnatural association, convinces us that to advance his own political interests, he can compromise his private feelings, forget or forgive the deepest injuries, and throw the mantle of oblivion over the deadliest insults and injuries.

Taking the narrative which is thus given to the world under the signature of Colonel Benton to be correct, what can we think of General Jackson's respect to the laws of his country and the usages of men of honorable standing? Coupling this affray with the affair of the Tennessee militia men, to which we have recently adverted, and of which much yet remains to be said, can our readers acquiesce in the character of benevolence and humanity claimed for Gen. Jackson by his friends; or can they bring themselves to consent to the elevation to the first office in the gift of the people, of a man who in one case has either grossly misunderstood the law of the land, or has disregarded it, to the destruction of six of his fellow citizens; and in another instance, has upon the authority of Col. Benton incurred the liability to be ranked with men of the most desperate and sanguinary habits and dispositions?

FRANKLIN, Tenn. Sept. 10, 1813.

A difference which had been for some months brewing between General Jackson and myself produced on Saturday, the 4th inst. in the town of Nashville, the most outrageous affray ever witnessed in a civilized country. In communicating this affair to my friends and fellow citizens, I limit myself to the statement of a few leading facts the truth of which I am ready to establish by judicial proofs.

1 That myself and my brother, Jesse Benton, arriving in Nashville on the morning of the affray and knowing of Gen. Jackson's threats, went and took our lodgings in a different house from the one in which he staid, on purpose to avoid him.

2 That the General & some of his friends came to the house where we had put up, & commenced the attack by leveling a pistol at me; when I had no weapon drawn, and advancing upon me at a quick pace, without giving me time to draw one.

3 That seeing this my brother fired upon Gen. Jackson, when he had got within eight or ten feet of me.

4 That four other pistols were fired in quick succession; one by General Jackson at me; two by me at the General; and one by Col. Coffee at me. In the course of this firing General Jackson was brought to the ground; but I received no hurt.

5 That daggers were then drawn. Col. Coffee and Mr. Alexander Donaldson made at me, and gave me five slight wounds.—Captain Hammond and Mr. Stokley Hays engaged my brother, who being still weak from the effect of a severe wound he had lately received in a duel, was not able to resist two men. They got him down; and while Captain Hammond beat him on the head to make him lay still, Mr. Hays attempted to stab him and wounded him in both arms, as he lay on his back parrying the thrusts with his naked hands.—From this situation a generous hearted citizen of Nashville, Mr. Sumner, relieved him. Before he came to the ground, my brother clapped a pistol to the breast of Mr. Hays, to blow him through; but it missed fire.

6 My own and my brother's pistols carried two balls each; for it was our intention if driven to arms to have no child's play. The pistol fired at me was so near that the blaze of the muzzle of one of them burnt the sleeve of my coat and the other

aimed at my head at little more than arms length from it.

7 Capt. Carroll was to have taken part in the affray, but was absent by the permission of Gen. Jackson as he has since proved by the General's certificate; a certificate which reflects I know not whether less honor upon the General or upon the captain.

8 That this attack was made upon me in the house where the Judge of the District, Mr. Searcy, had his lodgings! So little are the laws and its ministers respected! Nor has the civil authority yet taken cognizance of this horrible outrage.

These facts are sufficient to fix the public opinion. For my own part I think it scandalous that such things should take place at any time; but particularly so at the present moment, when the public service requires the aid of all its citizens. As for the name of courage God forbid that I should ever attempt to gain it by becoming a bully. Those who know me know full well that I would give a thousand times more for the reputation of Craghan in defending his post than I would for the reputations of all the duellists and gladiators that ever appeared upon the face of the earth.

THOMAS HART BENTON,
Lieut. Col. 30th Infantry.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND

It has been mentioned on the authority of the English papers, that 16,000 settlers all of them w-avers, were to be sent out from Great Britain to Canada this year. 6000 are to come from Scotland, an equal number from Ireland and 4000 from England. Besides this, a large number of other emigrants is to be expected, as the law restricting the number of passengers in vessels has been repealed, and 18,000 persons in Scotland have petitioned to be sent to America. A greater number than usual may therefore be expected in this state, from Canada.

We observe by the list of arrivals at Quebec, that from the 1st to the 3d inst. five vessels arrived with 1115 emigrants, almost all from Ireland. These and several other vessels, have had very short passages.—The Montreal had arrived in 18 days from Liverpool, and 143 from Cape Clear; and the Bolivar in 19 days from Belfast.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The select committee of the British House of Commons on the subject of emigration have made a second report, dated April 5. They state that this report has been made in consequence of the important change produced by the transition from hand loom to power loom weaving, the effect of which, already, has been to throw out of employ a great and valuable mass of operative weavers, and is likely, in its further progress, to be still more serious. In order to relieve the districts immediately affected by this change, the committee recommend a grant of 50,000 pounds to be added to a grant of 25,000 pounds from the manufacturers relief company, for the purpose of transporting twelve hundred families, say from six to seven thousand individuals, to Nova Scotia, or some other of the Colonies. The report presents a gloomy picture of the distress of the hand loom weavers, many of whom have been reduced from situations of comparative independence, to the necessity of obtaining parochial relief.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Marriage Question.—A meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick informs us, that the question of erasing the section of the Confession of Faith, forbidding the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, was at their late meeting decided in the affirmative—ages 12, nos 5. The Presbytery of Ohio, and the Presbytery of Redstone, as we learn from the Pittsburg Recorder, have both decided against the erasure. The Visitor and Telegraph informs that a similar decision has been made by the Presbytery of Winchester, and the Philadelphia reports the same of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Presbytery of New York have decided (we believe unananimously) in favour of erasing, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the question, but simply on the ground that the topic is one which ought not to be introduced into a Confession of Faith.

N. Y. Observer.

DUELING.—The Grand Jury of the county of Simpson, in this State, have, we understand, found a true bill against C. M. Smith, of Tennessee, for murder, charged to have been committed by the killing of Mr. Brank, also of Tennessee, in a duel, in that county, about the 23d of March. The Executive of this State has demanded the said Smith of the Executive of Tennessee, to be brought over for trial.

The same Grand Jury have, also, we are informed, found a true bill against Samuel Houston, (member of Congress,) for shooting, with an intent to kill; which, by the laws of this State is a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The shooting, in this case, is said to have been done in a duel with Gen. White. The Executive of this State has, also, demanded Gen. Houston of the Executive of Tennessee, to be brought to Simpson county for trial.

Commentator.

A Shrewd Madman.—When the earl of Bradford was brought before Lord Chancellor Loughborough, to be examined upon application for a statute of lunacy against him, the chancellor asked him, "how many legs has a sheep?" "Does your Lordship mean," answered Lord Bradford, "a live or dead sheep?" "Is it not the same thing?" said the chancellor. "No my Lord," said Bradford, "there is much difference; a living sheep may have four legs, and a dead sheep has only two.—There are but two legs of mutton: the two fore legs are shoulders."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SAURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

Jackson Convention and Manifesto.

We have received the address, or manifesto, of the Jackson Convention in Baltimore, but are unable to give it a place this week. It is somewhat long & rather loud in its character, but upon the whole, as temperate as could have been expected. Knowing several of the members who went from this shore, as well as some from the other, we had every reason to confide in the temperance of the course that they would desire to pursue; and it is to such men that public bodies are indebted for the wisdom and the discretion which mark their proceedings.

This manifesto is ingeniously enough put together and is somewhat imposing at the first glance. Upon carefully reviewing and reflecting upon its parts, it will be found to contain much erroneous doctrine and false politics. Indefensible, or rather, unnecessary as we consider the opposition to the Administration, we do not think, & we say it with due deference, that the Convention has made the most of their case—but as we cannot, with any sort of justice, make the slightest impeachment of their understandings, so we cannot with clear conscience doubt their zeal, and it is quite as possible that the defects in our own judgement may multiply to our eyes those of the manifesto.

The whole doctrine and position of this manifesto is familiar to us—nor do we repudiate it on that account, because a subject which has been rendered so interesting, and has been so universally and so frequently handled, was not very susceptible of new views—On such a subject, at such a time, all that can be asked is the embodying with skill & cogency the strong points, and the adapting them to the taste and comprehension of the people by an engaging style. The argument here put forth is known to be the avowed doctrine of Mr. Calhoun—the present-time position of Mr. Van Buren—the echo of Mr. McDuffie's speech and a good deal the same as Mr. Maxcy's late address to his constituents, on the occasion, we believe, of his retiring from the contest with Mr. Weems. We are therefore not at liberty to believe otherwise, than that after the maturest deliberation and most scrupulous examination of the different grounds which opposition has assumed, the convention has put forth those in its address which they consider soundest and most tenable; and the people of Maryland are called on to oppose the existing Administration upon those grounds.

We have neither room nor time to go into an examination of these points—we can only state them to be somewhat as follows, viz: that a Constitutional election of a President is an outrage upon the People—that instructions are despotically supreme—that the present President of the United States must be held accountable for what they are pleased to call a bad & defective part of the Constitution—and he should be turned out because he has not had that part of the Constitution altered which has existed under every President since the commencement of our Government.

In this enlightened age we did not expect to see such doctrines gravely put forth—when for the noble purpose of Catholic Emancipation in another Country, we have just witnessed the disavowal of the antiquated doctrine of the temporal supremacy of the Pope, we thought the doctrines of checks and Balances, of Constitutional construction and Representative responsibility were too well understood and established here to have permitted any countenance to be given to such doctrines as are to be found in this Manifesto.

JACKSONISM.

The following extract from the Frankfort Argus (handed us by a great Jacksonian in sort of triumph) was crowded out till now by matter previously obtained & more important—If such publications are to do the Jackson cause good in the opinion of the people, Heaven have mercy upon our wretched condition!!!

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Argus.
GENERAL JACKSON.

Much has been said of General Jackson's disposition to disregard the laws of his country, when they thwart his purposes. There is one scene of his life which his enemies studiously conceal. It is the Court scene in New Orleans, where Judge Hall imposed upon him a fine of 1000-dollars for contempt.

To save the city, he had found it necessary to resort to martial law. Although rumours of peace had reached him, he knew not but they were put forth by the enemy for the purpose of lulling him to security; for, though dreadfully defeated, they were still hovering on the coast with a force

much stronger than his. He deemed it necessary to maintain all his precautions until those rumors were confirmed by the most authentic intelligence. He had arrested a French man for a violation of martial law, and Judge Hall of the United States' Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus and attempted to rescue him from custody. The general had himself arrested, and sent beyond his lines.

But authentic news of peace were received two days after, and martial law abolished. The Judge returned and resumed his functions. He immediately summoned Jackson to appear before him, to answer for contempt in not obeying the writ and for imprisoning the Judge. The General prepared a statement of facts in vindication, which the Judge refused to hear, but made the rule absolute. It was returnable on the 31st of January. The people were much excited in favor of their heroic leader, and crowded the hall of justice. How did Gen. Jackson behave? Did he go to the court at the head of his victorious army menacing the judicial authorities of his country? Did he go at the head of his officers, in the pride and pomp of war? Did he with his sword and epauletts, in the proud gait of an exulting conqueror? No; every thing military is laid aside; he comes unattended, in the garb of a plain citizen, and has almost penetrated the crowd and reached the bar of the Court before he is discovered. At once, the hall rings with the acclamation of a thousand voices. Does the General avail himself of this enthusiasm, to drag the judge from his bench and trample on the emblems of justice? Does he even smile on the assembled multitude, or give them the least encouragement to insult the judge or arrest him in the discharge of his functions? Far from it. He mounts a bench, and with earnest entreaty, begs them to desist, and for his sake, for their own and their country's sake, not to interrupt the administration and execution of those laws, and that constitution for which they had toiled and bled. The judge, alarmed, at the popular fervor, tells the marshal it is not safe to proceed, and directs him to adjourn the Court. Jackson turns to him and bids him to proceed. "There is no danger here," says he, "there shall be none, the same arm which protected this city against the invaders of our country, will shield and protect this court or perish in the attempt."

Is there any thing more sublime in history? See a military chieftain, at the head of a victorious army, surrounded by a devoted people, shielding from insult and outrage, the very judge who is passing sentence of condemnation on his acts and punishing him for saving his country! Was this man regardless of the constitution and laws, when after having freed his country from a ruthless invasion, he offered himself as the voluntary victim of their violated majesty?

The judge being thus enabled to proceed under the protection of Jackson's arm, imposed on him by whose sufferance alone he could act, a fine of 1000 dollars, for contempt of his authority!

A burst of popular enthusiasm again rings through the halls of justice. Jackson is seized by the people, hurried out of the hall, placed in a carriage and drawn to the coffee-house. Does he direct the fury of the assembled multitude against the Judge, for a sentence so extraordinary and under circumstances so peculiar. No; he again addresses them; again begs them to repress their enthusiasm, to submit to the laws, to respect the person of the judge, to show by their conduct that they are worthy of the free institutions for which they have fought. He tells them, he suspended the laws only to save them and the country; that he glories in seeing their supremacy restored through his instrumentality, although he is made the first victim. Thus by his entreaties and his submission to the blow which was aimed at him by the judicial arm, which he could have arrested in a moment, the people are induced to return peacefully to their homes, and the reign of the law is again restored. Yet we are told this man acts in utter disregard of the laws of his country!

Jackson paid the fine. But the citizens of N. Orleans immediately subscribed the sum, and placed it to his credit in one of the banks, gave him notice that it was at his disposal. Did he accept it, and then turn and taunt the judicial power of his country with its impotency? No; he refuses to accept the proffered bounty; but at his suggestion, it is given to those whose relatives had fallen in defence of the city. When, in the progress of ages; has there been a more glorious example of submission to the laws, to one who was their master? Is there any thing to equal it in Greek or Roman history? Is there any thing to equal it in modern free governments? When has a citizen general, at the head of a victorious army, and surrounded by a devoted people been summoned to the bar of justice to answer for the violation of the constitution and laws of his country in the means he has successfully adopted to save them from destruction? When has a man so situated, not only protected the hand which was raised to inflict the blow, but refused to let his friends repair the injury or avert the punishment?

Now what does all this amount to? that after the victory at Orleans, when the enemy were driven on board their shipping again, a judge in the exercise of his official duties, regularly issues a "habeas corpus" to have a man brought up before him to enquire into the cause of his imprisonment—for this legal and official procedure on the part of the Judge, General Jackson instantly arrests the judge and banishes him from his home and from the district of his duties. When the Judge is restored to his power

and his district, General Jackson is called before him to answer for the violence and contempt committed by him. Jackson appears and submits to the laws, and the Frankfort Argus gives him immortal credit for so doing, instead of calling his army to his aid and contending the authority of the civil power—Does General Jackson deserve any credit for this? What else could he do? If he had any sense he knew, that to entrench himself behind his soldiers' bayonets, (if he could have got those bayonets to have served him in such a cause) would have blasted all the fame he had acquired in the military defence of New Orleans—and conscious as he and every man must have been, that his arrest of the Judge Hale, at the time and under the circumstances it was made, was an act highly condemned in the opinion of all, yet that that condemnation was a little smothered in consequence of the recent victory with which all were overjoyed, General Jackson saw no other mode of salving over his fault than by an apparent magnanimous submission—he made a merit of necessity and dexterously acted his part in the affair; and this is called "the most sublime thing in history"—and for this dexterous piece of address in getting out of a hobble with the aid of some high sounding sentences, the people are called upon to make General Jackson President—If such conduct can procure such honor for any man, we mourn over the lot and fate of our country.

But General Jackson is fined a thousand dollars for his contempt of the civil authority and civil magistrate, and the populace at New Orleans agree to pay it for him, because they were then fresh under the influence of the General's victory.—Jackson being rich, refuses to accept it from the people for himself, but gives it to the relatives of the sufferers in the late engagement—here is more address to make amends for his bad conduct, and it was well done—the only thing that is gratifying in this, that General Jackson saw that it was necessary to make those peace offerings, and to adopt this management to sustain himself in the good opinion of the people after the monstrous violence he had committed against the law and the civil officer of the state. Notwithstanding his victory, the wounded majesty of the people's power demanded this offering for the unhanded wrong done to the civil authority, and without these propitiations, public indignation would not have slept.—For the American People, whilst they are ever ready generously to applaud and properly to reward a fellow citizen for distinguished services of any sort, will never suffer even their best and most favorite citizen to trample on the law and defy their power in the presence of their Civil Magistrate with impunity—and whoever does this, let him be ever so great a favourite before, must make the proper and ample amends before his mal-conduct can be passed over.—If he makes the amends, his misconduct may be forgiven and forgotten—but such things can never be brought up as good reasons for conferring upon such a citizen the highest civil honor in the republic—nor are the men who commit such acts that require such amends, the most safe and worthy to be trusted with chief powers.

The Frankfort Argus also gives General Jackson great credit, when he was brought up before Court, for not tearing the Judge off the bench and trampling upon him and his authority.—If a culprit, standing before a court, charged with a violation of the law, is to have credit for not committing another act still more atrocious, we are at a loss to tell for what a man ought to be censured or condemned.—But it seems to us to be a queer sort of reasoning, that where a military general has arrogantly violated the civil law, the civil magistrate, and personal rights, and when brought up to court to answer for it, because he does not go up and kick the Judge off the Bench and thus insult the state and people, he must be said to surpass all that lives in History and deserve to be made President of the United States. From such men and from such doctrines may Heaven preserve us!

John B. Gibson, Esq. has been appointed Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania in the room of William Tilghman, Esq. deceased.

Horace Binney, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the room of J. B. Gibson, Esq. promoted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

HORACE BINNEY, Esq. it is reported, has declined accepting the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, conferred on him by Governor Schuyl.

HAGERSTOWN, May 24.

Many farmers in this county have ploughed up their wheat fields and put in corn. It is supposed that the best field will afford little more than half of a common crop. We have the most melancholy accounts from different parts of the country, of the ravages of the fly.

The money lately stolen from the Ohio state treasury has been all recovered, and it is believed that all the persons concerned in the theft have been arrested.

Waters, a tenant, has recovered in the Baltimore court, \$200 damages of Garden, his landlord, for excessive distress. The landlord entered the premises with his Bailiff, attached every article of furniture one bed and a cradle, in which was an infant, excepted, and these the officer refused to touch—the landlord drew from the fire a skillet in which was the breakfast of the children, poured its contents on the floor, and took the article—the debt was \$27.

ANNAPOLIS, May 18.

On Wednesday last while the Steam Boat Maryland was receiving on board a horse one of the hands (a black man) was accidentally precipitated in the dock, and the planks giving way at the same time, threw the animal directly upon the man. At this critical moment, when assistance was necessary to rescue him, the crowd stood appalled, when Capt. TAYLOR, of the Maryland, to his great praise he it spoken, gallantly threw himself (clothes and all) into the dock, and by his own exertions saved the man, then in the last agonies of death. The horse was swam to the upper end of the dock and taken out without injury.—Carrollonian.

Mr. Carter, of the New York Statesman proposes to collect, revise and publish in two volumes, such parts of his Letters from Europe, as he thinks worthy of preservation. About one third of the proposed work has never been given to the public in any form.

From the New York Post, May 26.

THE RACES.—The match race between the Southern Sir Hal Colt, Resolution, and the Northern Duroc Colt, Splendid brother on the dam's side to Lance and Ariel, (3 years old,) 1 mile heat and repeat took place yesterday, on the Union course. The race was well contested, and considering the state of the course from the rain, the performance was not in bad time. The Southern horse was conqueror. 1st heat 2 minutes; 2d heat, 1 minute, 58 seconds.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour—Baltimore best family, 5 00 a 5 12; Susquehanna, 4 87 1/2; 5 00 Howard street, 5 00 a 5 12 1/2; Wheat, best white, 95 a 98; good red, 85 a 90; inferior 70 a 85; Corn, 43 a 44; Rye, 63 a 65; Oats, 41 a 43; Flaxseed 90 a 95; Barley, 1 00; Clover seed, red, (reasonable) 4 00 a 4 50; Timothy seed 3 00; Herd's grass, 3 50 a 4 50; Millet, 1 00 a 1 50; Irish Potatoes, (for seed) 3 75 a 5 00; CORN MEAL, per bbl, 2 75—Wheat, in 100 lb, 29 a 30 do. in bbls, 32—PLASTER, per bbl, 1 12 1/2 a 1 25—do per ton, 3 75—HACKS, Baltimore hams, 9 00 a 10 00—do hog round, 6 00 a 7 00—do country, 5 12—BUTTER, best fresh, 25—do. in kegs, No. 1 to 3 per cwt, 8 00 a 15 00—LARD, do 8 50 a 10 00; Cotton Virginia, selling, 9 00 a 10 00 a 11; Upland, fair, 10 00 a 11 00; Louisiana, 11 00 a 13 00; Fish, Herrings, per bbl, 2 50; Mackerel, No. 1, 6 00; do No 2, 5 50; do No 3, 4 50; FEATHERS per lb, 29 a 30; LIVE STOCK; Beef, good, on the hoof, 5 50 a 6 00; Hogs good pork, 4 00 a 4 50.

MARRIED

On the evening of the 23d ult. at the house of John Tingle Esq. in Worcester county, by the Rev. Mr. Stratton; Mr. John L. Stevenson to Miss Harriet G. H. Tingle, both of the above county.

On the evening of the 24th ult. at Snow Hill, by the Rev. Mr. Stratton, Mr. Edward M. Smith of Dorchester county, to Miss Julia Ann M. Farrow, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Farrow of the place first named.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY,

May Term, 1827.

Ordered by the Court that the sale of the lands made to Nicholas Thomas by Nicholas Goldsborough, trustee, and reported by him, in the cause of Nicholas Goldsborough administrator D. B. N. with the will annexed of John Singleton, deceased, Thomas Bayne and Ann Caroline Bayne his wife and others complainants against James Dickinson Singleton, defendant be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$3802 30.

RICH'D T. EARLE,
LEM'L PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

Attest, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

True copy,
June 2, 3w J. LOCKERMAN Clk.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

May 19, 1827.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashr.

By the act of Incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the year ensuing.

June 2 6w

NOTICE.

In obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable Orphans' court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Lockerman, late of said county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of December 1827, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, A. D. 1827.

ROBERT WALLACE, Admr.

with the Will annexed of Thomas Lockerman, decd.

June 2 3w

Notice.

The Citizens of Talbot friendly to the Administration of the General Government are invited to meet at the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 12th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of adopting such measures as they may deem proper to secure the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and also to determine on the propriety of sending Delegates to the Convention proposed to be held in the City of Baltimore on the 23d July next.

June 2 S

NOTICE.

The Citizens of Caroline county, friendly to the present Administration, and to the re-election of John Q. Adams as President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Court house in Denton on the second Tuesday in June next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of selecting such number of persons as may be thought necessary, to meet in a convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the fourth Monday of July next ensuing, being the 23d day of said month, the object of which said convention, is to consider, and adopt such measures as shall appear needful, to bring out a full and fair expression of the will of the people of Maryland, and sustain the administration of the United States.

Friends to the Administration.

June 2 2w (S)

Public Sale.

WE will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 26th of June next, between the hours of 1 & 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one tract, or parcel of woodland near Lewinstown in Talbot county, containing twenty five acres more or less—Terms made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by the subscribers.

FRANCIS TURNER,
ELIZABETH N. TURNER,
JAMES S. TURNER.

June 2

MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphan's Court,

30th day of May, A. D. 1827.

On application of James Sangston, Admr. of Matthew Driver, 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 both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 30th day of May in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAMES PRICE, Regr.

of Wills for Talbot county.

June 2 3w

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Driver, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Registers Office of Talbot county on or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of May, A. D. 1827.

JAMES SANGSTON, Admr.

of Matthew Driver, decd.

June 2 3w

Notice.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, notice is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. Rufus K. Mitchell, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this first day of June, A. D. 1827.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Admr.

of Rufus C. Mitchell, decd.

June 2 3w

Notice.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, notice is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William McGrigor late of said county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this first day of June, A. D. 1827.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Exr.

of Wm. McGrigor, decd.

June 2 3w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting at the seat of Colonel Daniel Martin on THURSDAY the 14th June; at which the members are respectfully requested to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order,

RICHARD SPENCER, Secy.

June 2

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. William Kemp in Easton nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's tavern and a few doors from the Bank where he carries on the BOOT & SHOE-MAKING business in all its various branches—he has now on hand a good assortment of prime materials and is prepared to manufacture Boots or Shoes in the best manner, in the most fashionable style and at moderate prices—He solicits a share of the Public patronage, and assures those who may favour him with their custom that no pains on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS S. COOK.

Easton May 26

POETRY.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

And the muffled drum beat on the air, Warriors with stately step were there; On every arm was black crape bound, Every carbine was turned to the ground; Solemn the sound of their measured tread, As silent and slow they followed the dead, The rideless horse was led in the rear, There were white plumes waving o'er the bier, Helmet and sword were laid on the pall, For it was a soldier's funeral. That soldier had stood on the battle plain, Where every step was over the slain; But the brand and the ball had passed him by, And he came to his native land to die. 'Twas hard to come to that native land, And not clasp one familiar hand! 'Twas hard to be numbered amid the dead, Or they could hear his welcome said! But 'twas something to see its cliffs once more, And to lay his bones on his own loved shore; To think that the friends of his youth might weep O'er the green grass turf of the souldier's sleep; The bugles ceased their willing sound As the coffin was lowered into the ground; A volley was fired, a blessing said— One moment's pause—and they left the dead! I saw a poor and aged man, His step was feeble, his lip was wan; He knelt him down on the new raised mound, His face was bowed on the cold damp ground, He raised his head his tears were done— The father had prayed o'er his only son!

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage. RICHARD KENNY, Easton, March 17.

Fountain Inn.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts. ABRAHAM GRIFFITH, Feb. 18 1826

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 Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 20th of last month, a negro man who calls himself DAVID BOSTON, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high—He had on when committed a black coat very much worn, a black silk waistcoat, a cotton shirt, an old pair of corduroy pantaloons, and an old white hat. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by act of assembly of this state. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff. April 21 3w

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale one negro man, two negro women, and two children, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Application to be made to PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r. of William Ray, deceased. Easton, March 31.

Notice.

THE Baltimore Branch of the American Tract Society, having recently replenished their Depository with 500,000 pages of the New York publications, are now prepared promptly to execute all orders from Auxiliaries or individuals, addressed to the agent. SAM'L. YOUNG, No. 27 North Charles street. May 12 3w N. B. Auxiliaries to this Branch are entitled to a discount of 20 per cent, and subscribers to one half the amount of their subscription tracts, at the established rate of ten pages for a cent.

LEGRANGE.

A dark grey, upwards of 15 and a half hands high, now in fine condition, 4 years old in May next will commence his season on the 1st of April, and end on the 20th June—he was sired by Chance Medley, his dam Queen, a mare purchased from the late Jonathan Spencer, said to want a sixteenth of being full blood—He will be at Easton on Saturdays, and at the subscriber's stable the rest of the week. TERMS—5 dollars the spring's change, 9 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, 2 dollars the single leap; 25 cents in each case to the groom. WHEATLAND, March 24 (P) B. BENSON.

YOUNG TOM.

Formerly the property of William Hambleton, Esq. WILL be let to mares this season at the low price of four dollars the season; but if paid by the first day of September next, three dollars will discharge the debt; seven dollars to insure a foal, two dollars the single leap and 25 cents in each case to the groom. Tom will stand in Easton on every other Tuesday, in Ferry Neck every other Wednesday and Thursday, at the Trappe on every other Friday and Saturday throughout the season.—The season ending on the 20th June next. JOSEPH TURNER, April 7

VELOCIPEDE.

THE South American horse Velocipede will stand this season at Easton, at Mr. Lowe's Stable every Tuesday, at the Trappe every Saturday, and at the subscriber's stable the remainder of the week, at the moderate sum of four dollars the season, two dollars the single leap, ten dollars to insure a colt, and 25 cents in each case to the groom, provided it is paid by the first of September, but if not paid by that time, 25 per cent in each case will be added.—The following certificates will prove beyond any doubt his pedigree. NS: MARTIN, CERTIFICATES. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1826.

I do certify that the black stallion Velocipede, once owned by me, was imported from Lagaira by Mr. Patullo, Merchant of Philadelphia, and that he has several Spanish marks on him; that I had the original certificate of his pedigree wherein it is stated that he cost 3 or 4 hundred dollars, and that he could pace a mile in 3 minutes. M. GEBLER. N. B. I owned him about nine months—He is one of the King of Spains full bred Naraganset breed of pacing horses and bears the marks which are put on all that breed of Horses as I am told.

I know the above to be correct—and I have seen two very fine colts of his, one of which is a very fast trotter, supposed to be able to beat any thing of his age. B. GRAVES. He is reputed to get bay colts generally, those that I saw were bay.—Mr. Gebler is the first Teller of S. Gerard's Bank. I saw the original certificate and I know the horse to be an extraordinary performer, having known him for these 3 or 4 years. B. G. April 7

LOST OR MISLAID—The Certificates of the following Shares of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, No. 7726 to 7737 inclusive, in the name of P. Savage, dated February 1, 1807. The subscribers give notice agreeably to law that the above certificates have been lost or mislaid, and that application will be made for renewal of the same. E. SAVAGE, JAMES L. MAGUIRE, W. H. SAVAGE, May 12 4w

Notice

Is hereby given that the Levy Court of Talbot county, will meet on Tuesday the 5th day of June next, to receive proposals for rebuilding both the bridges over Kings-Creek in said county. By Order J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. May 5

For Rent.

The store house in Queens Town, Md. formerly occupied by Maj Jas. Massey being one of the best stands in town with a large counting room on the first and two large rooms on the second floor—a more particular description is deemed useless as it is presumed, any persons wishing to rent will view the property which will be shown them by Selah Tucker, Esq.—For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to CHARLES W. HOBBS, Easton April 28.

Wanted

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

Hides Wanted.

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

THE CELEBRATED JACK, BOLIVAR.

Whose mules are universally admired for their size, beauty & docility, will positively stand the ensuing season at Easton & the Trappe alternately, & at Ennalls Martins, Esq. in Wye Neck, provided arrangements can be made for his crossing the river at deep landing—This latter stand is at the particular request of several gentlemen in Queen Anne's county, who have proved Bolivar's progeny and know him to be a sure foal getter. The terms will be four dollars for the spring's change, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with 25 cents in each case to the Groom. EDW'D N. HAMBLETON, Feb. 24.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber in the town of Easton on the 31 day of May (inst.) a new Pocket Book containing sundry papers and bank notes to the amount of 495 or 500 dollars. The notes were of the following descriptions, viz: Three of 100 dollars, two of fifty dollars, some of twenty, ten and five dollars.—Whoever will detect the thief and recover the money shall be entitled to the above reward, or 30 dollars for the money and 20 for the thief without the money. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, of Caroline county, Md

May 19 N. B. One of the \$100 notes was of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, signed Phil Moore—endorsed on the back with the letter A. in red ink, and some writing in black ink (probably some name) across the back. J. R.

FOR SALE

AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE, One Hundred head of good Sheep. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Shoal Creek May 26. 3w

FOR SALE—Very Low for Cash, ABOUT 4000 Prim Oak Rails—for terms enquire at this office. May 26 3t

WANTED

An Apprentice to the Tanning and Currying business—a lad of 15 or 16 years of age & well grown would be preferred. Enquire of LEVIN ADAMS, Hillsborough May 26.

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

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

HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR NEGROES.

The subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely NEGROES from 10 to 25 years of age, 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 in Easton. SAUUEL MEEK. N. B. Letters addressed to the subscriber in Easton will be promptly attended to. S. M. May 12 1f

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, at 12 o'clock, M. on Thursday the 14th day of June next, the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, situate, lying and being in Third Haven or Ferry Neck in Talbot county, called and known by the names of 'Fox Harbor,' 'Fox Hole,' 'Isoms' or 'Elong's' or 'Elong's' or 'Easom's Addition,' and 'Oram's Choice,' whereof Hugh S. Oram was heretofore seized (except eleven acres on the west corner of 'Elong's Addition' and twelve acres on the north end of the same Addition) which said tracts or parts of tracts lie contiguous to each other and contain 226 acres more or less. These lands form a beautiful and compact farm of convenient size lying on Third Haven River, nearly opposite the town of Oxford in Talbot county, and are in the occupancy of Mr. Henry Willis. The terms of sale prescribed by the Decree are Cash to be paid by the purchaser to the Trustee on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor—and on the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole of the purchase money the Trustee will by a good and sufficient Deed convey to the purchaser the said property free, clear and discharged from all claims of the complainant and defendants and those claiming by, from or under them or either of them. GEO: G. BELT, Trustee. May 19. (8)

New Spring Goods.

William Clark

Has just received and is now opening a beautiful assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS

Adapted to Spring Sales, selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations.—Among which are Elegant new style Printed Calicoes, Handsome Gingham, Greek, Missolonghi and Oriental Stripes, Batiste, Windsor Robes, Cambric Muslins, Jaconet, Mull, Swiss and Book do. Handsome Plain and Plaid Silks, Modes, Satins, Fancy Silk & Barage Handkerchiefs, Italian Crapes, Crape Lisse, Gauze Veils, Bobinet, Braides, Piping Cords, Fancy and Plain Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Also a complete assortment of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. Pennsylvania Towse Linens, Burlaps and Oznaburghs, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Liquors, &c. All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash. March 24

Cheap Spring Goods.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening an elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season.

AMONGST WHICH ARE Super. blue, black & olive broad cloths Cassimeres & Cassinets, Drillings Lasteries, worsted and silk Bombazines Silk and cotton Toretines White and figured Marseilles Italian Lutesring, India Sarsnetts Color'd Florences, and figured Silks Battiste and Barage Robes Gingham & Calicoes (elegant patterns) 5-4 and 4-4 Bobinets, fig'd & plain Swiss Jaconet and Book Muslins Italian Crape Lisse and Gauze Edgings, Pearly and Floss Thread V-ronas and Battiste Cravats Flag, Barcelona & Madras Handkerchiefs Plain and Fancy Ribbons Tamboured Capes, Silk and cotton Hosiery Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves (an excellent assortment) Pennsylvania Towse Linen, Oznaburghs Burlaps and other coarse Linens, &c. ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DOMESTIC GOODS. Hardware, Queens-Ware and Glass, Powder & Shot, cut & wrought nails, Groceries and Liquors.—He has also and constantly keeps a general assortment of Leather.—All of which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash, hydra, Candles, wool, meal, or Tan Bark. Easton April 28 1f

FANCY STORE.

Milnery and Mantua-Making. MRS. MULLIKIN has returned from Baltimore and is now opening next door above Moore & Kellies drug Store a handsome assortment of FANCY GOODS & Milnery of the newest fashions.—Mantua-Making in the most fashionable Style will also be carried on at the above stand. April 28 1f

FOR SALE

FIFTY BUSHELS of fine potatoes for seed, both red and white—also a few tons of Timothy Hay—enquire at this Office. April 28

John Meconekin Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased. Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by his Brother, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its variety, and flatters himself from having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in the City of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manufacture furniture in the best manner & most fashionable style. Those who may be kind enough to patronize him, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and that the work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. N. B. He has rented the dwelling house lately occupied by his deceased brother, where he can be found if his shop should be closed. Feb. 17 w

The splendid thorough bred horse Young Chance,

A dark grey approximating to dapple four years old in April, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season on the 1st of April, and attend the Trappe every other Saturday throughout the season. TERMS. Eight dollars the spring's change, twelve dollars to ensure a mare in foal and three dollars the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the Groom. PEDIGREE. His sire Chance Medley—dam Lavenia by old Canton celebrated for her superior performance on the turf, she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the City of Baltimore as the best brood mare although she had 15 competitors—grand dam by Vington—great grand dam by Black and all Black. Young Chance and my Jack Bolivar will stand at the stables attached to my late residence in Easton under the immediate care and direction of Pompey whose sobriety, skill and attention will ensure the best management. EDW'D N. HAMBLETON, March 17.

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded colt TUCKAHOE four years old in June next, will be let to mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—Six dollars the single leap, nine dollars the spring's change, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare in foal; but if the money is paid on or before the first day of October next, one third will be deducted from the account—fifty cents in each case to the groom. TUCKAHOE is a beautiful grey, full fifteen and a half hands high, sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse, Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Top Gallant mare. Any Gentleman doubting the above horse to be thorough bred will please to call on the subscriber where he can be immediately satisfied, that in point of blood he is equal to any horse on this shore. The above horse will be in Easton on the first Monday and Tuesday in April in Deaton on the Monday and Tuesday of the following week, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately, once in two weeks; the balance of his time at the subscribers stable. Season to commence on the first of April and end on the twentieth of June. E. ROBERTS. Farmer's Delight, March 10.

N. B. The subscribers JACK is now in very superior order, and will travel in the different districts of the county, at the reduced price of three dollars a mare the spring's change, six dollars to insure a mare in foal—25 cents to the groom in each case Season to commence the first of April and end on the twentieth of June. E. R.

LOGAN.

The splendid horse, Logan will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of ten dollars the spring's change, six dollars the single leap and eighteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal—but if paid on or before the first day of October, eight dollars for the spring's change, four dollars for the single leap, and 12 dollars to ensure a mare with foal—Twenty five cents in every case to the groom—No mare will be considered as insured, but by agreement with the subscriber himself—Logan is sixteen hands high, a beautiful dark bay, five years old in May next, and for bone, muscular power, and action is equal to any horse on the Eastern Shore—He was sired by the imported horse Emperor, out of a Medley mare—He will be in Easton every Tuesday during the season, at the Trappe every other Saturday, and at St. Michaels every other Saturday; at the subscribers stable the rest of the time; Season to commence on the 3d of April and to end on the 25th of June. Logan was raised by Col. Thomas Hudgins, Matthews county, Virginia. JAMES BARTLETT, Jr. Talbot county, Md. March 31

CITY BANK—ELECTION NOTICE—The Stockholders are requested to take notice, that MONDAY, the 21 of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine Directors of the City Bank; and that the same will take place at the Bank of Maryland, between the hours of nine and two o'clock. JOHN B. MORRIS, President C. B. Baltimore, May 5 4w

Fare Reduced.

THE Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel has determined, (owing to the reduction of the Steam Boat Maryland's fare, & the pressure of the times,) to convey passengers to or from Castle Haven Wharf at the following prices. If more than one passenger 50 cents—If one only 75 cents—Distance 9 miles.—Horses and carriages always at command, for any part of the Peninsula. His Stages will start on Tuesdays and Fridays, to meet the Maryland, returning from Baltimore, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, conveying passengers on her return to Annapolis and Baltimore. N. B. The Stages will leave Cambridge, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, to meet the Boat; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Passengers will please to enter their names, previous to the starting hours.—Gentlemen's Horses kept at Livery at cents per day. WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY, Cambridge April 17 13w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court, 21st day of May, A. D. 1827. On application of Sarah Shehan and William Shehan Executors of William Shehan late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven. JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Shehan, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 1st of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 21st day of May, A. D. 1827. SARAH SHEHAN, and WILLIAM SHEHAN, Executors of Wm. Shehan dec'd. May 26 3w

SURVEYING.

The subscriber offers his services to the public as a Surveyor—He may be found at his office on Dover Street, or at his dwelling house near the Star office, in Easton. WILLIAM FARLOW, April 28.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

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. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1827.

NO. 23.

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.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
WM. H. GROOME

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a further supply of GOODS adapted to the Spring and Summer SALES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
A great variety of Articles for Mens & Boys
SUMMER CLOTHING.

Elegant New Style Battiste
do. do. Bastiste Gingham,
do. do. fancy Calicoes,
do. do. black & White do.
Black Barage for Ladies dresses
Elegant Merino Scarfs & shawls—very cheap
Greenadine and other fancy Handkerchiefs.
Plain Bobbinet and Thread Laces
Lingerie, Ribbons, Gloves, Piping Cords,
&c. &c. &c.

ALSO
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.
Easton, M. v 26 if

CAUTION
TO TRAVELLERS.

ATTEMPTS having been repeatedly made by CAPT. LEVIN JONES, the proprietor of ONE of the Lines of Stages from Castle Haven to Cambridge, to force passengers by the Steam-Boat Maryland, to take seats in his Stage, by exacting twenty-five cents from those who take seats in the Subscriber's Carriage.

This is to Give Notice,
That the road leading to Castle-Haven wharf, is a PUBLIC COUNTY ROAD, and consequently free for all Travellers. Captain Jones has no right to make such an unjust demand.

The Subscriber's STAGE with good Horses and a careful Driver, will at all times be in readiness, to convey Passengers to or from the Steam-Boat.—Passage—if more than one passenger, 50 cents only—if but one, 75 cents.

Horses and Carriages will be furnished at a moment's warning, to convey Travellers to any part of the Peninsula, on the most moderate terms.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY,
Sign of the Steam-Boat and Stages.
Cambridge, (Md.) May 26 4w

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
23d day of May, A. D. 1827.

On application of Thomas S. Bromwell, Administrator of Solomon Merrick, 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 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

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

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Solomon Merrick, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, A. D. 1827.

THOMAS S. BROMWELL, Adm'r.
of Solomon Merrick, dec'd.
May 26 3w

YOUNG LADIES'
Boarding School,
AT NEW-ARK, DELAWARE.

THE undersigned attended an examination of the Young Ladies in the Boarding School at Newark, under the superintendance of the Rev. Samuel Bell, on Thursday the 3d inst. and was highly pleased with the specimens which the pupils gave of their acquaintance with the Useful and Ornamental branches of Education, in which they had been instructed. We avail ourselves of this occasion to congratulate the parents and guardians of the pupils at this Seminary, its friends & the public generally upon the good order and discipline which prevails in it, and especially the great proficiency exhibited by the pupils in the different branches of education. The committee, therefore, with entire confidence recommend the Institution to the patronage of a generous public, believing that it deserves to be ranked among the most distinguished establishments of the kind in our country.

A. K. Russel,
Jos. Chamberlain,
Thos. W. Handy,
Sam'l. Meeteer,
Isaac Gibbs,
Henry Whiteley,
Andrew Gray,

The duties of the Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Newark, will be resumed on the 1st day of June next, and every possible exertion will be made, to render this school worthy of extensive public patronage.

TERMS.
Board and Tuition per Qr. \$30.
Moderate extra charges for Music, Painting Drawing, &c.
SAMUEL BELL.

FOR THE
Promotion of Science and Literature.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
His Excellency JOS. KENT, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, PRESIDENT ex officio.

Roger B. Taney, Esq. Rev. George Roberts,
Hon. E. F. Chambers, (Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw
Hon. Stevenson Archer, Solomon Etting, Esq.
Hon. Thos. B. Dorsey, Nath'l Williams, Esq.
Hon. John C. Herbert, William Frick, Esq.
Hon. Jas. Thomas, Isaac McKim,
Hon. John Nelson, Dr. James Stewart,
Hon. Wm. H. Marriott, Dr. B. J. Semmes,
Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Dr. Dennis Claude,
J. W. McCulloch, Esq. AND
Col. John E. Howard, Dr. Henry Wilkins.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, Market street, }
Baltimore, May 7th, 1827. }

Under authority of the Act of the General Assembly (Dec. session, 1826,) we herewith present to the public the FIRST CLASS of the Maryland

Literature Lottery,

The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, in the city of BALTIMORE, and under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Brilliant Scheme:
1 prize of \$20,000 is 20,000 Dollars.
10 " " " 10,000 " " " 10,000 Dollars.
10 " " " 2,000 " " " 20,000 Dollars.
10 " " " 1,000 " " " 10,000 Dollars.
20 " " " 500 " " " 5,000 Dollars.
20 " " " 200 " " " 4,000 Dollars.
20 " " " 100 " " " 2,000 Dollars.
40 " " " 50 " " " 2,000 Dollars.
100 " " " 20 " " " 2,000 Dollars.
150 " " " 10 " " " 1,500 Dollars.
300 " " " 5 " " " 1,500 Dollars.
9000 " " " 4 " " " 36,000 Dollars.

9662 prizes, amounting to 114,000 Dollars.
20338—only 30,000 Tickets.

The CASH for the whole of the Prizes can be had, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other will be put the prizes above the denomination of Five Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 9000 prizes of Four Dollars to be awarded to the tickets, the numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the three first drawn numbers of different terminations. The Five Dollar prizes to be awarded to the tickets having the two last figures corresponding with the two last figures of such number of the next drawn of different termination. This mode will permit the whole lottery to be completed in one drawing, and a ticket drawing a superior prize will not be restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 | Quarters, \$1.25
Halves, " " " 2.50 | Eighths, " " " 0.62

* ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, J. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.
Baltimore, May 12 7w

BOOTS & SHOES

THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19.

MARYLAND,
Caroline County Orphans' Court,

15th day of May, A. D. 1827.

On application of Nancy T. Willoughby and Jacob C. Willson Administrators with the Will annexed of Richard Willoughby, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they 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 & faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of Caroline county Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1827.

Test J. S. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the Will annexed, on the personal estate of Richard Willoughby late of Caroline county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 30th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 15th day of May A. D. 1827.

NANCY T. WILLOUGHBY, Adm'r, and
JACOB C. WILSON, Adm'r, with the Will annexed of Richard Willoughby, dec'd.
All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
May 26 3w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland,
A Proclamation.

Whereas a certain Arnold Jacobs, hath been charged, by indictment of the Grand Inquest, enquiring for the county of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the crime of kidnapping a certain negro man, called Emory Sudler, and hath fled from the justice of the said commonwealth, into this state, as it is said. And Whereas his excellency John Andrew Shultz, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the United States, demanded the said Arnold Jacobs of me, as a fugitive from justice, and that he should be arrested and delivered to John Thompson, Jr. agent appointed to receive and convey said fugitive within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth for trial upon the said indictment: upon which demand, the sheriff of Queen Ann's county, (within whose jurisdiction it was said the said Jacobs sought refuge) was promptly ordered to arrest and deliver the said fugitive, in compliance with the said demand. And whereas it is represented, that notwithstanding the order to the said sheriff, the said Arnold Jacobs has not been arrested and delivered to the said agent; and it being the impious duty of the Executive of this state to use the most effectual means to cause the said fugitive to be arrested and delivered as aforesaid, to answer the charge aforesaid. Now, therefore, I, Joseph Kent, Governor of the State of Maryland, have thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of 200 DOLLARS, to any person or persons, who shall arrest the said Arnold Jacobs, and deliver him to the said John Thompson, Jr. agent as aforesaid, or confine him in any jail so that he may be delivered to the said agent, or any other that may be duly appointed, by his excellency the Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to receive him.

Given under my hand & the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States; the fifty-first.

JOSEPH KENT,
By the Governor,
THO. CULBRETH, Clk.
of the Council.
May 19 6w

Public Sale.

WE will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 26th of June next, between the hours of 1 & 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one tract, or parcel of woodland near Lewistown in Talbot county, containing twenty five acres more or less—Terms made known on the day of sale and attendance given by the subscribers.

FRANCES TURNER,
ELIZABETH N. TURNER,
JAMES S. TURNER.

June 2

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,
May 19, 1827.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r.
By the act of Incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the year ensuing.
June 2 6w

Notice.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, notice is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. Rufus K. Mitchell, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this first day of June, A. D. 1827.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
of Rufus K. Mitchell, dec'd.
June 2 3w

Notice.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, notice is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William McGrigor late of said county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this first day of June, A. D. 1827.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Exr.
of Wm. McGrigor, dec'd.
June 2 3w

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. William Kemp in Easton nearly opposite the Bank where he carries on the BOOT & SHOE-MAKING business in all its various branches—he has now on hand a good assortment of prime materials and is prepared to manufacture Boots or Shoes in the best manner, in the most fashionable style and at moderate prices—He solicits a share of the Public patronage, and assures those who may favour him with their custom that no pains on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction.
THOMAS S. COOK.
Easton May 26 4w

THE LEG—A TRUE STORY.
(Translated from the German.)

In the autumn of the year 1732, Lewis Thevenet, a distinguished surgeon at Calais, in France, received a billet without signature, requesting him to repair to a public house not far off, with such instruments as were necessary for an amputation.

Thevenet was somewhat surprised at the manner of the invitation, but concluding that it was the work of some wag, paid no regard to it. Three days after he received a second invitation still more pressing, and containing the information that the next day at 9 o'clock, a carriage would stop before his house in order to convey him. Thevenet concluded to let the affair take its course, and when on the following day, at the striking of the clock, an elegant carriage stopped before the door, he seated himself in it, and asked the driver "to whom he was to carry him?"

The driver replied in English, "What I do not know I cannot tell." At length the carriage stopped before the designated public house. A handsome young man of about 28 years of age, received the surgeon at the door, and conducted him up stairs into a large chamber, where he held the following dialogue.

Thevenet.—You have sent for me.

Englishman.—I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken to visit me. Here is coffee, chocolate or wine, if you would take any thing before the operation.

T.—Show me the patient, sir; I must first ascertain whether the injury is such as to render an amputation necessary.

E.—It is necessary, Mr. Thevenet, seat yourself; I have perfect confidence in you—listen to me. Here is a purse of one hundred guineas; this is the pay you will receive for the operation. If done successfully, it is yours. Should you refuse to comply with my wishes, see here is a loaded pistol. You are in my power; I will shoot you.

T.—Sir, I am not afraid of your pistols. But what is your particular desire; tell me without preamble.

E.—You must cut off my right leg.

T.—With all my heart; and if you please your head too. But the leg is sound. You sprang up stairs just now with the agility of a dancing master. What ails your leg.

E.—Nothing. I only want it off.

T.—Sir, you are a fool.

E.—Why does that trouble you, Thevenet?

T.—What sin has the leg committed?

E.—None; but are you ready to take it off?

T.—Sir, I do not know. Bring me evidence that you are of a sound mind.

E.—Will you comply with my request?

T.—Yes, sir, as soon as you give me sufficient reasons for such mutilation of yourself.

E.—I cannot tell you the truth perhaps for some years; but I will lay a wager that after a certain time you shall understand that my reasons are most noble—that my happiness, my very existence, depend upon my being freed from the leg.

T.—Sir, I lay no wagers. Tell me your name, residence, family and occupation.

E.—You shall know all that hereafter. Do you take me for an honourable man?

T.—I cannot. A man of honour does not threaten his physician with pistols. I have duties towards you as a stranger. I will not mutilate you. If you wish to be the murderer of a guiltless father of a family, then shoot.

E.—Well, Mr. Thevenet, I will not shoot you; but I will force you to take off my leg.—That which you will not do for the love of my money, nor the fear of a bullet, you shall do from compassion.

T.—And how so!

E.—I will break my leg by discharging my pistols, and here before your eyes.

The Englishman seated himself, and placed the mouth of the pistol close to his knee. Thevenet was on the point of springing to prevent him, but he replied stir not, or I fire. Now, says he, will you increase and lengthen out my pains for nothing.

You are a fool, says Thevenet, but it shall be done, I will take off the unfortunate leg. The Englishman calmly laid down the pistol and all was made ready for the operation. As soon as the surgeon began to cut, the Englishman lighted his pipe, and swore it should not go out. He kept his word. The leg lay upon the floor, and the Englishman was still smoking.

Thevenet did his work like a master; the wound, by his skill, and the patient's own good nature, was healed at a fixed time—he rewarded the surgeon like a king; thanked him with tears of joy for the loss of his leg, and sailed over the straits with a wooden one.

About eight weeks after his departure, Thevenet received a letter from England with the following contents:

"You will receive enclosed, as a proof of my most heartfelt gratitude, an order for 250 guineas upon Mr. Panchard, in Paris. You have made me the happiest mortal on earth in depriving me of my leg, for it was the only hindrance to my earthly felicity. Brave man, you may now know the cause of my foolish humour as you called it. You concluded at the time that there could be no reasonable ground for such self-mutila-

tion. I offered to lay a wager; you did well in not accepting.

After my second return from the East Indies, I became acquainted with Emilia Harley, the most perfect of women, I loved her most passionately. Her wealth, her family connexions, influenced my friends in her favor; but I was influenced only by her beauty and her noble heart, I joined the number of her admirers. Ah! excellent Thevenet, I was so fortunate as to become the most unfortunate of rivals. She loved me above all, made no secret of it, but still she rejected me. I sought her hand in vain; in vain I implored her friends to intercede for me; she was still immovable. For a long time I was unable to conjecture the cause of her rejecting me, since, as she confessed herself, she loved me almost to distraction. One of her visitors at length betrayed to me the secret. Miss Harley was a wonder of beauty, but she had but one leg; and on account of this imperfection she feared to become my wife. I should esteem her the less for it. My resolution was taken. I resolved to become like her; thanks to you, I became so. I came with my wooden leg to London, and in the first place visited Miss Harley. It had been reported, and I myself had written to England, that by a fall from my horse I had broken my leg, which was consequently taken off. It was much regretted. Emilia fell into a swoon the first time she saw me. She was for a long time inconsolable, but now she is my wife.—The first day after our marriage, I entrusted to her the secret of what a sacrifice I had made in consequence of my wish to obtain her hand. She loves me now the more affectionately. O my brave Thevenet, had I ten legs to lose, I would without a single contortion of feature, part with them for my Emilia. So long as I live I will be grateful towards you. Come to London, visit us; become acquainted with my wife; and then say I was a FOOL.

CHARLES TEMPLE."

Answer of Mr. Thevenet.

"SIR—I thank you for your valuable present, for so I must call it, because I cannot consider it as pay for the little trouble I was at. I congratulate you on your marriage with a woman so worthy of your affections. It is true a leg is much to lose, even for a beautiful, virtuous and affectionate wife,—but not too much. To gain possession of Eve, Adam was obliged to part with a rib; and beautiful women have cost some men their heads. But after all, permit me to adhere to my former judgment. Truly for the moment you were correct, but with this difference the correctness of my judgment was founded on long experience, (as every truth should be, which we are not disposed to acknowledge.) Sir, mind me I lay a wager that after two years, you repent that your leg was taken off above the knee. You will find that below the knee had been enough. After three years, you will be convinced that the loss of the foot had been sufficient. After four years, you will conclude that the sacrifice of the great toe, and after five years, of the little toe, had been too much. After six years, you will agree with me that the paring of a nail had been enough. But I do not say this in prejudice of the merits of your charming wife. In my youth, I devoted myself to love; but I never parted with a leg—had I done so I should at this day, have said, Thevenet, thou wast a fool. I have the honour to be yours, &c.

LEWIS THEVENET."

In 1793, eleven years after, during the horrors of the Revolution, Thevenet, whom a person that envied his reputation, caused to be suspected of aristocracy, fled to London to save himself from the guillotine.—He inquired after Sir Charles Temple, and was shown his house. He made himself known and was received. In an arm chair by the fire, surrounded by twenty newspapers, sat a corpulent man who could hardly stand up, he was so unwieldy. Ah! welcome Mr. Thevenet! cried the corpulent man, who was no other than Sir Charles Temple, excuse me if I do not rise; this cursed leg is a hindrance to me in every thing. 'You have come to see if your judgment was correct.' 'I come as a fugitive, and seek your protection.' You shall have it with pleasure. You must live with me from this day, for truly you are a wise man. You must console me. Surely, Thevenet, probably I had been an admiral of the blue, had not my wooden leg disqualified me from the service of my country.—When I read the Gazette, the brown and the blue make me angry, because I can have nothing to do with them. Come console me.—'Your wife can do that better than I.' Say nothing of her—her wooden leg prevented her dancing, so she betook herself to cards and to fashions. There is no such thing as living peaceably with her. 'What was my judgment correct then?' O, welcome beloved Thevenet, but be silent on that point. It was a silly adventure. Had I my leg again, I would not now give the paring of a nail. Between you and me, I was a FOOL, but keep this to yourself.

MATRIMONY.—He that would gather the roses of matrimony, should wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and thorns, why put it off till September. 'Procrastination is the thief of time.'

From Blackwood's Magazine.
RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OFFICER.—We marched to Waterloo. I must candidly confess, that my sensations were far from being of a pleasant kind, and I believe those of my comrades were not much more agreeable. We knew that a doubtful battle had been fought at Quatre Bras, and were assured that the Prussians had sustained a signal defeat at Ligny.—This knowledge did not contribute much to raise our spirits; and when we observed the remnants of the gallant Scotch regiments, which were almost annihilated at the former place, and the number of wounded brought in, we became convinced that we had our work cut out for us, & that the French were not to be so easily beaten as we had expected. However, no one said a word. Each moved on in dubious silence, resolved to do his best; but inwardly cursing the ill luck that brought him there, and wishing himself at Dan or Beersheba.

We were placed, as ill luck would have it, in the very front of the battle. Our regiment was known to be a good one, and the Colonel stood to the back-bone; and in truth, we needed all our qualities, for we were drawn out opposite to a formidable artillery, backed by a strong body of foot and cuirassiers. My uncle rode up to me. 'Tom, you dog, mind your colours!—I wish you and the colours were at the devil,' said I; myself—I could not help it, for I began to feel confoundedly uncomfortable. The battle, a considerable time before this, had commenced in various parts of the line; the rest was joining in it rapidly, and it now became our turn to take part, as the enemy opposite was advancing his iron front to the attack. At last his artillery succeeded by showers of musketry opened upon us. We returned these compliments in the same style, and doubtless with good effect. I shall never forget my feeling on the first discharge of the French guns. In every quarter of our line an opening was made, and a number of men seen to drop, some killed outright and some desperately wounded. The gaps were instantly filled by others, who stepped forward from the rear ranks. It was the first of my battles, and I felt, in spite of all my efforts, the trepidation and anxiety of a novice. The noise, smoke, confusion and destruction, were horrible. 'Keep steady, my brave boys—fire away,' was heard on all sides from the officers encouraging their men. The gallant fellows needed no encouragement; they fought like lions. Not a man thought of flinching; the same indomitable British spirit animated them all.

During the whole of this time I stood in the very heart of the fight, the King's colours waving over my head. The men were dropping fast around me. I heard the balls whizzing like hail past my ears. In a little longer I was so stupefied that I hardly knew what I did, or where I was. At last I heard the voice of my uncle calling out, 'Well done, Tom—that's a brave boy. Take care of your colours, and stand fast.' His words aroused me, and I looked up, and saw him in the act of leading on his men to the charge. At this moment the ensign who bore the regimental colours fell dead about ten yards from my side. The standard was raised by a sergeant, who was almost instantly killed. 'Fine encouragement,' thought I, 'for flag-bearers; I suppose my turn will be next.' I now began to reflect how much better I should have been at home, following some pacific profession than standing here to be picked by any rascally Frenchman who fancied me for a shot. Honor is a very pretty thing to talk of on the peace establishment, but during war it is one of the ugliest things in the world; and so little of a soldier and I, that I would rather, any day, die like a Christian on my bed, than be killed in a battle in any manner, however honorable. But this is digression.

My uncle, as I said, was leading us on to the charge, but the smoke was so thick that I could perceive nothing but his long, gaunt physiognomy—surmounted with his cocked hat, and white feather rising above it. The lower part of his body, and the whole of Rozinante were enveloped in darkness.—We were guided entirely by his upper region, and followed him en masse I advanced with the rest, because I knew that staying behind would serve no purpose.

Don't suppose it was valor that led me on—devil a bit. It was rather the blind impulse of insensibility which rushes to danger without knowing what it is about. I rushed forward as if the French were at my heels. I was so confused that I verily believed our men to be the enemy, & that I was endeavoring to get out of the way. We had not proceeded far when I perceived my uncle's head, cocked hat, and feather, which towered above the smoke disappear like the snuff of a candle. 'The Colonel is gone,' cried several voices; they were mistaken. It was only Rozinante that had been shot under him. He was extricated by two grenadiers, and got upon his legs in the twinkling of an eye.—He did not wait to be remounted, but led the attack on foot rushing with such immense strides towards the foe, that his men could scarcely keep pace with him.

'All is over now,' I thought, 'the Colonel is taking to his heels, and why should I not do the same?'—Still did I in my stupefaction, suppose that the French were behind us, that it was a duty to get out of the way as soon as possible. I therefore redoubled my speed, but I never let go the colours—being told that the honor of the regiment consisted in their preservation.—My uncle, long as his strides were, was left behind. No sooner had I passed him than he shouted out, 'Well done, Tom! There is a gallant boy! You'll be promoted for that?' The soldiers who were advancing after me with fixed bayonets, set up at the same time a cry of admiration.—'Hurrah for Ensign Fogarty,' resounded along the whole line. 'What the deuce?

said I to myself, 'do the French speak English? They are mocking my flight, no doubt, but I care nothing about it if I only get clear of their cursed clutches.' So away I went, improving my speed at every step, when all at once I was brought to a pull up, by coming in front of a forest of bayonets, bristling from a dense body of infantry before me. I was close upon them ere I noticed my mistake; they were the enemy, and stood prepared to receive the shock of our soldiers who were coming up to meet them. What took place here I know not. I have merely a dim recollection of a dreadful shock between two bodies of men. I seemed to be the centre of a struggle which ended and was levelled to the earth by a violent blow on the temple. This is all I saw of the battle of Waterloo.

There is here a blank of some weeks in my existence. I awoke as from a long sleep and found myself stretched upon a bed in a darkened chamber.—A moment before I seemed to be in the midst of slumber; now I lay in the quietness of a sick bed. I was certainly ill, for I felt weak beyond measure, and could scarcely turn upon my couch. My head swam, a faint cloud floated before, and ringings and whistlings fell upon my ears. On looking around more attentively, I perceived a beautiful female form seated beside me. I gazed on her as on a vision from heaven, and attempted to speak.—She observed my endeavours, and rising up placed one slender finger upon my lips, in token of silence. I repeated my attempt at utterance, when she shook her head and whispered, with a smile of the most affectionate tenderness, 'Ne parlez pas, mon cher—Vous etes encore trop faible.' For some time I could do nothing but gaze on this lovely apparition. Her countenance was lighted up with the beauty not only of form but of feeling, and appearing as she did under such circumstances, she seemed to my wandering imagination more a creature of the sky than of this earthly planet.

Days passed, and I was still waited on by this ministering angel. She sat by the bed side bathing my heated temples and administering nourishment. Nor was she the only one who performed such offices of kindness. A lady older than herself and seemingly her mother, would frequently enter the room and lend her helping hand. I had also the consciousness of being waited upon by a physician, who came to visit me often during the day. At times, also, I perceived through the thin curtains at the foot of the bed, the shadow of a tall military officer with a cocked hat, and a lofty feather which towered almost to the roof of the chamber. My senses rallied. I began to think correctly, and was at last by my gentle nurse permitted to speak. I found that both she and her mother were French and understood no other language. Fortunately I was well versed in that tongue by which means our intercourse was easy and agreeable. In the course of ten days I was permitted by the physician to set up; and it was then I was told by my kind attendants, in answer to my anxious inquiries, that I had been wounded in the battle of Waterloo, and lodged in their house by a strange English officer, who also resided there, but of whom they knew nothing.

From the National Advocate.
BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.
We have received for publication the following letter from a friend, who came passenger in the Florida, which gives a fuller account of the proceedings of the Brazilian Government, than any we have yet seen, and confirms our former statements.

RIO, April 13th, 1827.
My Dear Sir—In my last, by the Minerva, I communicated the intelligence that a great battle had been fought between the troops of Buenos Ayres and those of Brazil. From the enslaved state of the press here, it was impossible to obtain any thing like positive information as to the result. The Brazilians of course claimed the victory, and the rejoicings in consequence have been great. It leaked out however that the Brazilians had suffered severely, and even that their claims to a victory could not be clearly established.—About a week ago we received the Gazettes of Buenos Ayres, which contained the official despatches from General Alvear, stating that he met the Brazilian troops on the 17th February, at Ituzaingo, that he had totally defeated them and that the Brazilian loss was 2500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. You have doubtless already received this intelligence through other channels, as also the gallant exploits of Brown with a mosquito fleet against the Brazilian naval forces.

The subject that engrosses all attention here, is the unexpected withdrawal from this court of our minister Mr. Raguet.—The causes of this are some of them of long standing, arising out of the prevaricating, shuffling conduct of the ministers in regard to the illegal captures of our merchantmen, and the corruption of the courts of law as exhibited in the condemnation of our vessels not only against the clearest evidence, but against the laws of nations. The circumstances that more immediately led Mr. Raguet to demand his passports are as I understand the following—You have of course heard of the outrageous capture of the brig Spark of New York. As soon as Mr. R. was made acquainted with the fact, with his usual promptitude he wrote to the minister of foreign affairs, asking the reason of this proceeding. The minister after a delay of three days acknowledged the receipt of his note and in reply called upon Mr. Raguet to acquaint the government with the real destination of that vessel.—This as you will readily perceive was making our minister a party to the transaction and a more insulting mode of doing it could

hardly be devised. Mr. Raguet in reply informed the minister of foreign affairs, that if such a question had been put to him before the sailing of the vessel, he would with pleasure have given all the information in his power, but after they had declared officially that they suspected she was about to enter into a contraband trade and had captured her upon that suspicion, the dignity of his government and a proper feeling of self-respect would prevent him from replying to such an insulting enquiry.

A few days after this he learned that three or four American vessels captured about three years ago, which had been acquitted upon the clearest evidence with costs and damages in all the courts, had been condemned by a military tribunal of which the Emperor is the President. Our Minister then saw clearly that it was the intention of the Government to condemn, right or wrong, all American property within their reach, and from the temper displayed by the court that his presence would no longer be of service to his countrymen. He accordingly demanded his passports, and sails to-morrow with his family in the Florida, arriving with him the good wishes of his countrymen, to whom he has on every occasion proved himself the active, persevering and untiring friend.—Even the English merchants and masters of vessels addressed him a letter, thanking him for the energy and zeal with which he had defended the great and acknowledged principles as laid down in the laws of nations against the corrupt law tribunals, and the venality that pervaded every court of justice. This "en passant" must have been a sore rub to their own Minister there, who repulses placidly upon his \$30,000 per annum, undisturbed by the clamors of his countrymen for redress. One good consequence has already resulted from the spirited conduct of Mr. Raguet. Every decision on prize cases has been suddenly suspended, until some intelligence has been received of the temper with which the news of his withdrawal will be received in the U. States. The Brazilians affect to treat it as a mere trifle, and say that our government is too sluggish in its movements and too calculating in its policy to have a rupture with the great Empire. One of the under Secretaries of State told Mr. —, that "the worst result would only be a claim upon the Brazilian Government, and all the world knows" said he "that your country are not very bappy in obtaining redress of this kind; witness your claims upon France alone, which have been pending nearly twenty years, and are now as far from being settled as ever.

The report to-day is that the Ministers represented to the Emperor the serious consequences that might ensue if Mr. Raguet was suffered to depart without offering him some sort of apology or explanation. The Emperor is reported to have said, that if Mr. Raguet had been the representative even of a monarchy he would not waste a word on him, and certainly it should not be done to the agent of a piratical republic. In the mean time they have shown a little uneasiness by secretly chartering an English brig, and despatching an agent to Washington, that he may get the start of Mr. Raguet, under the silly notion that he may bias public opinion and possibly put an unfavourable construction upon Mr. Raguet's conduct. How this affair will terminate, no one, of course, can predict, but if, as I believe, from the general reputation for firmness and decision which is said to characterize the present executive, a strong squadron of vessels should be immediately despatched to this coast, it would have at least one good effect, even if we obtained no indemnity for past wrongs, it would awe the Brazilian naval officers and prevent the wanton capture of American vessels, which are now made in such numbers that they already begin to consider our ships wherever found, as lawful prizes. To operate effectually, our government should give discretionary power to the naval commanders, and not cramp them as they hitherto have done with so many restrictions and saving clauses, that their services are rendered almost nugatory.

The country is in a very disturbed and distracted state, weighed down by heavy taxes, to support a ruinous and useless war, which to them has only been one unvaried scene of disaster and disgrace. With a disaffected population, a cabinet equally notorious for its incapacity and its arrogance, and a monarch whose time is exclusively divided between the arms of his mistress and the pleasures of the bottle, the country is rapidly going to ruin. Nor do the best informed natives perceive any other alternative than a total change in the form of the government. For this a large proportion of the population are prepared. Rio Grande a large and populous province has already thrown off the Imperial yoke and connected herself by treaty with Buenos Ayres, and the submission of the northern provinces, particularly Pernambuco and Bahia, is merely nominal. The Emperor barely sustains himself on the throne by his four thousand German troops, and he is now recruiting two regiments more in Ireland, so little does he depend upon the loyalty of his own faithful subjects.

RESOLUTION.—A lad who carries the mail between Vergennes and Poultney, in Vermont, coming to one of the rivers where the bridge had been swept away, and where the torrent was still of a fearful depth, secured the mail to his body, plunged his horse in, and swam through. On being asked why he adventured upon so hazardous an experiment, he replied with genuine Yankee sang froid.—'Why there is a fine if we don't deliver the mail in season, and I guess they don't get their fifty dollars out of me, and be darn'd to them.'

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, June 4.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The packet ship Leeds Captain Stoddard, arrived on Saturday night from Liverpool, having sailed on the 27th of April and brought regular advices to that date inclusive.

The new administration had not yet been formed, and much anxiety continued on the subject. A negotiation was going on with the Marquis of Lansdowne to bring in the Whig Party Propositions which had been made to him, were expected to be decided upon on the 26th.

Mr. Scarlett has accepted the office of Attorney General. Sir N. Tindal remains as Solicitor General.
The papers state, that Viscount Dudley and Ward, takes the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but it is understood that the appointment is merely a temporary arrangement.
The negotiation with the friends of the Marquis of Lansdowne is still proceeding, but nothing has yet been settled.
Mr. Backhouse, who was for many years private secretary to Mr. Canning, and lately one of the Commissioners of Excise, succeeds Mr. Platts as under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Robinson will take, we believe, the title of Lord Goodrich, and Sir C. Abbott that of Lord Tenterden.

(From the Courier.)
The negotiations between the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Canning, are still in progress.

The seals of the Foreign Office are designed for Lord Dudley. We are not without hope, therefore, that it may be Mr. Canning's wish, if the arrangement shall be found practicable, at the close of the Session, to resume the direction of the Foreign Affairs in the country.

Mr. Plunket has declined the office of Master of the Rolls, for reasons, as we understand, which are every way creditable to the Right Hon. Gentleman. He goes to the House of Lords, however, as a strenuous and able supporter of Mr. Canning's government.

Among the new ministry the following may with accuracy be named. Mr. Canning, first Lord of the treasury, and Chancellor of the exchequer. The Right Hon. F. Robinson, (with the title of Lord Goodrich) secretary for the colonies.—Lord Harrowby, President of the Council. Lord Dudley and Ward, foreign secretary. Mr. Huskisson, President of the board of trade. Mr. Wyne, president of the board of control. Lord Bexley, Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. And Marquis of Anglesea, master of the ordnance. In addition to the above, it is expected that the Marquis of Lansdowne will be the home secretary; this however, is not yet definitely fixed.

Several names have been mentioned as likely to fill the office of lord privy seal, but none with any confidence.
The Duke of Devonshire is understood to have been appointed lord chamberlain, and the Duke of Leeds, master of the horse.
Mr. Franklin Lewis has been named to succeed Mr. Goulburn as Secretary for Ireland.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser & Gazette, June 5.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The Packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 1st May, inclusive. The London mail due that morning had not arrived when the Canada sailed.

THE NEW MINISTRY.
London April 28.—We are at length enabled to lay before our readers an official list of the ministerial arrangements which have so long been an object of anxiety on the part of the public.

Peers—Mr. CANNING, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir J. Copley (Lord Lyndhurst) Lord Chancellor; Lord Harrowby, President of the Council; Duke of Portland, Privy Seal; Lord Bexley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Lord Dudley, Foreign Office; Mr. Robinson (Lord Goodrich), Colonial Office.

Commoners—Mr. Surges Bourne, home Office; Mr. Huskisson, President of the Board of Trade; President of the Board of Control, Mr. Wyne; Secretary of War, Lord Palmerton.
Not in the Cabinet—Lord High Admiral, Duke of Clarence, Master of Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Devonshire; Master of the Horse, Duke of Leeds; Irish Secretary, Mr. Lamb.

Law Appointments—Master of the Rolls, Sir John Leach; Vice Chancellor, Mr. Heath; Attorney General, Mr. Scarlett, Solicitor, Sir J. Tindal; Judge Advocate, Sir J. M'Intosh.
The name of the Marquis of Lansdowne does not appear in the above list, but we have the satisfaction to state that the Marquis has consented to give the support of himself and that of his political friends to the government of Mr. Canning, though for the present he declines taking office.

Courier.
It was announced on Thursday that Mr. Canning would not in future transact any business with the Foreign Department.

The King was to hold a Council on the 30th to receive the new ministers, and also the seals of office from those who had retired; the Courier expresses the opinion that the new arrangements will give general satisfaction, a different opinion is however expressed by the Morning Herald as will be seen by reference to an extract from tomt paper given below.

It was generally reported in the political circles, that as soon as Parliament met, an expose would take place in both Houses of the circumstances which led to the

FOREIGN.

breaking up of the late administration; and that in the Lords it would be made by the Duke of Wellington or Lord Eldon, and in the Commons by Mr. Peel.

Spain and Portugal.—From a private letter in the Paris Quotidienne, dated Madrid April 16th, it would seem that war between these countries is certain and very near its commencement. The army of Old Castile is said to be in motion; and measures have been taken for a concerted operation, and to cause diversions, by attacking simultaneously several points of the Portuguese frontier. Some thousands of infantry are at the extremities of that country.

In Portugal it is said that the Regency have refused to execute the decrees brought from Brazil, one of which created Dr. Abrantes councillor of state; that Gen. Clinton has inspected the principal fortresses, and that Gen. Villa Flor has taken a position in Alem Tejo on the frontiers.

From the New York Gazette, June 5.
FROM MEXICO.—We have received by the brig Brown a regular file of Vera Cruz papers to the 5th ult. inclusive, and verbal advices to the same date. All was quiet when the B. sailed. The Spanish brig Joveu Maria, captured by one of Com. Porter's squadron had arrived at Vera Cruz. A convoy from Mexico with two millions of dollars, had also arrived there. Part of it had been shipped when the Brown sailed. The U. S. schr. Shark, Lieut. Com. Norris, sailed from Sacrificos on the 30th of April on a cruise.

Official accounts had been received that the affairs of Durango were settled to the entire satisfaction of the Mexican government.
It was supposed that the new tariff would shortly be adopted, as both houses had made corresponding reports on the subject.

The Mexican government had presented an address to Mr. Ward, the British minister, on the occasion of his returning home, and also to Mr. Packenham, who was then British, Charge d'Affaires.

Accounts from Ciudad Real state that an action had been fought between the troops of Guatemala and those of St. Salvador on the 23d of March, which lasted two hours and a half; the latter were completely routed, with the loss of all their cannon, 20 muskets, 73 prisoners and 50 men left dead on the field, including two captains; the Guatemalans lost 7 killed and 3 wounded.

From the Baltimore American.
RAIL ROAD.—The following extract of a letter from one of the persons employed in obtaining information for the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, will be read with much interest by our fellow citizens.

"Easton (Penn) May 24.
Yesterday, after breakfast, we started on the Rail Road at Mauch Chunk, in a neat little car, attached to the rear of a brigade of empty waggons, and were drawn up to the coal mines, a distance of nine miles, in 2 hours; three empty waggons are drawn up with great ease by one horse.

"After having examined the coal mines here, we started back in one car joined to another, with a party of fourteen persons, and descended the plane the whole distance in forty five minutes. A part of the time our car travelled more than at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and we came one entire mile in three minutes and fifteen seconds, which is at the rate of nineteen miles an hour. The reason of our travelling at such different speed on different parts of the route is, because the road is not every where of the same declivity; in some parts it is so nearly level that the car does not go more than at the rate of four or five miles an hour and as it travels without horses, by its own gravity, its impetus is, of course, determined by the declivity of the plane. The loaded waggons being heavier than us, travelled faster, and travelled the 9 miles in thirty minutes, exclusive of about 10 minutes taken up in greasing on the road.

"Nothing is more simple and easy than the turns out upon the road, and the manner of crossing other roads.—A locomotive Engine I find can travel on crooked roads, and will travel as well on a straight line except that the friction is greater, and it will go slower.

"The Rail Road at Mauch Chunk is upon a most simple construction; it answers well, but the materials are bad in some parts. The whole Road, nine miles long, was completed so that waggons travelled it, in two months & three days from the time it was commenced. They are still finishing it more perfectly, and the whole cost, including a heavy expenditure in the construction of an inclined plane down to the river will be \$2500 to \$3000 per mile. I had no idea before I saw it that a Rail-way was a thing of such easy construction. It is a fact that there is not more mechanical skill required to make one upon the plan of this than is necessary to construct a common post and rail fence, I mean after the line is regulated and the route graded—and the cost will be far less than we had expected.

"I find that the grading of the road and the adaptation of the moving power to it, are in reality the only subjects of difficulty, but I clearly see that these two subjects will require great labour and a sound judgement and that our prosperous success will depend greatly upon falling into no errors in regard to these parts of our work.

"The loaded waggons upon arriving at the bank of the Lehigh river are let down one at a time on an inclined plane of 700 yards. They here pass down a loaded wagon and draw up an empty one in 45 seconds, that is each wagon running 700 yards in 45 seconds or at the rate of 32 miles an hour. They appear to go up and down with great ease and safety, but we did not ride in them, they were very dirty and seemed to go rather too fast for comfortable travelling."

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Yesterday, after breakfast, we started on the Rail Road at Mauch Chunk, in a neat little car, attached to the rear of a brigade of empty waggons, and were drawn up to the coal mines, a distance of nine miles, in 2 hours; three empty waggons are drawn up with great ease by one horse.

"After having examined the coal mines here, we started back in one car joined to another, with a party of fourteen persons, and descended the plane the whole distance in forty five minutes. A part of the time our car travelled more than at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and we came one entire mile in three minutes and fifteen seconds, which is at the rate of nineteen miles an hour. The reason of our travelling at such different speed on different parts of the route is, because the road is not every where of the same declivity; in some parts it is so nearly level that the car does not go more than at the rate of four or five miles an hour and as it travels without horses, by its own gravity, its impetus is, of course, determined by the declivity of the plane. The loaded waggons being heavier than us, travelled faster, and travelled the 9 miles in thirty minutes, exclusive of about 10 minutes taken up in greasing on the road.

"Nothing is more simple and easy than the turns out upon the road, and the manner of crossing other roads.—A locomotive Engine I find can travel on crooked roads, and will travel as well on a straight line except that the friction is greater, and it will go slower.

"The Rail Road at Mauch Chunk is upon a most simple construction; it answers well, but the materials are bad in some parts. The whole Road, nine miles long, was completed so that waggons travelled it, in two months & three days from the time it was commenced. They are still finishing it more perfectly, and the whole cost, including a heavy expenditure in the construction of an inclined plane down to the river will be \$2500 to \$3000 per mile. I had no idea before I saw it that a Rail-way was a thing of such easy construction. It is a fact that there is not more mechanical skill required to make one upon the plan of this than is necessary to construct a common post and rail fence, I mean after the line is regulated and the route graded—and the cost will be far less than we had expected.

breaking up of the late administration; and that in the Lords it would be made by the Duke of Wellington or Lord Eldon, and in the Commons by Mr. Peel.

Spain and Portugal.—From a private letter in the Paris Quotidienne, dated Madrid April 16th, it would seem that war between these countries is certain and very near its commencement. The army of Old Castile is said to be in motion; and measures have been taken for a concerted operation, and to cause diversions, by attacking simultaneously several points of the Portuguese frontier. Some thousands of infantry are at the extremities of that country.

In Portugal it is said that the Regency have refused to execute the decrees brought from Brazil, one of which created Dr. Abrantes councillor of state; that Gen. Clinton has inspected the principal fortresses, and that Gen. Villa Flor has taken a position in Alem Tejo on the frontiers.

From the New York Gazette, June 5.
FROM MEXICO.—We have received by the brig Brown a regular file of Vera Cruz papers to the 5th ult. inclusive, and verbal advices to the same date. All was quiet when the B. sailed. The Spanish brig Joveu Maria, captured by one of Com. Porter's squadron had arrived at Vera Cruz. A convoy from Mexico with two millions of dollars, had also arrived there. Part of it had been shipped when the Brown sailed. The U. S. schr. Shark, Lieut. Com. Norris, sailed from Sacrificos on the 30th of April on a cruise.

Official accounts had been received that the affairs of Durango were settled to the entire satisfaction of the Mexican government.
It was supposed that the new tariff would shortly be adopted, as both houses had made corresponding reports on the subject.

The Mexican government had presented an address to Mr. Ward, the British minister, on the occasion of his returning home, and also to Mr. Packenham, who was then British, Charge d'Affaires.

Accounts from Ciudad Real state that an action had been fought between the troops of Guatemala and those of St. Salvador on the 23d of March, which lasted two hours and a half; the latter were completely routed, with the loss of all their cannon, 20 muskets, 73 prisoners and 50 men left dead on the field, including two captains; the Guatemalans lost 7 killed and 3 wounded.

From the Baltimore American.
RAIL ROAD.—The following extract of a letter from one of the persons employed in obtaining information for the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, will be read with much interest by our fellow citizens.

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"After having examined the coal mines here, we started back in one car joined to another, with a party of fourteen persons, and descended the plane the whole distance in forty five minutes. A part of the time our car travelled more than at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and we came one entire mile in three minutes and fifteen seconds, which is at the rate of nineteen miles an hour. The reason of our travelling at such different speed on different parts of the route is, because the road is not every where of the same declivity; in some parts it is so nearly level that the car does not go more than at the rate of four or five miles an hour and as it travels without horses, by its own gravity, its impetus is, of course, determined by the declivity of the plane. The loaded waggons being heavier than us, travelled faster, and travelled the 9 miles in thirty minutes, exclusive of about 10 minutes taken up in greasing on the road.

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"I find that the grading of the road and the adaptation of the moving power to it, are in reality the only subjects of difficulty, but I clearly see that these two subjects will require great labour and a sound judgement and that our prosperous success will depend greatly upon falling into no errors in regard to these parts of our work.

"The loaded waggons upon arriving at the bank of the Lehigh river are let down one at a time on an inclined plane of 700 yards. They here pass down a loaded wagon and draw up an empty one in 45 seconds, that is each wagon running 700 yards in 45 seconds or at the rate of 32 miles an hour. They appear to go up and down with great ease and safety, but we did not ride in them, they were very dirty and seemed to go rather too fast for comfortable travelling."

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

Fountain Inn.

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

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 17

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 Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 20th of last month, a negro man who calls himself DAVID BOSTON, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high—He had on when committed a black coat very much worn, a black silk waistcoat, a cotton shirt, an old pair of corduroy pantaloons, and an old white hat. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

April 21

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

May Term, 1827.

Ordered by the Court that the sale of the lands made to Nicholas Thomas by Nicholas Goldsborough, trustee, and reported by him, in the cause of Nicholas Goldsborough administrator D. B. N. with the will annexed of John Singleton, deceased, Thomas Bayne and Ann Caroline Bayne his wife and others complainants against James Dickinson Singleton, defendant be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$3802 30.

RICH'D T. EARLE.

LEM'L PURNELL.

P. B. HOPPER.

Attest, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

True copy,

Test, J. LOCKERMAN Clk.

June 2.

NOTICE.

In obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable Orphans' court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Lockerman, late of said county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of December 1827, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand 130th day of May, A. D. 1827.

ROBERT WALLACE, Adm'r.

with the Will annexed of

Thomas Lockerman, dec'd.

June 2 3w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale one negro man, two negro women, and two children, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Application to be made to PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r. of William Ray, deceased.

Easton, March 31.

Notice.

THE Baltimore Branch of the American Tract Society, having recently replenished their Depository with 500,000 pages of the New York publications, are now prepared promptly to execute all orders from Auxiliaries or individuals, addressed to the agent.

SAM'L YOUNG.

No. 27 North Charles street.

May 12 8w

N. B. Auxiliaries to this Branch are entitled to a discount of 20 per cent, and subscribers to one half the amount of their subscription in tracts, at the established rate of ten pages for a cent.

LEGRANGE.

A dark grey, upwards of 15 and a half hands high, now in fine condition, 4 years old, in May next will commence his season on the 1st April, and end on the 20th June—he was sired by Chance Medley, his dam Queen, a mare purchased from the late Jonathan Spencer, said to want a sixteenth of being full blood—He will be at Easton on Saturdays, and at the subscriber's stable the rest of the week. TERMS—5 dollars the spring's chance, 9 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, 2 dollars the single leap; 25 cents in each case to the groom.

F. BENSON.

Wheatland, March 24 (S)

YOUNG TOM,

Formerly the property of William Hambleton, Esq.

WILL be let to mares this season at the low price of four dollars the season; but if paid by the first day of September next, three dollars will discharge the debt; seven dollars to insure a foal, two dollars the single leap and 25 cents in each case to the groom. Tom will stand in Easton on every other Tuesday, in Ferry Neck every other Wednesday and Thursday, at the Trappe on every other Friday and Saturday throughout the season.—The season ending on the 20th June next.

JOSEPH TURNER.

April 7

VELOCIPEDE.

THE South American horse Velocipede will stand this season at Easton, at Mr. Lowe's Stable every Tuesday, at the Trappe every Saturday, and at the subscriber's stable the remainder of the week, at the moderate sum of four dollars the season, two dollars the single leap, ten dollars to insure a colt, and 25 cents in each case to the groom, provided it is paid by the first of September, but if not paid by that time, 25 per cent in each case will be added.—The following certificates will prove beyond any doubt his pedigree.

NS: MARTIN.

CERTIFICATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1826. I do certify that the black stallion Velocipede, once owned by me, was imported from Lagaira by Mr. Patullo, Merchant of Philadelphia, and that he has several Spanish marks on him; that I had the original certificate of his pedigree wherein it is stated that he cost 3 or 4 hundred dollars, and that he could pace a mile in 3 minutes.

M. GEBLER.

N. B. I owned him about nine months.—He is one of the King of Spains full bred. Naraganset breed of pacing horses and bears the marks which are put on all that breed of Horses as I am told.

M. GEBLER.

I know the above to be correct—and I have seen two very fine colts of his, one of which is a very fast trotter, supposed to be able to beat any thing of his age.

B. GRAVES.

He is reputed to get bay colts generally, those that I saw were bay.—Mr. Gebler is the first Teller of S. Gerard's Bank. I saw the original certificate and I know the horse to be an extraordinary performer, having known him for these 3 or 4 years.

B. G.

April 7

NOTICE.

The Citizens of Caroline county, in obedience to the present Administration, and election of John Q. Adams as President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Court house in Denton on the second Tuesday in June next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of selecting such number of persons as may be thought necessary, to meet in a convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the fourth Monday of July next ensuing, being the 23d day of said month, the object of which said convention, is to consider, and adopt such measures as shall appear needful, to bring out a full and fair expression of the will of the people of Maryland, and sustain the administration of the United States.

Friends to the Administration.

June 2 2w (S)

For Rent.

The store house in Queens Town, Md. formerly occupied by Maj. Jas. Massey being one of the best stands in town with a large counting room on the first and two large rooms on the second floor—a more particular description is deemed useless as it is presumed, any persons wishing to rent will view the property which will be shown them by Selah Tucker, Esq.—For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to CHARLES W. HOBBS.

Easton April 28.

Wanted

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

Dec. 16.

Hides Wanted.

LAMBDAIN & HAYWARD

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

Dec. 2 w

THE CELEBRATED JACK, BOLIVAR.

Whose mules are universally admired for their size, beauty & docility, will positively stand the ensuing season at Easton & the Trappe alternately, & at Ennalls Martin's, Esq. in Wye Neck, provided arrangements can be made for his crossing the river at deep landing.—This latter stand is at the particular request of several gentlemen in Queen Anne's county, who have proved Bolivar's progeny and know him to be a sure foal getter. The terms will be four dollars for the spring's chance, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

EDW'D N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 24.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber in the town of Easton on the 3d day of May (inst.) a new Pocket Book containing sundry papers and bank notes to the amount of 495 or 500 dollars. The notes were of the following descriptions, viz: Three of 100 dollars, two of fifty dollars, some of twenty, ten and five dollars.—Whoever will detect the thief and recover the money shall be entitled to the above reward, or 30 dollars for the money and 20 for the thief without the money.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,

of Caroline county, Md.

May 19

N. B. One of the \$100 notes was of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, signed Phil Moore—endorsed on the back with the letter A. in red ink, and some writing in black ink (probably some name) across the back.

J. R.

FOR SALE

AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE,
One Hundred head of good Sheep,
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek May 26. 3w

FOR SALE—Very Low for Cash,
ABOUT 4000 Prime Oak Rails—for terms enquire at this office.

May 26 3t

WANTED

An Apprentice to the Tanning and Currying business—a lad of 15 or 16 years of age & well grown would be preferred. Enquire of LEVIN ADAMS.

Hillsborough May 26.

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

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

Dec. 16

HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR

NEGROES.

The subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely NEGROES from 10 to 25 years of age, 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 in Easton.

SAMUEL MEEK.

N. B. Letters addressed to the subscriber in Easton will be promptly attended to.

May 12 1f

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, at 12 o'clock, M. on Thursday the 14th day of June next, the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, situate, lying and being in Third Haven or Ferry Neck in Talbot county, called and known by the names of 'Fox Harbor', 'Fox Hole', 'Isoms' or 'Elon's' or 'Elan's' or 'Easom's Addition', and 'Oram's Choice', whereof Hugh S. Oram was heretofore seized (except eleven acres on the west corner of 'Elon's Addition' and twelve acres on the north end of the same Addition) which said tracts or parts of tracts lie contiguous to each other and contain 226 acres more or less.

These lands form a beautiful and compact farm of convenient size lying on Third Haven River, nearly opposite the town of Oxford in Talbot county, and are in the occupancy of Mr. Henry Willis. The terms of sale prescribed by the Decree are Cash to be paid by the purchaser to the Trustee on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor—and on the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole of the purchase money the Trustee will by a good and sufficient Deed convey to the purchaser the said property free, clear and discharged from all claims of the complainant and defendants and those claiming by, from or under them or either of them.

May 19.

(S)

New Spring Goods.

William Clark

Has just received and is now opening a beautiful assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS

Adapted to Spring Sales, selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations.—Among which are
Elegant new style Printed Calicoes,
Handsome Ginghams,
Greek, Missolonghi and Oriental Stripes,
Batiste, Windsor Robes, Cambric Muslins,
Jaconet, Mull, Swiss and Book do.
Handsome Plain and Plaid Silks,
Moles, Satins,
Fancy Silk & Barage Handkerchiefs,
Italian Crapes, Crape Lisse,
Gauze Veils, Bobinet Braides,
Piping Cord, Fancy and Plain Ribbons,
Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Also a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Pennsylvania Towse Linens,
Burlaps and Oznaburgs,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, Liqueurs, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash.

March 24

Cheap Spring Goods.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening an elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
Super blue, black & olive broad cloth
Cassimeres & Cassinets, Drillings
Lastings, worsted and silk Bombazines
Silk and cotton 'Choretines'
White and figured Marcellines
Italian Lutescing, India Saranets
Colored Florences, and figured Silks
Battiste and Barage Robes
Ginghams & Calicoes (elegant patterns)
5-4 and 4-4 Bobinets, fig'd & plain Swiss
Jaconet and Book Muslins
Italian Crape Lisse and Gauze
Edgings, Pearing and Floss Thread
Vironas and Battiste Cravats
Flag, Barcelona & Madras Handkerchiefs
Plain and Fancy Ribbons
Tamboured Capes, Silk and cotton Hosiery
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves (an excellent assortment)
Pennsylvania Towse Linen, Oznaburgs
Burlaps and other coarse Lanens, &c.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Hardware, Queens-Ware and Glass, Powder & Shot, cut & wrought nails, Groceries and Liqueurs.—He has also and constantly keeps a general assortment of Leather.—All of which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash, hides, leather, wool, meal, or Tan Bark.

Easton April 28 1f

FANCY STORE.

Millinery and Mantua-Making.

MRS. MULLIKIN has returned from Baltimore and is now opening next door above Moore & Kellies drug Store a handsome assortment of FANCY GOODS & Millinery of the newest fashions.—Mantua-Making in the most fashionable style will also be carried on at the above stand.

April 28 1f

FOR SALE

FIFTY BUSHELS of fine potatoes for seed, both red and white—also a few tons of Timothy Hay—enquire at this Office.

April 28

John Meconekin

Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by his Brother, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its variety, and flatters himself from having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in the City of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manufacture furniture in the best manner & most fashionable style. Those who may be kind enough to patronize him, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and that the work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has rented the dwelling house lately occupied by his deceased brother, where he can be found if his shop should be closed.

Feb. 17 w

The splendid thorough bred horse

Young Chance,

A dark grey approximating to dapple four years old in April, near 15 hands 3 inches high; of great bone and muscular powers, now in fine condition, will commence his season on the 1st of April, and attend the Trappe every other Saturday throughout the season.

TERMS.

Eight dollars the spring's change, twelve dollars to ensure a mare in foal and three dollars the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

PEDIGREE.

His sire Chance Medley—dam Lavenia by old Canton celebrated for her superior performance on the turf, she had the first premium unanimously awarded her at the late Cattle Show and Fair in the City of Baltimore as the best brood mare although she had 15 competitors—grand dam by Vington—great grand dam by Black and all Black.

Young Chance and my Jack Bolivar will stand at the stables attached to my late residence in Easton under the immediate care and direction of Pompey whose sobriety, skill and attention will ensure the best management.

EDW'D N. HAMBLETON.

March 17.

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded colt

TUCKAHOE

four years old in June next, will be let to mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit:—Six dollars the single leap, nine dollars the spring's chance, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare in foal; but if the money is paid on or before the first day of October next, one third will be deducted from the account—fifty cents in each case to the groom. TUCKAHOE is a beautiful grey, full fifteen and a half hands high, sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse, Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Top Gallant mare.

Any Gentleman doubting the above horse to be thorough bred will please to call on the subscriber where he can be immediately satisfied, that in point of blood he is equal to any horse on this shore. The above horse will be in Easton on the first Monday and Tuesday in April; in Denton on the Monday and Tuesday of the following week, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately, once in two weeks; the balance of his time at the subscriber's stable. Season to commence on the first of April and end on the twentieth of June.

Farmers Delight, March 10.

N. B. The subscriber's JACK is now in very superior order, and will travel in the different districts of the county, at the reduced price of three dollars a mare the spring's chance, six dollars to insure a mare in foal—25 cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the first of April and end on the twentieth of June.

LOGAN

The splendid horse, Logan will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of ten dollars the spring's chance, six dollars the single leap and eighteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal—but if paid on or before the first day of October, eight dollars for the spring's chance. Four dollars for the single leap, and 12 dollars to ensure a mare with foal—Twenty five cents in every case to the groom—No mare will be considered as ensured, but by agreement with the subscriber himself—Logan is sixteen hands high, a beautiful dark bay, five years old in May next, and for bone, muscular power, and action is equal to any horse on the Eastern Shore.—He was sired by the imported horse Emperor, out of a Medley mare—He will be in Easton every Tuesday during the season, at the Trappe every other Saturday, and at St. Michaels every other Saturday; at the subscribers stable the rest of the time; season to commence on the 3d of April and end on the 25th of June. Logan was raised by Col. Thomas Hudgins, Matthews county, Virginia.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

Talbot county, Md. March 31

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting at the seat of Colonel Daniel Martin on THURSDAY the 14th June; at which the members are respectfully requested to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.

June 2

Fare Reduced.

THE Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel has determined, (owing to the reduction of the Steam Boat Maryland's fare, & the pressure of the times,) to convey passengers to or from Castle Haven Wharf at the following prices.

If more than one passenger 50 cents—If one only 75 cents—Distance 9 miles.—Horses and carriages always at command, for any part of the Peninsula. His Stages will start on Tuesdays and Fridays, to meet the Maryland, returning from Baltimore, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, conveying passengers on her return to Annapolis and Baltimore.

N. B. The Stages will leave Cambridge, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, to meet the Boat; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Passengers will please to enter their names, previous to the starting hours.—Gentlemen's Horses kept at Livery at cents per day.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

Cambridge April 7 13w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court,

21st day of May, A. D. 1827.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Shehan, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 1st of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate

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. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1827.

NO. 24.

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.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.
WM. H. GROOME

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a further supply of GOODS adapted to the Spring and Summer SALES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
A great variety of Articles for Mens & Boys
SUMMER CLOTHING.

Elegant New Style Battiste
do. do. Bastiste Gingham,
do. do. fancy Calicoes,
do. do. black & White do.
Black Barage for Ladies dresses
Elegant Merino Scarfs & shawls—very cheap
Grenadine and other fancy Handkerchiefs.
4-4 Plain Bobbinet and Thread Laces
Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Piping Cords,
Etc. &c. &c.

ALSO

**Hardware, Groceries,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.**
Easton, May 26

**CAUTION
TO TRAVELLERS.**

ATTEMPTS having been repeatedly made by CAPT. LEVIN JONES, the proprietor of ONE of the Lines of Stages from Castle Haven to Cambridge, to force passengers by the Steam-Boat Maryland, to take seats in his Stage, by exacting twenty-five cents from those who take seats in the Subscriber's Carriage.

This is to Give Notice,

That the road leading to Castle-Haven wharf, is a PUBLIC COUNTY ROAD, and consequently free for all Travellers. Captain Jones has no right to make such an unjust demand.

The Subscriber's STAGE with good Horses and a careful Driver, will at all times be in readiness, to convey Passengers to or from the Steam-Boat—Passage—If more than one passenger, 50 cents only—if but one, 75 cents. Horses and Carriages will be furnished at a moment's warning, to convey Travellers to any part of the Peninsula, on the most moderate terms.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.
Sign of the Steam-Boat and Stages.
Cambridge, (Md) May 26

INDIAN QUEEN & BALTIMORE HOUSE,

Situated in the centre of the city, on two beautiful and spacious streets, convenient to the wharves, steam boats and public buildings. This celebrated and extensive Hotel, fronting about 100 feet on Market or Baltimore street and 224 feet on Hanover street, has been elegantly improved and newly furnished in the first style. The public rooms are handsomely fitted up, and the chambers with neat and appropriate furniture. The parlors on Hanover and Market Streets, for families, (formerly two private dwellings, entrance distinct from the Hotel,) are elegantly furnished, and so publicly situated, as to command a view of the busy and gay crowds which throng this great, public, & fashionable street, (Market street.) The chambers attached, are private, convenient, and well furnished. Families cannot desire to be more pleasantly, comfortably, and elegantly accommodated, and at charges lower than for years past. The Bath Rooms are in fine order, the Reading Room is supplied with papers from various parts of the Union; a box for Post Office Letters; a general Stage Office, from which the Western, Southern, York and Philadelphia stages daily depart and arrive, & on an adjoining lot extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, with every other appendage necessary to a Hotel of the first rank. The removal of a house in the rear, on German street, which obstructed the light and air, the ornamental railing and palisades substituted, the refreshing appearance of an extensive grass-plot, bordered with shrubbery and flowers, give a finish to the other improvements, no less pleasing to the eye than conducive to comfort. It is universally admitted that the House and premises, in appearance, comfort, arrangement and style, are far superior to what they ever were, and so materially changed as scarcely to be recognized; and in other material requisites, such as an abundant and choice Table, Wines, &c. attentive and obliging servants, and all that is comprised in a well arranged Hotel, those who have honored the house with their company have spoken in terms of commendation extremely flattering. The undersigned renews to the Public his grateful thanks for their patronage, and, at the same time respectfully solicits the old friends and patrons of the House, and the public generally, to give this regenerated and superiorly located establishment a trial, more especially as he is now enabled from the increased accommodations, improved state of the Hotel, and decreased rent, to entertain them in a superior style, and at charges lower than any of his predecessors.

Gentlemen and Ladies arriving in the Steam Boats or Stages, any hour of the night, will be conducted to apartments always prepared, and their departure at any hour facilitated.

The Public's obedient servant,
G. BELTZHOVER.

June 9 3w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 20th of last month, a negro man who calls himself DAVID BOSTON, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high—He had on when committed a black coat very much worn, a black silk waistcoat, a cotton shirt, an old pair of corduroy pantaloons, and an old white hat. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

April 21 8w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland,
A Proclamation.

Whereas a certain Arnold Jacobs, hath been charged, by indictment of the Grand Inquest, enquiring for the county of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the crime of kidnapping a certain negro man, called Emory Suller, and hath fled from the justice of the said Commonwealth, into this state, as it is said. And Whereas his excellency John Andrew Shultze, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the United States, demanded the said Arnold Jacobs of me, as a fugitive from justice, and that he should be arrested and delivered to John Thompson, Jr. agent appointed to receive and convey said fugitive within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth for trial upon the said indictment: upon which demand, the sheriff of Queen Ann's county, (within whose jurisdiction it was said the said Jacobs had sought refuge) was promptly ordered to arrest and deliver the said fugitive, in compliance with the said demand—And whereas it is represented, that notwithstanding the order to the said sheriff, the said Arnold Jacobs has not been arrested and delivered to the said agent; and it being the imperative duty of the Executive of this state to use the most effectual means to cause the said fugitive to be arrested and delivered as aforesaid, to answer the charge aforesaid. Now, therefore, I, Joseph Kent, Governor of the State of Maryland, have thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of 200 DOLLARS, to any person or persons, who shall arrest the said Arnold Jacobs, and deliver him to the said John Thompson, Jr. agent as aforesaid, or confine him in any jail so that he may be delivered to the said agent, or any other that may be duly appointed, by his excellency the Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to receive him.

Given under my hand & the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States; the fifty-first.

JOSEPH KENT.

By the Governor,
THO. CULBRETH, Clk.
of the Council.
May 19 6w

Public Sale.

WE will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 26th of June next, between the hours of 1 & 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one tract, or parcel of woodland near Lewistown in Talbot county, containing twenty five acres more or less—Terms made known on the day of sale and attendance given by the subscribers.

FRANCES TURNER,
ELIZABETH N. TURNER,
JAMES S. TURNER.

June 2

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,
May 19, 1827.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r.
By the act of Incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the year ensuing.

June 2 6w

Notice.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, notice is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. Rufus K. Mitchell, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this first day of June, A. D. 1827.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
of Rufus C. Mitchell, dec'd.

June 2 3w

Notice.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, notice is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William McGregor late of said county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this first day of June, A. D. 1827.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Exr.
of Wm. McGregor, dec'd.

June 2 3w

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. William Kemp in Easton nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's tavern and a few doors from the Bank where he carries on the BOOT & SHOE-MAKING business in all its various branches—he has now on hand a good assortment of prime materials and is prepared to manufacture Boots or Shoes in the best manner, in the most fashionable style and at moderate prices—He solicits a share of the Public patronage, and assures those who may favour him with their custom that no pains on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS S. COOK.
Easton May 26 1f

THE SEA SERPENT.

Below will be found another attestation to the existence of the Sea Serpent. We have copied it from an Irish paper handed to us for the purpose, in which it appears without any comment.

SEA SERPENT.

To the Editor of the Connaught Journal, Quebec Trader, of South Island off Arran, Galway Bay Feb. 8, 1827.

Sir—Having this favourable opportunity of transmitting to you the following wonderful occurrence, which may be the means of setting at rest all doubts as to the existence of a marine monster, supposed to be the Sea Serpent, I readily do so particularly as I have so many respectable witnesses to support me in the truth of what we saw. Being bound from Rhode Island for Liverpool, on yesterday morning the south Island of Arran came in sight, 30 miles east. We at the same time discovered, about two miles ahead a vessel seemingly a wreck, not having a spar or rope standing. On nearing, I ordered the gig and six men to board her; and was shortly after hailed by the mate, who was one of the party, for assistance, they pulling from the wreck with all possible speed. I bore the Quebec to the wind, and presently learned that Thomas Willson, being the first to board was instantly devoured by a most horrible animal, the like of which they had never seen nor heard of. By this time the wreck was driven to about a cable length of our stern, from which I could plainly and distinctly see a monster of the serpent kind, lying partly coiled upon the deck, its head erected about 4 feet, & its hind part in the hatches, the hat of poor Thomas lying close alongside it. The surprise and consternation which struck all on board deprived us of the thought of planning any mode for its capture, was such a thing possible, the thought of our unfortunate companion filling us with horror. However, I fired a shot from a six pounder, which unluckily could not be brought to bear sufficiently high. It struck the hull, at the same moment the animal raised its head, body and tail, in six or seven folds, to the height of a man each, extending itself from the tiller to the bows, its eyes were large, of a red colour, and much distorted; its throat and neck larger than any other part, of a bright green hue, as were its body and sides, and the back black and scaly; it had ears or fins suspended near the head, similar to an eel, and on the nostrils a horny excrescence, blunt and about 18 inches long; its chops were broad and flat. While I was preparing a second salute with ball and slugs, it glided majestically into the sea, gave a splash with its tail, and disappeared. Shortly after, myself, John Adams, mate, Mr. William Nightingale, and Mr. Robert Croker, passengers, boarded her, and with grief had our foreboding for the fate of Willson verified, he being now where to be found; the vessel was water logged, and in a sinking state; a substance of a tar like nature, but highly corrosive, as it blistered the hands upon taking it up, was upon the deck, some of which has been preserved; it is supposed to be the excrement of the animal. Our conjecture is, that the monster being attracted by the bodies of the sufferers in the wreck, had taken up its abode there, and devoured them. We consider its length to be about 60 feet, and its girth from 9 to 12 feet.

I remain, Sir, your ob't. serv't.
Thomas Cleary, Master.

We the undersigned, certify the truth of the above.

John Adams, Mate.
Wm. Nightingale, and
Robert Croker, Passengers.

P. S.—Mr. Croker having occasion to proceed to Dublin, chuses that route for going to Liverpool, and will be the bearer of this statement.

THE CANNING FAMILY.

From the Cork Southern Reporter.

The family of Canning, from which the present eminent and justly popular Prime Minister springs, is of great antiquity. The head of the family was a Roman Catholic gentleman, Francis Canning, Esq. of Foxcote, in Warwickshire, the twelfth possessor of that estate, in lineal male descent from Thomas Canning, Esq. who, in the reign of Henry VI. married Agnes, sole heiress of Le Marshal, of Foxcote, seated there from the time of Edward I.

The branch from which the premier derives his origin was founded by George Canning, younger son of Richard Canning, of Foxcote, who settled in Ireland, and obtained a grant of the manor of Garvah, in the county of Londonderry, from Queen Elizabeth. From him descended Stratford Canning, Esq. the fifth possessor of the Garvah estate, who derived his Christian name from the surname of his mother's family, the Stratfords, Earls of Aldborough; his eldest son, George Canning, died in his father's lifetime leaving an only son, the Right Honourable George Canning, who though representative of the elder branch of the Garvah family, was passed by in the will of his grandfather, who left the estate to his second son, Paul Canning, Esquire, whose only son, George Canning, was created Baron Garvah in 1818.

The premier, however, succeeded to a small estate in the county of Kilkenny, of

about £200 per annum, either by bequest, or in consequence of the entail not being broken. On this slender beginning he has finally achieved his present proud pre-eminence.

(From the London Free Press.)

Mr Canning was born at Paddington, near London, in 1771. His Paternal ancestors were originally seated at Foxcote in Warwickshire, where a branch of the family, we believe still remains.—Queen Elizabeth conferred the manor of Garvah, in the county of Derry, in Ireland, on a younger son of the Foxcote family, who thereupon removed into the sister island, and up to the father of the premier his descendants continued to reside there. Stratford Canning, Esq. of Garvah, the grandfather, had two sons, George and Paul, the elder of whom displeasing his father by marrying a dowdless beauty, was exiled from the paternal roof, with an allowance of \$150 a year.

Under these circumstances he came with his lady to London, and determining to study the law, entered himself of the Middle Temple. He died poor, on the 11th of April, 1771, a few days after the birth of his son George, and was interred in the new burial ground of St. Marylebone, where his tomb, with the following inscription, was placed by his widow:—

"Thy virtue and thy woe no words can tell,
Therefore, a little while, my George, farewell;
For faith & love like ours Heaven has in store
Its last best gift—to meet and part no more."

His infant son, the subject of this memoir, was placed with a maternal uncle, a respectable wine merchant in the city, who discovering strong marks of genius, at a very early age, sent him to Eton, where he speedily distinguished himself, and in 1786, became one of the senior scholars.

In 1788, on his removal from Eton, Mr. Canning was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated. He there formed a social connexion with several young men of rank, among whom was Mr. Jenkinson, now Lord Liverpool. Having obtained his bachelor's degree, he left the University, and entered himself of the Middle Temple, with intent to study the law. At the same time he obtained admission to a debating society, which met in Bond-street, and by his practice there, acquired that ease and facility in public speaking which he now so eminently possesses.

Mr. CANNING.—In a biography of the present Premier, published in 1807 (written by the then member for a Gentleman who is now a Member of the Hon. House, then a contributor to periodical publications,) it is stated, that amongst other pieces produced by Mr. Canning's father, were the affecting verses supposed to have been written by Lord William Russell to Lord William Cavendish on the night preceding his execution. Mr. Canning the present Premier, was sent to Eton in his eleventh year, where the vivacity and eagerness of his disposition soon raised him to distinction amongst his contemporaries.—Mr. C. had scarcely attained his fifteenth year, when he undertook, with some of his youthful associates, to amuse and instruct the world in a series of periodical papers. The 'Microcosm,' the name of this juvenile work, commenced on the 6th November, 1786, and continued until the July following, when, as the public were informed, the unexpected death of the editor, Gregory Griffin, Esq. obliged the associates to desist from the undertaking. Ten of the Numbers, with the signature of 'B.' (Bachelor), are attributed to Mr. Canning; and it appears that, in truth, he was the editor of the whole. It is afterwards mentioned that while Mr. Canning was at Oxford, Mr. Sheridan, to whose notice he had been particularly introduced, conceived great hopes of young Canning's future success in a political career and looked upon him as a desirable accession to the party of Patriots; for Mr. Canning (continues our biographer) was at this time also a Patriot, and a strenuous champion of popular liberty. An introduction to Mr. Pitt, however, opened far more advantageous prospects for the employment of his talents and it is said that his former patron, Mr. Sheridan, frankly advised him to embark in a more propitious career than that in which he had himself embarked—in fact, to go over to the other (or Mr. Pitt's) side of the house.

Mr. Canning was first returned to Parliament in 1793 (being then in his 22d year) as Member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight—the place, curiously enough, represented by him when appointed Premier. It ought to be added, that our Biographer whose work may be considered as having been suppressed, further mentions after noticing Mr. Canning's first return for Newport that Mr. Sheridan still continued his friendship towards young Canning; for in one of his speeches he took occasion to announce to the House the expectations which they might form from the young Senator occupying himself with observing the forms of the house; spoke in 1794, on the subsidy to Sardinia; but his invectives against Bonaparte attracted great notice—On one occasion in reply to the charge of abuse of Bonaparte, Mr. Canning said, "I know Mr. Speaker, that there is a cautious cowardly, bastard morality, which assumes the garb and tone of wisdom, and which

prescribes to you to live with an enemy as if he were one day to become your friend. I distrust this doctrine for one reason—because I fear the same morality that could pride itself on adopting it, would be capable of entertaining the doctrine which is the converse of it & would prescribe living with a friend as if he were one day to become an enemy. If this be wisdom, (continued Mr. Canning,) I do not boast it; I can only say Heaven grant me a host of such enemies, rather than one such friend."—Herald.

MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.—A Lady dressed in the most elegant style of fashion, walking past the Horse Guards early in the morning, lately addressed a private soldier belonging to the foot-Guards, in the following manner:—

Lady—Soldier, are you a single man?—The Soldier (confused and astonished at the question put to him) replied he was.

Lady—Then, Soldier, will you have me for your wife?—Soldier (still more confused) I have no objection, madam.

Lady—Then come with me. I have a license and a ring (taking them out of her reticule) and we will be married immediately.—The lady then called a hackney coach from the stand and proceeded to St. Church where they were married.

Immediately on their return the lady stepped into the coach (first handing the bridegroom 20 sovereigns,) telling him that she would stop for him in the evening, and afterwards purchase his discharge. She then ordered the coachman to drive forward, and from that time to the present the soldier has never seen nor heard from his bride!

It is scarcely possible to conjecture what could have been the lady's motives, unless she wished, for some particular purpose, to show the certificate of her marriage.
London Paper.

A JUDICIAL ANECDOTE.

Not many years ago, a judge in the interior of Pennsylvania, whose character for parsimony was well known, went into a shop, to buy a horn comb.—The lady waiting on him, asked eight cents for it: The judge offered six, which was finally accepted. He took the comb, and laid down a five penny bit, which is exactly six and a quarter cents. After staying an unusual length of time in the store, a servant entered with information, that dinner was on table—"I'll be there presently," said the judge—another message came, the judge still lingered behind—"Why do you stay?" said the lady, "I am waiting for my change" said the judge, "What change Sir?" enquired the Lady—"Why, the difference between six cents and the five penny bit, said the judge—"I know not how to accommodate you, but by cutting a cent into four equal parts, and giving you one of them," replied the lady! On saying which the judge stepped up to a box containing snuff, and putting his hand into it, observed—"Well then, I'll take it out in mac-couba!" He took a cent's worth! "Bless me!" said the lady—"like a Round on a scent, you pinch hard, and give no quarters!"

What we call duties.—Every man ought to pay his debts—if he can. Every man ought to help his neighbour—if he can. Every young man and woman ought to get married—if they can. Every representative in congress, and the legislature, ought to inform their constituents what they are doing—if they can. Every man should do his work to please his customers—if he can. Every man should please his wife—if he can. Every wife should rule her husband—if she can. Every woman should sometimes hold her tongue—if she can. Every lawyer should tell the truth—if he can. Every preacher of the gospel should be a Christian if he can. And finally, every reader should add to the above something good—IF HE CAN.—Miss Gazette.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
23d, day of May, A. D. 1827.

On application of Thomas S. Bromwell, Administrator of Solomon Merrick, 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 the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

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

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Solomon Merrick, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, A. D. 1827.

THOMAS S. BROMWELL, Adm'r.
of Solomon Merrick, dec'd.

May 26 3w

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]
GREAT ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Extract to the Editor, from a respectable Citizen; dated Frederick June 20, 1827.

The friends of the Administration of the general government had a meeting at this place to-day in the Court House, agreeably to public notice given in the newspapers published in this City. Such a meeting I never saw here before as to numbers and respectability—it was never surpassed in this place. The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. JOHN TYLER, Chairman, Col. John M'Pherson assistant Chairman, Patrick Owings, Esq. of Emmitsburgh District, Secretary, and Mr. Richard Coale, of Liberty District, assistant Secretary, when H. R. Warfield, Esq. addressed the meeting in one of the most powerful speeches that I ever heard in my life. He was cheered repeatedly by the audience, who appeared to be electrified by the facts and arguments disclosed by him. He laid bare to the core the unrighteous Opposition to the Administration of the general government, and the unheard of persecution of that distinguished patriot and statesman, HENRY CLAY, and concluded by comparing the opposition to the measures of the administration, to a man that wrote his epitaph on his tomb stone, to guard his friends from error and delusion—"I was well, but I wanted to be better; I took physic, and here I am." John H. Macelfresh, Esq. addressed the meeting also in a very neat and appropriate speech, on the same subject, which was received with marked attention by the meeting, and it appeared to the conviction of every one present that the Opposition to the Administration of the general government was the most unjustifiable, wicked and absurd, that ever was heard of on the face of the earth; and the persecution of Henry Clay was without a parallel in any country. It was a disgrace to any set of men, and ought to be resented by every patriot in the nation.

The meeting then appointed a Committee, to report a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the Friends of the Administration, with a Committee to meet in Hagerstown, in Washington county, in September next, for the purpose of nominating two electors, to be voted for as electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at the approaching Presidential election; also a committee of one member for each election district in this county, to meet the General Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 25th day of July next, for the good of the glorious cause throughout the State; which I hope will be as well represented from every section of the State, as it will be from this county. When you come to see the names appointed by the meeting, you will be convinced that we are in real earnest, as they are composed of men of the first respectability in the county, none of your boys and young lawyers, who are playing a desperate game for the purpose of gaining a livelihood, but they are the substantial bone and sinew, as well as the yeomanry of the county, who are deeply interested in the present happy and exalted state in which the administration of the General Government has arrived to, and are perfectly satisfied, and determined to use all honorable means in re-electing JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency, who has filled the office with so much honor to himself, as well as advantage to his country. The particulars of this meeting you will see published more in detail, which will be more satisfactory to the friends of the Administration than this hasty letter.

P. S. The greatest order prevailed throughout, except from a red mouth Jacksonian, from Montgomery county, who attempted to interrupt Mr. Warfield when he was speaking.

From the New York American.
I went last evening to see the American Automaton, which some of our Western Mechanists have made in imitation of Kempelen's, and had the pleasure of seeing it play a whole game. It is, in every respect, equal to that which made such a noise in our city last year. It is of about the same size, and the only perceptible difference is, that it is wound up with a key in the breast, as well as one in the side of the machine. The whole is laid open to the view, more thoroughly, I think, than Maelzel exposed his—and, therefore, it is the more ingenious, from the most manifest in possibility of any body being concealed within; and yet, strange to say, the exhibitor seems to take no interest in the game, and, I even think, little understands it. By what magic the machine is directed, I know not. I only say—if a cunning devil has been brought to preside over the European instrument, our Western ingenuity has evoked a still more cunning devil to direct this. There is one point, and one only, in which Mr. Maelzel has the advantage—he plays a better game; but practice, and the patronage which this ought to and must receive, will improve it. To conclude—the only reason which can tender this Automaton less attractive than the other, is, that it has not been transported from a foreign shore; and the reason which should induce ten times more every one to patronize it, is, that it is the production of Yankee ingenuity, nursed on the borders of one of our New York lakes. Strange, that the European Automaton, which in all Europe has been the wonder, almost the miracle, of seventy years, has not been a year in our new country, before a successful—I had almost said, an improved—copy arises to eclipse it. A.

New York, June 4.—The American Automaton Chess Player is one of the most curious pieces of mechanism that ever was invented in this country. It is not perhaps so neat or so nice as Maelzel's, but it proves at once the astonishing ingenuity of the

Yankees. In the exhibition there is no deceit—no deception whatever. The exhibitor shows the audience the whole of the machine—its weights, wheels, springs, departments, &c. This is done with so much simplicity and without any pretension or mystery. Before the game commences the machine is wound up in two places—the case in which the chess board is placed, and the breast of the Turk. From this circumstance there is no doubt but the machine is different in its wheels, &c. from that of Maelzel's, and must be perfectly original. It was made near Ithaca in this state. We consider it a far greater curiosity than that of the foreign Turk. The people are beginning to flock to its exhibitions.

Nat. Advocate.
BALTIMORE, June 5.

The Automaton Chess Player.—The Editor of the United States Gazette expresses some doubts as to the discovery of the Agent in the Box or Table by whose aid this ingenious and profitable deception has been effected, because we did not vouch for it in our paper on Friday last, when it was first announced. It was not necessary here to vouch for a fact which was very generally known, and as generally believed. Two persons one in his fifteenth, the other in his nineteenth year, at the same time witnessed the transaction—and we are assured from a source which we know we can rely on, that the veracity of their statements may be fully relied on—indeed, from the position in which they were placed & their description of the circumstances, there can be no doubt that they saw what they relate, and we fully believe that their relation is true. We take this opportunity of noticing an observation made by the Editor of the Baltimore Republican on Saturday last, that the boy who states he made the discovery demanded money for disclosing it, which ought to discredit his testimony. We feel assured that the circumstance on which this observation was founded, has been either strangely misunderstood or much misrepresented, otherwise an imputation so injurious to a correct and reputable youth would not have been made. When the report had partially circulated of the discovery of the concealed Chess Player, a number of curious enquirers successively pressed for a relation of the circumstances, until it became 'very annoying' to the elder youth, who was tired of telling 'the oft repeated tale,' and to his employer, whose business was interrupted by so many curious intruders. It was therefore advised by the employer, that the youth should demand payment from all future enquirers—this expedient soon put an end to the annoyance; for, although the curious are willing to pay for being deceived, as Mr. Maelzel no doubt can testify, few if any are willing to compensate the exposé of the deception. —Gazette.

The GERMAN AUTOMATON, at Baltimore having heard of the fame of his AMERICAN BROTHER, at New York, hereby challenges him to single combat, like a gallant knight, being determined to maintain the proud ascendancy he has heretofore held among his species. In conformity to the wishes of his numerous friends in New York, he will play fifteen games in the exhibition room of his antagonist for two hundred dollars each game, the sum of three thousand dollars to be deposited in the United States Bank at New York, by the friends of each party—the American to be allowed the advantage of a castle each game, and the entire receipts of the exhibition, thereby enabling him to establish his reputation & acquire a handsome sum of money. Should my challenge be accepted, I will be in New York as soon as practicable, of which due notice shall be given by his patron.
JOHN MAELZEL.

WOLVES.—We learn from the Williamstown (Mass.) Advocate, that several wolves have made their appearance on the range of the mountain running West of that town, through the towns of New Ashford, Hancock and Lanesborough, in all which places they have done considerable mischief. In the three last mentioned towns, they have killed more than four hundred sheep; and in Lanesborough alone nearly three hundred. An attempt was made last week to dislodge the enemy by uniting the forces of the four adjacent towns in a simultaneous attack;—Lanesborough was to form a cordon on the South, New Ashford, to range on the East, and Hancock, on the West; while the citizens of Williamstown were to sweep the mountain from the North. Owing to some misunderstanding however, the plan was not carried into effect. But another expedition of a similar character is contemplated.

Mr. Fowler, whom we mentioned a few days since as the inventor of a Safety Stirrup, has also brought to perfection another invention not less to be admired—we allude to a bedstead, so arranged, that the sacking may be kept continually stretched, and the joints so close as to afford no accommodation for the "red coats" those back-biting gentry that "murder-sleep;" it is in our opinion worthy the attention of house keepers—having already received, as we understand, the decided approbation of one or two societies which exist to promote and reward valuable inventions.
U. S. Gazette.

A correspondence is going on in the Charleston papers between two anonymous writers. One charges the other with being given "to eat raw horse-whips." (Surely, it ought to have been raw parsnips?) The other replies, that he is not fond of "typographical alterations." This is the first time we ever heard horse-whipping called by such a title. By and by, we shall read some such sentence as the following: "Typographical error. A. B yesterday horse whipped C. D. by mistake." *Propos de bottes; an Ex-Editor of Philadel-*

phia walked, a day or two since, into the office of an Editor in esse, and gave him a most terrible shaking. As the sufferer is an Alderman as well as an Editor, it would be well to ask whether the shaking was meant for him Editorially or Aldermanically. If the latter, we have nothing to protest against, but if the shaking was meant to be inflicted on the Editorial character of the shaker, we feel called on to put a veto on all such violent agitations of our professional brethren.—*N. Y. Enq.*

The President's House.—During the last session of Congress, the following extract of a letter was published in the Richmond Enquirer, with a view to make the impression on the public mind that the money of the people was improperly expended by the President. It was given to the world as the bona fide communication of a distinguished Member of Congress, who represents what he actually observed: *Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Washington, Jan. 1, 1827.*

"This being the day on which the President's House is thrown open to all visitors, I went, among others, to pay my respects to him, or rather, I should fairly confess, I went to see the East Room, for the furnishing of which we had voted \$25,000 at the last session of Congress. I was anxious to see how that amount of furniture could be stowed away in a single room, and my curiosity was fully satisfied. It was truly a gorgeous sight to behold, but had too much the look of regal magnificence to be perfectly agreeable to my old republican feelings."

The writer of this letter, 'a distinguished Member of Congress,' declares that his anxiety to see how \$25,000 worth "of furniture could be stowed away in a single room," led him to visit the President's House; that his curiosity was fully satisfied; that it was truly a gorgeous sight to behold, but had too much the look of regal magnificence, &c. There is nothing here left for conjecture. The assertion is direct and positive, given on the evidence of the writer's own senses, and circulated to the world on the solemn authority of 'a distinguished Member of Congress.' Yet not one word of the statement is true. The falsehood was easy of detection, and was soon detected. The sum named was granted by an act which passed at the first session of the last Congress, but as it was neglected to give any authority to draw the money from the Treasury, it never was drawn, the furniture was not purchased, and the room remained as it previously had been. During the last session, it was stated in discussion, that the President desired not the appropriation, and Mr. Everett moved to reduce it from \$25,000 to \$6,000, the latter sum being for necessary repairs, &c.—*Nat. Jour.*

From the Baltimore American Farmer.
Whiskey-Vinegar and Pickles.

To the Editor.—From the scarcity of vinegar the last season, I was led to make trial of a mode of preserving cucumbers, (pickling, if you will,) that I should not have attempted under other circumstances. But it has succeeded so well with me, that I am desirous that other housewives should partake of the benefit.

I gathered the cucumbers from the vines, and without any other preparation than washing them clean, dropped them into a stand containing a mixture of whiskey and water, one part of the former to three of the latter. I secured them against gnats, flies, and external air, by tying a flannel close over the top, and laying over this a board and stone, and neither moved nor examined them until Christmas, when I found them not merely equal, but decidedly superior to any pickles I had ever tasted.—They were hard and of fine flavour, and what has been particularly admired in them they retained the original colour of the cucumber, not exhibiting the green poisonous appearance of pickles that had been salted and scalded in copper. My whiskey and water (no salt having been used or heat employed,) was now excellent vinegar for the table.

P. S. I have no doubt but vinegar, for all purposes might be made in this way, cheaper than from cider. Instead of cucumbers, there might be added to the whiskey and water, some other vegetables, as grape leaves, beets, strawberries, &c. &c. when making vinegar was the only object to be accomplished.

Pinching off Potatoe Blossoms.

We are sorry to observe that this practice is not generally adopted as the produce would thereby be materially increased.—(*Salis Jour. Sept. 2*) A correspondent has found from experience, that the crop is not only increased, but much better in quality, and wishes us to direct the attention of our readers to the practice, which we hereby do, fully convinced of its importance.
Lord Gar. Mag.

Important Law Decision.—The National Gazette publishes an able opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the law of Maryland, imposing a tax upon foreign merchandise. It also has a bearing upon a law of Pennsylvania, which has created considerable excitement. The law of Maryland enacts that "all importers of foreign articles," &c. and other persons selling the same by wholesale, bale, &c. shall before they are authorized to sell, take out a license, &c. The law of Pennsylvania requires a license to be taken for vending foreign merchandise, by every person who shall deal in the selling of any goods, &c. except such as are sold by the importer thereof in the original cask, case, box, or package, wherein the same shall have been imported; sales made by auctioneers and licensed tavern keepers are also excepted. The case under the Maryland law, was carried up by a writ of error from the state courts, where the state law had been sus-

tained; but the Supreme Court had reversed the judgment in the courts below, and declared the law of Maryland unconstitutional and void. Will not this opinion affect the Connecticut tax law of 1819.

New Life preserver.—A new Life preserver has been recently invented by Dr. Comstock, of Hartford Conn. and a specimen left at our office for examination. It is made of cloth in the form of a cylinder, like a bag, 5 feet long and 4 or 5 inches in diameter, fitted with straps, to tie it round the body. By means of a brass tube with a stop, it may be inflated with air from the lungs in a minute or two, and is then capable of sustaining from 50 to 45 pounds of iron in water. The cloth is rendered impervious to the water, by a cement of elastic gum. A bag made of the same materials has held water 54 hours in our office without being moistened through.

The steam boat McDonough has been supplied with 50 of these life preservers for the security of her passengers, in case of emergency.

Those who may wish to see an experiment, may be gratified, we understand as it is Capt. Beebe's intention to let a man go into the river with one, about 11 o'clock to-morrow, from the McDonough at the foot of Beekman St.

N. Y. Daily Adv. June 6.

A public dinner was given by the American citizens at Rio Janeiro, March 22, to Mr. Raguet, prior to his leaving that place. The President said to him at the table: "The frequent indignities which you have experienced from this government; the little regard paid to your patient and temperate remonstrances against the illegal capture, detention, and condemnation of American vessels; the personal injuries and cruelties inflicted on many of your countrymen; the recent aggravating insult offered to you in your official capacity, as the representative of a nation, possessing too much pride, and too high a regard for its honor, to suffer your character to be thus impugned and stigmatized, have rendered it necessary that you should withdraw yourself from this court, and refer the painful affairs of your public trust to the high authorities of your country for redress."

The reply of Mr. Raguet was temperate and dignified. He did not allude to the personal indignity offered to himself, which, we learn, was of a very gross nature; but remarked: "To separate from those, who, upon more occasions than one, have, during my residence of four and a half years in Brazil manifested so much honourable zeal for the dignity and character of their nation, cannot but give me the deepest sorrow. I shall however carry with me to the United States, and ever retain with sentiments of friendship and gratitude, the pleasing recollection of how much my earnest, but humble and unavailing efforts at this court, to sustain the honor and the rights of our country, have been aided by the fair and upright conduct of the American citizens residing and trading at the capital; and by the uniform and manly support I have derived from their patriotic spirit in the discharge of my public functions.—*N. Y. Paper.*

From the Miners Journal.
MAUCH CHUNK RAILWAY.—This novel and interesting work is the "Lion" of the day, and attracting an uncommon number of visitors from all parts of the country. All examine it with amazement, and speak of it with delight. Additional cars are making, and the details of this new system of transportation are perfecting with as little delay as possible. There are, it is said, thirty cars now upon the road, and the number is to be increased to 150. An heretofore stated, the cars descend by the force of gravity, one horse takes up 3 empty cars. In this way each car can be made to perform four trips per day. Cars are preparing in which the horses are to ride down. And if we may credit the account given, one horse has already been sent down as an experiment, and that he appeared little less delighted with his ride than his two-legged companions. The greatest day's work yet done has been to send down 75 cars, carrying each a ton and a half; total one hundred twelve and a half tons of coal. The time allowed for descending the whole distance, (9 miles,) is 40 minutes.

An occurrence took place the other day. A loaded car on being brought to the summit of the road, took French leave, and set off upon the downward passage alone and at top of its speed. It was seen upon the road shooting down with incredible velocity; and in the language of the narrator, "In place of the rattling noise usually made by the descending cars, it fairly hummed." Fortunately the road was clear and the car went down, perfectly safe and stopped within a few yards of the chute; but gave evidence by the heat and dryness of its axels that it had a hard race. It is believed it performed the whole journey in about ten minutes.

New York, June 9.

POLICE.—For some weeks past, complaints have from time to time been made at the office by different individuals, principally keepers of livery stables, of a person or persons, (for they generally represented the individual under different names,) who, in various ways, had defrauded them of sundry articles of harness, &c. From the description given, and from their previous acquaintance with the character, it was suspected that the individual alluded to was a young man by the name of Joshua Wiants. On Thursday morning, Mr. B. J. Hays, met Mr. Wiants, mounted on a "coal black steed," parading in Broadway, and exhibiting his feats of horsemanship and skillful management, much to the wonder and gratification of the gazers. Mr.

Hays seized the horse by the bridle, and having made the rider dismount, brought him to the office. A notice was published in the morning papers, of a character of his description having been taken, and the office was soon thronged with visitors. Not less than a dozen different individuals identified him as having committed some fraud on them. He is only eighteen years old, but a complete adept in the business. His usual practice was to hire a horse in the name of some person known at the stable, and in the evening the horse would be brought home by some boy without saddle or bridle. In one instance he went to a livery stable and ordered six or eight carriages and two horses to be at a certain number in Broadway to attend a wedding. The horses, he said, he would take himself; they were given him—and, at the appointed hour the carriages drew up opposite the house named. The inmates, however, were entirely innocent of any matrimonial intentions, and the disappointed grooms returned to their equally disappointed master, who, in the evening, was doomed to the additional chagrin of seeing his horses returned without saddles or bridles. Our stripping never could be taken until yesterday; he had been several times seen before—but, on being questioned, clapped spurs to his horses, and catch him who could. While we were in the office, taking the particulars, no less than three new complaints were entered against him. He is old in deeds if not in years.

BALTIMORE, Friday June 15.

By last evening's steambot from Norfolk the Editors of the AMERICAN received from their attentive correspondent of the Norfolk Herald the following letter, detailing a most horrible case of

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The brigantine Crawford, Captain Henry Brightman, belonging to Troy (Mass.) sailed from Matanzas on the 23rd ult. with a cargo for New York, and eight passengers, four of whom, (a Frenchman and three Spanish sailors) on the 1st of June, about midnight rose upon the Captain, crew and remaining passengers, and SLAUGHTERED all except three, viz. the mate, Mr. Edmund Dobson, of Somerset, Mass. the cook, and a French gentleman, passenger. They also stabbed the mate, but he having ran aloft, where he remained during the night, they spared his life in consideration of the assistance he might render them as a navigator. After completing their bloody and revolting task, the Frenchman took the command of the vessel, destroyed her papers and colors and substituted a complete set of Spanish papers which they had brought on board with them, purporting that the vessel was Spanish, and that she had cleared at Matanzas for Hamburg. Aware that it would be necessary to increase their stock of provisions for a European voyage, they tried to get into St. Mary's to obtain supplies, but the wind getting them off, they were unable to fetch into a port until they made the Capes of Virginia, which they did on Tuesday morning, when they were boarded by a pilot, who understanding their object to be to obtain provisions with the least possible delay, advised them to put in at Old Point Comfort as the most convenient place, and they accordingly anchored there about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Dobson, the mate, from whom the foregoing particulars are obtained, states that on anchoring, the pirate captain ordered him to have the boat lowered and brought along-side, as he intended to go ashore at the point. He accordingly got into the boat, and as soon as she was lowered to the water, he cast off the teacles, seized an oar and sculled away for the shore the pirate calling after him and asking if he was going to betray him? On landing the mate related the above particulars to several of the officers of the Fortress, who were for some time doubtful as to the probability of the story; but on his mentioning that the name of the vessel on the stern had been obliterated, Capt. Dana ordered a boat & rowed off to the vessel to ascertain if such was the fact. Before he had reached the vessel; however, he was hailed from her by the pilot, and informed that the pirate captain had cut his throat. The three Spaniards had a little before by some finesse got possession of a boat from a neighbouring vessel, and made their escape to the Elizabeth City shore, where due diligence has been used to effect their apprehension.—Captain Dana and his boat's crew boarded the vessel and kept possession of her until she was delivered over to the custody of Mr. Westwood, the custom house officer at Hampton, to whom Col. Gratiot had in the first instance sent information and she has been sent up to Norfolk. An inquest was held on the body of the pirate captain, (whose name was believed from his papers, to have been ALEXANDER TARDY,) which was the next morning interred on the beach.

Of the victims of the blood-thirsty monsters who wrought this horrible catastrophe, the following particulars are obtained from Mr. Dobson, the mate of the Crawford:

Captain Henry Brightman, of Troy, (Mass.) stabbed and thrown overboard.

Joe Bicknell, seaman, Connecticut, shot and thrown overboard.

Joseph Dulliver, do. of Salem, (Mass.) throat cut and thrown overboard.

OLIVER PORTER, do. of Westport, (Mass.) stabbed desperately, but escaping from his butchers, ran up to the mast head, where he remained, until exhausted by the loss of blood he fell to the deck and expired.

NATHAN —, do. jumped overboard and was sometime afterwards heard calling for a plank or barrel to be thrown to him; but the demons regarded him not.

MR. NORWAM ROBINSON, of Connecticut, passenger and part owner of the cargo, jumped out of the cabin window and was drowned.

An Irishman, (name not recollected) murdered while lying in his berth.

An American, a carpenter by trade, from Providence, (R. I.) who had been following his business for some time at Matanzas, was killed and thrown overboard.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

Administration Meeting.

Agreeably to public notice there was a large & respectable meeting of the people of Talbot county held in Easton on Tuesday 12th inst. Gen. Dickinson was called to the Chair, & N. Goldsborough appointed Secy. T. R. Lockerman, Esq. opened the meeting with a handsome and appropriate speech, in which he successfully repelled the charges made against the Administration, and closed with moving that a committee of seven be appointed to report to the meeting. The aforesaid resolution was seconded by R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. by a speech in which the merits of the rival Candidates were very happily presented to view. The following Committee were then appointed by the chair.

T. R. LOCKERMAN,
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
DANIEL MARTIN,
WM GIST,
E. N. HAMBLETON,
WM. HUGHLETT,
WM. CLARK, Esqrs.

Who having retired reported the following preamble and resolutions.

PREAMBLE.

The Citizens of Talbot friendly to the Administration of the General Government feel it their duty, as they hold it to be their constitutional right, to express their decided opinions of its policy, and its measures—And while they deplore the early and premature agitation of a question by which the harmony of the community is likely to be interrupted, if not thrown into commotion tending to enfeeble the energies of the republic, yet they might be deemed false to themselves and to the principles they advocate, did they hesitate to adopt the course to which they are forced by the opposition to resort, a manly and candid exhibition of their views, and the reasons by which they are assured they can be sustained—and in the pursuit of this object, they do not feel it necessary to their cause to follow the example of the opposition in a wanton indulgence in the bitterness of invective, and in a clamorous appeal to the rancour of prejudice—they will not indulge, because they do not cherish towards the distinguished citizen supported by the opposition an unfriendly disposition, or a spirit of bitter crimination. They are now, as they ever have been prepared to admit that he with other distinguished military and naval heroes of our country, has rendered such important services as demand the warmest expression of our gratitude. Thus far it is our duty to go no farther.—We cannot place him so far above co-temporary heroes to whom the nation is equally indebted, as to declare our conviction that his claims are unrivalled by theirs, much less can we admit that they are superior to those of many other of our citizens, who have been distinguished by services in the civil departments of the country. We cannot resist the belief that in regard to the important pre-requisites of a President General Andrew Jackson in comparison with the present Chief Magistrate is greatly deficient. The very ground on which his glory rests and on which his pretensions are founded, the distracting avocation of a soldier's life unfit him for calm and dispassionate reflection or the varied topics of international law, and diplomatic negotiation, which constitute some of the most essential duties of a President. It is true as has been asserted by his friends that he has from time to time occupied various civil appointments, and it is equally undeniable that in none of these, although vastly subordinate to the Presidency, has he been conspicuous—From all these stations he has speedily retired, either induced by a conviction that the peaceful and quiet walk of civil life afforded no theatre to elevate his renown or yielding to the influence of an honest patriotism which impelled him frankly to confess his own inadequacy for such appointments; a motive pure, honourable and lofty, which has been ascribed by his early friends as an apology for his retirement. Of the qualifications of the present Chief Magistrate of the country, who is the object of so much vindictive passion & unceasing prejudice, we will not attempt an elaborate exhibition—his talents & his services are already known to the Nation—And we feel confident that no man however prejudiced may be his judgment, and however impassioned his feelings, would so far hazard his character for intelligence, as to deny the talents, learning and ability as a Statesman, which have for many years acquired for him the favourable opinion of his fellow-citizens—and we feel equally assured that the people of this Country are not so prone to change, as to substitute Gen. Jackson for the present chief magistrate, on the very remote possibility that more essential service may be rendered by his agency—In truth, the people having no other interest, than the National prosperity, and the national honour, will not lend their power to soothe the anguish of disappointed ambition, or to promote the unhallowed purposes of personal aggrandizement—They must be convinced that a pernicious policy has been pursued by the present Executive, and that a strong probability exists that by the substitution of another more salutary system will be adopted, before they will prostrate servants, whom they have elevated to the highest honours, and by whom the most signal services have been rendered to the Country—Such being in our opinion the motives by which the American people are actuated, we have determined to pursue the example of many of our fellow citizens throughout the State, and offer an example of our feelings and opinions, in the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That the measures and the

course of policy pursued during the Administration of John Quincy Adams have been pacific, judicious, and calculated to promote the best interests of the Republic, and merit the confidence and approbation of the People.

Resolved, That as we approve of the measures of the existing Administration, and have no reason to believe that any other President who can be elected will pursue a course of measures wiser in themselves and more calculated to be beneficial to the Country. We consider it right and proper to give our co-operation to the reelection of Mr. Adams for the next succeeding four years.

Resolved, That we consider the late election of President Adams, a fair and constitutional one, according to the true intent of that Charter—and that the attempt to raise objections to him on the ground of his election, seeing that the measures of his administration cannot be successfully attacked, is a resort that the People must see through, and ought to discountenance.

Resolved, That in every fair and just view of it that we can take, the conduct of Henry Clay on the election of President Adams was altogether unexceptionable—that we regard him as a man of generous and honorable sentiments, and as of the first order of American Statesmen.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the appointment of Henry Clay as Secretary of State, because it is a station which his distinguished character and high endowments eminently merit.

Resolved, That in not advocating the election of General Jackson to the Presidential chair, we are not wanting in respect for that celebrated Soldier—We only prefer Mr. Adams to him because we believe him better qualified.

Resolved, That the hero of New Orleans merits the applause of his Country for that happy victory, and that his Military Services are worthy to be ever gratefully remembered.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint six persons to represent the friends of the Administration in Talbot county in the Convention that is to assemble in Baltimore on the 23d day of July next—and that a certificate of their appointment be made out by the Secretary, and signed by the chairman of this assembly, to be by them presented to the Convention.

Committee appointed,
Gen. S. DICKINSON,
T. R. LOCKERMAN,
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
D. MARTIN,
S. GROOME,
S. T. KENNARD,
WM. CLARK.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretary for the appropriate discharge of their respective duties.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in both the newspapers printed at Easton, and in the Baltimore Patriot.

S. DICKINSON, Chairman.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.

The friends of the present administration in Caroline county held a meeting on the 12th inst. agreeably to public notice—Robert Orrell, Esq. was appointed Chairman and Thomas Buchenal, Esq. Secretary—The following gentlemen were appointed, we understand, a committee to meet the General Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 23d July next, viz:—Peter Willis, Wm Potter, John Boon, Geo. Reed, Richd Chambers & Thomas Goldsborough, Esqs.

Eastern Shore Court of Appeals.

EASTON, Thursday May 31st.

At an adjourned meeting of the Court this day—Earle, Archer and Dorsey, Judges—appeared.

James C. Wheeler was appointed Crier, vice T. Jones, deceased.

FRIDAY, June 1st—Court met, present as above with the addition of Judge Martio.

On application of E. F. Chambers, Esq. Geo. F. Mason, Esq. was admitted as an Attorney, and qualified as such.

The Case of Morris vs. Brickley and Caldwell was argued by Gale for appellant and Carmichael for appellees—Judgment of Non Suit reversed.

The case of Cox vs. State use of Harrison & wife was argued by Carmichael for appellant and Chambers for appellee—Judgment affirmed.

The case of Reece vs. Ford and Biddle was argued by Chambers for appellant & Gale for appellees—Judgment affirmed.

SATURDAY June 2d.—Present, Buchanan C. J. Earle, Martin, Archer and Dorsey—Judges.

The case of House vs. Porter, submitted on notes to be furnished by appellants Counsel, Chambers & Gale.

MONDAY June 4.—Court commenced its regular Session—present as on Saturday.

The case of Wilmer vs Harris was argued by Gale for appellant & by Martin and Chambers for appellee.

TUESDAY June 5.—On application of T. J. Bullitt, Esquire, William Done, Esquire was admitted as an attorney and qualified as such.

The Argument in Wilmer vs. Harris was continued by Kerr & Bullitt for appellee & by Hammond for appellant.

WEDNESDAY June 6.—The argument in Wilmer vs. Harris was continued by Hammond and concluded by Carmichael for appellant—Judgment affirmed.

The argument in Martin and wife vs. Williams was commenced by J. Bayly for appellants.

THURSDAY JUNE, 7.—The argument in Martin vs. Williams was continued by Page, T. Bayly, Kerr & Chambers for appellees.

In the case of Huett vs. Fisher argued at June Term 1826.—The Decree was affirmed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8th.—The Argument in

Martin vs. Williams concluded by Bullitt and Carmichael for appellants.

Negroes George and others vs. Kennard, a petition for freedom was argued by Eccleston for petitioners, and by Chambers for the appellee—not decided.

The case of Newton and others vs. Griffith and others argued at June Term 1825 was decided—the Decree was reversed.

Court adjourned to the day of the Court in course.

Death warrants have been issued by the Governor of Maryland, directing the execution of two negro men, one in Somerset county, for wilful murder, and the other in Prince George's county, for rape.

SENATOR FOR MASSACHUSETTS

On Thursday, the House of Representatives chose by a large majority, Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, the present representative from Boston, a Senator in Congress for six years from the fourth of March last. The committee reported that the whole number of votes given in was 328.

Necessary for a choice, 165
DANIEL WEBSTER had 202
John Mills, 82
E. H. Mills, 23

There were 22 scattering votes. The editor of the Courier says—"There will doubtless be an unimportant opposition to Mr. Webster, when the question of concurrence comes before the Senate; but we cannot doubt that a majority of that house will be in his favor."

TRoubles in CANADA.—By the following paragraph, from the Canadian Spectator it would appear that the disputes in that province have assumed a serious aspect:—

UNPLEASANT INTELLIGENCE.—We are sorry to observe it announced in the Official Gazette of the 10th inst. that the agitators have so abused the ignorance of the people as to produce a revolutionary movement, and that seditious meetings have been held that ought to be dispersed by public force. God help us! we fear this will be a bloody summer.

Mr. Cooper, the Author of the Spy, Prairie, &c. received five thousand dollars for the copy rights of each of several of his novels.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey have already nearly disposed of a large edition of the popular novel of De Vere, and a second edition is printing at New York. Scott's Life of Napoleon is in press in Boston.

The bond securities given by the Duke of York amount to two hundred thousand pounds, and these take precedence of all other debts. Notwithstanding the sales of his property have been made under the most favorable circumstances, it is supposed that the simple contract creditors will not receive one shilling in the pound. From some observations which fell in the House of Commons, it appears lately that the unfinished palace of the Duke will be purchased by the Government, and converted into a National Gallery.

Buck Town, Dorchester Co. }
June 2d, 1827. }

The Caucus met and the following Candidates were nominated—John Muir for Sheriff—Assembly—Arthur H. Willis, James Thompson, George Lake, and Isaac F. Williams—Communicated.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Hickorystaff" and "Wagstaff" have been received—we agree with the writers in all but the propriety of publishing their communications—boys will be boys even beyond the age of fifteen, & we doubt whether the Editor of the Star has not grown too old to profit by any lecture that Hickorystaff or Wagstaff could give him without indeed it was administered in the old and effectual way alluded to by Hickorystaff.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 15.

PRICES CURRENT.
FLOUR—Howard-street, superfine, 4. 87 1/2 a 5. 00—Wheat, best white, 88 a 95—Corn 43 a 44—Rye, 35 a 60—Oats, 41 a 43.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. William Kemp, to Mrs. Nancy Long, all of this county.

On Sunday last, by the same, Mr. Benjamin Kemp, to Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, all of this town.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John D. Harwood, to Miss Martha Ann Severe.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Tuesday the 12th inst. in the eighteenth year of his age, Gustavus son of James Parrott, Esq. of this county.

Fourth of July.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Eastern Shore are informed that the Steam Boat Maryland will leave Easton Point on the morning of the 4th of July at 7 o'clock, on an excursion of pleasure; call at Cambridge and after remaining there one hour proceed up the river and return in the evening. Passage 50 cents—Dinner will be provided on board at a moderate charge, and a good band of music will be engaged for the occasion.

N. B. The Maryland will proceed on her regular route to Baltimore, on Thursday the 5th, instead of Wednesday the 4th of July. June 16.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, a Saw & Grist Mill with a Farm & Cypress Swamp adjoining, containing about two hundred and 50 acres of land, situate in said Worcester county on the west side of Pocomoke River near Parker's Bridge, the property of William Pitts, deceased.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase will view the Lands and see the advantages which the Mill and situation will give previous to the day of sale.—The terms will be six months credit for one half the purchase money and twelve months credit for the residue to be secured by bond with good and approved security drawing interest from the day of sale.—Sold by
THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
June 16.

Steam-Boat Notice.



At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the Maryland Steam Boat Company held at Easton on Wednesday the 30th of May in the year 1827, were present,
NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Presnt.
Henry Hollyday, John Goldsborough,
Samuel Groome, William Clark.

On the complaint of Captain Levin Jones, and at his particular instance and request, the Board of Trustees have taken into consideration the terms of the contract heretofore made and executed by and between him and them.

It is thereby perfectly plain that they have treated with him as the owner and proprietor of the lands and plantation called Castle-Haven, and of the road leading from the shores of the river through his farm to the public highway; as his own private road; and have endeavoured to secure a right of way in and over the same for the benefit and advantage of the Steam Boat Company; and have obliged him to provide carriages and teams for the conveyance of passengers, and made stipulations with him for compensating him for the privilege of using the said private road by those who might travel from and to the wharf in their own proper carriages. And the Trustees having thus from these motives rendered the passage from and to the steam boat certain and convenient to the inhabitants of Cambridge and the adjacent country—Do now acknowledge and declare that having foreseen no necessity for the use of hired carriages or stages, did not consider them as carriages or means that would probably be ever employed, and therefore were not intended to be included in their said contract: And they are satisfied by the just complaints of Capt. Jones, that such hired carriages or stages essentially interfere with the obligation under which he has placed himself to furnish the necessary means and teams, and do him material injury. To relieve him therefore from the grievances which he suffers by such interference, and to enable him to redress them by any legal measure which he may think it expedient to employ, the Trustees do hereby release him from so much of the said contract as appears, though unintentionally, to oblige him to admit over the said private road such hired carriages or stages; and they only claim the privilege of the said road for the use of such passengers, baggage and effects, as shall be brought or offered to be brought in carriages or by means provided by himself, or in carriages properly or truly belonging to such passengers, or for persons travelling on horse-back or on foot—and that with regard to hired carriages or stages or to passengers travelling therein, the right is restored or reserved to the said Levin Jones to admit them or not to admit them, to a passage or conveyance through his plantation at his pleasure; provided only that in admitting to them such passage or conveyance, he shall not exceed the terms heretofore agreed upon between him & the said Trustees: And provided also that with respect to the wharf erected and established by the said Trustees, they claim the exclusive ownership thereof, and allow to the said Levin Jones, the charge and possession thereof, for the accommodation of passengers, baggage and effects coming thereto or going therefrom according to the tenor and meaning of the said contract as now explained and modified.

A true copy from the minutes of the Trustees of the Maryland Steam Boat Company.
Test, THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.
June 16 3w

More New Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK
Has just received an additional supply of
Seasonable Goods,
Which will be offered low for CASH.—
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Gingham, Jackonet, Swiss, Cambric and Book Muslins, Black & mixed Lastings for Pantaloon, Ribbed Denmark Satteens for do. White & colored Drillings, Black Circassians Fine Nankeens, Mersailles Vesteing, Super. black silk Florentine do. Black Italian Lutestrings, Florences, Saracnets, Italian Grapes, Hoskin & Kid Gloves, Beaver and Buckskin, do. Silk Hosiery, Flowered Paper, Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids & Stripes, Apron Checks, Bed Ticking, Cotton Yarn.

ALSO,

SCYTHE BLADES & SICKLES,
BEST OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
PEACH do.
JAMAICA SPIRIT, N. E. RUM,
HOLLAND GIN, RYE WHISKEY,
1st & 2d quality MOLASSES,
1st, 2d & 3d. quality BROWN SUGAR,
LOAF do.
OLD JAVA COFFEE,
BEST GREEN JAMAICA do.
OLD WHITE do
RICE, CHEWING TOBACCO,
JAMAISON'S CRACKERS,
Best super. White WHEAT FLOUR,
and common do &c. &c.
June 16 3w

WANTED

BACON and LARD, for which a liberal price in cash will be given.
JOSEPH CHAIN.
Easton June 16 tf

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—
THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Manor.
June 16.

Wanted

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

MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND.

At the Annual Convention of the Faculty, held in this city on Monday, 4th June, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
Dr. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Queen Anne's, President.
W. FISHER, Rec. Secretary.
J. BUCKLER, Cor. Secretary.
W. W. HANDY, Treasurer.

Board of Examiners for the Western Shore.
Drs. W. W. Handy, | Drs. S. K. Jennings,
J. Buckler, | P. Macaulay,
W. Fisher, | M. S. Baer,
W. Donaldson,

Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore.
Drs. Ennalls Martin, | Drs. Peregrine Wroth,
James Anderson, | Tristram Thomas,
Theodore Drury,

Dr. W. B. Tyler of Fredericktown, Orator.
CENSORS—CITY OF BALTIMORE.

1st Ward—Dr. H. Johnson.
2d do—Allender.
3d do—Yates.
4th do—J. B. Tylor.
5th do—Hintze.
7th do—R. W. Hall.
8th do—R. Stuart.
9th do—G. Gibson.
10th do—M. S. Baer.
11th do—W. Baxley.
12th do—J. H. O'Donovan.
City of Annapolis—Drs. J. Ridgeley, D. Claude.

Fredericktown—Jacob Baer, W. B. Tyler. Chestertown—Peregrine Wroth. Caroline county—G. Martin, C. Tilden. Harford—W. Dallam, F. Worthington. Kent—E. Scott, T. Roberts. Cecil—Parker, J. King. Worcester—J. S. Spence, J. S. Martin. Somerset—S. K. Handy, H. Highland. Dorchester—W. Jackson, F. Phelps. Baltimore—Aug. Taney, H. Goldsborough. Anne Arundel—Joel Hopkins, Jonathan Walters. Calvert—T. Blake, — Hungerford. St. Mary's—Joseph Stone, W. J. Edelin. Charles—W. Weems, W. Queen. P. George's—B. I. Semmes, C. Duvall, Montgomery—O. Willson, W. P. Palmer. Frederick—W. Willis, A. Staley. Washington—W. Hammond, W. W. Pitt. Allegany—J. M. Lawrence, S. P. Smith. Talbot—N. Hammond, Jr. S. Kemp. Q. Anne's—Jonathan Crane, R. Goldsborough, Jr.

The following gentlemen have been admitted Members of the Faculty since the 4th of June, 1826.

J. Cronmiller, M. D.; W. Cronmiller, M. D.; B. D. Johnson, M. D.; J. B. Robertson, M. D.; Augt' Riggs, M. D.; N. Browne, M. D.; Alfred Anderson, L. M.; Meredith Helm, M. D.; G. Witherall, M. D.; John Keene, M. D.; Richd' Sexton, M. D.; R. J. Edelin, L. M.; Jonas Horwitz, M. D.; Newton Burkit, L. M.; James B. Horsey, M. D.; J. D. Wetherell, M. D.; Sam. Shane, M. D.; T. H. Emery, M. D.; W. B. Gwynn, M. D.; J. B. H. W. Clarvoe, M. D.; Richd' H. Thomas, M. D.; C. V. Swearinger, M. D.; J. L. Billingslea, M. D.; E. J. Acock, M. D.; T. L. Mury, M. D.; W. T. Stephens, M. D.; Sam'l. Dickinson; E. Freeland; W. P. Williams; Horace Ringgold; J. C. Draper; Davis S. Webb; R. Jamison, M. D.; C. M. Smith, M. D.

W. FISHER, Secretary.
June 16 1t

Masonic.

A Procession will be formed in Chestertown on Wednesday 27th June inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.—The corner stone of the new MASONIC HALL will then be laid according to ancient form and usage.

All regular Brethren are affectionately invited to meet with Clinton Lodge, No. 83, at the Lodge Room in Chestertown, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the said day, and join in the ceremony. A meeting of Clinton Lodge will also be held on the evening next preceding the above day.

By order of
B. C. HOWARD, R. W. G. M.
of the State of Maryland
WM. H. BARROLL, W. M.
of Clinton Lodge, No. 83.
Chestertown, June 16.

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM H. GROOME

Having recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore an extensive and beautiful supply of

PLAIN & FANCY GOODS

Selected from the latest importations and adapted to the present season—begs leave to invite his customers and the public generally to inspect his assortment.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Broad Clothes, Cassimeres & Cassinets
Marsailles, Black Silk, and other Vestings
Black & white & other Calicoes (new style)
Missolonghi and Oriental ditto.
Elegant Parisian Plaids
Black and white and other Gingham
Elegant black & white & fancy col'd Battiste
Plain Jackonet, Mull, Swiss & Book Muslins
Figured do. do. do. do.
Handsome figured and plaid Silks
Black Italian Lutestring & other black Silks
Black and white Satteens and black Modes
Italian Grapes and Craze Lisse
Bobbinet, Pattenet and Gauze
White and colored Merino Shawls } unusual
do. do. Scarfs } cheap
Black and white and fancy colored Ribbons
(New Style)
Bargae, Silk and other fancy Handkerchiefs
Bandanna, Flag and Madras do.
Cambric, Book and Jackonet do.
Bobbinet, Thread and Silk Laces
White Jeans, Satteens and Denim
Bombazetts, Bombazene & Norwich Crapes
Black and colored Canton and Nankin do.
Hosiery, Gloves, Piping, Cords, Braids
Gimps, Combs, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

TOW LINENS, HESSIANS
OZNABURGHS, BURLAPS
DOWLAS, RAVENS DUCK
RUSIA, SCOTCH AND
IRISH SHEETINGS
DOMESTIC PLAIDS and STRIPES
BROWN and BLEACHED MUSLINS
BEDTICKINGS, TABLE DIAPERS

frommongery, Cutlery, Carpenter's and other Tools, Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Glass, China, Stone Ware, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Castings, Cart Boxes, Frying Pans, Rope, Sperm. Oil, Saled Oil, Flax, Cotton Yarn, Candle Wick, Raw Cotton, Wool Hats, Meal, Flour, Salt, Window Glass, Putty, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for Cash or exchanged for Meal or Feathers.
Easton, March 31 1t

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. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1827.

NO. 25.

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.

Gen. Jackson and the Militia Men.
OFFICIAL.

Copy of the Proceedings of the Court Martial which put the six militia men to death and degraded—others—How comes it that the officers escaped death, as they were equally guilty with the poor men?—Perhaps it makes more noise to hang an officer than to hang a poor militiaman or an Indian.

[The following Documents, from the files of the War Department we copy from the National Journal.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, January 22d, 1815.
Head Quarters, 7th Military District.
GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial, ordered to convene at Mobile, on the 5th December, 1814, of which Col. Perkins is President, the following prisoners were tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:
Captain John Strother, 1st Regiment W. T. Militia—charged with 'Exciting to Mutiny.'

Specification. 'In this—that on the march between Fort Deposit and Fort Jackson, between the 4th of July and 31st of the same, he stated, in presence of some of the troops, there was no law to compel them to serve longer than three months, and unless he was shown a better law than he had seen, he would march his company home at the end of that time.'

CHARGE II.—'Commencing at Mutiny.'

Specification. 'In this—suffering those under his command to go unreported to the commanding officer, contrary to the rules and articles of war in such case made and provided, and in using words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny, stating that if he was the Lieutenant, he would march the company under his command home on the 20th of September, 1814.'

CHARGE III.—'Disobedience of Orders.'

Specification. 'In this—not complying with regimental order, bearing date 23d August, 1814, which required the officers of all grades, and privates to use their best endeavor to suppress any mutiny, or intended mutiny, under the pains and penalties of a violation of the law of the U. States.'

To which Charges and Specifications the prisoner, Capt. Strother, pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

The Court found the prisoner Guilty, as charged, with the exception of failing to report his men to the commanding officer, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, as unworthy of holding a commission in the army of the U. S.

The Court next proceeded to the trial of Third Lieut. James McCauley, 1st Regt. W. T. Militia, charged with Exciting to Mutiny.

Specification. 'In this—that between the 10th and 20th of Sept 1814, speaking words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny, by saying that the opinion of the U. S. Attorney of the State of Virginia was nothing but newspaper law.'

CHARGE II.—'Commencing at Mutiny.'

Specification. 'In this—that on the 19th September, 1814, he gave directions to some of the mutinous party, to put in his knapsack his proportionable part of the provisions which had been forcibly taken out of the issuing house by them, and further said that he would be with them in a few days, as he had some business to settle, which would detain him that length of time.'

CHARGE III.—'Disobedience of Orders.'

Specification. 'In this—not using his endeavor to suppress any mutiny or intended mutiny, as required by said order of the 23d Aug. 1815.'

To which charges and specifications the prisoner, Lieut. James McCauley, pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, found the prisoner Guilty, as charged, and sentence that he be dismissed the service, have his sword broken over his head, with a total disqualification of ever holding a commission in the army of the U. States.

The Court next proceeded to the trial of Jacob Webb, a private of Captain Strother's company, charged with Desertion, Mutiny, and Robbery.

To which charge or charges, the prisoner, Jacob Webb, pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty of desertion and mutiny, and not of robbery, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

David Morrow, a sergeant of Captain Strother's company charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny.

To which charges the prisoner pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

The court found the prisoner Guilty, and sentenced him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

John Harris, a private of Captain Strother's company, charged with mutiny and conspiring to mutiny.

To which charge or charges, the prisoner pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner Guilty and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

Henry Lewis, a private of Captain Mebane's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny.

To which charge or charges, the prisoner pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

The court found the prisoner, Henry Lewis, Guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

David Hunt, charged with mutiny.

To which charge, the prisoner pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

The court found the prisoner guilty as charged, and has sentenced him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

Edward Linsey, a private of Captain Searcy's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny.

To which charge or charges, the prisoner pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

The court found the prisoner Guilty, and has sentenced him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

The court next proceeded to the trials of the following: Leonard Farmer, Peter Duocan, Stephen Johnson, Lewis Thomas, Semore Scott, Pharoah Hodgins, Samuel H. Burton, & Samuel Austin, of Captain Strother's company. James Thomson, Hugh Carlin, Joseph Write, Joshua Joiner, John Smothers, and Henry Butler, of Capt. Mebane's company. Wade H. Night, Berwell Hobdy, John Oliver, and Philip Holland, of Capt. Searcy's company. James Arnold, and Alexander McMorris, of Capt. Kirkpatrick's company, charged with desertion and mutiny.

To which charge or charges, the prisoners unanimously pleaded Guilty.

The court found them guilty, and sentenced them to make up the time whilst absent from service; that one half of their pay be stopped; that at the end of their respective service, they have one half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and then drummed out of camp.

Sergeant James Nelson, Joseph Rauton, A. Whitson, and Robert B. Roberts, privates of Captain Mebane's company, charged with mutiny and desertion.

To which charge or charges the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to remunerate the Government for the time lost by their absence from duty; a stoppage of one third of their pay, and, at the expiration of their time of service, to have one half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and then drummed out of camp.

Obadiah McBay, a private of Captain Strother's company—Jeremiah Dennis, & James Blythe, of Captain Mebane's company, charged with desertion and mutiny.

To which charge or charges the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The Court found the prisoners guilty, and has sentenced them to make up the time lost whilst absent from duty; that the one half of their pay be stopped; that, at the end of their respective service, shall have one half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and then drummed out of camp.

The Court next proceeded to the trials of the following prisoners, viz: Privates John Banfield, Major Hedgpeath, Coleman Nicholas, (sifer), Thomas Dunaway, John Manning, James L. Arnold, John Patterson, Thos. Wood, Edward Easters, Bethlehem Easters, Basder Summers, Thomas Hall, John Williams, Thomas Bronder, John Hampton, Jacob Benet, William Quinn, John Earby, John L. Herringdon, Stephen Blythe, John Kelly, John Jones, William Jones, Aquilla Night, Harmon Reding, John Wright, Robinson Wright, Thomas Ashley, John Cross, Jas. Andrews, Dury Hall, John Hickman, Wm. Pate, James Grissom, Thomas Limby, (corporals), John Webb, George Cohie, James Gambrel, Ro. Hilbuck, John Morgan, (drummer), Armstead H. Morgan, Anderson S. Britt, Eliaba McFell, Edmond Black Daniel Ruke, Lewis Fletcher, Edward Johnson, Francis' company, Green B. Newton, Gideon Harris, Hardy Wilms, John Green, John Walkins James Green, John Olphin, Jonathan Batts, James Rose, John Whiworth, John H. Read, John Benham, Moses Age, Ro. Kilgan, Smith Hamptoo, Thomas D. Long, Thomas Wolsey, Thomas Perry, William Mimms, William Grimes, William Long, William Weakley, Wm. Robinson, Thomas Graves, Andrew B. Farrier, Samuel Gibbs, Timothy Millyard, Willis Richardson, Wilson Davis, Thomas Davis, Hobson Tally, Morgan Jones, Robert White, Elijah Tucker, Cornelius McKensy, John Leabetter, John Wilson, Washington Leabetter, Stephen Sheperd, Wesley Cowan, Samuel Bowman, James G. Harris, Anderson Griffith Cope, William Chisholm, Neevit L.—* Frederick Rowland, Daniel Richardson, John Lemgin, Dempsey Sawyer, Isaac Richmond, William D. Jemmison, Silvanus Walker, John Walker,

CHARGE I. Conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman.

Specification 1. In being repeatedly intoxicated in the presence of both officers and men at Fort Montgomery between 15th September and 15th December, 1814.

Specification 2. In forcibly taking a boat from a citizen, and detaining it without his consent, and refusing when requested, to give the vouchers required by law, at Fort Stoddard, sometime between 15th September and 15th December, 1814.

CHARGE 2d. Conduct highly unmilitary and unbecoming an Officer.

Specification 1. In seizing and detaining at Camp Boat Yard some time between 15th September and 15th December, 1814 a boat employed by the Quartermaster General's Department for the transportation of forage for the troops in or near this place thus jeopardizing the very existence of the Army, preventing its necessary and expected supplies.

To which charges & specifications the prisoner, Capt. A. Roberts, pleaded not guilty.

The court after due consideration, found the prisoner, guilty of the 1st and charges, first specification of the first charge, first specification of the second charge, but not guilty of the second specification of the first charge, and has sentenced him to be dismissed the service of the United States.

John Roark, a citizen, next appeared before the Court, but no prosecutor or charges appearing against the prisoner, they acquitted him.

The Major General approves the proceedings and sentences of the Court, and orders them to be carried into effect. With respect to those sentenced to the punishment of death, their sentence will be carried into execution four days after the promulgation of this order at Mobile. In consequence of the recommendation of the court in favor of the following, viz: James Arnold, Burwell Hobdy, Thos. Wood, Jno. Manning Edmond Black, Hopsoo Tally, James Harris, William Welsh, Edward Burchett and John Davis, the Major Gen. is willing to pardon them, and orders that they and Frederick Rowland, who was acquitted, return to their duty, and citizen

*The residue of the name omitted in the original.

Asa Walker, Wm. Bryant, Edward Pickett, Ferrell Guess, James Denson, Benjamin Bush, William Walsh, John Lee, Benne Seagreaves, John P. Rusling, George Haines, John Alsop, Daniel Wyatt, Solomon Wyatt, Thomas Dunn, John Henning Thomas Pace, & David A. Welsh, charged with mutiny and desertion.

To which charge or charges, the prisoners, unanimously pleaded guilty.

The Court found them guilty, (except Frederick Rowland who they found not guilty and have acquitted him.) The balance they have sentenced to make good the time lost when absent from duty, and the one third of their pay be stopped; that at the end of their respective service they shall have one half of the hair of their head shaved close off, and then drummed out of camp.

Nathan Johnson, a drummer of Captain Newland's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny.

To which charge or charges, the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Court found the prisoner, Nathan Johnson, guilty, and has sentenced him to a stoppage of one third of his pay, and at the expiration of his time of service, to have one half of the hair of his head shaved close off, and drummed out of camp.

Archibald Hair, Isaac Williams, George Jay, Wm. Pratt, Jesse Pearce, James Wrens, Robert Dyer, David Brown, John Strong, John Nunly, Cannon Quarls, Saml. S. Barret, Blake Malden, Godfrey Rats, Lewis Harmon, Wm. Pen, Peter Johnson, John Windon, Daniel Hughes, James Fox, James Maxwell, Wm. Scribner, Thomas Turner, John Farris, Joshua Edwards, Wm. Powell, Elisha Phelps, and John Wamock, charged with mutiny and desertion.

To which charge or charges, the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The Court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty, and at the expiration of their respective time of service, to have one half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and to be drummed out of camp.

The Court next proceeded to the trials of the following, viz: Emmon Hays, Wm. Durwing, Joshua Lovell, Henry Woodward, Samuel Wyatt, Joseph Pistole, Edmund Isom, Isom Wood, Edward Buschite David Buchanan, John Davis, Everett Creach, Moses Eliot, Wm. Logan, and Archless Wills, charged with mutiny and desertion.

To which charge or charges, the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The Court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty, to a stoppage of one third of their pay, at the expiration of their respective service to have one half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and be drummed out of camp.

The Court next proceeded to the trial of Captain A. Roberts, of the Mississippi militia, who was arraigned and tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:

CHARGE 1. Conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman.

Specification 1. In being repeatedly intoxicated in the presence of both officers and men at Fort Montgomery between 15th September and 15th December, 1814.

Specification 2. In forcibly taking a boat from a citizen, and detaining it without his consent, and refusing when requested, to give the vouchers required by law, at Fort Stoddard, sometime between 15th September and 15th December, 1814.

CHARGE 2d. Conduct highly unmilitary and unbecoming an Officer.

Specification 1. In seizing and detaining at Camp Boat Yard some time between 15th September and 15th December, 1814 a boat employed by the Quartermaster General's Department for the transportation of forage for the troops in or near this place thus jeopardizing the very existence of the Army, preventing its necessary and expected supplies.

To which charges & specifications the prisoner, Capt. A. Roberts, pleaded not guilty.

The court after due consideration, found the prisoner, guilty of the 1st and charges, first specification of the first charge, first specification of the second charge, but not guilty of the second specification of the first charge, and has sentenced him to be dismissed the service of the United States.

John Roark, a citizen, next appeared before the Court, but no prosecutor or charges appearing against the prisoner, they acquitted him.

The Major General approves the proceedings and sentences of the Court, and orders them to be carried into effect. With respect to those sentenced to the punishment of death, their sentence will be carried into execution four days after the promulgation of this order at Mobile. In consequence of the recommendation of the court in favor of the following, viz: James Arnold, Burwell Hobdy, Thos. Wood, Jno. Manning Edmond Black, Hopsoo Tally, James Harris, William Welsh, Edward Burchett and John Davis, the Major Gen. is willing to pardon them, and orders that they and Frederick Rowland, who was acquitted, return to their duty, and citizen

John Roark will be dismissed from confinement.

By command,
ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. Gen.
True copy from the original Order Book.
ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington May 25, 1827.
R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

From the Forkville (S. C.) Pioneer.
NANCY HART.—This old fashioned matron, of Amazonian strength and habits, occupied such a conspicuous station during the times that tried men's souls, and women's too, that it is thought expedient to take a passing notice of some of her most prominent actions; particularly as the old Revolutionary stock is nearly gone, and their deeds, like the white sails of the vessel disappearing in the midst of the ocean become more indistinct until they are lost, or will be so distorted by tradition, that credulity itself might pause at their recital: the following particulars are based on incontrovertible facts. Nancy Hart and her husband settled before the revolutionary struggle a few miles above the ford on Broad River, known by the name of the Fishdam Ford, in Elbert county, Georgia, in the bend of the river, near a very extensive canebrake;—an apple orchard still remains to point out the spot, and to prove the provident powers of its planters:

In altitude Mrs. Hart was almost Patagonian, and remarkably well limbed and muscular—in a word, she was "lofty and sour;" she possessed none of that nobility of nerve which characterizes modern times: marked by nature with prominent features, circumstances and accident added perhaps not a little to her peculiarities; she possessed none of those graces of motion which a poetical eye might see in the heave of the ocean's wave, or the change of the summer's cloud; nor did her cheeks (I will not speak of her nose) exhibit those rosy tints that dwell on the brow of the evening, or play in the gilded bow; no one claims for her throat that it was lined with fiddle strings, but this must be acknowledged, that her step bespoke energy, and be it said only for the sake of truth, that she could round off a sentence regardless of being called a hard swearer.

The perforating punch of the grate-maker never did closer work on the yielding tin than did that dreadful scourge of beauty, the Small Pox, when it set its emphatic signature on her face! she was horribly cross-eyed, as well as cross grained, but, nevertheless, she was a sharp shooter. Nothing was more common than to see her in full pursuit of the bounding stag—the huge antlers that hung round her cabin, or upheld her trusty gun, gave proof of her skill in gunnery; and the white comb drained of its honey, and hung up for ornament, testified her powers in bee-finding: She was remarkable for her frequent robberies on these patterns of industry, and piqued herself on the invention of an infallible bait for their discovery. Many can testify to her magical art in the mazes of cookery, being able to get up a pumpkin into as many forms as there are days in the week: she was extensively known and employed for her profound knowledge in the management of all ailments, and yielded the palm to none, in the variety and rarity of her medicaments.

Her skill and knowledge took wider and more profitable range, for it is a well known fact that she held a tract of land by the safe tenure of a first survey, which was made on the Sabbath, hatchet in hand. But she was most remarkable for her military feats. She possessed high toned ideas of liberty; not even the marriage knot could restrain her on that subject; like 'the wife of Bath,' she received over her tongue-scourged husband

"The reins of absolute command,
With all the government of house and land,
And empire o'er his tongue and o'er his hand."

The clouds of war gathered and burst with a dreadful explosion in this State. Nancy's spirit rose with the tempest; she declared and proved herself a friend to her country, ready 'to do or die.' All accused of whigism had to hide or swing—the lily-livered Mr. Hart was not the last to seek safety in the canebrake with his neighbours: they kept up a prowling, skulking kind of life, occasionally sallying forth in a kind of predatory style. The Tories at length determined to beat the brake for them. They, however, concluded to give Mrs. Hart a call, and in true soldier manner ordered a repast. Nancy soon had the necessary materials for a good feast spread before them; the smoking venison, the hasty baccie, and the fresh honeycomb, were sufficient to provoke the appetite of a gorged epicure! They simultaneously stacked their arms and seated themselves, when, quick as thought, the dauntless Nancy seized one of the guns, cocked it, and with a blazing oath declared she would blow out the brains of the first mortal that offered to rise or to taste a mouthful. They all knew her character too well to imagine that she would say one thing and do another, especially if it lay on the side of Satan. 'Go,' said she to one of her sons, 'and tell the whigs that I have taken six d—d Tories.' They sat still, each expecting to be offered up, with doggedly mean countenances, bearing the marks of disappointed revenge, shame, and unappeased hunger. Whether the incongruity between Nancy's

eyes caused each to imagine himself her immediate object, or whether her commanding attitude, stern and ferocious frown of countenance, overawed them, or the powerful idea of their unsoldier-like conduct unnerved them, or the certainty of death, it is not easy to determine. They were soon relieved, and dealt with according to the rules of the times. This heroine lived to see her country free; she, however, found game and bees decreasing, and the country becoming old so fast, that she sold out her possessions, in spite of the remonstrances of her husband, and was amongst the first of the pioneers who paved the way to the wilds of the west.

WELL TOLD.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.
The story of the man of his Majesty's 71st. regiment falling over-board from the Chamby steam boat, between Long Point and Montreal, and so miraculously appearing on the beach before his comrades had disembarked, reminded me of a circumstance that occurred during my servitude on board the Dolphin Man of War, bound to the West Indies.—We were going at the rate of about three knots and a half, when Tom Garboard, belonging to the foretop, (who, by the by, was a bit of a wag.) sleeping in the lee fore chains, by a sudden lurch of the ship, was thrown overboard.

A man overboard!!! was the general cry fore and aft—and every one ran to offer, or to give assistance to the drowning man.

Tom, who was a tolerable good swimmer, as every body thought, but nothing extraordinary, woke up, on finding himself in deep water, and began to use his paddles, the ship passing ahead as I was saying before at the rate of three knots and a half. Tom was soon lost sight of under the counter. (for although our ship was not on Sir Robert Seppings plan, yet she was pretty full abaft,) when Tom was lucky enough to get hold the rudder chains. The hands all ran aft, expecting to see Tom astern, and to lower the jolly boat down to pick him up; but no Tom was to be seen. "He is gone, said they, to Davy's locker," and efforts ceased.

Our ship was very deep, bound out to the West Indies, consequently our gun room ports were low in the water. This Tom saw, and as it was getting dark he thought he would wait till they had beat to quarters, and piped the hammocks down, before he got on board, which he did, and then popped down into the lady's hole, (where the gunner keeps his wads and spare monkeys' tails,) and there remained till the middle of the first watch, when he sailed forth, and made free with our bread bags, taking enough to serve him for three days. At the end of this time, we were joggling along at an easy rate, with scarcely any wind about a knot, when master Tom, unobserved, slips out of the port he came in at, and dropping astern began to hail the ship. "The Dolphin a hoy!!" "Hallow," says the Quartermaster, who was abaft getting a pull at the mainbrace. Says Tom "if you dont back the maintopail and heave too I shall sink, for no man can swim to the West Indies without provisions."

Every body ran aft with amazement, for it had been blowing fresh during the time we supposed he had been overboard, but there was no time to be lost—so the boat was lowered, and poor Tom picked up, to the great gratification and astonishment of every body on board.

On our arrival, as the Captain was on shore dining with the Governor, the talk turned upon swimming.—The Governor was extolling the powers of a black man he had, and our Captain swore no man could swim with Tom Garboard, of the Dolphin's foretop; however, to make a long story short, the Captain and the Governor made a heavy bet—the time was appointed —Tom asked one week to get ready.

The Carpenters were ordered to make what chests and conveniences Tom required. The Pinner was instructed, at his request, to supply a fortnight's provisions. The day came, and Tom went on shore at the wharf appointed, when he began to stow his grub. The black fellow looked at him with astonishment, 'what you do dere, massa?' says he; 'what am I doing here,' says Tom, 'why I am taking in my provisions, to be sure, and I advise you to do the same, for dam the bit of this do you get on the road.' 'Why massa' says the negro, 'me no swim more nine ten miles.' 'Nine or ten miles,' says Tom, as if in amazement at the short distance. 'Why, man, I'm going to Tobago, which I believe is over 200 miles, and shan't be back for a fortnight.'

The spectators were astonished. The black fellow refused to swim. The Governor lost his wager, and it was not until we were homeward bound, that Tom told the secret.

BOB TRANSON.

[From the Troy Budget.]

A GOOD JOKE.—A few days since, a fellow from the land of steady habits, or somewhere else, came to this city, to seek employment. In answer to the question, what business he could work at, said he 'didn't understand no business, in particular, but he could work at any kind, in general.' A young man, who never neglected an opportunity of making sport, hearing the fellow express his want of employment, and

his comprehensive knowledge of it "in general" gaily inquired of him if he could work at paper making. The fellow was unable to tell exactly as he had never tried, but seemed to think that he could, if any body would set him to work at it. His interrogator then told him that he was an agent for a paper manufactory in this city, and was greatly in want of two or three good hands to work in it; but, said he, "the owner of the establishment lives in Albany and I cannot agree with you unless the owner gives his consent. If you will go to Albany and see him, without doubt, he will send me word to engage you immediately. The fellow was elated at the prospect of such an introduction to business; and having taken the address of a person in Albany as owner, and also the name of the agent who sent him, departed, nothing loth, in the first stage for that city. He soon found the person to whom he was referred, and made known to him the object of his visit. The pretended owner of the paper mill, no sooner heard the name of his agent mentioned, than he discovered the box, and entered himself into the design of it to carry it on. He told the fellow that it was true, that he had a paper mill in Troy, and that he was in want of more workmen; remarking that he could employ none but such as could do the finest kind of work. "If I hire you, (said he,) your business will be to prepare materials for making paper for bank bills. I is very difficult to do it, as the rags, which are very nice and fine, must be chawed in the mouth."

The fellow thought this was certainly a money-making business, and had no doubt but he could work at it well enough. The owner then gave him a salsage of a coarse silk handkerchief, and directed him to chew it until he got back to Troy, and if the agent thought it would answer, he would make a contract to employ him. The poor fellow stuffed his mouth full of the stick, and chewed it with writhings and contortions of the face, all the way back. More than once, the passengers in the stage were unable to prevent themselves from breaking out in a roar of laughter, at the queer looks and gestures of the paper grinder, who kept his jaws zealously in motion, and once or twice came near swallowing the whole dose. When he met the agent he showed him the fruit of his labor, saying "he'd be hang'd if he'd work any more at that business, for it made his jaws so lame he couldn't eat." So the fellow refused to hire out at that occupation, and started off to make money some other way.

A PERSIAN EXECUTION.

When we halted I found myself enclosed in a dense ring of spectators, in the midst of which stood a great brass mortar, raised on a mound of earth, and beside it, stuck in the ground, was a luncheon with a lighted match. The musketeers ranged themselves on each side of this horrible engine; and it was not without some difficulty that I succeeded in gaining a position which appeared to me to secure me from the danger attending the explosion, and its consequences, when it should take place. Having taken my station, I began to look around me, and saw the officers of justice still pouring into the circle, which was widened for their reception by dint of blows. After them, or rather between two of them, came the prisoner. She was enveloped from head to foot in a black robe, which also covered her face. Her step was firm and her carriage stately. She frequently spoke a few words to an enouch who accompanied her; but the noise was so great that I could hear nothing of her discourse. As she approached, the spectators became more quiet; and when she had reached the mortar, not a sound was to be heard. Taking advantage of the silence, she spoke aloud with a distinctness and composure that astonished every one, and made her words intelligible to all. The officers perceiving that her mild address made some impression on the multitude, here interrupted her. She made no attempt to proceed, but resigned herself into their arms. They led her in front of the mortar, and yet her step never faltered, neither did she speak or implore, as it is common for even men to do, in her situation, neither did she curse, as some do, neither did she weep. They told her to kneel down, with her breast against its muzzle, and she did so. They put cords round her wrists, and bound them to stakes which had been driven for the purpose; still she showed no signs of emotion; she laid her head upon the mortar, and waited her fate with a composure which a soldier might have envied. At length the signal was given; the match was raised; it descended slowly; and, at the moment when it was about to touch the powder, an audible shudder ran through the crowd. The priming caught fire; a moment of sickening suspense followed; a groan burst from the spectators, the smoke passed away; no explosion followed; and the unfortunate wretch raised her head to see what had happened. A faint hope glimmered in my own heart that perhaps this was a device to save her life, but it was not permitted to live long. It had scarcely begun to rise within me, when I saw the priming renewed, and the match raised again. The condemned wretch laid her head once more on its hard pillow, & uttered a low groan, as if her spirit had parted. It had scarcely been uttered when the explosion took place, and the smoke covered every thing from my view. As it gradually cleared away, it drew a veil from over a horrid and revolting spectacle. The two bodiless arms, hung with their mangled & blackened ends, from the stakes to which they had been bound; and a few yards distant lay a scorched and shattered foot and leg. No trace of body or head remained, and a few scattered remnants of clothes were all besides that were left.—The arms were unbound from the stakes, and two women, who had issued from the

ark at the sound of the explosion, rushed to the spot, seized them up, and concealing them under veils, hurried to the Haram with these proofs that the demands of justice had been fulfilled.—

Visits to the Haram.

AT BANY, June 16.

The Confessions of a Murderer.—On Thursday evening Strang made to the gaoler, Mr. Becker, a full confession of the murder of Whipple. Yesterday he repeated the confession to the grand jury, giving the horrid recital with much minuteness, and accompanied by such circumstances, as leave no doubt of his participation in the crime. A bill had been previously found against him by the grand jury.

It appears that a rifle was used in the perpetration of the crime, and that he had made experiments as to the effect of a shot through glass. The experiments he stated were made in a ravine, within about twenty rods of the house, and he described the place where the glass and rifle were secreted. There they were found; and the rifle was recognized as the one purchased by Strang.

In his disclosures, Strang implicated Mrs. Whipple. He charged her with having instigated the murder, and as having acted with him in all its stages, by furnishing the means of purchasing the rifle, the glass for the trial of the effect of the ball, &c. &c. Previously, however, the grand jury had found a bill against Mrs. W. and she was arrested on a bench warrant, and is now in custody. She has undergone frequent examinations, before the grand jury and the officers of the police, and altogether denies the criminality of Strang.

In the present excited state of the public mind, it may be proper to observe a reasonable caution against the belief of all that is alleged by one who is, by his own confession, a monstrous villain, and capable of any enormity; and on the other hand, not to reject his statements altogether; but to preserve, as far as possible, a state of feeling that shall secure to the parties an impartial trial. Should a commission for a special court of oyer and terminer issue, (which is probable) the trial will take place about the middle of July.—*Argus.*

BALTIMORE, June 20.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette.

LIMA, Feb. 20, 1827.
"On the 26th January last we had a complete change in this Government, several of the Ministers were dismissed, a new Congress is to be convened in this city on the 1st of May, for the purpose of making a Constitution &c. &c."

"The people are very much opposed to General BOLIVAR, particularly to the Constitution which he forced them to accept. We have not as yet learnt the decisions of the people of Cuzco and Arequipa, but are momentarily expecting to hear from those places, which no doubt, will be in conformity with the sentiments of the people of this Capital."

LIMA, 25th February, 1827.

"We now enclose you a Gazette containing several very important official letters and documents, which, if they are not too long getting to hand will perhaps prove interesting, as they develop in a great measure, the ambitious plans of General Bolivar respecting this Republic.—You may rely upon the authenticity of the statement of the Minister Vialouse in his letter to General Santander."

"The Revolution alluded to, took place on the 26th of last month, headed and protected by the Colombian Division of 4000 men quartered in this city, and commanded by officers, picked by General Bolivar as fit tools to carry forward his black purpose. They were all to the number of seventeen, including the two Generals Lero and Sands, embarked for San Buena Ventura accompanied by a strong guard, the commanding officer having orders to march them from thence to Bogota, and deliver them over to the Vice President, General Santander, and at the same time to assure the Congress that the division were determined to support the Colombian Constitution and Congress. We have every reason to hope that the remaining Colombian troops in Peru and Bolivia, will follow the step of this division."

"The accounts as yet received from the different departments of the interior of Peru, are very satisfactory, and there is every appearance of the Peruvian getting rid of the Bolivian yoke, without the least disorder or bloodshed."

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

FIRE.—A destructive fire took place yesterday morning between twelve and one o'clock, at the North west corner of Fourth and Plum streets. It is said that upwards of twenty houses, frame and brick, were consumed. Mr. Patrick Hardy is the principal sufferer. We understand that he lost all his possessions, consisting of five houses, a stable and two horses. The carcasses of the burnt horses, lying among the ruins, was a shocking sight. There was no insurance on Mr. Hardy's property.—Among the buildings burnt was a rendezvous of the United States troops. The fire originated in Mr. Hardy's stable, and is supposed to have been the act of some malicious person. There was, we are informed, a disgraceful riot in the neighbourhood on Sunday morning.

Extract of a letter from Georgia to a gentleman in this city, dated June 6, 1827.

A most dangerous and extensive insurrection of the blacks was detected at Macon a few days since. They had banded together to the number of 300, and supposed to be incited and headed by a French emigrant from the Mississippi. His slave were to the plot. They had only arrested one of the rebels. The whole of the other, with the Frenchman; had made their escape. N. Y. Eng.

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

In preceding columns our readers are presented with extracts from London papers to the 7th May, brought by the ship Hudson at New York. The arrival (since the foregoing extracts were prepared) of the packet ship Birmingham, at N. York from Liverpool, enables us to add advice two days later, the Liverpool papers by the latter being to the 9th and London to the 8th May, inclusive.

It will be seen that Sir F. Biddell, and the principal members of the late opposition, have gone to the ministerial benches while Mr. Brougham has his hopes of supporting the new administration. This coalition gives great scandal to the seceders, and Mr. Peel declares that he cannot comprehend the principles on which it has been formed. That gentleman avowed as the reason for his secession, his uniform opposition to the Catholic question, and accused Mr. Canning of inconsistency in regard to it. Lord Eldon declared that he had long wished to resign, and had done so when he found that Lord Liverpool's policy was no longer to prevail in the cabinet. As the new cabinet is framed on that policy, we are as much at a loss as the "Times" for any reason why he resigned. Lord Wellington's case is by his own account a hard one. His reason seems to be in plain English, that Mr. Canning was not in earnest in desiring him to form part of the cabinet, and that he had actually been forced to resign his command in the army, the source of his honour, & the reward for his services. All deny any concert between them. One of the London journals states it as certain, that the Marquis of Lansdowne will take office.

Mr. Canning is stated to have made a triumphant reply to the accusation of inconsistency as to the Catholic question. Emancipation is not to be made a cabinet question, though, as he said, the fact of his being minister must promote its ultimate success. "Meanwhile," say Mr. Canning, "the footing on which Government stands is this, that each member of the administration may support or oppose the Catholic claims, but must bring forward his propositions in his individual capacity." Mr. Canning in detailing the late negotiations, admitted that he had at one time counselled his Majesty to form an administration conformable to his opinions, and hostile to the Catholic claims even though such counsel involved his own retirement from office. That when it was stated to him that such an administration could not be formed, and he was commanded to modify a government on the same principle as Lord Liverpool's, there seemed no other mode than to form an administration of this divided character on the subject of Emancipation; and that acting on this principle, it had been strange to allow himself to be disqualified by the circumstance of holding a different and divided opinion, from taking the head of that government. Though he respected the prejudices in the Royal breast, he must say he thought the coronation oath no obstacle to Emancipation. That that question might sleep, but would finally triumph, & though he had, God knows, contributed nothing to it, he could not conceal from himself that it had gained a vast accession of force. Our readers will not fail to notice the eternity declared by the Premier against Parliamentary Reform, and the repeal of the Test Act. He must be much more untortured, to use Lord Londonderry's expression before he can be considered a Liberal in this country. It is predicted that the opposition will be fiercer; but it is not improbable that a new election will be resorted to in favour of the ministry. Mr. Canning would bring forward the state of the revenue next session; he wished to avoid as much as possible during this, the agitation of questions that might disturb the public mind.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Gen. Gascoyne brought forward his motion for an inquiry into the state of the British Shipping, and spoke against the Free Trade System introduced by Huskisson.

The subject of Catholic claims was brought forward in the House of Commons on the same day; and that with General Gascoyne's motion, excited much warmth and brought forth the talents of both ministers and the opposition.

In the House of Lords on the 7th of May, the Earl of Mansfield intimated his intention of submitting a motion on the subject of Catholic emancipation, on the 7th of June, for which day he moved their Lordships be summoned.

The second reading of the Corn Bill, was fixed for Friday week.

There has been a rumor rather strongly circulated, that Lord Melville has been offered by his Majesty the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

The Globe says "there appears great haste in sending off the military to Canada. The Romney, 50 gun ship, is ordered off with the transports; three of the latter were ordered off from Portsmouth to Ireland in an hour's notice to take in troops at the Irish ports." [Among the passengers in the Birmingham, is the Hon. C. J. Ramsay, with despatches from the British government for the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Canada, with which he immediately proceeded to Quebec.]

Major Laing, the intrepid traveller, with his companions, has been killed in the interior of Africa. They had reached Timbuctoo, where they were received in a friendly manner, and on their way from that city with an escort, were attacked by a unfriendly tribe, and the whole party slaughtered. It is said there is no hope of recovering Major Laing's papers.

Accounts from Portugal state that every thing was going on well. The principal persons among the Spanish Constitutional

emigrants had been ordered to quit Portugal and several of them have returned, or are about to return, to England. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the Spanish Government having complied with all the demands of the court of Lisbon.

The Princess Regent had been seriously ill, but had partly recovered, and all alarm in consequence of her illness had subsided. The political intelligence was of little interest. The Spanish troops had augmented on the Spanish frontier, and the English army had advanced to the Tagus. The Portuguese troops had concentrated near Viseu.

Letters from the frontiers of Spain, state that all hostilities on the part of the Silveiras was at an end, and that the Marquis of Chaves was on his way to France.

The Government of the Council of Castile has just sent a circular to the authorities of the kingdom announcing that a great many persons have come from Lisbon to Spain to excite troubles and disorders; and his Excellency calls on them to exert themselves to arrest these persons, and send immediately to Madrid those who may be taken.

The French government has formally recognized the independence of Mexico & Col. Murphy, who had for some time resided at Paris as an agent of the Republic had been officially acknowledged as Chargé d'Affaires. Letters of credence had in like manner been transmitted from Paris to M. Martin, now at Mexico, to represent the French government there.

The excitement produced in Paris by the disbanding of the National Guards was rapidly diminishing, and the funds were recovering their former level though the market was not held sufficiently strong to make large sales. Great exertions had been made by the government to support the prices of stock.

Letters from Trieste, of April 21, say that a vessel in 9 days from Syra, brought news that Lord Cochrane was chiefly engaged in persuading the two assemblies of Egina and Casri to meet together at a third place, and that he had represented it was necessary above all things to concentrate their forces to deliver Athens, and then to act against N. gropont, in order to become masters of Rumcha. Every thing possible for the execution of this plan was immediately offered. The Candidates who were dispersed in the islands, had been summoned to repair to the island of Yea. The Greek steamboat had captured two Turkish merchantmen laden with provisions.

Under the head of 'Lies of the day,' we find the following from the Constitutionalist:—"The object of the mission of the Count d'Alava to Paris is to induce France to admit the project of the Spanish Cabinet to unite Portugal with Spain, ceding to the Emperor of Brazil, in return, Mexico, Guatemala, and some other independent states, which may suit him."

Liverpool Corn Exchange of May 8.
With Wheat, Barley & Flour we have been fairly supplied, and Oats are abundant; Omeal alone is deficient to what we generally receive. Throughout the week the demand for Wheat has been free at improvement in price; the weather is extremely favourable for the farmer. At this day's market there was a very small attendance of either town or country dealers; in consequence the advance obtained for Wheat could not be supported, and Oats were difficult to get rid of, although a reduction of 1/4 to 2d per bushel was submitted to by some holders.

London Corn Exchange.
Monday, May 7.—The arrivals the past week were moderate of most kinds of grain and this morning the fresh supplies are small. Wheat of prime quality continues scarce, and has obtained a further advance of 1s. per quarter on the terms of this day's thought, and other descriptions meet a more ready sale than of late.

FRANCE.—INTERESTING.
The disbanding of the National Guards, had created a great sensation at Paris. It was considered to be an act of ministerial vengeance. The offence committed by the Guards is stated to have been, that on the day of the Grand Review, they gave vent to the most bitter outcries against the ministers. These exclamations were repeated as they marched by the residence of Mous, Villele.

The Etoile in giving the particulars, commences by a long detail of the review of the National Guards on Sunday, the 29th of April, describing in glowing terms, the animated exhilarating scene; but adds—"Unhappily the conclusion of the day did not answer to the beginning." The Journal des Debats says—"A cry of hatred of the ministry resounded in the crowd.—It even proceeded from the ranks of the National Guards. Three or four legions uttered it repeatedly: even some of those which, in the presence of the king, had only given vent to acclamations of gratitude and loyalty pronounced loud expressions of blame against the chief minister, as they passed near his hotel. It is said that the king having remarked one of the guards who forgot his august presence, to think of the ministry, approached, made him quit the ranks, ordered him to be cashiered, and expressed his Royal displeasure in terms so dignified and so firm, that the company to which he belonged showed their approval by cries of Vive le Roi!"

The Duke de Doudeauville resigned his post on the 30th April; the portefeuille was confined ad interim, to M. de Bouillierie.

From the Constitutionnel.
PARIS, April 30.—The Ministers assembled yesterday evening in an extraordinary council. We learn that the anti-monarchical and anti-national measure of the dissolution of that superb National Guard, the Eulogy of which has resounded this morning in all the journals, even those of the Ministers, was warmly opposed by

the Duke de Doudeauville, who pointed out all the dangers of such a proceeding, and who, it is said, nobly protested against the calumnies, by means of which advantage has been so rashly and imprudently taken of the conscientious scruples of the Monarch. Unfortunately, the counsels of wisdom were not listened to.

It is this morning announced that the Duke de Doudeauville has sent in his resignation to the King.

We cannot describe the profound affliction, or rather stupor, which prevails in Paris. To-day, sorrow is as general as joy was yesterday. It is this evening announced that Viscount Sosthene de la Rochefoucauld, Colonel of the late National Guard of Paris, has resigned his office of Director-General of the Department of the Fine Arts.

SPAIN.—It is said that the insurrectionary movements in Catalonia had been suppressed by the prompt and vigorous measures of the government. The Marquis and Marchioness de Chaves were at Iron.

PORTUGAL.—There is nothing from this quarter.—The Lisbon dates come down as low as the 21st April. They are remarkably destitute of intelligence. The barrenness of the papers is considered by the London editors as a proof of the tranquillity of the country. Spanish Refugees are forbidden all entrance into Portugal unless provided with passports. The army remains in its old positions. On the 17th April an amnesty was published. The leaders of the rebellion are excepted from its privileges. Those who have been misled are promised pardons.

THE GREEKS.—Lord Cochrane has declared the fortresses occupied by the Turks to be in a state of blockade. Gen. Church had been enthusiastically welcomed in Greece.—160 D. Duties sent an address to Mr. S. Canning, declaring they never would accept Hospodars, and stating that the Morea, the Islands, Eastern and Western Greece would remain inseparable.

The Allgemeine Zeitung of April 29, contains advices from Constantinople to the 11th of April, which state the Porte to have remained, up to that period, adverse to any concessions in favor of the Greeks. It is, however, added, that if the reports of Greek successes which have been received should be confirmed, the Divan itself would be likely to claim that interference on the part of the Christian powers which it now declines.

Brussels papers are to the 2d of May. The only thing worth extracting is the spirited and wise address of Lord Cochrane to the Greeks previously to his joining their cause. He enforces unanimity as the only but sure mode of emancipating their country. Discord will accelerate their ruin, and drive him from their service; but a noble oblivion of past feuds and petty jealousies will cement their union, and with it achieve their independence.

HYDRA, March 21.—The following is what Lord Cochrane, on his arrival, said to the Deputies of Hydra, Spezzia, and Hermio &c:—"Europe contemplates with joyful participation your noble exploits it does not fear that you will be again subdued. I am come to co-operate with you in your deliverance. I leave behind me in Europe, powerful and generous men, who are ready to succour you. The steam-boats will soon be here. The several Committees will send you money and provisions. The only thing that I fear is, the discord which I hear prevails among you. I will not listen to what any of the parties say, I only tell you and announce to you that if you think fit to agree together, and to act in unison with me, Greece will be delivered, and that in a short time. By acting otherwise you will be ruined, and I shall soon forsake you." Lord Cochrane then announced the speedy commencement of the naval campaign.

HAVRE, May 3.—A little more business was done in our Cotton Market at the latter end of the month at a trifling advance of about a farthing to a half penny a snl. The quantity sold in April was 14,000 bales, and the imports 9,400 bales. The stock on hand on the 1st inst, was estimated at 57,000 bales. The accounts from Rouen are more favourable; but until our stock can be materially reduced by a cessation of importations, we can entertain little hope of any material improvement in prices.

Remarkable.—The New York Mercantile states that the ship Henry IV. Capt. Skiddy, arrived there from Charleston, on the 7th inst. fell in with the schr. Coral, from Charleston for New York, with loss of bowsprit, and totally dismantled and took from her 21 passengers, viz: Mr. Gilbert, daughter and servant Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Lamb, Mr. & Mrs. Kenny, Miss Wilmot, Miss Walker Messrs. Flagg, Cunningham, A. Vilineux, W. Sidney, A. Daton, Fritts, W. Houseman, Hayden, Hill, Peters, Kenny and Wilmot.

On the same day, fell in with the schr. Grampus, from Charleston for Philadelphia in a sinking condition, and took off the crew seven in number.

On the 8th, 1st 34, long 75 30, fell in with the schr. Catharine, Warring, of and for New York, from New Orleans, full of water, and took off the Captain, crew, and Mr. W. Gay, passenger.

SKA SERPENT.—We had our suspicions, when publishing the account of the Sea Serpent, a few days ago, that it savored a little of the Munchauson, and it is with some concern that we find our suspicions confirmed, as will appear on perusing the remarks of the Editor of the New York Times, who on this important matter holds this ominous language:—"We are sorry to be under the necessity of contradicting that most excellent 'fish story' now going the rounds, which states, upon the authority of a captain and the

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passengers of a vessel which sailed from Rhode Island, &c. that the king of snails had taken possession of a wreck for his throne, & instantly devoured poor Thos. Willson, who had the temerity to set his foot upon the monarch's dominion.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

A coroners inquest was held on Saturday last, by P. Horney Esq. in the upper part of this county, over the body of a male infant child—Verdict of the Jury, "That the said infant came to his death by neglect and improper treatment of the mother, Elizabeth Allen."

ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN DENTON.

In pursuance of previous notice, given in the Star and Gazette papers of Easton, a numerous and respectable number of the citizens of Caroline county friendly to the re-election of John Q. Adams as President of the United States, convened themselves in the Court House in Denton, on Tuesday the 12th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration a recent proposition of the citizens of Baltimore to the several counties of this State soliciting them to appoint and send to the said city such number of persons as may be deemed necessary, not exceeding twelve from any one county, to meet in a convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the twenty third day of July next, the avowed object of the proposers of which said convention is to consider on, and adopt such measures as shall appear needful to bring out a full and fair expression of the will of the people of Maryland on the great Presidential question now under consideration; and to sustain the present Administration of the general government of the United States.

The meeting proceeded to organize, by calling Col. Robert Orrell to the Chair, & appointing Thomas Burchenal, Esq. Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by General William Potter, when on motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, who retired, and after some time returned and reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That having for a long time viewed with regret, the exertions which have been made by the foes to the present Chief Magistrate, and feeling a conviction that the opposition thereto, is predicated upon unjust grounds, or no grounds at all, and knowing that the government under which we live is a government of opinion and of laws, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and that on all great political measures, it becomes the people, and it is a duty they owe to themselves and their posterity, to express their feelings, and their willingness to unite with their fellow citizens in supporting such public functionaries as the best of texts (that of experience) may point out as the most worthy and capable.

Therefore, **Resolved**, That this meeting do approve (throughout) of the conduct of the present Administration, and that they will use all lawful and just means to promote the re-election of John Q. Adams as President of the United States.

Resolved, That we hold it as the soundest policy, that the people themselves should exercise their constitutional privilege of deliberating on the great national question who shall be their next President, and not to wait for, or rely upon Congressional Caucuses.

Resolved, That we deem it the worst of all policy to turn out faithful public servants prematurely, and without the shadow of a crime, thereby destroying or impairing all such future security as might be derived from the reflection, that their good conduct and integrity shall secure to them the approbation of their fellow citizens, and banish from their minds the mortifying thought, that let them act well or ill, their fate must be the same.

Therefore, **Resolved**, that we accede to the proposition of the Citizens of Baltimore, of sending deputies to meet them in a convention to be held in said City on the 23d day of July next.

On motion the meeting thereupon requested the Chairman to nominate certain persons as deputies to meet in said Convention, who named the following gentlemen and who unanimously received the approbation of the meeting viz:

Col. PETER WILLIS,
Gen. WM. POTTER,
JOHN BOON, Esq.,
COL. THOS. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD CHAMBERS, Esq.,
GEORGE REED, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretary, and that the same be published in both the newspapers printed at Easton.

ROBERT ORRELL, Chairman.
THOMAS BURCHENAL, Sec'y.

We learn (says the Alex. Gaz.) by the Sch'r. Thankful Winslow, from Maderia, reported under our marine head, that information had reached there, about 4th May, that WAR had been declared between Spain and Portugal.

The Senate of Massachusetts has concurred with the House in the election of Mr. Webster as Senator of the United States.

We learn from the Norfolk Herald that the three Piratical Spaniards who made their escape in Hampton Roads, from the brig Crawford, have been arrested and lodged in the jail at Hampton.

At a dinner given to Judge Clark at Simon's Springs Kentucky the following among other toasts was given.
13. George McDuffie—rified of his courage—Give him a rest.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

A meeting of the Officers of the Revolutionary Army, who served to the termination of the war, is respectfully recommended by several brother officers, to be held in such convenient place in the state in which the officer may respectively reside as may be most suitable for the purpose of taking such measures, as may appear proper for renewing their memorial to Congress at the next session of that honorable body to obtain a remuneration for their services during that memorable struggle. The persons who ask this meeting, are of the number of those who served from an early period of the war to its termination. A community of toils, of suffering, unprecedented, and of danger, united the officers as a band of brothers. It is believed that the same community of feeling still exists, and will to the end of the chapter. The officers have never asked from their country, other than justice.—Ah! shew justice if you will, according to the public contract, and to the true intent and meaning of the government and the officers. It was not by stopping half way that the independence of this nation was achieved; nor is it believed, that the officer when asking but for justice, will be deterred in their course to obtain the object. It is proposed, that the officers of the Maryland line, meet at Barum's Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, in the forenoon of Monday the 13th of August. The officers of other lines, who can make it more convenient to attend at the above place, than another will be greeted by their brethren here. The Fourth of July, and the Presidents of the Cincinnati Societies, will afford as many &c. of communications.

Several Officers of the Revolutionary Army May 19, 1827.

From the Salem Gazette, June 15.
Sea Serpent Caught—The whale noticed in our last, as having passed the Portsmouth bridge over the Piscataqua river has been taken. He was harpooned on Tuesday evening and continued towing the two boats attached to him till Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock when he was despatched in the view of thousands who had flocked to see him.

The Portsmouth Advertiser says, "the length of the whale is about 50 feet, and its breadth about 16 feet, his head is shaped like that of the horse, and he differs from all others that have been seen by those acquainted with that species of fish. His motion was undulatory, and it is the opinion of Col. Decatur [who captured him] that this is the very Sea Serpent which has so long been a visiter on our coast."

For the Easton Gazette.

The Baltimore Automaton Chess Player.
The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette, a few weeks ago, announced to the public, that some person in the box or table of the Automaton directed its operations. The Editors of the United States Gazette, and the Baltimore Republican have questioned the veracity of the assertion. In order to ascertain the reality of the fact, the Proprietor of the Automaton is hereby required to appear in Easton, on the 24th of July in order to submit the machine to the examination of the Funk Society. A small aperture or incision will be made in the bottom of the Automaton & the Funk Horn will be applied to the orifice: If any earth born being, or articulate speaking mortal is contained therein, the effluvia which this odoriferous preparation emits, will immediately cause him to decamp! The result of the investigation will be published by the Funk Society, (which is the only one in the Union) and the most implicit credence will be given by all the citizens of the U. States, to the decision of this august, and beneficial Society. MOMUS.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 22.

PRICES CURRENT.
FLOUR—Howard-street, superfine, 4. 87½ a 5. 00—WHEAT, best white, 90 a 93—CORN 44 a 45—RYE, 55 a 60—OATS, 37½ a 43.

MARRIED.

In Queen-Ann's county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. SEULL, the Hon. PHILEMON B. HOPPER, to Miss ANN BAGGS.

On Tue-day last in Dorchester county, Capt. William Richardson, of Caroline county, to Mrs. Henrietta Steuart, of the former place.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at Cedar Grove—Somerset county, on the 12th inst. Maria Amelia, eldest daughter of John P. Gale Esq. in the 6th year of her age, after a short but most painful illness—This lovely child was endeared to all who knew her, by her amiable and affectionate manners & sweet disposition—Her loss will long be felt, by her bereaved parents and relations.
"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."
Died at his residence in Cecil county, on Tuesday the 22d of May, in the 69th year of his age, Capt. Nathaniel Chew, a revolutionary officer.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Monday the 16th of July next, at the residence of the subscriber, all the NEGROES of Captain William Mackey, late of Talbot county deceased, for life, consisting of Men Women and Girls.—A credit of six months will be given, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
P. MACKAY, Executor of W. Mackey dec'd.
June 23 3w

NOW READY. Brandywine Chalybeate SPRINGS.

THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOUSE belonging to the company of these springs which was completed last fall, is just been opened, and is now ready for the reception of visitors, and boarders, under the superintendence of the subscriber.

This Watering Place is finely situated in the high and healthy country, five miles west of Wilmington, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, the river Delaware, and the neighbouring States. The grounds of the company afford pleasant and shady promenade, and are bounded by fine streams of water.

The virtues of the waters of these springs are those of the purest Chalybeate, according to the analysis of Professor Keating of Philadelphia. They have been particularly efficacious in Bilious and other fevers, and are celebrated as a fine tonic.

The near vicinity of Wilmington offers at all times access to an excellent market, and the daily intercourse by steam boat lines from that place and New Castle, to Philadelphia and Baltimore, affords a facility of communication not possessed by any other watering place.

Parties can be accommodated at a short notice with dinners, collations, ice-creams, &c. &c.

The Proprietor pledges himself that no exertion shall be spared on his part to gratify every want of the visiter to this pleasant and salubrious retreat.

Charges will be moderate.

CHARLES STANLEY.
June 23 3w

Carriages and gigs may be had at any time, and there are delightful rides over good roads to the neighbouring towns, villages, &c. Horses taken at livery. C. S.

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Haskins to Nicholas Hammond, for the use of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold, on TUESDAY the 28th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the respective premises; all that lot or parcel of ground situate near the town of Easton and being parcel of the tract of land called Long Acre whereon the Houses and Improvements of the late Joseph Haskins are erected and whereon he resided and which are now occupied by his family, containing one acre of land, held under a lease for ninety nine years, renewable forever and subject to an annual ground rent of eight dollars: And also another parcel of the same Tract of land adjoining to the first mentioned lot of ground and has been generally used therewith, containing the quantity of seven acres of land and held in fee simple, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging: And also that parcel of a tract of land called Londonderry situate near or adjoining to the said town at the back of the Court House, and containing near seven acres of land with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, also held in fee simple: These parcels may be divided and sold in smaller lots to suit the views of purchasers: And NOTICE is further given that by virtue of the same power will be sold on THURSDAY the 13th day of August next, between the like hours as aforesaid, and on the premises, all and singular those parcels of the several tracts of land called Job's Content, Buckingham, Hatfield, & Hatfield's Addition, situate and being upon and about Hobbs' Branch and near the head of Peach Blossom Branch, between the lands of the late Owen Kennard and the lands of William Jenkins; all adjoining each other, and containing 159 acres of land, & consisting of a large portion of wood land, and valuable branch ground which will be laid off in convenient lots to suit purchasers. Surveys of these lots and lands will be made, and plots prepared and left at the Bank in Easton for the information of those who may desire to understand the situation and bounds of the allotments.

And NOTICE is further given that by virtue of a like power granted to the said President, Directors & Company, will be sold on TUESDAY the fourth day of next September, between the like hours as aforesaid, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, all that farm and plantation situate and being near & adjoining the White Marsh Church, and commonly called Bromwell's Farm, and containing 205 acres of land, more or less, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House, and other buildings thereon in need of repair, and with a due proportion of wood land, and being in the occupation of Richard Sherwood. The Purchaser will have the privilege of seeding grain in the fall, & of receiving the possession at the end of the year.

They will all be offered for sale on very reasonable terms of credit, the purchase-money being secured by negotiable notes with approved Indorsers. For further particulars application may be made at the Bank.

By the Board of Directors,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Easton, June 23 3w

Commissioners' Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, passed at the last May term of said Court, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 7th day of August next, at the door of the Court House in the town of Easton between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the lands and tenements (clear of incumbrances) of which James Clayland late of Talbot county, deceased, died, seized and possessed, lying and being in Island Creek Neck in said county, known by the name of 'Bullen's Chance' containing about 150 3-4 acres of land more or less.

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Bonds with good and approved security will be required for the three fourths of the purchase money, to bear interest from the day of sale.

Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the premises and improvements by Nicholas Martin, Esq. or any of the Commissioners.
JOSEPH MARTIN,
SOLOMON DICKINSON,
JAMES CHAPLAIN,
PETER WEBB,
June 23.

NEW GOODS. CHEAPER & CHEAPER.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, Suitable to the present season, which will be offered low for the ready money—and which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. Their friends and the public at large are invited to give them an early call.
J. & S.
Easton, June 23 3w

Bank of Caroline.

June 19th, 1827.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution that there will be an Election held in the Court House in Denton, on Monday the 5th day of August next, for seven Directors, to manage the affairs in closing said Institution—Said election to be between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.
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TO BE RENTED

FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, THE large Plantation in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, now occupied by Messrs. Meloney & Barton—Also several Farms in Hunting Creek Neck, in the same county. The rents will be very moderate, and Leases given for several years if desired—Application may be made to myself, or to Mr. Daniel Cheezum, of Caroline, at any time after the first of July.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 23 3w

TO BE SOLD

TO SERVE UNTIL THE YEAR, 1830.
A stout, hearty, healthy, young negro man accustomed to Farming—He will be sold on accommodating terms—For particulars apply to Mr. James Gaskins, Easton.
June 23 3w

\$50 REWARD.

Whereas some incendiary did on the night of the 13th inst. like a midnight assassin, ascend my stairs, and to the great annoyance of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, likewise my own family deposit some bottles or phials filled with some noxious mixture, which the inventor very exultingly calls Funk—and did not only spread the suffocating fumes through every part of my House, but was firing the House rapidly—as the floor was in a blaze when a gentleman discovered it. I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will give such information of the perpetrator of this foul deed as shall convict the felon in a court of justice.
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, June 23 3w

INDIAN QUEEN & BALTIMORE HOUSE.

Situated in the centre of the city, on two beautiful and spacious streets, convenient to the wharves, steam boats and public buildings. This celebrated and extensive Hotel, fronting about 100 feet on Market or Baltimore street and 224 feet on Hanover street, has been elegantly improved and newly furnished in the first style. The public rooms are handsomely fitted up, and the chambers with neat and appropriate furniture. The parlors on Hanover and Market Streets, for families, (formerly two private dwellings, entrance distinct from the Hotel,) are elegantly furnished, and so publicly situated, as to command a view of the busy and gay crowds which throng this great, public, & fashionable street, (Market street.) The chambers attached, are private, convenient, and well furnished. Families cannot desire to be more pleasantly, comfortably, and elegantly accommodated, and at charges lower than for years past. The Bath Rooms are in fine order, the Reading Room is supplied with papers from various parts of the Union; a box for Post Office Letters; a general Stage Office, from which the Western, Southern, York and Philadelphia stages daily depart and arrive, & on an adjoining lot extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, with every other appendage necessary to a Hotel of the first rank. The removal of a house in the rear, on German street, which obstructed the light and air, the ornamental railing and palisades substituted, the refreshing appearance of an extensive grass-plot, bordered with shrubbery and flowers, give a finish to the other improvements, no less pleasing to the eye than conducive to comfort. It is universally admitted that the House and premises, in appearance, comfort, arrangement and style, are far superior to what they ever were, and so materially changed as scarcely to be recognized; and in other material requisites, such as an abundant and choice Table, Wines, &c. attentive and obliging servants, and all that is comprised in a well arranged Hotel, those who have honored the house with their company have spoken in terms of commendation extremely flattering.

The undersigned renews to the Public his grateful thanks for their patronage, and, at the same time respectfully solicits the old friends and patrons of the House, and the public generally, to give this regenerated and superiorly located establishment a trial, more especially as he is now enabled from the increased accommodations, improved state of the Hotel, and decreased rent, to entertain them in a superior style, and at charges lower than any of his predecessors.

Gentlemen and Ladies arriving in the Steam Boats or Stages, any hour of the night, will be conducted to apartments always prepared, and their departure at any hour facilitated.

The Public's obedient servant,
G. BELTZOHOVER.
June 9 3w

WANTED

BACON and LARD, for which a liberal price in cash will be given.
JOSEPH CHAIN.
Easton June 16 3w

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Manor.
June 16.

Cheap Spring Goods.

LAMBERT BEARDON

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening an elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season.
AMONGST WHICH ARE
Super. blue, black & olive broad cloths
Cassimeres & Cassinets, dr. Bangs
Lastings, worsted and silk Bombazines
Silk and cotton Florentines
White and figured Marselles
Italian Lutestring, India Sarsonets
Colored Florentines, and figured Silks
Battise and Barrage Robes
Ginghams & shirtings (elegant patterns)
5/4 and 4-4 Bobinets, fig'd & plain Swiss
Jaconet and Book Muslins
Italian rape Lisse and Gauze
Edgings, Pearling an' Floss Thread
Vronas and Battiste Cravats
Flag, Barcelona & Madras Handkerchiefs
Plain and Fancy Ribbons
Tamboured Capes, Silk and cotton Hosiery
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves (an excellent assortment)
Pennsylvania Towse Linen, Oznaburghs
Burlaps and other coarse Linens, &c

ALSO,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
DOMESTIC GOODS.

Hardware, Queens-Ware and Glass, Powder & Shot, cut & wrought nails, Groceries and Liquors—He also has and constantly keeps a general assortment of Leather—All of which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash, hedges, feathers, wool, meal, or Tin Bark
Easton April 28 3w

HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR NEGROES.

The subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely NEGROES from 10 to 25 years of age, 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 in Easton.
SAMUEL MEEK.
N. B. Letters addressed to the subscriber in Easton will be promptly attended to.
S. M.
May 12 3w

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. William Kemp in Easton nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's tavern and a few doors from the Bank where he carries on the BOOT & SHOE-MAKING business in all its various branches—he has now on hand a good assortment of prime materials and is prepared to manufacture Boots or Shoes in the best manner, in the most fashionable style and at moderate prices—He solicits a share of the Public patronage, and assures those who may favour him with their custom that no pains on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction.
THOMAS S. COOK.
Easton May 26 3w

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber in the town of Easton on the 3d day of May (inst.) a new Pocket Book containing sundry papers and bank notes to the amount of 495 or 500 dollars. The notes were of the following descriptions, viz: Three of 100 dollars, two of fifty dollars, some of twenty, ten and five dollars.—Whoever will detect the thief and recover the money shall be entitled to the above reward, or 30 dollars for the money and 20 for the thief without the money.
JOSEPH RICHARDSON,
of Caroline county, Md.
May 19

N. B. One of the \$100 notes was of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, signed Phil Moore—endorsed on the back with the letter A. in red ink, and some writing in black ink (probably some name) across the back.
J. R.

Fourth of July.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Eastern Shore are informed that the Steam Boat Maryland will leave Easton Point on the morning of the 4th of July at 7 o'clock, on an excursion of pleasure; call at Cambridge and after remaining there one hour proceed up the river and return in the evening. Passage 50 cents—Dinner will be provided on board at a moderate charge, and a good band of music will be engaged for the occasion.
N. B. The Maryland will proceed on her regular route to Baltimore, on Thursday the 5th, instead of Wednesday the 4th of July.
June 16.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, a Saw & Grist Mill with a Farm & Cypress Swamp adjoining, containing about two hundred and 50 acres of land, situate in said Worcester county on the west side of Pocomoke River near Parker's Bridge, the property of William Pitts, deceased.
It is expected that persons wishing to purchase will view the Lands and see the advantages which the Mill and Situation will give previous to the day of sale.—The terms will be six months credit for one half the purchase money and twelve months credit for the residue to be secured by bond with good and approved security drawing interest from the day of sale.—Sold by
THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
June 16.

Masonic.

A Procession will be formed in Chestertown on Wednesday 27th June inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.—The corner stone of the new MASONIC HALL will then be laid according to ancient form and usage.
All regular Brethren are affectionately invited to meet with Clinton Lodge, No. 83, at the Lodge Room in Chestertown, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the said day, and join in the ceremony. A meeting of Clinton Lodge will also be held on the evening next preceding the above day.
By order of
B. C. HOWARD, R. W. G. M.
of the State of Maryland
WM. H. BARROLL, W. M.
of Clinton Lodge, No. 83.
Chestertown, June 16.

POETRY.

BEHAVE YOURSELF BEFORE FOLK.
AIR—"Good morrow to your night cap."

Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
And dinna be sae rude to me,

It wadna gite me meikle pain,
Gin we were seen and heard by nane,

Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,

I'm sure wi' you I've been as free
As any mod-st lass should be;

Ye tell me that my face is fair;
It may be sae—I dinna care—

But, gin ye really do insist
That I should suffer to be kiss'd,

Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON,

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month or year,

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken the well

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his
friends and the public from whom he

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to in-
form his friends and the public in

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court
of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.

Easton, March 31.

Notice.

THE Baltimore Branch of the American
Tract Society, having recently replenish'd

SAML. YOUNG.

Easton, March 31.

For Rent.

The store house in Queens Town,
Md. formerly occupied by Maj Jas.

CHARLES W. HOBBS.

Easton April 28.

Steam-Boat Notice.



At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the
Maryland Steam Boat Company held at

On the complaint of Captain Levin Jones,
and at his particular instance and request,

It is thereby perfectly plain that they have
treated with him as the owner and proprie-

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the
revenue of the times, intends regulating his

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

More New Goods. FANCY STORE.

WILLIAM CLARK

Has just received an additional supply of
Seasonable Goods,

Which will be offered low for CASH—

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Gingham, Jack-
onet, Swiss, Cambric and Book Muslins,

ALSO,

SCYTHE BLADES & SICKLES,
BEST OLD FRENCH BRANDY,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

WM. H. GROOVE

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore with a further supply of GOODS ad-

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Elegant New Style Battiste
do. do. Bastiste Gingham,

ALSO

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.

Easton, May 26

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans' Court,

May 28th, 1827.

On application of Robert Wallace, adminis-
trator with the will annexed of Thomas Lock-

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of the proceedings of

WM. W. ECCLESTON, Regr.

IN obedience to the law and the order of
the honorable Orphan's Court of Dorchester

Given under my hand this 28th day of May
Anno Domini, 1827.

ROBERT WALLACE, Adm'r.

with the will annexed of

Thomas Lockerman, dec'd.

All persons indebted to the estate of the
deceased, are requested to come forward and

June 9

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

6th day of June, A. D. 1827.

On application of William Benny & James
Benny, Administrators of Jonathan N. Benny,

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-

JAS. PRICE, Regr.

of Wills for Talbot county.

IN compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Talbot county, hath
obtained from the Orphan's Court of said coun-

WILLIAM BENNY, and

JAMES BENNY, Adm'rs.

of Jonathan N. Benny, dec'd.

June 9

Millinery and Mantua-Making.
MRS. MULLIKIN has returned from
Baltimore and is now opening next

FOR SALE
FIFTY BUSHELS of fine potatoes for
seed, both red and white—also a few

John Meconekin
Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased.

Inform his friends and the public generally,
that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied

Feb. 17

VALUABLE SERVANTS
For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of
an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland,

A Proclamation.

Whereas a certain Arnold Jacobs, hath been
charged, by indictment of the Grand Inquest,

BOOTS & SHOES

THE subscriber having lately returned
from Baltimore with a complete assort-

Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally, that he has

Fare Reduced.

THE Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel
has determined, (owing to the reduc-

Public Sale.

WE will offer at public sale at the Court
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the

Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who
understands the duties of said office.

FOR THE
Promotion of Science and Literature

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
His Excellency JOS. KENT, GOVERNOR OF THE
STATE, PRESIDENT ex officio.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, Market street,
Baltimore, May 7th, 1827.

Literature Lottery.

The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, in
the city of BALTIMORE, and under the superin-

20,000 DOLLS.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes '1 prize of \$20,000 is 20,000 Dollars.'

9662 prizes, amounting to 114,000 Dollars.
20338—only 30,000 Tickets.

More of Drawing.—The numbers will be
put into one wheel as usual, and in the other

Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

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SURVEYING.

The subscriber offers his services to the
public as a Surveyor—He may be found at

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

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. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1827.

NO. 25.

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.

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J. & S.
Easton, June 23 3w

NOW READY.
Brandywine Chalybeate
SPRINGS.

THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOUSE belonging to the company at these springs which was completed last fall, has just been opened, and is now ready for the reception of visitors and boarders, under the superintendence of the subscriber.
This Watering Place is finely situated in the high and healthy country, five miles west of Wilmington, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, the river Delaware, and the neighbouring States. The grounds of the company afford pleasant and shady promenades, and are bounded by fine streams of water.

The virtues of the waters of these springs are those of the purest Chalybeate, according to the analysis of Professor Keating of Philadelphia. They have been particularly efficacious in Bilious and other fevers, and are celebrated as a fine tonic.

The near vicinity of Wilmington offers at all times access to an excellent market, and the daily intercourse by steam boat lines from that place and New Castle, to Philadelphia and Baltimore, affords a facility of communication not possessed by any other watering place.
Parties can be accommodated at a short notice with dinners, collations, ice-creams, &c. &c.
The Proprietor pledges himself that no exertion shall be spared on his part to gratify every want of the visitor to this pleasant and salubrious retreat.
Charges will be moderate.
CHARLES STANLEY.
June 23 3w

Carriages and gigs may be had at any time, and there are delightful rides over good roads to the neighbouring towns, villages, canal, &c. Horses taken at livery. C. S.

Bank of Caroline,
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Terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be cash, and on the remaining three fourths, a credit will be given until six months after each of the remaining three heirs (being minors) shall respectively arrive at the age of 21 years, whose ages, regulating the credit will be particularly made known on the day of sale.

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G. BELTZHOOVER.
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TO BE SOLD

TO SERVE UNTIL THE YEAR, 1830.
A stout, hearty, healthy, young negro man accustomed to Farming—He will be sold on accommodating terms—For particulars apply to Mr. James Gaskins, Easton.
June 23 3w

From the Glasgow Free Press. ANATOMY OF DRUNKENNESS.

This is a treatise which both drunkards and sober men should read—the former that they may thereby be reclaimed from the path that leads to physical as well as moral ruin, and the latter that they may be prevented by a salutary dread of its consequences, from ever entering upon that fatal path. The author, as he informs us, wrote the treatise in question merely as an inaugural essay to be presented to the members of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; but, at the suggestion of his publisher, who is entitled to much praise for having discovered its merits, he has been induced thus to present it to the world at large. And grateful should the world be in consequence of his present, for it is calculated to become a burning and a shining light before the eyes of men—say, and of women too—to warn them at all times from the ways of—drunkenness. The science of the subject, which, in other hands, might have assumed a grave, and perhaps a dull character, is here finely relieved by a rich vein of humour, a happy turn for the burlesque, and, in many passages, a high degree of poetical fancy and feeling, that imparts a charm to the whole, sufficient to render it popular, and even independent of its intrinsic interest. What, for example, can better illustrate the last two of these enumerated qualities, than the following passages selected from that department of the work entitled, "causes of drunkenness."

"Men of genius are unfortunately addicted to drinking. Nature, as she has gifted them with greater powers than their fellows, seems also to have mingled with their cup of life more bitterness. There is a melancholy which is apt to come like a cloud over the imaginations of such characters. Their minds possess a susceptibility and a delicacy of structure which unfit them for the gross atmosphere of human nature; wherefore, high talents have ever been distinguished with sadness and gloom. Genius lives in a world of its own; it is the essence of a superior nature—the loftier imaginations of the mind, clothed with a more spiritual and refined verdure. Few men endowed with such faculties, enjoy the ordinary happiness of humanity. The stream of their lives run harsh and broken. Melancholy thoughts sweep perpetually across their souls; and these are heightened by misfortune, they are plunged in the deepest misery. To relieve these feelings many plans have been adopted. Dr. Johnson fled for years to wine under his habitual gloom. He found that the pangs were removed while its immediate influence lasted, but he also found that they returned with double force when that influence passed away. He saw the dangerous precipice on which he stood, and by an unusual effort of volition, gave it over. In its stead he substituted tea, and to this milder stimulus had recourse to his melancholy. Voltaire and Fontenelle, for the same purpose, used coffee. The excitements of Newton and Hobbes were the fumes of tobacco, while Demosthenes and Haller were sufficiently stimulated by drinking cold water. Such are the differences of constitution.
And again under the head "Phenomena of drunkenness:"

"What are the sensations of incipient drunkenness? First, an unusual serenity prevails over the mind, and the soul of the votary is filled with a placid satisfaction. By degrees he is sensible of a soft and not unmusical humming in his ears, at every pause of conversation. He seems, to himself to wear his head lighter than usual upon his shoulders. Then a species of obscurity, thinner than the finest mist, passes before his eyes, and makes him see objects rather indistinctly. The lights begin to dance, and appear double. A gaiety and warmth are felt at the same time about the heart. The imagination is expanded, and filled with a thousand delightful images. He becomes loquacious, and pours forth in enthusiastic language, the thoughts which are born, as it were, within him. Now comes a spirit of universal contentment with himself and all the world. He thinks no more of misery; it is dissolved in the bliss of the moment. This is the acme of the fit—the ecstasy is now perfect. As yet the sensibility is in tolerable order. It is only shaken, but the capability of thinking with accuracy still remains. About this time the drunkard pours out all the secrets of his soul. His qualities, good or bad, come forth without reserve; and now, if at any time, the human heart may be seen into. In a short period he is seized with a most inordinate propensity to talk nonsense, though he is perfectly conscious of his doing so. He also commits many foolish things knowing them to be foolish. The powers of volition, the faculty which keeps the will subordinate to the judgment seems totally weakened. The most delightful time seems to be that immediately before becoming very talkative. When this takes place, a man turns ridiculous, and his mirth, though more boisterous, is not quite so exquisite. At first the intoxication partakes of sentiment, but latterly, becomes merely animal. After this the scene thickens. The drunkard's imagination gets disorderly with the most grotesque conception. Instead of moderating his drink he pours it down more rapidly than ever: glass follows

glass with reckless energy. His head becomes perfectly giddy. The candle burns blue, or green, or yellow, and where there are perhaps only three on the table, he sees a dozen. According to his temperament, he is amorous, or musical, or quarrelsome. Many possess a most extraordinary wit; and a great flow of spirits is a general attendant. In the latter stages, the speech is thick, and the use of the tongue in a great measure lost. His mouth is half open, and idiotic in the expression; while his eyes are glazed, wavering, and watery.—He is apt to fancy that he has offended some of the company, and is ridiculously profuse with his apologies. Frequently he mistakes one person for another, and imagines that some of those before him are individuals, who are, in reality, absent or even dead. The muscular powers are, all along, much affected: this, indeed, happens before any great change takes place in the mind, and goes on progressively increasing. He can no longer walk with steadiness, but totters from side to side. The limbs become powerless, and inadequate to sustain his weight. He is however not sensible of any deficiency in this respect; and while exciting mirth by his eccentric motions, imagines that he walks with the most perfect steadiness. In attempting to run, he conceives he passes over the ground with astonishing rapidity. The last stage of drunkenness is total insensibility. The man tumbles perhaps beneath the table, and is carried away in a state of stupor to his couch. In this condition he is said to be dead drunk."

The last paragraph of this latter passage affords also a good specimen of the author's turn for burlesque. We shall now quote two paragraphs of a different kind, illustrative of the delicate manner in which the author usually contrives to indulge a humor pregnant with conceits, and yet, at the same time, subdues it into strict subservience to the general subjects:—

"Hysteria.—Female drunkards are very subject to hysterical affections. There is a delicacy of fibre in woman, and a susceptibility of mind, which makes them feel more acutely than the other sex all external influences. Hence their whole system is often violently affected with hysterics and other varieties of nervous weakness. These affections are not always traced to their true cause, which is neither more nor less than dram drinking. When a woman's nose becomes crimsoned at the point, her eyes somewhat red, and more watery than before, and her lips fuller, and less firm and intellectual in their expression, we may suspect that something wrong is going on.
"Emaciation, &c.—Emaciation is peculiarly characteristic of the spirit drinker. He wears away before his time, into the lean and slippared pantaloon spoken of by Shakespeare, in his 'Stages of human life.' All drunkards, however, if they live long enough become emaciated. The eyes get hollow, the cheeks fall in, and wrinkles soon furrow the countenance with the marks of age. The fat is absorbed from every part, and the rounded plumpness which formerly characterized the body, soon wears away. The whole frame gets lank and debilitated. There is a want of due warmth and the hand is usually covered with a chilly clammy perspiration.
"Malt liquor and wine drinkers are, for the most part, corpulent, a circumstance which rarely attends the spirit drinker, unless he be at the same time a bon vivant.—In drunkards, the first parts which become emaciated, are the lower extremities; they fall away even when the rest of the body is full. This is a bad sign, and a sure proof that the stamina of the constitution are gone.
"From the general defect of vital power in the system, the children of drunkards are neither numerous nor healthy. They are usually puny and emaciated, and liable to inherit all the diseases of their parents. Their intellect is also, in most cases below the ordinary standard."

The length of the above extracts forces upon our attention the narrowness of our former limits at present, yet we cannot bid a temporary farewell to so rich a fund of instruction and entertainment, without also transferring to our columns the following specimen of accurate observation and refined feeling:—

"Some are drunkards by choice, and others by necessity. The former have an innate and constitutional fondness for liquor, and drink *con amore*. Such men are of a sanguineous temperament or coarse unintellectual minds, and of low and animal propensities. They have, in general a certain rigidity of fibre, and a flow of animal spirits which other people are without. They delight in the roar & riot of drinking clubs; and with them, in particular, all the miseries of life may be referred to the bottle.
The drunkard by necessity was never meant by nature to be dissipated. He is perhaps a person of amiable disposition, whose misfortune has overtaken, and who instead of bearing up manfully against it, endeavours to drown his sorrows in liquor. It is an excess of sensibility, a partial mental weakness, an absolute misery of the heart, which drives him on. Drunkenness with him is a consequence of misfortune; it is a solitary disposition preying upon him in silence. Such a man frequently dies broken hearted, even before his excesses

have had time to destroy him by their own unassisted agency.

Some become drunkards from an excess of indulgence in youth. There are parents who have a common custom of treating their children to wine, punch and other intoxicating liquors. This, in reality is regularly bringing them up in an apprenticeship to drunkenness. Others are taught the vice by frequenting clubs, &c.

These are the genuine academies for tipping. Two thirds of the drunkards we meet with have been there initiated into that love of intemperance and boisterous irregularity which distinguish their future lives. Men who are good singers are apt to become drunkards, and in truth, most of them are so, more or less, especially if they have naturally much joviality, or a warmth of temperament. A fine voice to such men is a fatal accomplishment."

After a perusal of the above extracts few will deem any comment necessary upon the work from which they are taken. Its two most distinguished characteristics, are its concealed, yet scorching satire, and the scientific details upon which that satire is founded. Shafts of this nature, levelled at a prevailing vice, have a two-fold tendency to reform, by appealing not less forcibly to the feeling of self-preservation, than to the sense of ridicule; and it were therefore greatly to be wished, that in the practice of such moral archery, these shafts were more frequently used. The ancient Spartans successfully employed example as a safeguard against drunkenness; but with us, to whom such examples are too familiar to be regarded, the only corrective is ridicule, accompanied with such a demonstration of physical evils resulting from the habit, as is given in the work before us.

Anecdote founded on fact.—In a small village of the state of Georgia a quarrel recently occurred between two Frenchmen, one, a meagre little physician, who looked as if he lived on his own drugs—the other a sturdy cooper, who as a cannibal, could have taken the little Mr. D. at a meal. In the progress of the dispute, the doctor, wrought up to the sticking point, and as warm as a cataplasm, exclaimed vehemently, 'I will be dam if I no kill you'—to which the cooper replied, with a cool challenge of the most ludicrous contrast, 'No Doctaire, I be dam if you do, for I shall not employ you.'

A MIRACLE.

Translated for the New York Morning Courier from the French, (by a Correspondent.)
FRANCE!!—Literal copy of a part of the reports lately published by order of my lord the Bishop of Poitiers on the apparition of a cross in the Parish of Migne.
We Pasquier, curate of St. Porchaire, and Marsault, Almoner of the Royal College of the City of Poitiers, adjoint to Mr. Boin Beaupre, curate of Migne's to administer to his parishioners the exercises of the Jubilee, have the honor to communicate to his greatness the Bishop of Poitiers, the extraordinary event of which we have been the witnesses at the termination of our said duties.

The humility and fervor of the greater number of the inhabitants of this commune were extremely gratifying, but still we had to lament the resistance of several persons which rendered the efforts of our zeal inefficacious as to themselves. On Sunday the 17th day of the present month, we thought proper to communicate the Jubilee, by the erection of a cross, a sacred and holy ceremony in which about three thousand persons from the parish of Migne and other adjoining parishes assisted.—When behold, as soon as the cross was erected, and at the very moment that one of us was addressing to the faithful bystanders an exhortation retracing to their memory the miracle of the cross which appeared in front of Constantine's army, on its march against Maxentius, there appeared in the inferior region of the atmosphere and over a small square (*petite place*) opposite to the main door of the church, a luminous cross about 100 feet above the surface of the earth and about 80 feet in length. Its proportions were very regular and its form correctly drawn, was perfectly delineated on a clear sky, which, however, was growing dark, it being nearly 5 o'clock in the evening. This cross of silver colour, extended horizontally in the direction of the church, its foot to the eastward and its top to the west. The same colour prevailed on the whole of its extent and it remained without any alteration about half an hour; but when the procession had re-entered into the church it disappeared.
It is impossible to conceive the impression, which the cross produced on the minds of the faithful, who were all kneeling, and with their hands joined in prayer, and their eyes fixed on the miracle which they saw. This is a most extraordinary event, which we have the honor to certify to be true, and which we have signed the present and had the same very evening, day, and y.

By order of the Bishop of Poitiers,
M. MEEK,
Curate of St. Porchaire,
and
M. Marsault,
Almoner of the Royal College of the City of Poitiers,
adjoint to Mr. Boin Beaupre, curate of Migne's,
to administer to his parishioners the exercises of the Jubilee, have the honor to communicate to his greatness the Bishop of Poitiers, the extraordinary event of which we have been the witnesses at the termination of our said duties.

POETRY.

BEHAVE YOURSEL' BEFORE FOLK.
AIR—"Good morrow to your night cap."

Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
And dinna be sae rude to me,

Consider, lad, how folk will crack,
And what a great affair they'll mak'
O' naething but a simple smack,

It's no through hatred o' a kiss,
That I sae plainly tell you this;
But, lo! I tak' it sair amiss,

I'm sure wi' you I've been as free
As any modest lass should be;
But yet, it doesna do to see

Ye tell me that my face is fair;
It may be sae—I dinna care—
But ne'er again gart blush sae sair

Ye tell me that my lips are sweet;
Sic tales I doubt are a deceit;
At ony rate its hardly meet

But, gin ye really do insist
That I should suffer to be kiss'd,
Gae, get a license frae the priest,

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON,
Talbot county, respectfully solicits

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.

DENTON HOTEL.

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

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his
friends and the public, from whom he
has for so many years received the

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to in-
form his friends and the public in
general that he has taken the above

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court
of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale

Notice.
THE Baltimore Branch of the American
Tract Society, having recently replenish'd

For Rent.
The store house in Queens Town,
Md. formerly occupied by Maj Jas.

Steam-Boat Notice.
At a meeting of the board of Trustees of
the Maryland Steam Boat Company held at

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of
the Maryland Steam Boat Company held at

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the Maryland Steam Boat Company held at

More New Goods. FANCY STORE.

WILLIAM CLARK
Has just received an additional supply of
Seasonable Goods,

Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Gingham, Jack-
onet, Swiss, Cambric and Book Muslins,

ALSO,
SCYTHE BLADES & SICKLES,
BEST OLD FRENCH BRANDY,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

WM. H. GROOME
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore with a further supply of GOODS ad-

AMONGST WHICH ARE
A great variety of Articles for Mens & Boys
SUMMER CLOTHING.

ALSO
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court,
May 28th, 1827.

On application of Robert Wallace, adminis-
trator with the will annexed of Thomas Lock-

IN obedience to the law and the order of
the honorable Orphan's Court of Dorchester

Given under my hand this 28th day of May
Anno Domini, 1827.

ROBERT WALLACE, Adm'r.
with the will annexed of
Thomas Lockerman, dec'd.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
6th day of June, A. D. 1827.

On application of William Benny & James
Benny, Administrators of Jonathan N. Benny,

In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop-
ied from the minutes of proceedings of

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

WILLIAM BENNY, and
JAMES BENNY, Adm'rs.
of Jonathan N. Benny, dec'd.

MRS. MULLIKIN has returned from
Baltimore and is now opening next
door above Moore & Kellies drug Store

FIFTY BUSHELS of fine potatoes for
seed, both red and white—also a few
tons of Timothy Hay—enquire at this

John Meconekin
Cabinet Maker,
Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased.

Inform his friends and the public generally,
that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied

VALUABLE SERVANTS
For Sale.
To be sold at private sale by virtue of

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland,
A Proclamation.

Whereas a certain Arnold Jacobs, hath been
charged, by indictment of the Grand Inquest,

Given under my hand & the Great Seal of the
State of Maryland, this eighth day

By the Governor,
THO: CULBRETH, Clk.
of the Council.

Public Sale.
WE will offer at public sale at the Court
House door in Easton, on Tuesday

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,
May 19, 1827.
The Stockholders in this institution are

Wanted
In a County Clerks office a Deputy who
understands the duties of said office.

FOR THE
Promotion of Science and Literature

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
His Excellency JOS. KENT, GOVERNOR OF THE
STATE, PRESIDENT ex officio.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, Market street,
Baltimore, May 7th, 1827.

Literature Lottery,
The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, in
the city of BALTIMORE, and under the super-

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLS.

Brilliant Scheme:
1 prize of \$20,000 is 20,000 Dollars.

9662 prizes, amounting to 114,000 Dollars.
20338—only 30,000 Tickets.

More of Drawing.—The numbers will be
put into one wheel as usual, and in the other

Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

BOOTS & SHOES
THE subscriber having lately returned
from Baltimore with complete assort-

Lumber Yard.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally, that he

Fare Reduced.
THE Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel
has determined, (owing to the reduc-

SURVEYING.
The subscriber offers his services to the
public as a Surveyor.—He may be found at

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

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. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1827.

NO. 26.

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.

NEW GOODS.
CHEAPER & CHEAPER.

Jenkins & Stevens
Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS,
Suitable to the present season, which will be offered low for the ready money—and which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. Their friends and the public at large are invited to give them an early call.
J. & S.
Easton, June 23 3w

NOW READY.
Brandywine Chalybeate
SPRINGS.

THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOUSE belonging to the company at these springs which was completed last fall, has just been opened, and is now ready for the reception of visitors and boarders, under the superintendence of the subscriber.

This Watering Place is finely situated in the high and healthy country, five miles west of Wilmington, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, the river Delaware, and the neighbouring States. The grounds of the company afford pleasant and shady promenades, and are bounded by fine streams of water.

The virtues of the waters of these springs are those of the purest Chalybeate, according to the analysis of Professor Keating of Philadelphia. They have been particularly efficacious in Bilious and other fevers, and are celebrated as a fine tonic.

The near vicinity of Wilmington offers at all times access to an excellent market, and the daily intercourse by steam boat lines from that place and New Castle, to Philadelphia and Baltimore, affords a facility of communication not possessed by any other watering place.

Parties can be accommodated at a short notice with dinners, collations, ice-creams, &c. &c.

The Proprietor pledges himself that no exertion shall be spared on his part to gratify every want of the visitor to this pleasant and salubrious retreat.

Charges will be moderate.
CHARLES STANLEY.
June 23 3w

Carrriages and gigs may be had at any time, and there are delightful rides over good roads to the neighbouring towns, villages, canal, &c. Horses taken at livery: C. S.

Bank of Caroline,

June 19th, 1827.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution that there will be an Election held in the Court House in Denton, on Monday the 6th day of August next, for seven Directors, to manage the affairs in closing said Institution—Said election to be between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN BOON, Agent
of the late Bank of Caroline.
June 23 3w (8)

Christ Church Burial Ground.

The Public are informed that the Lot of Ground presented to the Episcopal Church by Doctor Ennells Martin for a Burial Ground, has been laid off into Sections, which are now ready for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call on Mr. Wm. H. Groome, who will exhibit the plan of the Ground and make known the terms of sale.
Easton, June 23 3w

TO BE RENTED

FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT,
THE large Plantation in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, now occupied by Messrs. Meloney & Barton—Also several Farms in Hunting Creek Neck, in the same county. The rents will be very moderate, and Leases given for several years if desired—Application may be made to myself, or to Mr. Daniel Cheezum, of Caroline, at any time after the first of July.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 23 3w

WANTED

BACON and LARD, for which a liberal price in cash will be given.
JOSEPH CHAIN.
Easton June 16 1f

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, a Saw & Grist Mill with a Farm & Cypress Swamp adjoining, containing about two hundred and 50 acres of land, situate in said Worcester county on the west side of Pocomoke River near Parker's Bridge, the property of William Pitta, deceased.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase will view the Lands and see the advantages which the Mill and Situation will give previous to the day of sale.—The terms will be six months credit for one half the purchase money and twelve months credit for the residue to be secured by bond with good and approved security drawing interest from the day of sale.—Sold by
THOS: N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
June 16 1f

Fourth of July.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Eastern Shore are informed that the Steam Boat Maryland will leave Easton Point on the morning of the 4th of July at 7 o'clock, on an excursion of pleasure; call at Cambridge and after remaining there one hour proceed up the river and return in the evening. Passage 50 cents—Dinner will be provided on board at a moderate charge, and a good band of music will be engaged for the occasion.
N. B. The Maryland will proceed on her regular route to Baltimore, on Thursday the 5th, instead of Wednesday the 4th of July.
June 16.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. William Kemp in Easton nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's tavern and a few doors from the Bank where he carries on the BOOT & SHOE-MAKING business in all its various branches—he has now on hand a good assortment of prime materials and is prepared to manufacture Boots or Shoes in the best manner, in the most fashionable style and at moderate prices—He solicits a share of the Public patronage, and assures those who may favour him with their custom that no pains on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction.
THOMAS S. COOK.
Easton May 26 1f

Commissioners' Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed at the last May term of said Court, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 7th day of August next, at the door of the Court House in the town of Easton between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the lands and tenements (clear of incumbrances) of which James Clayland late of Talbot county, deceased, died, seized and possessed, lying and being in Island Creek Neck in said county, known by the name of "Bullen's Chance" containing about 150 3/4 acres of land more or less.

Terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be cash, and on the remaining three fourths, a credit will be given until six months after each of the remaining three heirs (being minors,) shall respectively arrive at the age of 21 years, whose ages, regulating the credit will be particularly made known on the day of sale.

Bonds with good and approved security will be required for the three fourths of the purchase money, to bear interest from the day of sale.

Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the premises and improvements by Nicholas Martin, Esq. or any of the Commissioners.

JOSEPH MARTIN,
SOLOMON DICKINSON,
JAMES CHAPLAIN,
PETER WEBB.
June 23.

INDIAN QUEEN & BALTIMORE HOUSE.

Situated in the centre of the city, on two beautiful and spacious streets, convenient to the wharves, steam boats and public buildings. This celebrated and extensive Hotel, fronting about 100 feet on Market or Baltimore street and 224 feet on Hanover street, has been elegantly improved and newly furnished in the first style. The public rooms are handsomely fitted up, and the chambers with neat and appropriate furniture. The parlors on Hanover and Market Streets, for families, (formerly two private dwellings, entrance distinct from the Hotel,) are elegantly furnished, and so publicly situated, as to command a view of the busy and gay crowds which throng this great, public, & fashionable street, (Market street.) The chambers attached; are private, convenient, and well furnished. Families cannot desire to be more pleasantly, comfortably, and elegantly accommodated, and at charges lower than for years past. The Bath rooms are in fine order, the Reading Room is supplied with papers from various parts of the Union; a box for Post Office Letters; a general Stage Office, from which the Western, Southern, York and Philadelphia stages daily depart and arrive, & on an adjoining lot extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, with every other appendage necessary to a Hotel of the first rank. The removal of a house in the rear, on German street, which obstructed the light and air, the ornamental railing and palisades substituted, the refreshing appearance of an extensive grass-plot, bordered with shrubbery and flowers, give a finish to the other improvements, no less pleasing to the eye than conducive to comfort. It is universally admitted that the House and premises, in appearance, comfort, arrangement and style, are far superior to what they ever were, and so materially changed as scarcely to be recognized; and in other material requisites, such as an abundant and choice Table, Wines, &c. attentive and obliging servants, and all that is comprised in a well arranged Hotel, those who have honored the house with their company have spoken in terms of commendation extremely flattering.

The undersigned renews to the Public his grateful thanks for their patronage, and, at the same time respectfully solicits the old friends and patrons of the House, and the public generally, to give this regenerated and superiorly located establishment a trial, more especially as he is now enabled from the increased accommodations, improved state of the Hotel, and decreased rent, to entertain them in a superior style, and at charges lower than any of his predecessors.

Gentlemen and Ladies arriving in the Steam Boats or Stages, any hour of the night, will be conducted to apartments always prepared, and their departure at any hour facilitated.

The Public's obedient servant,
G. BELTZHOVER.
June 9 3w

TO BE SOLD

TO SERVE UNTIL THE YEAR, 1830.
A stout, hearty, healthy, young negro man accustomed to Farming—He will be sold on accommodating terms—For particulars apply to Mr. James Gaskins, Easton.
June 23 1w

From the Glasgow Free Press.
ANATOMY OF DRUNKENNESS.
By a Member of the Glasgow Medical Society.

This is a treatise which both drunkards and sober men should read—the former that they may thereby be reclaimed from the path that leads to physical as well as moral ruin, and the latter that they may be prevented by a salutary dread of its consequences, from ever entering upon that fatal path. The author, as he informs us, wrote the treatise in question merely as an inaugural essay to be presented to the members of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; but, at the suggestion of his publisher, who is entitled to much praise for having discovered its merits, he has been induced thus to present it to the world at large. And grateful should the world be in consequence of his present, for it is calculated to become a burning and a shining light before the eyes of men—ay, and of women too—to warn them at all times from the ways of—drunkenness. The science of the subject, which, in other hands, might have assumed a grave, and perhaps a dull character, is here finely relieved by a rich vein of humour, a happy turn for the burlesque, and, in many passages, a high degree of poetical fancy and feeling, that imparts a charm to the whole, sufficient to render it popular, and even independent of its intrinsic interest. What, for example, can better illustrate the last two of these enumerated qualities, than the following passages selected from that department of its work entitled, "causes of drunkenness."

"Men of genius are unfortunately addicted to drinking. Nature, as she has gifted them with greater powers than their fellows, seems also to have mingled with their cup of life more bitterness. There is a melancholy which is apt to come like a cloud over the imaginations of such characters. Their minds possess a susceptibility and a delicacy of structure which unfit them for the gross atmosphere of human nature; wherefore, high talents have ever been distinguished with sadness and gloom. Genius lives in a world of its own; it is the essence of a superior nature—the loftier imaginations of the mind, clothed with a more spiritual and refined verdure. Few men endowed with such faculties, enjoy the ordinary happiness of humanity. The stream of their lives run harsh and broken. Melancholy thoughts sweep perpetually across their souls; and these are heightened by misfortune, and they are plunged in the deepest misery. To relieve these feelings many plans have been adopted. Dr. Johnson fled for years to wine under his habitual gloom. He found that the pangs were removed while its immediate influence lasted, but he also found that they returned with double force when that influence passed away. He saw the dangerous precipice on which he stood, and by an unusual effort of volition, gave it over. In its stead he substituted tea, and to this milder stimulus had recourse to his melancholy. Voltaire and Fontenelle, for the same purpose, used coffee. The excitements of Newton and Hobbes were the fumes of tobacco, while Demosthenes and Haller were sufficiently stimulated by drinking cold water. Such are the differences of constitution.

And again under the head "Phenomena of drunkenness?"

"What are the sensations of incipient drunkenness? First, an unusual serenity prevails over the mind, and the soul of the votary is filled with a placid satisfaction. By degrees he is sensible of a soft and not unmusical humming in his ears, at every pause of conversation. He seems, to himself to wear his head lighter than usual upon his shoulders. Then a species of obscurity, thinner than the finest mist passes before his eyes, and makes him see objects rather indistinctly. The lights begin to dance, and appear double. A gaiety and warmth are felt at the same time about the heart. The imagination is expanded, and filled with a thousand delightful images. He becomes loquacious, and pours forth in enthusiastic language, the thoughts which are born, as it were, within him. Now comes a spirit of universal contentment with himself and all the world. He thinks no more of misery; it is dissolved in the bliss of the moment. This is the acme of the fit—the ecstasy is now perfect. As yet the sensorium is in tolerable order. It is only shaken, but the capability of thinking with accuracy still remains. About this time the drunkard pours out all the secrets of his soul. His qualities, good or bad, come forth without reserve; and now, if at any time, the human heart may be seen into. In a short period he is seized with a most inordinate propensity to talk nonsense, though he is perfectly conscious of his doing so. He also commits many foolish things knowing them to be foolish. The powers of volition, the faculty which keeps the will subordinate to the judgment seems totally weakened. The most delightful time seems to be that immediately before becoming very talkative. When this takes place, a man turns ridiculous, and his mirth, though more boisterous, is not quite so exquisite. At first the intoxication partakes of sentiment, but latterly, becomes merely animal. After this the scene thickens. The drunkard's imagination gets disorderly with the most grotesque conception. Instead of moderating his drink he pours it down more rapidly than ever: glass follows

glass with reckless energy. His head becomes perfectly giddy. The candle burns blue, or green, or yellow, and where there are perhaps only three on the table, he sees a dozen. According to his temperament, he is amorous, or musical, or quarrelsome. Many possess a most extraordinary wit, and a great flow of spirits in a general attendant. In the latter stages, the speech is thick, and the use of the tongue a great measure lost. His mouth is half open, and idiotic in the expression; while his eyes are glazed, wavering, and watery.—He is apt to fancy that he has offended some of the company, and is ridiculously profuse with his apologies. Frequently he mistakes one person for another, and imagines that some of those before him are individuals, who are, in reality, absent or even dead. The muscular powers are, all along, much affected: this, indeed, happens before any great change takes place in the mind, and goes on progressively increasing. He can no longer walk with steadiness, but totters from side to side. The limbs become powerless, and inadequate to sustain his weight. He is however not sensible of any deficiency in this respect; and while exciting mirth by his eccentric motions, imagines that he walks with the most perfect steadiness. In attempting to run, he conceives he passes over the ground with astonishing rapidity. The last stage of drunkenness is total insensibility. The man tumbles perhaps beneath the table, and is carried away in a state of stupor to his couch. In this condition he is said to be dead drunk."

The last paragraph of this latter passage affords also a good specimen of the author's turn for burlesque. We shall now quote two paragraphs of a different kind, illustrative of the delicate manner in which the author usually contrives to indulge a humor pregnant with conceits, and yet, at the same time, subdues it into strict subservience to the general subjects:—

"Hysteria.—Female drunkards are very subject to hysterical affections. There is a delicacy of fibre in woman, and a susceptibility of mind, which makes them feel more acutely than the other sex all external influences. Hence their whole system is often violently affected with hysterics and other varieties of nervous weakness. These affections are not always traced to their true cause, which is neither more nor less than dram drinking. When a woman's nose becomes crimsoned at the point, her eyes somewhat red, and more watery than before, and her lips fuller, and less firm and intellectual in their expression, we may suspect that something wrong is going on. "Emaciation, &c.—Emaciation is peculiarly characteristic of the spirit drinker. He wears away before his time, into the lean and slippered pantaloons spoken of by Shakespeare, in his 'Stages of human life.' All drunkards, however, if they live long enough become emaciated. The eyes get hollow, the cheeks fall in, and wrinkles soon furrow the countenance with the marks of age. The fat is absorbed from every part, and the rounded plumpness which formerly characterized the body, soon wears away. The whole frame gets lank and debilitated. There is a want of due warmth and the hand is usually covered with a chilly clammy perspiration.

"Malt liquor and wine drinkers are, for the most part, corpulent, a circumstance which rarely attends the spirit drinker, unless he be at the same time a bon vivant.—In drunkards, the first parts which become emaciated, are the lower extremities; they fall away even when the rest of the body is full. This is a bad sign, and a sure proof that the stamina of the constitution are gone.

"From the general defect of vital power in the system, the children of drunkards are neither numerous nor healthy. They are usually puny and emaciated, and liable to inherit all the diseases of their parents. Their intellect is also, in most cases below the ordinary standard."

The length of the above extracts forces upon our attention the narrowness of our further limits at present, yet we cannot bid a temporary farewell to so rich a fund of instruction and entertainment, without also transferring to our columns the following specimen of accurate observation and refined feeling:—

"Some are drunkards by choice, and others by necessity. The former have an innate and constitutional fondness for liquor, and drink *con amore*. Such men are of a sanguineous temperament or coarse unintellectual minds, and of low and animal propensities. They have, in general a certain rigidity of fibre, and a flow of animal spirits which other people are without. They delight in the roar & riot of drinking clubs; and with them, in particular, all the miseries of life may be referred to the bottle.

The drunkard by necessity was never meant by nature to be dissipated. He is perhaps a person of amiable disposition, whom misfortune has overtaken, and who instead of bearing up manfully against it, endeavours to drown his sorrows in liquor. It is an excess of sensibility, a partial mental weakness, an absolute misery of the heart, which drives him on. Drunkenness with him is a consequence of misfortune; it is a solitary disposition preying upon him in silence. Such a man frequently dies broken hearted, even before his excesses

have had time to destroy him by their own unassisted agency.

Some become drunkards from an excess of indulgence in youth. There are parents who have a common custom of treating their children to wine, punch and other intoxicating liquors. This, in reality is regularly bringing them up in an apprenticeship to drunkenness. Others are taught the vice by frequenting clubs, &c.

These are the genuine academies for tipping. Two thirds of the drunkards we meet with have been there initiated into that love of intemperance and boisterous irregularity which distinguish their future lives. Men who are good singers are apt to become drunkards, and in truth, most of them are so, more or less, especially if they have naturally much joviality, or a warmth of temperament. A fine voice to such men is a fatal accomplishment."

After a perusal of the above extracts few will deem any comment necessary upon the work from which they are taken. Its two most distinguished characteristics, are its concealed, yet searching satire, and the scientific details upon which that satire is founded. Shafts of this nature, levelled at a prevailing vice, have a two-fold tendency to reform, by appealing not less forcibly to the feeling of self-preservation, than to the sense of ridicule; and it were therefore greatly to be wished, that in the practice of such moral archery, these shafts were more frequently used. The ancient Spartans successfully employed example as a safeguard against drunkenness; but with us, to whom such examples are too familiar to be regarded, the only corrective is ridicule, accompanied with such a demonstration of physical evils resulting from the habit, as is given in the work before us.

Anecdote founded on fact.—In a small village of the state of Georgia a quarrel recently occurred between two Frenchmen, one, a meagre little physician, who looked as if he lived on his own drugs—the other a sturdy goiter, who as a cannibal, could have taken the little Mr. D. at a meal. In the progress of the dispute, the doctor, wrought up to the sticking point, and as warm as a cataplasm, exclaimed vehemently, 'I will be dam if I no kill you'—to which the goiter replied, with a nonchalant of the most ludicrous contrast, 'No Doctaire, I be dam if you do, for I shall not employ you.'

A MIRACLE.

Translated for the New York Morning Courier from the French, (by a Correspondent.)

FRANCE!!—Literal copy of a part of the reports lately published by order of my lord the Bishop of Poitiers on the apparition of a cross in the Parish of Migne.

We Pasquier, curate of St. P. choir, and Marsault, Aumonier of the Royal College of the City of Poitiers, adjoint to Mr. Bon Beaupe, curate of Migne's to administer to his parishioners the exercises of the Jubilee, have the honor to communicate to his greatness the Bishop of Poitiers, the extraordinary event of which we have been the witnesses at the termination of our said duties.

The humility and fervor of the greater number of the inhabitants of this commune were extremely gratifying, but still we had to lament the resistance of several persons which rendered the efforts of our zeal inefficacious as to themselves. On Sunday the 17th day of the present month, we thought proper to communicate the Jubilee, by the erection of a cross, a sacred and holy ceremony in which about three thousand persons from the parish of Migne and other adjoining parishes assisted.—When behold, as soon as the cross was erected, and at the very moment that one of us was addressing to the faithful bystanders an exhortation retracing to their memory the miracle of the cross which appeared in front of Constantine's army, on its march against Maxentius, there appeared in the inferior region of the atmosphere and over a small square (*petite place*) opposite to the main door of the church, a luminous cross about 100 feet above the surface of the earth and about 80 feet in length. Its proportions were very regular and its form correctly drawn, was perfectly delineated on a clear sky, which, however, was growing dark, it being nearly 5 o'clock in the evening. This cross of silver colour, extended horizontally in the direction of the church, its foot to the eastward and its top to the west. The same colour prevailed on the whole of its extent and it remained without any alteration about half an hour; but when the procession had re-entered into the church it disappeared.

It is impossible to conceive the religious impression, which the apparition of this cross produced on all the spectators; almost the whole, in an instant fell upon their knees with transports of joy, their hands lifted up to Heaven, the hymn beginning with these words, 'Lo, live Jesus, long live the Cross.'

This prodigy that we hereby attest, which is attested also by those who have signed the present report, and which would equally be attested by all those who were present and saw it with their own eyes, had the most beneficial effect. On that very evening and much more on the next day, many unfortunate persons hitherto

broken hearted, even before his excesses

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broken hearted, even before his excesses

factory to the favour of grace, have approached the tribunal of penitence and have reconciled themselves with Heaven.
(Signed) PASQUIER, Curate of St. Porcheire.
MARSAULT, Almonier of the Royal College.
BOIN BEAUPRE, Curate of Migne.
DE CURSON, Mayor of Migne.
NAUDIN MARROTT, Baudry.
Done at Migne, Dec. 23, 1826.
Marshal des Logis de la gendarmerie, fournisseur adjutant, and 41 other witnesses.
Certified as a true copy by
PAIN, Chancellor and Secretary of the Bishop.

From the Sciota Gazette.
GENERAL JACKSON,
And the Hartford Convention.
In the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and General Jackson, on the subject of forming the new Cabinet of the former, there is a letter of the General of the 6th January, 1817, (see Niles' Register, Vol. XII. p. 368.) in which he held the following extraordinary opinion, and uses the no less extraordinary language to enforce it, in relation to the Hartford Convention:—

"I am free to declare, had I commanded the Military Department where the Hartford Convention met, if it had been the last act of my life! I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent Court martial would have condemned them under the Second Section of the Act establishing Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Army of the United States."

To show the reader what this "Second Section" is, under which the General, as Commander of the "Military Department" where the Hartford Convention met, would have hung up the "three principal leaders," by virtue of the sentence of "an independent Court martial,"—if it had been the last act of his life—the following extract from the Laws of the United States, is made.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That in time of war, all persons, not citizens, nor owing allegiance to the United States of America, who shall be lurking as spies in or about the fortifications, or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death; according to the law and usages of nations, by sentence of a general Court martial."

The able Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, (Mr. Ritchie) in commenting on the Section of the Act of Congress, and the extraordinary declaration of General Jackson—not in 1827, reader, but in 1824, when he and the Richmond Junta were arrayed against the General, in favour of one of the most accomplished statesmen of the age—William H. Crawford—for the Presidency, makes the following sound, sensible and appropriate remarks:

"Now, how can any man bring the Hartford Convention within this Section? Were they aliens? No: they were citizens. Were they lurking as spies? Call them traitors, if you please: they were not spies. Again, were they lurking in, or about the fortifications, &c. when they were in Hartford, where no fortifications perhaps were erected, no troops encamped?"

"What kind of a President would this great civilian make! A gentleman, who cannot interpret the plain expressions of one law and yet would be called to administer all the laws of the land! One, whose ideas are so purely military that he would transmute a pastor into a spy, or would punish treason, not by the Civil Courts, but by a Court Martial? One who, in any great crisis would convert the whole country into one great camp, and would place almost every thing under martial law!"

"If this individual be a Republican, then indeed, as he says himself, 'names are bubbles.' What respect would such a great civilian entertain for the laws and constitution of this country? Is such an unqualified for our CHIEF MAGISTRATE?"

Now what will the good people of this country say, after they shall have read this faithful description, and shall have viewed this striking likeness of General Jackson, drawn by a master's hand, when they are told that "this individual," is now the great CIVIL REFORMER whom the opposition have set up; and before whom, in the madness of their idolatry, they command every knee to bow, and every tongue to confess?—and is in fact the candidate of the aforesaid Editor of the Richmond Enquirer—the Richmond Junta—and the party now opposed to the present wise and able administration of the general government, for the highest, the most dignified and responsible civil station ever filled by man—CREDIT RESTORED?—Will posterity believe it? Can they be led to think that such absurdities were committed by their forefathers?"

From the Yeoman's Gazette.
THE PRESIDENCY.

Some observations were made in last Saturday's paper, on the impropriety of giving the Presidency to a distinguished military commander, simply as a reward for splendid services. It was observed, that the Presidency was not a sinecure, like the patent offices in Europe, but that a great deal of laborious service was to be performed by the President. We might have added that the office required for its proper discharge a thorough acquaintance with the law of nations and the law of the land, with the political history of the country, with all its foreign relations, and with all its internal interests, and the proper way to advance them.

It is therefore plain, that to say that General Andrew Jackson gained the battle of New Orleans, is not giving a good reason why he ought to be President.

Even if it were allowed, that the Presidency (instead of being an arduous office, which required preparation and qualification) was nothing but a compliment to be paid to a brilliant and successful commander; is it quite certain that Gen. Jackson would be entitled to it? Were Commodore Perry alive, or Commodore McDonough, we should say that either of them had as fair a title to this honor as Gen. Jackson. Had Commodore McDonough been defeated, the consequences to this part of the country would have been quite as disastrous as the consequences of the capture of New Orleans would have been. But Perry and McDonough are no more; they have gone, we trust, to a better reward than that of being appointed to an office which neither was qualified to fill.

There is, however, still surviving a gallant officer of the last war, who performed an achievement, which, for its time, and for the effect it had on the public feeling, both in Europe and America, was certainly of as much importance as the victory of Gen. Jackson; we mean Captain Isaac Hull. In signaling him, we intend no injustice to the memory of Decatur, or to the fame of Bainbridge, Stewart, and the other skilful and gallant commanders of our little navy.

Captain Hull, at a moment when the charm of British naval superiority was unbroken; when the British navy, swelled with the spoils of every European marine, rode triumphant on every sea; when even in our country the public sentiment was very much divided on the subject of naval defence, and its best friends entertained no belief that we could cope with the navy of England; Capt. Hull, at this moment, came into port in the Constitution, with the glad tidings, that he had, in a very short space of time, captured and sunk a British frigate, which had been expressly selected to go and make the Constitution.

What would have been the effect on the public mind had Capt. Hull's skill or courage failed him; had the Constitution been captured?

What was the effect of his victory on Europe and America, on our other naval commanders, on the councils of the nation, in reference to naval defence, of that victory? Without the least wish to do injustice to Gen. Jackson, who did all that could be done at New Orleans by a brave and able commander, it is certainly fair to say that Capt. Hull's service was more important. Gen. Jackson's service was limited to the preservation of the City of New Orleans, from the horrors of capture—no doubt an immense boon, to be most thankfully and honorably acknowledged. But the treaty of peace was already negotiated and signed, and on its way to Washington, and by this treaty all places captured during the war on either side, were given up. Consequently, had the British captured New Orleans, they must have abandoned it.

But if Captain Hull had been defeated at the opening of the war, if our good old ship, the Constitution, to which the affections of the people have justly attached themselves, with a kind of superstitious love, had been worsted; if she had been sunk like the Guerriere; or if she had come craven back into our harbors flying before the foe; or if she had been carried over to England, with the royal George hoisted over the stars and stripes, we avow it as our serious conviction, that the effect would have been more calamitous than the capture of New Orleans.

Captain Hull then, is better entitled to the Presidency, than General Jackson is, on the very ground on which his friends exclusively place his pretensions. We accordingly nominate him as President; we call on all men who regard the Presidential office merely as a reward, to give him their votes. We depend on the support of all General Jackson's friends. They cannot be true to their principles, unless they unite to elevate Captain Hull to the first office in the nation's gift.

What are the objections to him? We are willing to argue the subject fairly, and we have it luckily in our power to give an all-sufficient answer to every possible objection that can be raised.

Is it objected that Captain Hull is a Northern man? We answer—he sunk the Guerriere.

Is it objected that Captain Hull is a federalist? We reply—he sunk the Guerriere.

Is it objected that Captain Hull, though a highly respected citizen, has not that pre-eminent talent which ought to belong to a President of the United States? To this we have the very sufficient answer ready—that Captain Hull sunk the Guerriere.

Is it objected, that Capt. Hull has passed his life in the naval service of the country, has been much of his time on salt water and is consequently not at home in the routine of civil duties? This objection really amounts to nothing, when you consider—that he sunk the Guerriere.

Is it doubted whether Capt. Hull is sufficiently acquainted with the past history and present state of our foreign relations? This can be no objection, when you reflect that he sunk the Guerriere.

Is it uncertain whether Capt. Hull could, with credit to the country, administer the various complicated duties of his office? What matters that, when a man has sunk the Guerriere.

It is maintained that Bainbridge, and Stewart, and Jones, and Morris, are also gallant, skilful and successful men! Aye but they did not sink the Guerriere. Hull did, and he shall be President, and Morris shall be Vice President, for he was first Lieutenant of the Constitution.

In a word, conjure up as many objections as you please against Hull, suppose him a bad man, instead of a good one, a citizen of low repute instead of being a man of honor and integrity—sland' him, if you will,

feeble, incompetent and irascible; or headstrong and rash; or morose and unaccommodating; make him what you will, there remains the great answer, all-sufficient and irresistible—he sunk the Guerriere.

We should be glad to be informed where in his pretensions are inferior to Gen. Jackson's. Has he less nerve, less conduct, less talent, less character? We sincerely think not; although heartily disposed to accord to General Jackson all that his intelligent friends claim for him.

We simply believe this; that, but for the victory of New Orleans, gained fifteen days after the close of the war, Gen. Jackson would never have been named as President.

We believe that the capture and destruction of the Guerriere, at the opening of the war, was under all the circumstances, as brilliant an exploit as General Jackson's, and one more important to the people, than the victory of New Orleans. The consequence is, that Captain Isaac Hull has a prior claim to the Presidency.

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

For the benefit of those who wish to form a correct opinion of this sanguinary act, we publish an extract or two from the law of February 1815, under which the unfortunate Harris and his comrades suffered.

Sec. 4. "No officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the Militia, shall be compelled to serve more than three months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in duration with every other able bodied man of the same rank in the battalion to which he belongs."

We say then that there was no law which authorized a draft for six months. It is true the act of Feb 1815, above alluded to goes to say, 'the President of the United States, [not General Jackson] may, if in his opinion the public interest requires it, order the militia to serve for a term not exceeding six months.' No such order having been produced, or pretended to exist, and their time of service having expired they were no more under military control, than other citizens—of course these six citizens were tried without law—condemned without law—and shot without law. Let it be further noted respecting General Jackson and his court martial—the court was composed of men not recognized by the law—their number was but three, when the law required thirteen—they were a Regimental, whereas the law required a General Court Martial." Why the court was composed of three rather than thirteen is not easy to be accounted for, except (as we hope was really the case) there could be but three found in the camp willing to perform such a job for their blood—Ded. Journal.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.
Steam Boat route by way of Castle Haven,
MR. EDITOR,

I have noticed a controversy somewhat of a public character and which has excited a good deal of interest in this section of the country, between Capt. Levin Jones and Mr. William C. Ridgway, of Cambridge. It originated in a requisition by Capt. J. of twenty-five cents, from all persons travelling by the way of Castle Haven, who preferred using Mr. Ridgway's carriage to the conveyance furnished by Capt. Jones, which charge Mr. R. declares unjust and illegal. I have paid particular attention to this matter, because it is one in which the public is much interested; and it is well that the merits of the case should be known not merely for Mr. Ridgway's sake, but because of the convenience of the community is identified with his success in the controversy, for Mr. Ridgway runs his stages at a cheaper rate than Capt. J. and he carries passengers from Cambridge, to meet the Steam-Boat on her way to Easton, which Capt. J. does not. It is important, therefore, that his establishment should be kept up.

There is no difficulty in understanding the case, for the facts are few and simple. It is notorious that there is a public road, leading from Ford's Store, down to Castle Haven; and it is very clear that by Castle Haven is meant the harbour, and that the road runs to the water's edge.—The road is kept up by the county, and Capt. Jones is the Overseer of it, appointed by the Levy Court. I have been informed by old gentlemen of respectability, that they remember using this road, so long ago, as thirty years for the conveyance of grain and other farm produce, to the vessels which resorted to Castle Haven and that they went to the end of the Point. It is a fact too, that Castle Haven is not the proper name of the land contiguous to the harbour but that in the original patent it is called 'Nowell's Regulation.' This road therefore, to the Steam Boat Wharf, must be considered as a public highway, over which every one has a right to pass, and for travelling over which Capt. Jones has no authority to charge any one a single cent. For what then does he demand payment of Mr. R. or those who travel in his carriages? Not for the use of the wharf, for that belongs exclusively to the Trustees of the Steam Boat Company, who only allow him the use of it, for the convenience and accommodation of passengers, baggage and effects, coming thence or going therefrom? Captain Jones has published a long extract from the minutes of the Trustees of the Steam Boat Company; and it really is a mysterious document, though like other mysterious signifying nothing at all—at least nothing which bears upon the question—for when the grain of meaning is separated from the husk of words, the purport seems to be, that the trustees formerly, made a contract with Capt. Jones, from one of the stipulations of which they now think proper to release him. But they reserve the wharf for the accommodation of their passengers, & only release him from that part of the contract which regards the road; which being

a public road, the release makes no difference, but leaves the matter as it was before.

It is true that the Trustees have in their contract, considered the road a private one but they were mistaken, and their mistake is no reason why the public should consent to a deprivation of their known rights.

A Citizen of Dorchester County.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.
"Steam Boat Route by way of Castle Haven."

Mr. Editor—I observed in your last paper, a column purporting to be an exposition of the above text; for the convenience of the community; and I, perhaps, fancied on the perusal of it, that, in the place of a fair and candid view, which I expected to meet with, it contained the evidences of an expert representation; and in fact, was neither more nor less than a proscription proclamation against Captain Jones, and against his side of the question agitated; I therefore feel impelled by a sense of justice, to caution the community against the seductive influence of the expositor's logic, eloquence and assumptions, and to wait, with unprejudiced minds, the issue of the case, which will, I am told, as shortly as possible, be presented with its true merits, before a legal tribunal.

I will only attempt to explain that the case may not be quite as plainly against Captain Jones, as the zeal of the writer would lead the community to suppose.

The words of the expositor are, 'there is no difficulty in understanding the case, for the facts are few and simple,' to wit: 'there is a public road recorded to lead from Ford's Store to Castle Haven,' and he adds, 'it is very clear it must run to the water's edge;' and he comes at this conclusion by an argument of the following amount: 'a haven is a harbour and a harbor must be on the water's edge; and therefore the road to Castle Haven must run (through Captain Jones' farm) to the water's edge.'

I believe the community for whom he has written, will not hesitate to pronounce the sophistry of this argument; his premises are defective and fallacious: suppose for instance, that Captain Jones shall prove before a legal and impartial tribunal, that Castle Haven is the popular name by which his farm has been known from time immemorial; and that the ancient as well as modern custom of describing the limits of public roads was, and is by the popular names; would it not be plain that the expression 'to Castle Haven' would be fully gratified by running to and stopping at the gate, at the entrance of the farm, without enquiring into the definition of 'haven,' or tracing the original and patent name of the tract.

The expositor says that 'Castle Haven is not the proper name, but that in the original patent, it is called 'Nowell's Regulation.' Now unfortunately for the expositor's plain case, his own quoted description and the record of one end of his road absolutely demolishes his point d'appui, at the other end; viz. running from Ford's Store, &c. &c. I presume it will be conceded that this expression of the beginning, 'Ford's Store,' is the popular and not the patent name of the place; and so is the point of termination called by the popular name; the one by which it was known in the neighborhood, because the object was not to trace titles, but to describe the limits of the road by some visible and notorious marks.

He states, too, that the road through the farm is and has been kept up by the county. I am informed that the road has never been kept up beyond the gate at the entrance of the farm, by the county; and that this fact will be proved as far back as the memory of man reacheth, and this will afford the best possible evidence of the true construction; hence falls another prop of his argument.

The expositor's remaining pillar of reliance would seem to be as unstable as the sands on which he has placed it, viz: 'that farmers had carried their grain and other produce for thirty years ago to the end of the point' for exportation. The constituent materials of this slip of land, from its base to the end of the point and for many feet in depth, are notoriously of so slippery and fugitive a nature, consisting wholly of that class of earth which geologists have denominated fine silex, as to render a development of this fallacy, quite superfluous, at least to the prudent farmer who has a particle of regard for the well being of his team, whose hard and piercing hoofs would infallibly communicate to the imprudent master, by the medium of exhaustion, their fruitless efforts to find a resting place.

The Board of the Maryland Steam-boat company, have published an extract from their proceedings on the subject of this contest. This highly respectable board (and some of them professional lawyers,) having advised for several months on this question, as prudence and candour dictated state among other things, [which see in a former Chronicle,] 'and they are satisfied by the just complaints of Captain Jones, &c. &c. this should, at least, prevent the hasty adoption of a contrary sentiment.'

But this extract the writer denounces as a 'mysterious document, and like other mysteries signifying nothing at all,' and elsewhere he says "it is true the Board have considered the road a private one; but they are mistaken"—here is a bold assumption.

Several cases have occurred in Dorset, where, upon application to the Levy Court, they have ascertained the true intent of a location of a road & ordered thence forward a record with similar limitations as the one now contended for.

A similar case occurred with the late Captain Tripp; another with the father of the present Captain Jones: in these cases it was thought doubtful whether the roads were intended to go to, or through their farms, to their houses; upon application to the Levy Court, they ascertained and af-

fixed the construction now contended for, by Capt. Jones.

It cannot be said that the Levy Court altered the road; it is notorious they had no such powers; they only ascertained & described them in more definite terms.

By act of assembly, 1704, chap. 21, the Justices of the County Court shall ascertain and describe the public roads; by many acts subsequently, and as regards Dorset by an act dated 1801 chap. 54, the power to ascertain and describe roads was conferred on the Levy Court, which they have often had occasion to exercise; and as this case appears to stand on similar grounds with others in which they have done so, it would seem fair and reasonable, that they should not hesitate, if required; though I should hold it unnecessary.

I have, sir, offered these remarks merely to show that the expositor may occasionally misapprehend a plain case, and that justice would dictate the impropriety of forestalling the public mind with doubtful and perhaps fallacious notions, to the detriment of an individual who may be unfortunately involved in a dispute with his neighbour; and the propriety, on the contrary, in all cases of litigation, plain or complex, of suspending our judgments and of counteracting that prejudice, and those passions of the mind which so frequently interfere with reason and justice to the annoyance of that worthy community, for whose good, 'A Citizen of Dorchester county,' appears to be, and no doubt is so extremely solicitous.

FAIR PLAY.

Editors who have inserted 'A Citizen of Dorchester county' and all others who wish to promote the cause of justice will please to insert the above.

KIDNAPPING.—The office of the Mayor was, on Wednesday last, crowded to excess, in consequence of the examination of a small light colored negro man, named John Smith, alias James Morris, alias John Purnel, of Snowhill, Maryland; the latter being his true name. He was charged with being a principal agent of the Johnsons, in the atrocious kidnappings of 1825. A number of witnesses, including several of the colored children who had been kidnapped by Johnson's gang, and restored by Messrs. Hamilton & Henderson, of Mississippi, testified to the identity of Purnel, and to his direct agency in the matter. We were particularly struck with the intelligence manifested by a little black boy, named St. Clair, whose return has recently been effected, after great trouble & expense, from Tuscaloosa, Alabama. In his particular case it was testified that Smith fell in with the boy in Second or Front-street, and held out the usual bait of a quarter of a dollar, to help bring up peaches, melons, &c. from a boat.

The boy refused, but accompanied Smith, to the end of the New Market, at South & Second streets, where a covered dearborn wagon was standing, and a white man in it—when in the open street, and at 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Smith putting his hand over the boy's mouth and covering it with some kind of sticking plaster, snatched him in and stepped into the wagon with him, undiscovered, and prevented him from crying out; the wagon was then driven off very fast, down below the rope-walks, & he was immediately put on board of a little sloop at anchor in the Delaware. After a long investigation, he was committed to answer on several distinct charges of kidnapping. True bills of indictment were said to have been already found against the defendant, under different names in the Mayor's court and Quarter Sessions; but we understood the Mayor to say, that he was as yet undetermined whether he should not feel bound to return the prisoner for trial before the circuit court of the United States; that it appeared to him, that the 5th section of the act of Congress of 1820 seemed to embrace the offence of which the prisoner stood so repeatedly charged.

High Constable Garrigue had arrived the preceding day from Boston, with this prisoner in his custody. He had there been arrested in consequence of information forwarded by the Police of this city, who have been indefatigably engaged for a long while past, in bringing these offenders to trial.—Garrigue has travelled in pursuit more than 2000 miles. It is said there is another black man now in Arch street Prison, charged as an accomplice, waiting his trial, before the Mayor's Court.

There was a white man, of Nanticoke River, who recently died in Arch-street Prison before trial, who was identified as the Captain that commanded Joe Johnson's sloop Little John, in two of her voyages to this city, in the summer of 1825, and who had voluntarily confessed the fact of his guilt.—Daily Adv.

FENCES.—Europeans who visit the United States express their astonishment at the numerous fences every where seen, dividing the whole country into small enclosures; and especially at the immense quantities of timber worked into our zig-zag Virginia fences. In most countries of Europe the cultivated lands form vast open commons and the farmers live together in villages, sometimes five or six miles from their farms. This deficiency of fences is partly owing to the want of materials to construct them, & partly to the state of society and government.

In England and Scotland the greater part of the farms are enclosed by fences, of which there are various kinds—live hedges, ditches, hedge and ditch together, stone walls, turf walls, stone and turf walls, posts and boards called paling, &c. In Ireland there are but few live hedges; stone walls and turf banks are the usual fences. In France the lands are generally unenclosed; some fences may be seen near towns, but in general the whole country is open, and the boundaries of estates are marked by oc-

casional stones, heaps of earth, rows of trees &c.

Guards are established throughout the kingdom to prevent passengers on the highways from committing depredations.—In Austria and Germany the lands are not enclosed, except those near towns.—In Russia and Poland the lands are almost every where unenclosed, although in many districts there are vast forests and plenty of timber. Poland and part of Russia appear to the traveller to be interminable forests with here and there a tract of pasture or ploughed ground. In Sweden there are but few fences. Small enclosures near the farm-yards are fenced by splinters of deal set up in a sloping position, and fastened by withes to upright posts.

This is the only fence used in Sweden, Norway and Lapland, and it is often seen near villages in Russia and the Northern parts of Germany. In the best cultivated parts of the Netherlands, the estates are enclosed with hedges or other fences.—The Dutch keep their fences in a better state than most other nations. In Spain the lands are open every where excepting immediately round towns and villages.—The plains of Lombardy and Tuscany are enclosed with hedges or ditches, but the rest of Italy is generally without fences.

The Rev. J. J. Blunt, who published a work on Italy a few years since, says there was no more enclosures in the days of the Romans than there are now. For this reason flocks were always attended by shepherds. "Tityrus and Menalcas (in Virgil) would have had something else to do than sit under a beech tree and blow their rustic reeds, if a want of hedges had not rendered their services indispensable to prevent the goats from straying." In ancient Greece, much of the country was in common pasture. Among the Jews, portions of land near the towns were enclosed but the greater part was open. When Naomi gleaned after the reapers, her hap was to light on a part of the field (that is, of the common field) belonging unto Boaz.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

The Manufacturers' Convention

Will be held in Harrisburg in July, and we find that in the assemblages of the people in some places an attempt is made to lug in the Farmers, and to call it a meeting of the "Friends of Agriculture and Manufactures" for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent them in the Harrisburg Convention. The case of those poor farmers, who are thus "cozened" along to their own destruction, is really piteous, and whilst we sympathise with them for their weakness and errors, we entertain a far more indignant sentiment against those by whose designs and whose stratagems they have been seduced.

Can any thing be more inconsistent with common sense and a common regard for ones own interest, than to see farmers uniting in the support of Manufacturers' meetings to increase tariffs upon dutiable articles to an amount that will exclude them, and thus break up the only lucrative branch of Commerce that concerned the farmer—thus put down competition & give the monopoly to the manufacturer to charge the farmer as he pleases—thus break up the revenue of the country and cause the Government to resort to direct taxes upon lands that are daily becoming more and more unprofitable in proportion as our commerce is checked and the duties increased? The forced progress of manufactures will make the fortunes of a few, for it is to them a 'Patent Right' to make fortunes—but it must prove ruinous to the farming interest and to the country mechanical interest, and will, if too long persevered in, endanger the existence of this Government and Union.

The few farmers who are in the neighbourhood of a manufactory can find a sale for a good deal of Garden stuff and Truck patch stuff to supply the labourers in a manufactory—but this is upon a small scale, for a few miles around.—The Farmers are told too that they will get an improved price for wool and they must grow more sheep—Now let us see how this is—Seven or eight years ago wool sold, merino, from 75 to 90 cts. a pound, half blood 37 1/2 to 45 cts.—common, 27 to 33 1-3 cts. and from that time it has been gradually falling until now half blood will not command more at any market to which we can send it than 20 cts. and common from 16 to 18 cts. and great difficulty to get it off at that—again, seven or eight years ago there was not more than about seven millions of dollars capital invested in woolen manufactures, and now there is seventy millions; thus as manufactures increase wool declines—Some person proposed to prohibit the introduction of foreign wool so that American wool might sell better, but the manufacturers and all their friends in Congress and elsewhere rose unanimously immediately, and swore they were not well enough under way to bear that yet—thus the foreign wool is encouraged to the de-

pression of the price of our own wool, and we must bear it because the manufacturers say it will suit them better. But after all, even suppose farmers were treated honestly about this same wool business, what would it amount to? Why that a farmer might sell from 100 to 300 lbs. of wool more than he does every year at a better price, say a shilling a pound more, and by this system he has lost all markets abroad for his wheat and his corn, by which he loses four times as much as he gains by wool—and for this the farmer is coaxed to the 'Manufacturers' meetings.'

It would have been better for the farming interest of the United States to have had a direct tax levied on their lands and houses of fifty millions of dollars a year, to be annually given to the manufacturers on condition that they should have never concerned with the tariff, than to have suffered the ills and misfortunes which have been brought down upon them by the restrictive system and the Tariff which is one and the same as it regards the whole farming interest. If the restrictive system and tariff had never existed, the certain price for all agricultural produce would have enabled the farmers to have paid this tax of fifty millions, and to have done well afterwards—but now, commerce is destroyed to favour manufactures, we refuse to take foreign fabrics to please our manufacturers, and foreign nations refuse to take our produce, of course the farmer's produce lies upon his hand or goes off at a price that does not pay his expenses.

There has been a meeting held in Boston on the 11th of this month by the body of merchants, for the purpose of devising measures to secure the prosperity of commerce and to protect the just rights of Commercial men from the effects of prohibitory duties.—We rejoice to hear it—May Heaven smile upon their exertions & extend to them its kindest aid in so rational, so just a cause.—If the farmers of the country would unite with this meeting they might do something for themselves—for Agriculture and Commerce are own sisters—Manufactures is a half blood sister, same mother but different fathers.

Let the farming interest unite heartily with the commercial interest to resist high tariffs and prohibitory duties, and they will succeed—Let them take the same course the manufacturers do of pulling agricultural men and men interested with agricultural men into Congress and they may have some hope of recovering from their misfortunes—But as long as a majority of Congress consists of Manufacturers and those who are interested in manufactures, so long commerce and agriculture will be depressed and ruined.

The Forsyth Volunteers, under the command of Captain Hoss, attached to the First Baltimore Light Brigade, will leave that city in the steam boat Maryland, on Tuesday, 3d July, to unite with the citizens of this town and its vicinity, in the celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence.

Agreeably to notice the Masonic Fraternity met in Chestertown, Kent county, on the 27th inst. and laid the corner stone of the Masonic Hall intended to be erected by Clinton Lodge. There was a large concourse of spectators present who witnessed this interesting ceremony—the following was the order of Procession, viz.

The Grand Lodge formed on board the Steam Boat Norfolk, (which had been engaged by the members of the Grand Lodge for this occasion) at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the rules for forming the procession to and from the place at which the ceremony was to be performed was read by the Grand Secretary, and committed to the Grand Marshal.

The visiting members, together with Clinton Lodge, No. 83, met at their Lodge Room at the same hour, and moved to the Steam Boat, when the procession was formed as follows, viz:

- Clinton Lodge.
- Tyler with a drawn sword.
- Two Stewards with white rods.
- Brass Band.
- Entered Apprentices.
- Fellow Crafts.
- Standard of Hope.
- Master Masons.
- Secretary and Treasurer.
- Senior and Junior Wardens.
- Deacon—Master—Deacon.
- Visitors.
- Tyler with a drawn sword.
- Two Stewards with white rods.
- Entered Apprentices.
- Fellow Crafts.
- Standard of Faith.
- Master Masons.
- (Music.)
- Grand Lodge.
- Grand Tyler with a drawn sword.
- Grand Stewards with white rods.
- Golden vessel containing corn.
- Two Brethren carrying silver urns containing wine and oil.
- Orders of Architecture.
- Principal Architect.
- Standard of Charity.
- Grand Secretary & Grand Treasurer.
- Bible, Square and Compasses by 4 Past Masters.
- Grand Chaplain.
- Three Lecturers.
- Book of Constitutions.
- Grand Deacons with black rods.

Grand Master.
Grand Standard.
Grand Sword Bearer.
Two Stewards with white rods.
The procession moved through the principal streets to the church; the front, on arriving at the church door, opened order, when the Grand Lodge passed through the line into the church: the ceremonies of the church were performed in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Brother Clowes, after which the procession took up the line of march, Clinton Lodge in front; on arriving at the spot where the stone was to be laid, the procession halted and took open order as before, the Grand Lodge passing through the line; the ceremonies of the day then commenced with the following Ode:—
To Heaven's high Architect all praise,
All gratitude be given;
Who deign'd the human soul to raise
By secrets sprung from heav'n.
Chorus
Then sound the great Jehovah's praise;
To him the glorious structure raise.
Now swells the choir in solemn tone,
And hallowing Angels join;
Religion looks delighted down
When votaries press the shrine.
Chorus.
Blest be the place, thy altar repair
The true and pious train;
Devotion wake her anthems there,
And heav'n accept the strain.
Chorus.

The Architect then presented the tools to the Grand Master, who applied the square, plumb and level to the stone in their proper positions, and pronounced it to be well formed, true and trusty. The stone was then raised and a prayer delivered by the Chaplain.
Solemn Music by the Band.

The Grand Master then commanded the Grand Treasurer to deposit in the some various sorts of coin, the journals of the day, plate, &c. and the stone was placed as it is to lie. The Cornucopia and two Silver Vases were next brought to the table and delivered; the Cornucopia to the Deputy Grand Master, and the two Vases to the Wardens, who presented them to the Grand Master, and he, according to ancient ceremony, poured the corn, the wine and the oil on the stone, with an address. He then struck the stone three with the mallet, and the Grand Honours were given.

The Grand Master delivered over to the Master workman the various implements of architecture, intrusting him with the superintendance and direction of the work. The ceremony was concluded with an appropriate ode, & the Procession returned to the Steam-boat, when after a short address from the Grand Master expressive of his regret that the members of the Grand Lodge could not avail themselves of the polite invitation to partake of refreshments, with their brethren of Clinton Lodge, the two lodges separated—the one to pursue their route to Baltimore, and the other to partake of an elegant dinner prepared for them by brother C. C. Money.

PURNELL, the kidnapper, lately arrested at Boston, was tried before the Quarter Sessions of the county of Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last and convicted Judge King, sentenced him to 12 years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$4000 & the costs of prosecution.—Sentinel.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We are happy to state that the suit in the Delaware Court of Chancery, in which Clement, Blackstock and Van Slyke are plaintiffs, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company are defendants, which was commenced some months ago by an injunction against proceeding with the work, has been determined. The claim of the plaintiffs amounted to more than ninety three thousand dollars. On the 8th inst the referees, Judge Hall, of the District Court of the United States, the Hon. Louis McLane and James Rogers, Esq. made a unanimous award, declaring that the company is indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of 1200 dollars, but that the plaintiffs are not entitled to receive the same, it having been some time attached in the Company's hands by some of the workmen who have claims against the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, of course, have entirely failed in their objects, and the Company continues to retain this small sum, which they have heretofore refused to pay, except to the workmen by whom it was expended.—Nat. Gaz.

COTTON BAGGING.—A writer in the Natchez Ariel on the subject of Bagging, says—"By the operation of the tariff, the Scotch bagging is nearly excluded from our market, and we are forced to rely on the friends of that measure (our neighbors in Kentucky,) exclusively for our supplies. They may put what price they please on it, and we must pay it, so long as they know we cannot be supplied through other channels. Hence we find speculators from that state buying up the article at the enormous price of 26 cents per yard and with a reasonable hope too of realizing from 4 to 6 cents per yard. It may be said, the time has been when we paid 40 cents, and without murmuring—true, but we then sold our cotton for 30 and 32 cts. per pound: the bagging then cost nothing; but now if we buy at 20 cents per pound [equal to 30 cents per yard] and sell at 8 cents, it requires no arithmetician to tell that we lose considerably by the operation. He recommends as a remedy for this evil, that the Planters should manufacture their bagging out of their inferior cotton, which will be a saving in the cost of it and calculate that the crops of Louisiana and Mississippi will require 800,000 yards, which with the use of cotton bale rope, will add to the consumption of the raw material about 5000 bales of 400 lbs. each, or if the planters cannot manufacture the article, he recommends that course to the northern manufacturers.

BITTER PILLS.—In a conversation last winter with some of the up-to-the-hub Jacksons, upon the subject of continuing Mr. Calhoun as the opposition candidate for Vice President, one of the Georgia Senators remarked:—"Gentlemen, General Jackson is a 'bitter pill for us to swallow'; but if you expect us to swallow him with Mr. Calhoun upon his back, neither Georgia nor Virginia will go along with you." Our informant heard the conversation.
N. F. Com. Adv.

FOREIGN.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.
ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.—On looking over a bundle of late English papers last evening, we found the London Morning Herald, of May 15—one day later than has been previously announced—which had entirely escaped our notice. This paper contains a complete report of the debates in Parliament on the evening of the 14th, and extracts from the Paris papers of the 12th and 13th.

This paper also contains an interesting letter from the correspondent of the Morning Herald, who has written for months past upon the affairs of the Greeks. It is dated on board of His Majesty's ship Talbot, Smyrna, March 25, and contains the following important passages:—

Some of the officers of the Cambrian have just arrived from Constantinople, where they had been staying for the last two months. Among them was Lieut. Wellesley son of our Ambassador at Vienna. From him I had the following:—Mr. Canning has not yet taken any steps in favour of the Greeks at the Porte. He told Wellesley he had instructions so to do, but that he and the Russian Ambassador could not agree on the terms that should be proposed to the Porte. In consequence of this, Mr. C. had not been able to lay before the Porte, the sentiments of the British Cabinet relative to the Greeks. It is well known to be the wish of England that Greece should be a free nation; but Mr. Canning intends to stipulate that she should pay a tribute to the Turks, choose her own Government, and the Porte is not to interfere in any way with the internal administration, but it is to rest satisfied with the tribute.

The Turkish fleet were getting ready for sea.—They consisted of three 3 deckers, eight or nine line of battle ships, and several frigates. The Sultan superintends every thing, and reviews the troops every day. They are much improved of late, and arch-ly instructed by renegade Frenchmen. One of the chief Turkish Generals is a renegade Frenchman. The capital waquir, but people generally seemed to doubt that it would continue so. Different guard were day and night parading the town, and entering all the coffee-houses. I suppose you have heard that the commissioners who signed the treaty of Ackerman were all assassinated on their return to Constantinople. This was the Sultan's order. The reason alleged is, that they were not authorized to go so far in their concessions as they did. The Sultan and the Grand Visier, nightly parade the streets in disguise, to see whether any disturbances is going on, and whether their orders are executed. Hardly a day passes without the shedding of human blood, from mere jealous suspicions.

On Wednesday, we gave a brief account of what transpired in the two Houses of Parliament at the commencement of the sitting of the 14th. In the House of Lords, no business was done, further than to reply to the renewed attacks of Lord Londonderry upon the new administration of Mr. Canning. In the Commons, the supply bill was taken up, and every item asked for by Mr. Canning, (as Chancellor of the Exchequer,) was readily voted.

The Princess Regent of Portugal had a relapse of fever on the 8th May. Hamburg papers of the 13th May, announce that Lord Cochrane and his family, arrived there two days previous, whence he intended to embark for England.

Salaries in Ireland.—The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is £27,000 per annum—equal to \$120,000. The salary and fees of office of the chief secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, amounts to £6000—equal to \$26,666 66, and more than the salary of the President of the United States.

The exports last year from Great Britain to Ireland amounted to five millions and a quarter, and the imports from Ireland to Great Britain to six millions and a half.

[From the New-York Daily Advertiser.]
GREEK FORCES.—We find, in our latest French papers, a report of the numbers and positions of the different divisions of the Greek army and navy. It is from M. Eynard, the agent of the Swiss committee, and we presume is worthy of credit. We translate it as follows:—

In the vicinity of Missolonghi, under Gens. Makre, Perova and Panouria, 3,000; at Arakova, under Keraskaki, 3,000; at Drouvri, under Lambravak, 1,500; at Colouri, under Varo and Nataros, 2,000; in the Acropolis of Athens, under Guigiotti, and Fabvier, 1,500; at Phalerum, under Gordon, Martiriani, &c. 2,500; at Napoli di Romania, under Grinas, Phatomara and Duca, 3,700; unemployed at the same place, 3,000; at Corinth, under Londo, 500; at Corinthia, under Colocotroni, 300; at Malvoisia under Thermagiotti 1,000; at Tzanti, under Karatano, 2,000; at Maina, under Maoromichali, 2,000; at Castru, under Nikitas, and elder Colocotroni, 300.—Total 28,500.

It is added, that Colocotroni can place himself at any time at the head of 2000 men; and the troops at Castru may be estimated at double the amount given.

Of the fleet, besides the frigate, the steam boats, and some vessels fitting up, are the following:—

Spetzia possesses three 3 masted polars: 36 brigs, 6 fire-ships, and 26 schooners; Hydra, 2 polars, 39 brigs, and 8 fire-ships; Ipsaras 10 brigs, Canaria's fire-ships, and the remains of the vessels at Egna.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 29.
PRICES CURRENT.
FLOUR—Howard-street, superfine, 4. 87 1/2 a 5. 00—Wheat, best white, 90 a 93—Corn, 44 a 48—Rye, 55 a 60—Oats, 41 a 43.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Charles L. Rhodes, to Mrs. Ariana Haddaway, all of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. James Chambers, to Mrs. Anne Gregory, all of this county.

In this town on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Nathaniel Jones, to Miss Elizabeth Clark.

DIED

In this county on Monday last, Mr. Nicholas Watts, at an advanced age.

In Chestertown, Kent county, on Thursday last, after a lingering illness Miss ELIZABETH H. daughter of the late Samuel Nicols, of this town, in the 20th year of her age.

BANK NOTICE.

On Wednesday next, the 4th of July, the Bank will be closed—all notes due on that day must be paid or otherwise provided for on Tuesday the 3d day of July.—

Branch Bank Easton,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
June 27th, 1827.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MARY COOK, tenders her sincere thanks to the LADIES of Easton and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since she has been in business. She now informs them that she still continues to carry on the above Business in all its various branches, at her old stand, at the head of Dover Street, and next door to Mr. John Tomlinson's Store, and intends keeping a good assortment of Gimp & Leshorn, and Straw Hats of the latest fashions, and also a variety of Fancy articles in her line. Leshorn and Straw Bonnets will be repaired in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable Terms.

N. B. She wishes to inform them that she has a Machine for the purpose of stretching Leshorn hats without the least injury.
Easton June 30 1827

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, by George Peters, Esq. a Justice of the peace in and for said county, on the 3d day of June 1827, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JAMES; says he is free. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 56 years of age. Had on when committed; a blue coat much worn, brown pantaloons, old hat and coarse shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
June 30 1827

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber (living in Somerset county, Md.) on Wednesday the 6th inst. a negro man named LEVIN—He is about 21 years old, of a dark colour, and has an impediment in his speech—Any person who will take up said negro, and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

LEE P. HARCUM.
Somerset County, June 30 1827

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife CATHARINE has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WM. H. SMITH.
mark.
June 30.

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM H. GROOME
Having recently received from Philadelphia an extensive and beautiful supply of

PLAIN & FANCY GOODS

Selected from the latest importations and adapted to the present season—begs leave to invite his customers and the public generally to inspect his assortment.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinets
Marseilles, Black Silk, and other Vestings
Black & white & other Calicoes (new style)
Missolonghi and Oriental ditto.
Elegant Parisian Plaids
Black and white and other Gingham
Elegant black & white & fancy cold Battiste
Plain Jacketon, Mull, Swiss & Book Muslin
Figured do. do. do. do.
Handsome figured and plaid Silks
Black Italian Lutestring and other black Silks
Black and white Sattins and black Modes
Italian Crapes and Crape Lisse
Hobbinet, Pattenet and Gauze
White and colored Merino Shawls (unusual do. do. Scarfs) } by cheap
Black and white and fancy colored Ribbons (New Style)

Barage, Silk and other fancy Handkerchiefs
Bandanna, Flag and Madras do.
Cambric, Book and Jacketon do.
Hobbinet, Thread and Silk Laces
White Jeans, Sateens and Denim
Bombazette, Bombazette & Norwich Crapes
Black and colored Canton and Nankin do.
Hosiery, Gloves, Piping, Corda, Braids
Gimps, Combs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

TOW LINENS, HESSIANS
OZNABURGH'S, BURLAPS
DOWLS, RAVENS DUCK
RUSSIA, SCOTCH AND
IRISH SHEETINGS
DOMESTIC PLAIDS and STRIPES
BROWN and BLEACHED MUSLINS
BEDTICKINGS, TABLE DIAPERS

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Carpenter's and other Tools, Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Glass, China, Stone Ware, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spades, Shovels, Hoops, Castings, Cart Boxes, Fryng Pans, Rope, Sperm Oil, Salad Oil, Flax, Cotton Yarn, Candle Wick, Raw Cotton, Wool Hats, Meal, Flour, Salt, Window Glass, Putty, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for Cash or exchanged for Meal or Feathers.
Easton, March 31 1827

HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR NEGROES.

The subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely NEGROES from 10 to 25 years of age, 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 in E. on.

SAMUEL MEEK.
N. B. Letters addressed to the subscriber in Easton will be promptly attended to.
May 12 1827

POETRY.

DECEMBER AND MAY.

From T. Hood's Whims and Oddities.

"Crabbed age and youth cannot live together"—SHAKESPEARE.

Said Nestor to his pretty wife, quite sorrowful one day,

"Why dearest will you shed in pearls those lovely eyes away?

You ought to be more fortified." "Ah, brute, be quiet, do;

I know I'm not so fortified, nor fiftyfied as you!

"Oh, men are vile deceivers all, as I have ever heard,

You'd die for me, you swore, and I—took you at your word:

I was a tradesman's widow then—a pretty change I've made,

To live and die the wife of one, a widower by trade!"

"Come, come my dear, these flighty airs declare. In sober truth

You want as much, in age, indeed, as I can want in youth:

Besides you said you lik'd old men, tho' now at me you huff!"

"Why yes," she said, "and so I do—but you're not old enough."

"Come, come, my dear, let's make it up, and have a quiet hive;

I'll be the best of men, I mean, I'll be the best alive!

Your grieving so will kill me, for it cuts me to the core,"

"I thank ye, sir, for telling—for now I'll grieve thee more."

Fountain Inn.

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

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant, RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton.

occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house.

The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 1f

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 Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber in the town of Easton on the 31 day of May (inst.) a new Pocket Book containing sundry papers and bank notes to the amount of 495 or 500 dollars.

The notes were of the following descriptions, viz: Three of 100 dollars, two of fifty dollars, some of twenty, ten and five dollars.—Whoever will detect the thief and recover the money shall be entitled to the above reward, or 30 dollars for the money and 20 for the thief without the money.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, of Caroline county, Md.

May 19

N. B. One of the \$100 notes was of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, signed Phil Moore—endorsed on the back with the letter A. in red ink, and some writing in black ink (probably some name) across the back. J. R.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Monday the 16th of July next, at the residence of the subscriber, all the NEGROES of Captain William Mackey, late of Talbot county deceased, for life, consisting of Men Women and Girls.—A credit of six months will be given, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

P. MACKAY, Executor of W. Mackey dec'd.

June 23 3w

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale one negro man, two negro women, and two children, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Application to be made to PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r. of William Ray, deceased.

Easton, March 31.

Notice.

THE Baltimore Branch of the American Tract Society, having recently replenished their Depository with 500,000 pages of the New York publications, are now prepared promptly to execute all orders from Auxiliaries or individuals, addressed to the agent.

SAMI. YOUNG. No. 27 North Charles street.

May 12 8w

N. B. Auxiliaries to this Branch are entitled to a discount of 20 per cent, and subscribers to one half the amount of their subscription in tracts, at the established rate of ten pages for a cent.

For Rent.

The store house in Queens Town, Md. formerly occupied by Maj. Jas. Massey being one of the best stands in town with a large counting room on the first and two large rooms on the second floor—a more particular description is deemed useless as it is presumed, any persons wishing to rent will view the property which will be shown them by Selah Tucker, Esq.—For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to

CHARLES W. HOBBS.

Easton April 28.

Steam-Boat Notice.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the Maryland Steam Boat Company held at Easton on Wednesday the 30th of May in the year 1827, were present,

NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Pres't. Henry Holliday, John Goldsborough, Samuel Groome, William Clark.

And at the complaint of Captain Levin Jones, and at his particular instance and request, the Board of Trustees have taken into consideration the terms of the contract heretofore made and executed by and between him and them.

It is thereby perfectly plain that they have treated with him as the owner and proprietor of the lands and plantation called Castle Haven, and of the road leading from the shores of the river through his farm to the public highway; as his own private road; and have endeavoured to secure a right of way in and over the same for the benefit and advantage of the Steam Boat Company; and have obliged him to provide carriages and teams for the conveyance of passengers, and made stipulations with him for compensating him for the privilege of using the said private road by those who might travel from and to the wharf in their own proper carriages. And the Trustees having thus from these motives rendered the passage from and to the steam boat certain and convenient to the inhabitants of Cambridge and the adjacent country—Do no acknowledge and declare that having foreseen no necessity for the use of hired carriages or stages, did not consider them as carriages or means that would probably be ever employed, and therefore were not intended to be included in their said contract: And they are satisfied by the just complaints of Capt. Jones, that such hired carriages or stages essentially interfere with the obligation under which he has placed himself to furnish the necessary means and teams, and do him material injury. To relieve him therefore from the grievances which he suffers by such interference, and to enable him to redress them by any legal measure which he may think it expedient to employ, the Trustees do hereby release him from so much of the said contract as appears, though unintentionally, to oblige him to admit over the said private road such hired carriages or stages; and they only claim the privilege of the said road for the use of such passengers, baggage and effects, as shall be brought or offered to be brought in carriages or by means provided by himself, or in carriages properly or truly belonging to such passengers, or for persons travelling on horse-back or on foot—and that with regard to hired carriages or stages or to passengers travelling therein, the right is restored or reserved to the said Levin Jones to admit them or not to admit them, to a passage or conveyance through his plantation at his pleasure; provided only that in admitting to them such passage or conveyance, he shall not exceed the terms heretofore agreed upon between him & the said Trustees: And provided also that with respect to the wharf erected and established by the said Trustees, they claim the exclusive ownership thereof, and allow to the said Levin Jones, the charge and possession thereof, for the accommodation of passengers, baggage and effects coming thereto or going therefrom according to the tenor and meaning of the said contract as now explained and modified.

A true copy from the minutes of the Trustees of the Maryland Steam Boat Company.

Test, THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer. June 16 3w

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Easton, June 23 1826.

More New Goods. FANCY STORE.

WILLIAM CLARK

Has just received an additional supply of

Seasonable Goods,

Which will be offered low for CASH.—AMONG WHICH ARE:

Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Gingham, Jackonet, Swiss, Cambric and Book Muslins, Black & mixed Lastings for Pantaloons, Ribbed Denmark Satteens for do. White & colored Drillings, Black Circassians Fine Nankeens, Versailles V-sting, Super. black silk Florentine do. Black Italian Lustrerings, Florences, Sarsnets, Italian Crapes, Hoskin & Kid Gloves, Beaver and Buckskin, do. Silk Hosiery, Flowered Paper, Domestic Sheetings, Shirts, Plaids & Stripes, Apron Checks, Bed Ticking, Cotton Yarn.

ALSO,

SCYTHE BLADES & SICKLES, BEST OLD FRENCH BRANDY, PEACH do. JAMAICA SPIRIT, N. E. RUM, HOLLAND GIN, RYE WHISKEY, 1st & 2d quality MOLASSES, 1st, 2d & 3d quality BROWN SUGAR, LOAF do. OLD JAVA COFFEE, BEST GR. EN. JAMAICA do. OLD WHITE do RIO do RICE CHEWING TOBACCO, JAMAISON S CRACKERS, Best super. White Wheat FLOUR, do &c. &c.

June 16 3w

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

WM. H. GROOME

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a further supply of GOODS adapted to the Spring and Summer SALES

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Elegant New Style Battiste do. do. Bastiste Gingham, do. do. fancy Calicoes, do. do. black & White do. Black Barge for Ladies dresses Elegant Merino Scarfs & shawls—very cheap Grenadine and other fancy Handkerchiefs 4 4 Plain Bobbinet and Thread Laces Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Piping Cords, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

HARDWARE GROCERIES, QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c. Easton, May 26 1f

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Haskins to Nicholas Hammond, for the use of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold, on TUESDAY the 28th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the respective premises, all that lot or parcel of ground situate near the town of Easton and being parcel of the tract of land called Long Acre whereon

the Houses and Improvements of the late Joseph Haskins are erected and whereon he resided and which are now occupied by his family, containing one acre of land, held under a lease for ninety nine years, renewable forever and subject to an annual ground rent of eight dollars: And also another parcel of the same Tract of land adjoining to the first mentioned lot of ground and has been generally used therewith, containing the quantity of seven acres of land and held in fee simple, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging: And also that parcel of a tract of land called Londonderry situate near or adjoining to the said town at the back of the Court House, and containing near seven acres of land with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, also held in fee simple: These parcels may be divided and sold in smaller lots to suit the views of purchasers: And NOTICE is further given that by virtue of the same power will be sold, on THURSDAY the 30th day of August next, between the like hours as aforesaid, and on the premises, all and singular those parcels of the several tracts of land called Job's Content, Buckingham, Hatfield, & Hatfield's Addition, situate and being upon and about Robins' Branch at and near the head of Peach Blossom Branch, between the lands of the late Oaken Kennard and the lands of William Jenkinson all adjoining each other, and containing 159 acres of land, & consisting of a large portion of wood land, and valuable branch ground which will be laid off in convenient lots to suit purchasers. Surveys of these lots and lands will be made, and plots prepared and left at the Bank in Easton for the information of those who may desire to understand the situation and bounds of the allotments.

And NOTICE is further given that by virtue of a like power granted to the said President, Directors & Company, will be sold on TUESDAY the fourth day of next September, between the like hours as aforesaid, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, all that farm and plantation situate and being near & adjoining the White Marsh Church, and commonly called Bonwell's Farm, and containing 205 acres of land, more or less, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House, and other buildings thereon in need of repair, and with a due proportion of wood land, and being in the occupation of Richard Sherwood. The Purchaser will have the privilege of seeding grain in the fall, & of receiving the possession at the end of the year.

They will all be offered for sale on very reasonable terms of credit, the purchase-money being secured by negotiable notes with approved indorsers. For further particulars application may be made at the Bank.

By the Board of Directors, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Easton, June 23 1826.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Manor. June 16,

Milinery and Mantua-Making.

MRS. MULLIKIN has returned from Baltimore and is now opening next door above Moore & Kellies drug Store a handsome assortment of FANCY GOODS & Millinery of the newest fashions—Mantua-Making in the most fashionable Style will also be carried on at the above stand.

April 28 1f

FOR SALE

FIFTY BUSHELS of fine potatoes for seed, both red and white—also a few tons of Timothy Hay—enquire at this Office.

April 28

John Meconekin

Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased.

Notifies his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by his Brother, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its variety, and flatters himself from having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in the City of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manufacture furniture in the best manner & most fashionable style. Those who may be kind enough to patronise him, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and that the work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has rented the dwelling house lately occupied by his deceased brother, where he can be found if his shop should be closed.

Feb. 17 w

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

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

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

Dec 16.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

JOSEPH KENT Governor of Maryland,

A Proclamation.

Whereas a certain Arnold Jacobs, hath been charged, by indictment of the Grand inquest, enquiring for the county of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the crime of kidnapping a certain negro man, called Emory Sudler and hath fled from the justice of the said Commonwealth, into this state, as it is said. And Whereas his excellency John Andrew Shultze, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the United States, demanded the said Arnold Jacobs of me, as a fugitive from justice, and that he should be arrested and delivered to John Thompson, Jr. agent appointed to receive and convey said fugitive within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth for trial upon the said indictment: upon which demand, the sheriff of Queen Ann's county, (within whose jurisdiction it was said the said Jacobs had sought refuge) was promptly ordered to arrest and deliver the said fugitive, in compliance with the said demand—And whereas it is represented, that notwithstanding the order to the said sheriff, the said Arnold Jacobs has not been arrested and delivered to the said agent; and it being the imperative duty of the Executive of this state to use the most effectual means to cause the said fugitive to be arrested and delivered as aforesaid, to answer the charge aforesaid. Now, therefore, I, Joseph Kent, Governor of the State of Maryland, have thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of 200 DOLLARS, to any person or persons, who shall arrest the said Arnold Jacobs, and deliver him to the said John Thompson, Jr. agent as aforesaid, or confine him in any jail so that he may be delivered to the said agent, or any other that may be duly appointed, by his excellency the Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to receive him.

Given under my hand & the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States; the fifty-first.

JOSEPH KENT.

By the Governor, THO: CULBRETH, Clk. of the Council.

May 19 6w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

May 19, 1827.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r.

By the act of Incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the year ensuing.

June 2 6w

Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office.

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

sec. 16.

\$50 REWARD.

Whereas some incendiary did on the night of the 13th inst. like a midnight assassin, ascend my stairs, and to the great annoyance of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, likewise my own family deposit some bottles or phials filled with some noxious mixture, which the inventor very exultingly calls Funk—and did not only spread the suffocating fumes through every part of my House, but was firing the House rapidly—as the floor was in a blaze when a gentleman discovered it. I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will give such information of the perpetrator of this foul deed as shall convict the felon in a court of justice.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, June 23 1f

FOR THE Promotion of Science and Literature.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: His Excellency JOS. KENT, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, PRESIDENT ex officio.

Roger B. Tanev, Esq. Rev. George Roberts, Hon. E. F. Chambers, Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw Hon. Stevenson Archer, Solomon Etting, Esq. Hon. Thos. B. Dorsey, Nath'l Williams, Esq. Hon. John C. Herbert, William Frick, Esq. Hon. Jas. Thomas, Isaac McKim, Esq. Hon. John Nelson, Dr. James Stuart, Hon. Wm. H. Marriott, Dr. B. J. Semmes, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Dr. Dennis Claude, J. W. McCulloch, Esq. AND Col. John E. Howard, Dr. Henry Wilkins.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, Market street, 2 Baltimore, May 7th, 1827.

Under authority of the Act of the General Assembly (Dec. session, 1826.) we herewith present to the public the First Class of the Maryland

Literature Lottery,

The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, in the city of BALTIMORE, and under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 20,000 DOLLARS.

Brilliant Scheme:

1 prize of \$20,000 is 20,000 Dollars.

10 " " " 10,000 is 10,000 Dollars.

10 " " " 2,000 is 20,000 Dollars.

10 " " " 1,000 is 10,000 Dollars.

10 " " " 500 is 5,000 Dollars.

20 " " " 200 is 4,000 Dollars.

40 " " " 100 is 2,000 Dollars.

40 " " " 50 is 2,000 Dollars.

100 " " " 20 is 2,000 Dollars.

150 " " " 10 is 1,500 Dollars.

300 " " " 5 is 1,500 Dollars.

9000 " " " 4 is 36,000 Dollars.

9562 prizes, amounting to 114,000 Dollars. 20338—only 30,000 Tickets.

THE CASH for the whole of the Prizes can be had, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

More of Drawing.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other will be put the prizes above the denomination of Five Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 9000 prizes of Four Dollars to be awarded to the tickets, the numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the three first drawn numbers of different terminations. The Five Dollar prizes to be awarded to the tickets having the two last figures corresponding with the two last figures of such number of the next drawn of different termination. This mode will permit the whole lottery to be completed in one drawing, and a ticket drawing a superior prize will not be restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 | Quarters, \$1.25 Halves, - - - - 2.50 | Eighths, - 0.62

OWNERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore: Baltimore, May 12 7w

BOOTS & SHOES

THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19.

Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Lumber Business at Easton Point, and has now on hand an assortment, consisting of White and Yellow Pine Plank of all descriptions, Scantling and Shingles, Oak and Pine Wood, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash at Easton Point, or will deliver it in Town, if requested so to do. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and view his assortment, all orders will be punctually attended to.

The Public's Obedient Servant, WILLIAM BARNETT.

June 9 eo3w

Fare Reduced.

THE Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel has determined, (owing to the reduction of the Steam Boat Maryland's fare, & the pressure of the times,) to convey passengers to or from Castle Haven Wharf at the following prices.

If more than one passenger 50 cents—If one only 75 cents—Distance 9 miles.—Horses and carriages always at command, for any part of the Peninsula. His Stages will start on Tuesdays and Fridays, to meet the Maryland, returning from Baltimore, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, conveying passengers on her return to Annapolis and Baltimore.

N. B. The Stages will leave Cambridge, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, to meet the Boat: and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers will please to enter their names, previous to the starting hours.—Gentlemen's Horses kept at Livery at cents per day.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

Cambridge April 7 13w

SURVEYING.

The subscriber offers his services to the public as a Surveyor—He may be found at his office on Dover Street, or at his dwelling house near the Star office, in Easton.

WILLIAM FARLOW.