

EASTON GAZETTE.

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EXILE OF SCIO.

[Extract from 'Letters from the Levant
No. I, in the July No. of the New Monthly
Magazine.']

"The following day a strong head wind detained us till evening, beating through the straits of Scio, and alternately tacking from its wooded coast to Chios and Asia Minor. This beautiful arm of the sea, once celebrated as the scene of the defeat of Antiochus, has in latter days been rendered doubly interesting by the struggles of Greece; it was at Chios, that in 1770 the Russian Admiral Orlov destroyed the Ottoman fleet, and it was in this same strait that in 1822 the modern Themistocles consigned to destruction the author of the Scioe massacre. The view on either shore was splendidly beautiful: but on both, the associations of memory cast a feeling of disgust over every object; we could not look on the verdant hills of Scio without a budding recollection of the slaughter that had so lately stained them, whilst the opposite and equally beautiful coast was alike detestable as the home of its perpetrators. But whilst to us the scene was any thing but a pleasing one, there was one individual on board our vessel to whom the sight of this devoted island served to summon up the most heart-rending reflections. This was a young Greek lady of twenty two or twenty three years of age, a native of the island, a witness to its massacre, and a destitute exile in consequence of the murder of her family. She was now on her way with us to Smyrna in order to place herself under the protection of a distant relative, whom she hoped though faintly, to find still surviving. She sat all day upon the deck, watching with wistful eyes the shores of her native island: at every approach which our vessel made towards it, she seemed straining to recognize some scene that had once been familiar, or perhaps some now deserted home that had once been the shelter of her friends; and when, on the opposite tack, we again neared the Turkish coast, she turned her back upon its bated hills to watch the retreating shores of her desolated home. I had not been aware of her being on board as her natural retiring habits had prevented her appearing upon deck during the early part of the voyage; but as she drew near Scio, feeling seemed to overcome education and prejudice, and she sat all day beneath the awning to satiate herself with gazing and with recollection.

Towards evening we drew near the ruined town, built on the sea shore, at the foot of a wooded hill, which had been the site of the ancient city of Scio. Its houses seemed all roofless and deserted, whilst the numerous groups of tall & graceful cypresses which rose amidst them contrasted sadly with the surrounding desolation; all was solitude & silence; we could not discern a single living creature on the beach, whilst from the shattered fortress on the shore, the blood red flag of Mahomed waved in crimson pride above the scenes of its late barbarous triumph. At sunset the wind changed; we passed the Spalmadores and Ipsara and rounding the promontory of Erythrae, entered the bay of Smyrna. As we caught the last glimpse of the ruins of Scio, the unfortunate lady pointed out the remains of a house to the north of the town which had been her father's; it was now in ruins, and as clearly as we could discern, appeared to be of large dimensions, and situated on one of the most picturesque points of Scio. Her name she said was Kalerdj, and her father had been one of the commissioners for collecting the revenue of the Sultan from the gum-mastic of the Island. On the breaking out of the revolution in the Morea, strong apprehensions of a similar revolt in Scio were entertained in the Divan, and a number of the most distinguished Greeks of the Island were selected to be sent to Constantinople as hostages for the loyalty of the remainder; amongst these were her father and her only brother; herself, her mother and two elder sisters being left alone in Scio. Tranquility continued undisturbed in the island for more than a year; though the accounts of the reiterated successes of the Moreots were daily stirring up the energies of the inhabitants, whose turbulence was only suppressed by the immediate dread of the Turkish garrison in the Genoese fortress on the beach the only strong hold in Scio.

One evening, however, a squadron of three vessels, manned with Samians, entered the harbour, attacked the unsuspecting garrison and aided by the lowest rabble of the town succeeded in dispatching the guard and taking possession of the fortress. But the deed was done without calculation, and could be productive of no beneficial result; the fort was untenable, and on the almost immediate arrival of the Ottoman fleet, a capitulation without a blow ensued. The

news brought by the hostile armament was the instant execution of the ill-fated hostages had reached the Porte. Overwhelmed with grief for the loss of their only and dearly beloved protectors, the family of Kalerdj spent the few intervening days in vain but poignant regret, and in the seclusion of their heret mansion, knew nothing of what was passing at the town; where whilst the Greeks were occupied in supplications and submission to the Captain Pacha, and the Turks in false protestation of forgiveness and amnesty, the troops of the Sultan disembarked at the fortress. At length the preparations for slaughter were completed, and the work of death commenced.

It was on the evening of the 3d day from the arrival of the Turkish admiral that the family of the wretched being who lived to tell the tale, descried the flames that rose from the burning mansions of their friends and heard in the calm silence of twilight, the distant death-scream of their butchered townsmen; whilst a few flying wretches, close pursued by their infuriate murderers told them but too truly of their impending fate. As one of the most important in the valley, their family was almost the first marked out for murder, and ere they had a moment to think of precaution, a party of Turkish soldiers beset the house, which afforded but few resources for refuge or concealment. From a place of imperfect security, the distracted Phrosine was an involuntary witness to the murder of her miserable sisters, aggravated by every insult and indignity suggested by brutality and crime whilst her frantic mother was stabbed upon the lifeless corpses of her violated offspring. Satiated with plunder the monsters left the house in search of farther victims whilst she crept from her hiding place to take a last farewell of her butchered parent, and fly for refuge to the mountains.

She had scarcely dropped a tear over the immolated remains of all that was dear to her, and made a step towards the door when she perceived a fresh party of demons already at the threshold. Too late to regain her place of refuge, death, with all its aggravated horrors, seemed now inevitable till on the moment she adopted an expedient. She flew towards the heap of slaughter, smeared herself with the still oozing blood of her mother, and falling on her face beside her, she lay motionless as death. The Turks entered the apartment, but finding their errand anticipated, were again departing when one of them, observing a brilliant sparkling on the finger of Phrosine returned to secure it. He lifted the apparently lifeless hand, and attempted to draw it off; it had, however been too long, too dearly worn; it was the gift of her affianced husband, and had tarried till it was now only to be withdrawn from the finger by an effort. The Turk, however, made but quick work, after in vain twisting her delicate hand in every direction to accomplish his purpose, he drew a knife from his girdle, and commenced slicing off the flesh from the finger. This was the last scene she could remember.

It was midnight when she awoke from the swoon into which her agony and her effort to conceal it had thrown her; and she lay, cold and benumbed, surrounded by the now clotted streams of her last loved friends. Necessity now armed her with energy: no time was left for consideration, and day would soon be breaking. She rose, and still faint with terror and the loss of blood, flew to a spot where the valuables of the house had been secured; disposing of the most portable about her person, she took her way to the mountains. She pointed out to us the cliff where she had long lain concealed, and the distant track by which she had gained it, through a path at every step impeded by the dead or dying remains of her countrymen. By this time she imagined the tide of terror had flowed past, when she no longer observed from her lofty refuge the daily pursuits and murder of the immolated Sciois, and when she saw the Ottoman fleet sail from the harbour beneath its crimson pennon now doubly tinged with blood, she descended with her fugitive companions, to the opposite shore of the island.

Here, after waiting for many a tedious day, she succeeded in getting on board of an Austrian vessel, the master of which engaged to land her at Hydra, in return for the quantity of jewels and gold she had been able to reserve. She reached the island in safety, where she now remained for nearly two years, but finding or fancying her various benefactors to be weary of their charge she was now going to seek even in the land of her enemies, a relative who had been living at Smyrna, but whom she knew not if she should still find surviving or fallen by the sabre of their common enemy.

Her tale was told with a calm composure of oft-repeated and long contemplated grief; she shed no tear in its relation; she scarcely heaved a sigh over her sorrows, she seemed, young as she was, to have already made her alliance with misery. She had now, she said, but one hope left; and if that should fail, she had only death to look to."

The Raid of Cillechrist.—Bordering clans, like, neighbouring nations, were never upon terms of hereditary concord; vicinity produced rivalry, and rivalry produced war. For this reason, the Mac Donells and Mac Kenzies were never long without some act of hostility or feud; firing houses, driving herds, raising rents and slaughtering each others clansmen, were feats of recreation, which each was willing to exercise upon his neighbor; and if either was more deficient than the other, it was more from want of opportunity than lack of good will. Among all the exploits which were thus occasioned between the two clans none was more celebrated, nor more fearful, than the burning of the Cillechrist, (Christ's Church); it gave occasion and name to the pibroch of the Glengarrig family and was provoked and performed in the following manner. In the course of a long succession of fierce and sanguinary conflicts, the Mac Lelans, a race who were followers of the Mac Kenzies, took occasion to intercept and assassinate the oldest son of Donald Mac Angus of Glengarrig. Donald died shortly after, and his second son, who succeeded to the Chieftaincy of the clan, was too young to undertake the conduct of any enterprise to the revenge of the death of his brother; his cousin, however, Angus Mac Raonull, acted as his captain, and gathering the Mac Donells, in two separate raids, swept off the rents from the greater part of Lord Scalairh's country. Still, this revenge seemed too poor an expiation for the blood of his chief; the warm life of the best of his foemen was the only sacrifice which he thought he could offer as an acceptable oblation to appease the manes of the murdered; and he therefore projected a third expedition, resolved in this to fill the measure of vengeance to the brim. In the prosecution of his design he awaited a favorable opportunity, and, gathering a small band of men, penetrated into the country of the Mac Kenzies early on a Sunday morning and surrounded the Cillechrist, while a numerous congregation were assembled within its walls.

Inexorable in his purpose, Angus commanded his men to set fire to the building and slaughter every one who attempted to break forth.—Struck with despair when the flames rushed in upon the side of the church, and they beheld the circle of bare claymores glaring beyond the door, the congregation, scarce knowing what they did, endeavored to force their way through the weapons and the flames; but, pent within the narrow pass of a single arch, they were not capable to make way over each other, far less to break the ring of broadswords which bristled around the porch: men, women and children, were driven back into the blazing pile, or hewn down and transfixed at the gorge of the entrance; the flames increased on every side, a heavy column of livid smoke rolled upward on the air, and the roar of infuriated men, the wailing of suffering infants & the shrieks of despairing women, rung from within the dissolving pile. While the church was burning, the piper of the Mac Donells marched round the building, playing, as was customary on extraordinary occasions, an extempore piece of music; the pibroch which he now played was called, from the place where it was composed, Cillechrist, and afterwards became the pibroch of the Glengarrig family. At length the flames poured forth from every quarter of the building, the roof fell in, there was one mingled yell, one crash of ruin; the flames sunk in smouldering vapour, & all was silent. Angus had looked on with stern, unrelenting determination, but the deed was done, and recollection now warned him of the danger of delay; he immediately gave orders to retreat, and leading off his men, set off with the utmost expedition for his own country.

The flames of the church, had however, lighted a beacon of alarm which blazed far and wide; the Mac Kenzies had gathered in numerous bodies, and took chase with such vigour, that they came in sight of the Mac Donells long before they got to the border of their country. Angus Mac Raonull, seeing the determination of the pursuit and the superiority of its numbers, ordered his men to separate and shift each for himself; they dispersed accordingly and made every one his way to his own home as well as he could. The commander of the Mac Kenzies did not scatter his people, but intent in securing the leader of his foemen, held them together on the tract of Angus Mac Raonull, who with a few men in his company fled towards Loch Ness. Angus always wore a scarlet plush jacket, and it now served to mark him out to the knowledge of the pursuers. Perceiving that the whole chase was drawn after himself, he separated his followers one by one, till, at length he was left alone; but yet the pursuers turned not aside upon the track of any other. When they came near the burn of All Suian, the leader of the Mac Kenzies had gained so much on the object of his pursuit, that he had nearly overtaken him.—The river which was before them runs in this place through a rocky chasm, or trough, of immense depth and considerable breadth; Angus knew that death was behind him, and gathering all his strength he dashed at the desperate leap, and being a man of singular vigour and activity, succeeded in clearing it. The leader

of the Mac Kenzies, reckless of danger in the ardour of the pursuit, followed also at the leap, but less athletic than his adversary, he failed of its length, and slipping on the side of the crag, held by the slender branch of a birch tree which grew above him on the brink. The Mac Donel looking back in his flight to see the success of his pursuer, beheld him hanging to the tree, & struggling to gain the edge of the bank; he turned, and drawing his dirk, at one stroke severed the branch which supported the Mac Kenzie;—"I have left much behind me with you to-day," said he, "take that also."

The wretched man, rolling from rock to rock, fell head-long into the stream below, where shattered and mangled with the fall, he expired in the water. Angus Mac Raonull continued his flight, and the Mac Kenzies, though bereft of their leader, held on their pursuit. Checked however, by the stream which none of them dared to leap, Angus was gaining fast upon them, when a musket discharged at him by one of the pursuers, wounded him severely, and greatly retarded his speed. After passing the river, the Mac Kenzies again drew hard after him, and as they came in sight of Loch Ness, Angus perceiving his strength to fail with his wound, and his enemies pressing upon him, determined to attempt swimming the loch; he rushed into the water, and for some time refreshed by its coolness, swam with much vigor and confidence. His limbs would, however, in all probability have failed him before he had crossed half of the distance to the opposite bank; but Fraser of Fyars, a particular friend of the Glengarrig family, seeing a single man pursued by a party out of the Mac Kenzie's country, and knowing that the Mac Donells had gone upon an expedition in that direction, got a boat and hastening to the aid of Angus, took him on board, and conveyed him in safety to the east side of the loch. The Mac Kenzies, seeing their foeman had escaped, discontinued the pursuit, and Angus returned at his leisure to Glengarrig.

MIDDLE FLORIDA.

A respectable family in Switzerland have applied to Gen. Lafayette for his opinion respecting the facilities of a settlement in Alabama or West Florida. A letter from the General to Mr. Duval, Governor of Florida, encloses a series of questions from them, respecting that territory and Alabama, which, at the request of the Governor, have been answered by David B. Macomb, Esq. a member of the Florida Institute of Agriculture, Antiquities and Science. The small pamphlet containing this correspondence, has been obligingly put into our hands by a gentleman lately returned from Tallahassee, from which we gather the following particulars—highly favourable, certainly, to that newly acquired territory.

Mr. Macomb is of opinion that a society of Swiss agriculturists might establish themselves to advantage in Middle Florida. From the elasticity of the atmosphere, occasioned as well by the elevation of the country, as its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, white labourers can and do endure without inconvenience the almost vertical rays of the sun, Tallahassee being in latitude 30°, 40'. Though the resources of the country are yet in a great measure latent, they are great and manifold. The two grand staples are sea-island or long staple cotton, and sugar cane; and were there nothing else, these alone would offer sufficient inducements to the planter, such are the fine quality and high price of the first, and the great size of the latter, and the quantity of saccharine matter in it.—But nature seems to have assembled here all the important staples and fruits of the Northern and Middle States:—indigo and rice, (the abundant crops of which throw into shade those of Carolina, Alabama and Georgia;) wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats, and millet. The soil, too, is more easily cultivated, and kept clear of weeds. That it is adapted to the vine, is almost certain from the eight or ten species which flourish luxuriantly, and bear abundantly, in the forests, which are literally covered with them. Whole fields of vine can be shown, whose age cannot be short of a century.—The large French blue grape engraffed on the root of the wild grape, produces the first year, yields a bushel from one vine in the second; and will give a large crop in the third. All the foreign grapes introduced here hitherto, have succeeded well.

European laborers being unacquainted with the use of the axe, the first instrument in point of use, in levelling our forests, natives should be employed in felling trees, and splitting rails, while the European could be employed in grubbing, rolling logs, and burning brush. Nor would he probably suffer from a climate the mean heat of which is less than that of southern Switzerland, the thermometer ranging, in extreme hot weather from 75 to 90 in the day, and from 55 to 60 in the night.

In health and amenity Tallahassee is happily without its rival, instead of which it is refreshed by daily showers which continue from the middle of July to the autumnal equinox, but without the terrible appearances of the periodical rains in the more southern latitudes. The face of the country is hilly, but not mountainous; it has the advantage of a champaign, with the

beauty of a hilly surface. The soil is a deep, warm, and mellow hazle earth, easily worked; or a deep, black mould, based on clay of a deep red colour, which, when turned up, presents a glossy surface, and when wet, stains the fingers like paint.—Other places present a pure loam, with a mixture of clay and fine sand, deep but not heavy. This last is always an evidence of the vine. The orange (sweet, sour and bitter,) grows wild in the county of Alachua, the China orange is successfully cultivated both at St. Augustine and Pensacola, but has not yet arrived at maturity, from want of time. Trees three and four years old, have withstood two uncommonly severe winters. The olive is also a staple, it grows wild in this region. The trees in the gardens at St. Augustine, are larger than the largest olive trees of France and excel them in the quantity and quality of their fruit. Silk has been cultivated with success. The white mulberry has been introduced, and has thriven; the red is common in the forests, where it attains a large size. The silk obtained from it, is not so fine as that from the white, by 50 per cent.

There is no difficulty in getting these various productions to market. The coast abounds with fine harbors, and there is a choice of Cuba as a market for live stock, provisions and lumber; and of New Orleans, New York, and all the southern ports, for cotton, sugar and fruits. Tallahassee is but 20 miles from St. Marks, a port of entry, with 13 feet water. Good lands may be bought within 20 or 30 miles of the former place, at from two to five dollars an acre, in a country, which for health, good water, variety of products, beauty and elevation of situation, extent of prospect, fertility, facility of tillage, and vicinity to the sea board is not exceeded in the Union. Cattle, both small and large, may be reared in great numbers, as the natural grasses are abundant and nutritious, and the winters short and mild. Wool improves every year. Vegetables thrive, and there are three seasons for gardening—Peaches, nectarines and apricots have succeeded well, and the plum, cherry, mulberry and apple grow wild. Wages are high. Any season is safe for emigration; but August and September are the least pleasant months to arrive in.

A NEW ENGLAND SABBATH.

The observance of the Sabbath began with the Puritans, as it still does with a great portion of their descendants, on Saturday night. At the going down of the sun on Saturday, all temporal affairs were suspended; and so zealously did our fathers maintain the letter, as well as the spirit of the law, that, according to a vulgar tradition in Connecticut, no beer was brewed in the latter part of the week lest it should presume to work on Sunday.

It must be confessed that the tendency of the age is to laxity; and so rapidly is the wholesome strictness of primitive times abating that should some antiquary fifty years hence, in exploring his garret rubbish, chance to cast his eye on our humble pages, he may be surprised to learn that even now the Sabbath is observed in the interior of New England, with an almost judicial severity.

On Saturday afternoon an uncommon bustle is apparent. The great class of procrastinators are hurrying to and fro to complete the legging business of the week. The good mothers, like Buras' matron, are plying their needles, making "quilt pieces look amidst weeds the new?" while the domestics, or help, (we prefer the national descriptive term) are wielding, with might and main, their brooms, and mops, to make all tidy for the Sabbath.

As the day declines, the hum of labor dies away, and after the sun is set, perfect stillness reigns in every well ordered household, and not a foot-fall is heard in the village street. It cannot be denied, that even the most spiritual, missing the excitement of their ordinary occupation, anticipate their usual bed time. The obvious inference from this fact is skillfully avoided by certain ingenious reasoners, who allege that the Constitution was originally so organized, as to require an extra quantity of sleep on every seventh night. We recommend it to the curious to inquire how this peculiarity was adjusted, when the first day of the week was changed from Saturday to Sunday.

The Sabbath morning is as peaceful as the first hallowed day. Not a human sound is heard without the dwelling, and, but for the lowing of the herds, the crowing of the cocks, and the gossiping of the birds, animal life would seem to be extinct, till, at the bidding of the church-going bell, the old and young issue from their habitations, and with solemn demeanor, bend their measured steps to the Meeting-House. The family of the minister—the equire—the doctor—the merchant—the modest gentry of the village, and the mechanic and laborer, all arrayed in their best, all meeting on even ground, and with that consciousness of independence and equality, which breaks down the pride of the rich, and rescues the poor from servility, envy, and discontent. If a morning salutation is reciprocated, it is in a suppressed voice; and if, perchance, nature, in some reckless archness, burst forth in laughter, "my dear you forget it? Sunday!" is the ever ready reproof.

Though every face wears a solemn as-

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

pect, yet we once chanced to see even a deon's muscles relaxed by the wit of a neighbor, and heard him allege, in a half laughing voice, "the squire is so droll that a body must laugh, though it be the Sabbath day."

The farmer's ample wagon, and the little one horse vehicle, bringing in all who reside at an inconvenient walking distance—that is to say, in our riding community, half a mile from the church. It is a pleasing sight to those who love to note the happy peculiarities of their own land, to see the farmer's daughters blooming, intelligent, and well bred, pouring out of these homely coaches, with their nice white gowns, pruella shoes, leghorn hats, fans, and parasols, and the spruce young men with their plighted ruffles, blue coat, and yellow buttons. The whole community meet as one religious family, to offer their devotions at the common altar. If there is an outlaw from the society—a luckless wight whose vagrant taste has never been subdued, he may be seen stealing along the margin of some little brook, far away from the condemning observation, and troublesome admonitions of his fellows.

Towards the close of the day, or to (borrow a phrase descriptive of his feelings who first used it) "when the Sabbath begins to abate," the children cluster about the windows. Their eyes wander from their catechism to the Western sky, and though it seems to them as if the sun would never disappear, his broad disk does slowly sink behind the mountain; and while his last ray still lingers on the Eastern summits, merry voices break forth, and the ground resounds with bounding footsteps. The village belle arrays herself for the twilight walk; the boys gather on "the green"; the lads and girls throng to the "singing school"; while some coy maiden lingers at home, awaiting her expected suitor; and all enter upon the pleasures of the evening with as keen a relish, as if the day had been a preparatory penance.—Miss Sedgwick.

[From the Boston Palladium.] CHINA.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated Lintin, China, April 23. We have had so much business on our hands of late, that I have forgotten whether I gave you, in my last, an account of the affair which happened here on the first of March, between the boats belonging to the fleet lying at Lintin, and two large Chinese armed boats. The ship Citizen, of New-York, arrived here about the last of February, and sent a China boat to Canton, with despatches in charge of a young man belonging to the ship. This boat, on her return with despatches, and supposed also to have on board the young man above mentioned, was captured by two large boats, armed, with forty men each, and pretending to form part of the Chinese fleet of observation stationed here. This was done almost within hail of our shipping. It was immediately determined, by the Commanders of the English and American vessels, to man all their boats, and if it should appear that they had made prisoner of the young man above alluded to, to recapture him, at all events. If there was no European or American in the boat, it was agreed not to molest them. As our boats approached them, they took to flight, but perceiving that they could not escape, they rounded to, and prepared for action.

When sufficiently near to speak them, an attempt was made by signs and otherwise, to explain to them that our intentions were pacific, and that our object was merely to ascertain if there was an European or American in the boat. Our inquiries, however, received no other reply than a volley of stones, which bruised and wounded several of our people; one of them dangerously. Seeing no possibility of coming to an understanding with them, and being in considerable danger from the shower of stones which they continued to pour upon us, the order was given to fire over them! This order was, however, very naturally disregarded by those who were smarting from the effects of a severe blow with a stone, and several of the balls were seen to take effect. The music of musket balls being something new—not according to "old custom"—they thought best to decamp—which they did with all possible expedition leaving the fast boat behind them. The Mandarin on the river between this and Canton have, for a great length of time, not only without the knowledge of the Government, but in direct opposition to its ordinances, made a practice of seizing passengers going up and down the river, for the purpose of extorting money. In some instances they have treated their prisoners with great indecency and cruelty, stripping them naked—suspending them by the hands, threatening them with instant death, &c. until they have been obliged to advance large sums for their ransom. The capture of Mr. Leman, supercargo of the brig Elizabeth, of Baltimore, which took place in January last, was fresh in recollection, and it was determined that they should not commit another act of such wanton oppression, and in sight of the fleet too, without resistance.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

While John B. Smith, Esq an old and respectable inhabitant of this city, was on an excursion to Niagara Falls, he with some gentlemen, was endeavouring to get near the sheet of water, on the British side, that forms that cataract, when Mr. Smith's foot (he being foremost) slipped, and he was precipitated forty feet over the rocks on a flat, projecting ledge of the precipice. In this condition he was without any possible means of getting back again, as no one could afford him the least assistance by rope or otherwise from above, such being the formation of the place from whence he fell. At last he made a desperate effort to climb up by means of projecting rocks, but he had no sooner put his weight on one of them than it gave way, and he was precipitated fifty feet further down the cataract. His head was cut in several places and his body greatly bruised. When he recovered his recollection he found himself again on the top of the rock from which he had first fallen. How he got up on the flight of stairs in his weak and bleeding condition no one can tell, not even himself. His friends received him with wonder and astonishment, and took him to Mr. Forsyth's tavern, where this unfeeling publican refused him help or succour, notwithstanding the urgent solicitations of Mr. Smith's friends & himself almost in an expiring condition. Mr. Forsyth's plea for not admitting him was that 'he looked so bad,' neither money nor entreaties could induce him to afford Mr. Smith any assistance. Covered with blood and still bleeding rapidly, at 8 o'clock in the evening in this helpless condition, he was turned from the doors, and obliged to cross the river to the American side, where he was received and hospitably treated by Mr. Whitney, who did every thing in his power to prove himself the good Samaritan. For several days after

in leaving their station, & had no business in Lintin. Whether these boats were, in truth, acting without orders, or whether the Chinese are unwilling to revive again the preposterous—unqualified demand of 'blood for blood,' which was probably granted to them for the last time, in the disgraceful case of the Emily of Baltimore, is uncertain, and perhaps immaterial. One thing is certain, it will have the good effect to teach the petty Mandarins, that the foreigners, for the future, will not be deterred from defending themselves against insult & robbery, by the fear of killing a subject of the 'Celestial Empire!' Nearly two months have now expired since the affair took place, and it is very improbable now, that any notice will be taken of it. It is pretty well ascertained that there are seven or eight of the Chinese wounded, one of which has since died of his wounds. As the above affair occasioned considerable excitement at the time, and incorrect reports of it may have reached America, you are at liberty to make what use of this statement you please.

Turn out of Sailors for higher wages.

On Friday last a number of Sailors paraded several streets in the City of Boston with music and a flag, and halted at various stations, and passed resolutions not to ship under 15 dollars a month, common wages being now about 12 dollars. The Journal of Saturday says:—Yesterday our attention was suddenly attracted by the noise, (an unusual one in this city,) of the shouts of a multitude. It was distant and indistinct at first, and as we had never heard from an assembly of Boston people, any shouts, but the mellow and prolonged huzzas of joy, gratitude and admiration, we could hardly believe for some moments, that the angry crash which now assailed our ears, was produced by human voices.—The noise grew gradually more distinct, and pretty soon a large body of sailors bore in sight, at the head of State street, marching in double file, and in tolerable order, and at intervals repeating their shouts. At their head was a chosen man, bearing a roll of paper; in the centre, another tar bore a blue Jack, a third carried a beetle, or heavy mallet on his shoulder; and a fourth brought up the rear with a huge hand-spike. On arriving opposite the Old Court House, they halted and formed a hollow square; and the following proclamation, as nearly as we could catch the words, was read by their leader.

"Attention! we, the blue jackets, now in the city of Boston, agree that we will not ship for less than \$15 a month; & that we will punish any one who shall ship for less, in such way as we think proper, and strip the vessel (which he ships in.) What say you?" To which they replied by three loud & general cheers. A grey headed boatswain piped his whistle, the drum struck up and the procession then formed again, and proceeded to the head of Hanover street, renewing their shouts in the square opposite Concert Hall.

They proceeded on and repeated the same formality within hearing in front of Concert Hall and in Bowdoin Square.—They traversed the western and other parts of the city, and reached the Common.—There we learn a rencounter took place between them and a militia company who had advanced upon them at the charge. Some individuals on both sides were prostrated in the melee, but no lives were lost or blood shed; and the parties separated without either claiming the field. In the afternoon the procession was considerably increased in numbers, and a drum and fire was at the head. Among those added, were a considerable number of negroes. We do not learn that the object of an increase of wages is likely to be obtained, or commerce much interrupted; on the contrary, a shipper assures us that he could without difficulty enlist a crew at the customary rates of wages to-morrow.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. AWFUL CALAMITY.

Three men a father and two sons, named Saul, were killed on the 5th instant near Columbus, in Ohio, in attempting to descend into a well. The particulars, as they have been related to us were as follows:—they had been engaged in digging the well and had descended 20 feet. It was observed, the night before, that on coming out, the workmen appeared unusually pale. On returning to the work yesterday morning, a brother in law of the young Sauls, first attempted to descend, but experienced so much distress before he reached the bottom that he requested to be drawn up. One of the young men then got into the bucket, & was let down about half way, when he fell to the bottom of the well. His brother immediately attempted to descend to his relief, but likewise fell before reaching the bottom. The father then contrary to the remonstrance of those about him, insisted on being let down; he had descended about half way, when he called out to be drawn up again, but before he reached the top, he also pitched out and fell dead—upon his dead sons. Means were immediately taken to recover the dead bodies, and attempts were made to resuscitate them but vitality was wholly extinct.—West. Statesmen.

GREECE.—The New York Commercial contains a postscript to a letter from Dr. Howe, dated at Poros on the 16th July, imparting the unpleasant intelligence of an open rupture among the Greeks at Napoli.

this accident, Mr. Smith discharged large quantities of extravasated blood from the top of his stomach, but no other ill consequences ensued.—Communicated.

Our readers may recollect (says the Philadelphia National Gazette) that the London Times, Lieutenant the Honorable Frederick de Roos, and after him Bell's Weekly Messenger and other London Journals have lately reiterated the stale falsehood that the greater part if not the whole, of the crews of the American vessels of war are British. The North Carolina, line of battle ship, has been particularly mentioned by the Times. Now we have before us indisputable evidence that among the whole equipage or crew of that ship, consisting of upwards of nine hundred, officers, seamen, and marines—there were not, at the period to which the London editor refers, more than forty five to fifty foreign seamen, and of these not more than twenty five or thirty were British.

A similar contradiction might be given to the statement touching others of our national vessels: But if the assertion which has been repeated recently, that in the last war, they were manned by British seamen, should be admitted, the conclusion would only be—that British seamen under the command of American officers were generally found to be superior to what they had ever been known to be under the tuition & direction of British officers.

It so happens, and has been, and could be again proved, that assertions of the kind are more apposite to the British navy, than to ours, or perhaps any other European. More foreigners, probably are employed in the British service than by all the maritime powers of the world put together. It is admitted that since the conclusion of the last peace with us, the relative proportion of them in the British fleets has been smaller than at any former period. Yet,—as we have learnt from competent judges who have recently improved the best opportunities of acquiring correct information of this matter—the number of Danes, Swedes, Italians, Greeks and Maltese, so employed considerably exceeds one fifth of the whole number of the crews. Nevertheless, no share of the merit of whatever may be achieved by the British navy, will ever be allowed to any other nation;—the London writers and such travellers as de Roos, will continue to claim for their country, even the little prowess which they are compelled to acknowledge in our naval history, and the mass of their honest readers at home will unhesitatingly swallow all that they affirm, receiving it as ample consolation of every thing unlucky in the past, and full assurance of similar comfort for the future.

A few months since, the British ship James Mitchell, Captain J. Robinson, which had been wrecked on the Padre del Cruz, was got off by the United States ships Hornet and John Adams and taken into Key West; the officers and crews of the two vessels claimed salvage, and their libel to the surprise of every one, was dismissed with costs. An officer, as agent for the claimants, left the Hornet, with midshipman Hunt and a few sailors, to superintend the affair, and went several times from Key West to St. Augustine, where the Court sat. In the absence of this officer, the captain of the James Mitchell, who is said to be of intemperate habits, had a quarrel with midshipman Hunt, whom he abused; he also abused the men, calling them Yankee Pirates, and presented a loaded pistol to the breast of a boatswain's mate & threatened to blow his brains out. Unfortunately, the man was as intoxicated as the captain and having a pistol in his pocket, loaded, but not primed, he managed to get away until he primed, when he shot him in both legs, and the captain now lies dangerously if not mortally, wounded. This took place at half past 10 at night.—The boatswain's mate was on shore, contrary to orders which were explicit to all, never to remain on shore after sundown. He was put in double irons, and conveyed on board the Revenue Cutter, where he awaits his trial for attempt to murder. The inhabitants have given letters confirming the above.—Key West was very healthy, September 2d. The John Adams was daily expected, to carry them all to Pensacola, and the Hornet was at the latter place.

The particulars, as they have been related to us were as follows:—they had been engaged in digging the well and had descended 20 feet. It was observed, the night before, that on coming out, the workmen appeared unusually pale. On returning to the work yesterday morning, a brother in law of the young Sauls, first attempted to descend, but experienced so much distress before he reached the bottom that he requested to be drawn up. One of the young men then got into the bucket, & was let down about half way, when he fell to the bottom of the well. His brother immediately attempted to descend to his relief, but likewise fell before reaching the bottom. The father then contrary to the remonstrance of those about him, insisted on being let down; he had descended about half way, when he called out to be drawn up again, but before he reached the top, he also pitched out and fell dead—upon his dead sons. Means were immediately taken to recover the dead bodies, and attempts were made to resuscitate them but vitality was wholly extinct.—West. Statesmen.

"The ship Six Brothers arriving at Napoli from N. York, I thought it my duty to advise her not to remain, as trouble was brewing; and I came here in her. This moment letters from Napoli inform me that open war had broken out in the place between Grivas, commander of the upper castle, and Fontumaris, commanding the lower. Grivas is bombarding the place:—men, women and children are killed and wounded every hour; and the English commander lying there has been obliged to threaten, in order to save the remaining families: the houses and shops are plundered: a horrid scene of confusion is going on:—I go there in a day or two, to try to remove the Hospital, and shall write you."

Easton Gazette. EASTON, Md. SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6.

THE ELECTIONS.

We give to day all the statements of the County Elections received, and with the best intelligence we can gain (which we believe is pretty accurate) the result in Kent, Queen Anns, Caroline, Talbot, Dorset, Somerset and Worcester will give about nineteen delegates in favor of the administration and nine Jacksonians.—The returns are not entirely perfect, but we are given to believe that the result will not be changed.

We do not pretend to offer this as a definitive adjustment of party strength, as we have no certain evidence that the elections rested upon that point; but as a result, if found to be accurate as we anticipate, it is no bad presage of what may be expected. Of this we feel persuaded, that the Jacksonians did not wish openly to avow that adherence or opposition to the administration should be a test at the late election, yet we suspect, generally speaking, adherence to General Jackson was a consideration not the least influential in the motives which directed their votes and their exertions. If they could have done more, we have no doubt more would have been done.

In Caroline, we understand, the question was Caucus or Anti-Caucus—for we are informed that no man can be elected in that County as a Jacksonian. So decided is public opinion there.—This election is to be rather regarded as the skirmishing of outposts, in which the friends of Administration seem greatly to have had the advantage.—Next year, the general engagement will come on, when the Republic will expect that every man will do his duty; and when we hope to see the people in an overwhelming body arranged on the side of Peace, Liberty and Law, against the ascendancy of a man who has distinguished himself in almost every great trust confided to him, by exceeding his powers and trampling upon the Law and Constitution of his Country.

ELECTION RETURNS. TALBOT COUNTY.

Table with columns: DISTRICTS, ASSEMBLY, CANDIDATES, and counts for various candidates like James Murray Lloyd, Nicholas Martin, Robert Banning, etc.

CAROLINE COUNTY. DELEGATES.

Table with columns: DELEGATES, and counts for candidates like William Potter, William Jones, William Orrell, etc.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY. DELEGATES.

Table with columns: DELEGATES, and counts for candidates like John Tilghman, Richard Ridgway, John C. Ruth, etc.

Walter J. Clayton 197 James Hall 125

DORCHESTER COUNTY. ASSEMBLY.

Table with columns: ASSEMBLY, and counts for candidates like Isaac F. Williams, John Douglass, George Lake, etc.

SHERIFF.

Table with columns: SHERIFF, and counts for candidates like N. Applegarth, Jno. Muir, etc.

SOMERSET COUNTY. DELEGATES.

Table with columns: DELEGATES, and counts for candidates like Littleton Dennis Teackle, Alexander Donaho, Henry J. S. Gibbons, etc.

Three Districts not heard from, but is supposed that the result will be in the order stated, and that the majorities of the four first, will be largely increased—

WORCESTER COUNTY.

We understand the following gentlemen are elected Delegates.

Table with columns: DELEGATES, and counts for candidates like John Williams, James Powell, Lewis Hitch, etc.

KENT COUNTY. DELEGATES.

Table with columns: DELEGATES, and counts for candidates like Comegys, Ringgold, Browne, etc.

In Cecil county, J. W. Thomas, W. Mackey, Joseph Harlan and Wm. D. Mercer are elected.

CITY OF BALTIMORE. General Assembly.

Table with columns: Wards, Stewart, M'Mahon, Stricker, Tyson, and counts for various wards.

Total, 4078 4055 3612 3071 Messrs. Stewart and M'Mahon are elected.

In consequence of the address of D. Raymond, Esq. published yesterday, that gentleman was considered as having withdrawn from the contest.

In Baltimore county, Messrs. Turner, Price, Shower and Ely are elected.

CITY OF BALTIMORE. SHERIFFALTY.

Table with columns: SHERIFFALTY, and counts for candidates like Bal., Pechin., Gray, Childs, etc.

Total City Votes 4004 1756 1465 1028 469 254 241

Ball's majority in the city over the next highest candidate, 2248. Jas. B. Slater received 107 votes in the city for sheriff.

ANNA POLIS CITY. DELEGATES.

Table with columns: DELEGATES, and counts for candidates like George Wells, Jr., John N. Watkins, Henry Hobbs, etc.

197
125
732
732
663
618
582
509
489
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380
318
263
194
170
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66
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346
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479
473
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510
Thomas, W.
D. M.
ker. Tyson.
3 183
5 326
6 390
9 303
9 202
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33 14 41
45 7 62
24 21 74
469 234 241
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143
142
141
Cent, Stuart,
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J. Semmes,
and G. W.
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eted.

In Harford county, Hope, Montgomery, Smithson and Sutton are elected.

In Montgomery county, Archibald Lee, Edward Hughes, John P. C. Peter and John W. Lansdale are elected.

The Canada, arrived at New York from Liverpool, brings files from the latter place to the evening of the 1st of September, and London to the 30th of August, inclusive. There is nothing of much interest. The Porte remained intractable on the subject of Greece; and the design of the Pacha of Egypt to renounce his allegiance, continues to be asserted. The appointment of Don Miguel as regent of Portugal, is declared by a London print, to be beyond doubt.

FIRE AT JASSEY.—A letter from Jassey, dated the 3d of August, states the wind abated on the night of 1st of August, and the remaining part of the city was saved from the fury of the flames. A tract of half a league was covered with smoking ruins, and the streets and squares strewed with dead bodies.—The principal warehouses, palaces and churches are in ruins. A great portion of the buildings there were of wood, and the streets, in many instances, laid with wood, instead of being paved.

The New Orleans Gazette of the 4th ult. says:—The latest accounts from Tampico represent the place to have been very sickly. Several citizens of our Northern States were carried off by the black vomit, and the Mexicans from the Table Land are said to have suffered still more severely.

There were 13 deaths by yellow fever at New Orleans, during the week ending on the 1st September.

There were 3 deaths by yellow fever at Charleston, during the week ending on the 23d September.

OBITUARY.

Died at Wheatland his late residence, in this county, on Tuesday last, the 2d inst. Major General PERRY BENSON, in the 72d year of his age after a lingering illness.

It is not to rescue from oblivion the memory of this gallant soldier of the Revolution, that we attempt this obituary notice.—In the day of his Country's peril his valour, and his services won an illustrious fame, which history has delighted to record, and which she will carefully transmit to posterity.—But now in the hour of his departure to mingle his with the spirits of his Brethren in arms, the recollection of his many virtues, of his valourous deeds in war, and of the blessings, which he has largely contributed to procure for his country, rushes on the heart, and inspires the warmest expression of its gratitude.

The subject of this brief notice was born of very respectable Parents, at his late residence in this county—when about to attain the age of manhood, the war of the Revolution burst forth: the bosom of the young & ardent Benson caught at once the holy spirit of freedom, which nerved the arm of the Patriot to strike at the heart of the oppressor, & promptly volunteered in a corps, which was at that time recruiting in this county, and which belonged to a department of the service called the "Flying Camp." In this company either as a private or non-commissioned officer, but most probably the latter, he commenced his military career.

Having performed his tour of service, and the time for which this company was recruited having expired the intrepid young soldier disdained to sheathe his sword, and to return to the ease & comfort of private life, which were amply within his attainment, while the wrongs of his country were yet unredressed, and her independence yet unachieved.—He immediately entered into the regular service, and was actively engaged on some of the hardest fought fields of the Northern War.—He was then transferred to the south, & attached to the celebrated Maryland 5th, that which no regiment was more distinguished in the Southern Campaign, he fought his way through the intermediate grades of office, until he was commissioned as a Captain in this regiment—Besides innumerable skirmishes and engagements of less importance, he fought at the battle of Camden, generally distinguished as Gates' defeat, where perhaps was afforded the first opportunity of displaying that chivalric courage, which afterwards attracted the admiration of his fellow-soldiers, and carried dismay into the ranks of his enemies.

The battles at Guilford & Cowpens also attest his valour.—But it was at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, and when he led the "forlorn hope" against Fort Ninety six, that he gathered laurels which the blighting touch of time cannot destroy.—In the first of these two last mentioned engagements he commanded the picket guard, consisting of about one hundred and twenty men—one part of the American Army this day was devoted to foraging, and to those other duties of the Camp, which it is absolutely necessary at times to perform.—And although every precautionary step was taken, which the prudence and vigilance of the Commanding General deemed proper, dispersed as must have been the army at that time, and engaged in their various employments, it could not have been prepared at a moment's warning to repel the attack which the enemy were about to make.—The dauntless and firm Hero, Capt. Benson, knowing the situation of the American army, and feeling the importance of the station he occupied, taking counsel of his patriotism and valour, immediately determined with his little band to receive the shock of the whole British force, and if possible to check its advance, until the American army might have time to form and meet the enemy.—He communicated his brave resolve to his soldiers, and calmly and patiently awaited the approach of the hostile army—when fairly within range of his muskets, he opened a fire so galling, & so deadly, as to throw confusion into the British columns, who believing from the reception they met with, that they had encountered not a picket guard, but the whole American army attempted to display into line of battle. The "intrepid Captain Benson," as a historian of the revolution has termed him, when he had fired six rounds, and lost in killed and wounded all but thirty three of his brave soldiers, the enemy within thirty yards, & not till then, gave orders for a retreat.—But for the gallantry of this exploit, unparalleled we suspect in the annals of warfare, the whole American army might perhaps have fallen an easy prey to the enemy.

In the attack on Fort Ninety Six he commanded as we observed before the "forlorn hope" and when within a few yards of the enemy's works, in the act of giving orders to his command, he received a severe and almost fatal wound from the fort, which struck him to the earth, and apparently lifeless he was taken from the field by a faithful soldier, a mulatto, who now resides in an adjoining county.—The

kindness with which in after life he always treated this old soldier, and the gratitude which he always expressed, demonstrated his soul to be as generous, as his achievements had proved it to be brave.—From the effect of this wound, he did not recover for many years, and even in his latter days, as we have been informed, at times it gave him pain.

After this imperfect outline of his revolutionary services, some of the incidents of which are matter of history, and some have been furnished by the lively recollection of a worthy old soldier, who accompanied him to the army, and who was attached to his command, it would be needless to say that as a soldier and officer he was brave and indefatigable, and always foremost to volunteer in the most perilous enterprises.—We are also authorised to state, that although a rigid disciplinarian, he was distinguished by his kindness and humanity to his soldiers.

When it was found necessary again to organize a military force, to quell the spirit of insurrection, which in the western part of Pennsylvania, threatened to endanger the harmony of the government, the subject of this sketch was again summoned to the "tent of field"—always ready to defend his country from the assaults of external enemies, he was equally prompt to lend his efficient aid in subduing her foes from within, who would sacrilegiously dare to resist the legal operations of the constituted authorities of the republic, and by civil dissensions attempt to invade her peace and tranquility.—In this expedition which has been usually denominated the "Western Expedition," he joined the army with the rank of Colonel.—But happily for his country, and happily perhaps for the stability of her institutions, insurgent spirit, which rendered necessary this exhibition of military array, speedily subsided, without a blow being struck for which the bosom of the infant republic would have heaved with emotions of the bitterest sorrow. Rejoicing at the fortunate dispersion of this cloud, which thus appeared charged with disaster to the rising glory of his country, he returned to his family, and resumed his favorite employment, his peaceful agricultural pursuits.

The war of 1812 found him far advanced in the vale of life, and his manly form in some degree withered by the infirmity of age.—But the fire of his patriotism was not quenched.—Holding the rank of Brigadier General of the Maryland Militia, he became actively engaged in the service of his country.—The Chesapeake Bay and its tributary waters were almost constantly infested by the enemy's vessels, which enabled him to wage a most harassing and predatory warfare.—There was scarcely a point on the Bay and its tributaries within the bounds of his Brigade, that was not exposed to the rapid incursions, which it was in the power of the British to make.—The brave old General adopted every means within his reach to be prepared to meet his insolent and cruel foe. But one opportunity however was afforded for that personal prowess, which had early gained him honor in the day of his "lusty manhood"—The town of St. Michaels, situated on the river of the same name, was a point at which the enemy had for some time meditated an attack.—The General, perceiving his designs rallied at this place whatever force he could levy, consisting entirely of militia.—But they were militia who derived courage as well from their innate love of country, as from the confidence they felt in their veteran commander, which seemed to prepare them to breast every danger in defence of their native soil.—At length the enemy made his attack in the night, the season which he generally selected for those expeditions, when he was met and repulsed with an energy and bravery which would have reflected honour on veteran soldiers.—On this occasion the General offered, in his own conduct; an example of coolness and firmness in the midst of personal peril.—The return of peace terminated his military services.

At a period anterior to that, to which we have just alluded, he had represented his fellow-citizens, as a Delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland, the only civil employment we believe, in which he was ever engaged.

In the relations of husband, father, and master, he was affectionate, tender and indulgent—and as a neighbour he was remarkable for the practice of the kindest charities.

Although the General was known to us only in the decline of life, there were still the remains of that martial bearing, from which nature would seem to have specially designed him for a soldier—added to this he possessed in his youth as we have been told, a robust and vigorous constitution which no labour and fatigue could subdue.

We have thus endeavoured to give a faithful sketch of the eventful life of this veteran soldier.—If any errors may be detected in the details we have offered, we hope to be excused, as they will arise alone from defect in the information, with which we have been furnished.

His funeral was attended on Thursday last by the masonic fraternity, of which he was a member, and by a numerous and respectable assemblage of his friends & neighbours.—His remains were deposited in his family burial ground.

Thus, my countrymen, another Revolutionary Hero has descended to the tomb, to swell the list of Heroes and Sages who have departed from amongst us.—Let us then read a lesson instructive to ourselves, as it is important to our Country.—The Patriarchs of the Revolution are fast passing away: another and yet another year, and perhaps not one of those gallant spirits, who aided America in her struggle for freedom & independence, will be left the living object of our gratitude & veneration.—Providence in its kindness and mercy has thought proper to lengthen the days of many as if to permit them by their counsels to direct the destinies of the young republic.—We are now left almost alone, and it behoves us seriously to reflect on the high responsibility of our station. The freedom achieved by their swords, and the institutions established by their wisdom, are now left in our hands. It is for us to advance the honour and glory of our beloved Country, or by defeating the pure purposes of its founders,

to cover it with infamy and degradation.—Let us then "catch the mantle as it falls," and inspired by the virtue and patriotism of our fathers, transmit to posterity this sacred deposit of their rights, their liberties and independence.

**COMMUNICATED.
OBITUARY.**

Four and forty years after the signature of the Treaty of Peace which acknowledged the Independence of these United States, we are called to lament the death of another of the Veterans of the Revolution whose blood was shed in that holy cause.—He who was distinguished in the early historical annals of the Revolutionary War as "the intrepid Brosson" is no more!—and it becomes our melancholy duty to announce to our Countrymen, that the gallant and venerable Captain PERRY BENSON, of the old Continental Army (late Major General of Maryland Militia) departed this life in the 72d year of his age, on the 3d day of October 1827, at his family Seat on the St. Michaels River, after a long and lingering illness.

The sufferings of his latter days he bore with the fortitude of a soldier, and he looked forward serenely to their termination, with the hope and trust of a Christian.

Thus the brave benefactors of our country fall around us.—To the lot of humanity and to the decrees of Heaven we bow with awed submission—but there is a thought which pierces us, that this war-worn Patriot should have died a creditor of his country for the "price of that blood" which sealed the Independence of this great, this powerful, this Independent Republic.

Died in this town on Wednesday the 3d inst. Captain Benjamin Willmott in the 59th year of his age, for many years a respectable inhabitant of this Town.—Mr Willmott was a native of Baltimore County and removed to this place shortly after he had reached the age of manhood. Possessing an active and enterprising spirit, after he had accumulated a very comfortable property by his trade, he embarked in mercantile operations, which called him from this place on several sea voyages.—In these enterprises however he was unfortunate.—But although adversity overtook him in his latter years he always sustained the character of an honest, high minded and liberal man. Besides the Brethren of Coat's Lodge, of which he was a worthy member, a numerous assemblage of citizens attended his remains to the new Episcopal Burial Ground in Easton, where after the usual masonic ceremonies, they were deposited.

In this county on Thursday the 27th ult. Mr. JOHN GAREY.

In this county on the same day, Mr. JOHN HARWOOD.

In this town on the 29th ult. Mrs. WARR, consort of Mr. Henry Ward.

On the 11th of August, at the seat of her uncle, the Earl of Albemarle, Mrs. WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, the wife of Mr. William Wakefield, a prisoner in Lancaster Castle, for being concerned with his brother Mr. F. G. Wakefield, in carrying off Miss Turner.

This accomplished and beautiful young lady has fallen a victim to a broken heart, in consequence of the distant imprisonment, away from his friends and connexions, of her youthful husband, who, in an inadvertent moment joined his elder brother in the mad prank of taking away a young lady to Gretna green; Mrs. Wakefield was the only daughter of Sir John Sidney, Bart, of Penhurstplace, in Kent. She has left one infant daughter six months old.

On Thursday morning the 4th inst. Mrs. Murphy, wife of Mr. William Murphy of this county, in the 41st year of her age after a short illness.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.
Flour—Howard-street, superfine, \$5.00 a 512—Wheat, best white 90 a 100—red do. 80 a 85—Corn, 43 a 45—Rye, 40 a 50—Oats, 20 a 25.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Myrtle Grove the seat of Mr. Robt H Goldsborough, on THURSDAY the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock; at which the members are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.
October 6

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of October inst. at the late residence of Clement Morris, deceased.—All the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils, and a variety of other valuable property too tedious to mention.

The terms of Sale will be cash for all sums of and under five dollars—and for all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months—the purchaser giving note with approved security for the same before the delivery of the property.

Attendance by
THOMAS HENRIX, Agent
for Mary Morris, Executor of Clement Morris, deceased.
Oct. 6 3w

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 10th day of October at 12 o'clock A. M. at his late residence (St. Michaels Parsonage,) the Subscriber will sell the following property to wit:—one set splendid Tea China, a Coach and Harness—two large Scow, one yoke Steers—two Horses; Sheep and Hogs, one new horse-cart; one do. Ox do. and a variety of farming utensils.—Also the crop of Corn, in lots of five bbls. each—also the blades, in lots of 1000 lbs. each &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over 10 dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, payable at the Bank at Easton, for all sums of 10 dollars and under the Cash will be required.
HENRY N. HOTCHKISS.
October 6

FOR RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Brick Dwelling House now in the occupancy of John Bennett Esq. situate on Washington Street in Easton.—For terms apply to the Editor or to
WILLIAM MACKAY.
Cambridge, October 6

Notice.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 8th of August, a negro man by the name of FRANK HARBURN, who says he is free, and is about 50 years of age. He had on when committed a pair of linen trousers, a vest, a wool hat and shoes, and says that he was set free by Mr. Samuel Thomas. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Sept. 29.

FOR SALE.
Will be sold on Tuesday the 17th day of October 1827, between the hours of ten A. M. and four o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in Easton a Seine and Barge, to be sold on a credit of three & six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Attendance given by
NATHAN TOWNSEND
October 6 2w

BOARDING.
The Subscriber informs the public that he has opened a Boarding house in the town of Denton opposite the "Masonic Lodge," where he will accommodate gentlemen that will give him a call with Board by the day, week or month.
The Public's Humble Serv't,
D. PETER RICHARDSON.
October 6 3w S

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. October 1st. 1827.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| A | John Arringdale | Skinner Newnam |
| B | Levin Adams | James H. McNeal |
| C | Mary Brown | Jonathan Ozmont 2 |
| D | Maria Bryan | William B. Paca |
| E | Ann Bell | Capt. Levi Pagan |
| F | Margaret Beck | John R. Plater |
| G | Maria Banning | William Potter |
| H | Rev. Thomas Bayne | Richard Parret |
| I | Executors of Thomas P. Bennett | James Price |
| J | Ann Blake | James Parrott |
| K | Emily Ball | James C. Parrott |
| L | Mary Ann Colson | G. H. Perewig |
| M | John Colburn | Dr. Whelchel Pugh |
| N | Elizabeth Cockheane | William P. Ridgway |
| O | Charlotte Crowder | Sally Ratcliff |
| P | William Caulk | Caroline Rouse |
| Q | Eli Caulk | Rev. Mr. Scull |
| R | John Calder | Hugh Sherwood |
| S | Washington Dorrell | William Scott |
| T | L. P. Dickinson | Robard Smith |
| U | Executor Philip L. Downes | William Suell |
| V | Mary T. Earle | Fabeha T. Stockley |
| W | William Elliott | Thomas P. Smith |
| X | John Gary | Mahala Sinclair |
| Y | Henrietta Gipson | Dauphness Smith |
| Z | Jacob Goodhand | Elizabeth Skinner 3 |
| | Edward Hall | Elizabeth Shanahan |
| | Elizabeth Hopkins | Jacey Sawyer |
| | Lambert Hooper | Elias Stafford |
| | William Jenkinson | Thomas Smith |
| | Executor of Dr. S. T. Johnson | Jesse Scott |
| | James Jackson | Robert S. Skinner |
| | Samuel Kemp | William Snow |
| | John Kemp 2 | Ann Maria Townsend |
| | William P. Keer | Samuel Taylor |
| | James Kersey | Rev. James Thomas |
| | Nicholas Layton 8 | Thomas O. Turner |
| | Sec'y. Coat's Lodge | Thomas L. Usher 2 |
| | Capt. Joshua E. Leonard | Henrietta Vinson |
| | Richard B. Manahp | John Vinson |
| | William Muer | Christopher Vinson |
| | Samuel Maxfield | Nancy Willoughby |
| | N. Millis | Rev. Alward White |
| | William Nabb | Philemon Willis |
| | | James Weston |
| | | Margaret Ann Watts 2 |
| | | James D. Webb |
| | | Sena Willis |
| | | James Wrightson |
| | | Richard Zain |

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, P. M.
N. B. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Harrison of James, at the suit of Christopher Armott the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 30th day of October 1827 at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The farm or plantation where the said Harrison now resides known by the name of Hapen Essal, and part Dorothys enlargement, containing 225 Acres of land more or less, also 3 lots of Ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels, also six head of horses, sixteen head of cattle, thirty head sheep, one gig and harness, and one carryall and harness, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's, the debts interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THOS: HENRIX, Shff,
October 6

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Daniel Cox at the suit of Isaac P. Cox, and James Neal use of Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 30th day of October 1827 at the Court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: part of a tract of land called Bennets Kreshee, part of Bajidan containing 1974 acres of land more or less seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's exponas, debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
THOS: HENRIX, Shff,
October 6

Cash for Negroes.
The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
October 6

**SELECT
Boarding School
FOR
YOUNG LADIES
HAGERS-TOWN.**

MISS INGLIS, who has for several years conducted a Boarding and Day School in this place, wishing to establish her Seminary on a more retired and limited plan, proposes to open on Monday the 15th of October, next, a Select Boarding School for Young Ladies.

As her attention will be confined to boarders, of whom the number will be limited, it is hoped that parents and the friends of youth in general, will be sensible of the great advantages which young ladies under her care, may reasonably be expected to possess.

Her residence is spacious, and delightfully located in a retired, airy, and healthful situation, surrounded by open grounds, and combining advantages of both town and country.

That young ladies from a distance may be accommodated with the most agreeable seasons of the year for visiting their friends, Miss Inglis proposes to have her vacations in May and October. On this plan, the winter sessions, with the exception of the first, will consist of six months, and the summer ones of four months.

TERMS:

FOR THE WINTER SESSIONS.
Boarding & Lodging, (including bedding, washing, fuel, &c.) and instruction in the various branches of English Education usually attended to in Female Seminaries, (half in Advance,) ----- \$100
Music, Vocal and Instrumental, with the use of the Piano Forte, ----- \$20
French, ----- \$9

FOR THE SUMMER SESSION.
Boarding, &c. & English tuition, (half in advance,) ----- \$50
Music, &c. ----- \$20
French, ----- \$8

Painting on Velvet and Silk, for the Course, ----- \$9
Working on Bobinet, in a style equal to the finest imported laces, ----- \$5
For do. ----- \$5

Boarding, &c. if desired, during each period of vacation, ----- \$10
N. B. Books, Music, and Stationery, at the retail city prices.
Hagerstown, Sept. 22.

Baltimore, July 12, 1827.
I have carefully considered the proposals of Miss Inglis to establish a Select School in the vicinity of Hagerstown, and can hardly doubt but the will meet with due success.—The situation is beautiful and healthy, and while sufficiently retired, it is quite accessible to respectable and genteel society.

From an acquaintance with Miss Inglis, for a considerable number of years, I have great pleasure in saying, that as to character accomplishments, learning & talents, I consider her as qualified in no ordinary degree to superintend such an establishment: and I am satisfied, that those who may entrust the education of their daughters to her care, will find them well instructed in the various parts of female education, well grounded in correct principles, pious habits and good manners.

JAMES KEMP,
Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland,
We cordially concur in the opinion above expressed by Bishop Kemp.

WILLIAM NEVINS,
Pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE,
Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

Fully concurring in the above expressed opinion of Bishop Kemp, with respect to the qualifications of Miss Inglis, and the benefits that may be expected to result to young ladies placed under her care, I have only to add that her residence is all that she describes it to be in her proposal. Her house is a very large one, and the grounds which surround it are sufficiently spacious for all the purposes of exercise within themselves. Whether the mental or moral culture of children be considered, or the due preservation of their health, I feel persuaded that parents may, with all confidence commit their children to the Seminary of Miss Inglis.

GEORGE LEMMON,
Rector of St. John's Parish, Hagerstown.
Being acquainted with Miss Inglis and the situation of her residence, I freely give the testimony of Mr. Lemmon as my own.

M. L. FULLERTON;
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hagerstown. 4w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty years of age; about five feet four inches high, black complexion, and says he was born free. He had on when committed a blue roundabout, linen trousers, fur hat and old shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Sept. 29.

An extract from the proceedings of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore.

The Trustees being informed that the days assigned for their Cattle Show unintentionally interfere with the days assigned by the Managers of the Agricultural Society of Dorchester county for their Cattle Show; and being of opinion that the assignment of other days for this purpose may be made without any prejudice to their designs.—It is therefore Resolved that the Easton Cattle Show and Fair for the exhibition of Stock, Manufactures and Implements, be held on Wednesday the 31st day of October, and on Thursday and Friday the first and second days of November next; and that this Resolution be forthwith published in the neighbouring Newspapers and in the American Farmer for the information of the Farmers in general, and all other persons who may feel a concern in the interests of Agriculture.
By order,
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.
Sept. 15 3w

POETRY.

THE THREE STARS.

There are three cheering stars of light,
O'er life's dark path that shine;
And these fair orbs, so pure and bright,
Are song, and love and wine!

For oh! the soul of song hath power
To charm the feeling heart,
To soothe the mourner's sternest hour,
And bid his griefs depart!

And wine can lend to song its mirth,
Can joys unwonted bring,
And paint this fair and lovely earth
In charms of deathless spring.

But thou, oh love! of all the throng
Art fairest seen to shine,
For thou canst soothe the soul like song,
And cheer the heart like wine!

Then deign, fair orbs! to shed your ray
Along my path of gloom,
To guide me through life's lonely way,
And shine upon my tomb!

For oh! the song, the cup, the kiss,
Can make the night divine;
Then blest be he who found the bliss
Of song, and love, and wine!

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.

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.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be 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 18

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.

For terms apply to SAM'L. HARRISON.

Canton, Aug. 11 18

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Dwelling House and Blacksmith-Shop on Dover street in the Town of Easton, formerly owned and occupied by William Barton and now in the occupation of James Meloney, it is the best stand in Easton, and now in good repair and will be rented to a good tenant on accommodating terms. For terms apply to Benjamin Kennip in Goldsborough's Neck of Mr. Wm. Edmondson adjoining the property.

Sept. 15 18

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF HARRISON.

To be Rented

FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.

N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.

ALSO—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.

ALSO—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 11.

To Rent,

A small Farm in Hambury, two miles from Turner's Mill, late Abbott's, for money,—payable in October 1828. The rent will be as moderate as possible, say seventy dollars per annum and liberty of seeding the corn ground in wheat this Fall. Enquire of Nicholas Thomas, Oxford Neck, or to the subscriber.

E. HARRIS.

Queen Ann's co. Sep. 1.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Farm now in the occupancy of William Slaughter, situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, adjoining Kingstown. ALSO—The Farm at present occupied by Sarah Dobson, situate on Kings Creek adjoining the lands of John Dudley.—To good tenants these farms will be rented on very accommodating terms.—Apply to Isaac Atkinson, or to the subscriber.

HOWELL BOWERS.

8th mo. 18th, 1827.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situate on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber.

JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, Sept. 22.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828, The House and garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison Street—For terms apply to the Editor or

PETER WEBB.

Sept. 22

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE and Premises, on Washington Street, opposite the Farmer's Bank, now occupied by Dr. William H. Thomas.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Easton, Sept. 15

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Farm now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Lee situate near the Trappe in this county—For terms apply to

ANN SHERWOOD.

Easton, August 18, 1827.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton Sept. 29 18

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 29, 3w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and says that he was free born.—He had on when committed a pair of blue cotton trousers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat and shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS. CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

A SITUATION WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes a situation as an Overseer—he has a small family and can produce the best recommendations as a Farmer, and in the management of hands.

HENRY CARMEAN

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Dwelling House and Lot lately occupied by the subscriber, and possession given immediately.

ALSO

The House now in the occupancy of Mr. George Townsend—Possession given on the first of January next.—The above property would be sold on very accommodating terms by

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Sep. 22

For Sale

Three Valuable Cook women, to residents of this & the adjoining counties, none others need apply.

WILL RICHARDSON.

Caroline co. Sept. 15 3t q

For Sale.

On a liberal credit a small quantity of seasoned white oak timber, cut during the last winter, consisting of knees, floor timbers, plank stocks and some square timber.

HENRY SPENCER.

Island Creek, Talbot Co.

Sept. 15, 1827.

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 Jenifer S. Taylor to the president and directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House door in the Village of Denton, on Wednesday the tenth day of October next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, all that lot with the improvements thereon, in the village of Denton, where the said Jenifer S. Taylor now resides being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Mount Andrew, containing sixty square perches, more or less, (this lot has the strongest and best built wooden House in the village of Denton, and other improvements in good repair) and will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with the purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the board of directors, and also another parcel of the same tract of land and adjoining the other, (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre and adjoining the Shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston & Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqrs. these last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place of the first mentioned, and on the same conditions and possession given of the whole.—And NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Joseph Anthony (now deceased) Will be sold at the same place and on the same day between the hours aforesaid, that farm or plantation whereon William Lister now lives (or so much thereof as will satisfy the claim,) for cash, this farm lies near the Chapple Branch and adjoining Thomas Hopkins' Mill, and is in good repair.—And NOTICE is hereby further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Garetson Reese, Will be sold on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, all that farm and plantation whereon he the said Garetson Reese now resides adjoining the lands of James & Thomas Wing and on or near Hogg Creek, this property will be likewise sold for CASH—And also at the same time and place will be sold the House & Lot in Denton, the property of the President Directors and Company, which has been occupied by them as the Banking House—This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with approved security.

By the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, agent.
July 28 ts (S)

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.

Collector's Notice. The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, or at the farthest by the end of the year, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the said county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same.—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

LAMBT W SPENCER, Collector.
September 22 4w

Notice. Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH POWEL, who says he is free. He is about 28 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat, vest and trousers of the same, a fur hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high and says he is from North Carolina. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS. CARLTON, Shff.
Sept. 29.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, SEPTEMBER 22d. 1827.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on or after the first Monday in October next.

By Order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
Sept. 22 3w

Notice IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county; and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales & Scale-beams, used in vending of articles—from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—at the Trappe on the 10th—St. Michaels 11th and 12th—Wye Mills 17th and 18th—and Lookerman's (formerly Lee's) Mill, 24th September respectively.

WM. BECKLEY, Standard Keeper.
Easton, Sept. 1 w

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Lake.

MILLENARY, EASTON HOTEL.

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 has taken the stand on Washington Street, next door to the Drug Store of Moore & Kellie, lately occupied by Mrs. Millikin, where in addition to her stock of Millenary, she has now on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes, made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and which she will be enabled to sell low—She solicits them to give her a call and view her assortment.

N. B. She has a machine for the purpose of stretching Leghorn hats without the least injury.

Easton Sept. 1 18

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' Shoes, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
May 19.

Announcement of the Drawing

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE, August 6th, 1827.

We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 17th of October and will be completed on that day—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLARS, and 10,000 DOLLARS, no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

PRIZES	AMOUNT	IS	AMOUNT
1 prize of	\$20,000	is	\$20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	2,000	is	20,000
10 prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
20 prizes of	200	is	4,000
20 prizes of	100	is	2,000
40 prizes of	50	is	2,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
150 prizes of	10	is	1,500
300 prizes of	5	is	1,500
9000 prizes of	4	is	36,000

9662 prizes, amounting to \$114,000

Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25

Halves, - - 2 50 | Eights, - 6 25

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, Aug. 18, 1827. Baltimore.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Thomas P. Bennett at the suit of Wm. H. Tighman, Survivor of Tench Tighman deceased, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: All the Land that the aforesaid Bennett bought of the aforesaid Tighman's adjoining Dorrel-Town, containing 61 acres of Land more or less; Seized and taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni, and cost due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, Shff.

Sept. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Seth Faulkner, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use James N. Austin, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—The farm or plantation where James Dawson resides, (or did reside) called Neighbours' Keep, containing 113 3/4 acres of Land, more or less, and adjoining the farms of Mrs. E. Tighman, and Mr. Thomas Robinson—Seized and taken as the property of said Seth Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, Sheriff.

Sept. 15 ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Thomas Barrow, at the suit of the State, use John Catrup, and Ann his wife, will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—Part of the Farm where James Price now lives, and adjoining John Catrup near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range, & Upper Dover, and Neal's adventure, supposed to contain seventy five acres of land, more or less; also his revisionary right and interest, of, in and to, the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrup now resides, be the quantity what it may; Seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Barrow, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, Shff.

Sept. 15 ts

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of good early wheat may at any time be procured from a farmer in the neighbourhood of Easton, who wishes to employ by the month or year, A MAN acquainted with the farming business, one who can bring undoubted testimony as to his honesty, sobriety, and industry. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 15 w

To be Rented for one or more Years

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT in this town known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL, at present and for many years occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for which possession can be had on the first day of January next—

ALSO—The Corner Room and Cellar now occupied by Mr. William Newnam—This is a good stand and well calculated for a store of any kind or might be converted into two good shops—Possession may be had now or at any time during the Fall—

ALSO—The house occupied by Mr. John Armor as a Tailors' Shop, and the one occupied by Mr. John Bennett as a Magistrates Office—these two last to be had on 1st January next.—For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton Aug. 25, 1827.

The Editors of the U. States Gazette, in Philadelphia, & the Patriot, Baltimore, will please insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barnville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to

WM. POTTER.

Sept. 22 4w

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the concave form of the rupture pad towards the diseased part,—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being convex tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 673 Boston, 1826.

"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parties and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."

GRUBS PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled 'Observations on Hernia & Trusses' has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect a radical cure."

Dr. JOHN GAAY, of New York, says:—"I have witnessed numerous instances, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in all these cases effectually & comfortably secured the rupture; not infrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease."

Dr. SAMUEL OSBORNE, of New York, states:—"I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable, and I have known several cures effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss."

"While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have rendered them useful to the Government; comfortable to themselves, and in many cases effected perfect cures."

Dr. Hull's Truss does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against them.—Testimonials of like respectability might be added to any extent. This Truss is now introduced into the Army and Navy, and most of the public Hospitals and Aims Houses in the United States.

N. B. Dr. Hull's Trusses, adapted to the different species of Rupture

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States most 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, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1827.

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From the Liverpool Albion, Aug. 20.

Confessions of an unexecuted Femicide.

A deeply affecting narrative, under the above title, has just issued from the Glasgow Press. It is declared to be 'no fiction.' It is published according to the will of William M. Esq. of the county of Stirling, Scotland, for the purpose of deterring others from the commission of a similar sin, by the thought, that if they escape the punishment of the law, they are sure to meet with that of a racked and harassed conscience. The *Confessions* are powerfully written, and seldom have we read a more touching narrative than that, which is contained in the work before us. We insert, an extract from the first part of the *Confessions*.

'Twenty years, and the vision still haunts me! Yes, it is twenty years since I perpetrated that crime which has poisoned my existence, and thrown over it a cloud of unutterable sorrow. All other crimes may sleep, but iniquity like mine never can. The worm that dies not preys upon my heart: I am the victim of remorse.

My house stood in the midst of a plantation of elm and pine. Its situation was considered romantic by those who had an eye for the beauties of nature, but such I never had. It was a large isolated building, white and airy in its appearance, and decorated in front with a portico of four Ionic pillars: Before the door was a plot of green ground, bordered with flowers, & in the centre of this a fountain of clear water. Behind the mansion house there was a spacious garden, and about fifty yards to the right flowed a little river, murmuring among rocks, and shaded over by bowers of the birch and chestnut tree.

Few places were so retired and beautiful, and here, if my miserable tone of mind had permitted, I must have been happy. I had no companion but an only sister, and Heaven assuredly never formed two beings so completely different as we. Poor Eliza, she was every thing that is amiable in woman. Fair, beautifully proportioned, and graceful in her movements, beyond even the most gifted of her sex; her light and airy form, her blue, deep blue eye, her lip ever crossed with smiles, and her complexion clear as heaven itself. Of all these things I could speak but it avails not.—They are gone, and nothing save their remembrance remains behind. Memory may do much to baffle even the divinest beauty, and imagination may touch with more delicate hues what the former brings up from the depths of time, but their fairy power were useless here. My sister had a form and a mind which fancy never excelled, even in her brightest dreams.

Strange to say, she loved me. I say strange, for what heart but that of an angel could bear affection towards a being so malignant, so horribly wicked as I! I can now recall how harshly I returned all her little acts of kindness. She would try, by every art, to bring from me some deed of tenderness. She would smile, and come out with some mirthful story. She would sit down before me, and throw her delicate arms around my neck in a mood of gaiety and love. She would flatter me, & watch over my concerns, and anticipate my wishes, but all in vain. My ungrateful heart refused to acknowledge her attentions: her fondness became painful to me, and I repulsed her. Nor when I was stretched on a bed of sickness did her tenderness abate. When the burning fever raged in my veins and but a step lay between me and eternity, she attended me with more than a mother's care. Night after night she sat watching over my couch. I have seen her when she little thought I so remarked, weeping in my dimly illumined chamber; and raising her fair hands to Heaven in supplication for my recovery. And when I did recover, who can paint the joy that lighted up her beautiful countenance! All saw it with delight save one, and that was her wretched and ungrateful brother.

She had a friend named Mary Elliston, also a beautiful girl. Their friendship had commenced in childhood, and their souls were knit closer by succeeding years. Mary lived with us, for she was an orphan; & being originally of a respectable but unfortunate family, my father gladly adopted her as a companion to his daughter. She was tall and exquisitely made, and all her movements were full of female dignity. Her form wanted the richness and voluptuous swell of Eliza's, but it was more airy and, if possible, more graceful. My sister's complexion had the brightness and bloom of northern beauty. Her yellow hair waved like streaks of sunshine over her temples, and her blue eyes, deep and lucid as the sapphire, were full of animation and mirth of soul. Mary had more of the Italian cast in her countenance,

which was of a darker and warmer hue.— Her hair was black and shining, and her eyes, of the same complexion, were full of melancholy. Never were two lovelier beings associated together under the same roof. Eliza was all affection, and smiles, and innocence, and she showed them on every occasion. If she loved she expressed in bright and undisguised language the emotions of her soul. Mary was not more lovely, for that was impossible, but she was evidently a being of profounder and intenser feelings. Her spirit was more full of pathos. Her fervour was not so easily excited, but when once aroused it flowed in deeper channels, and its influence upon all the passions was most striking and irresistible.

I know not how it was, but this pure-minded and intellectual girl conceived for me a strong affection. God knows, there was little in my society to attract the love of any one, and above all of such as she.— I never did her an act of kindness. I scarcely ever spoke to her with common civility; yet strange to say, I unknowingly gained her heart, and she loved me at last as if I had been the most deserving object upon earth. How my groveling soul came to be invested with such power, remains a problem which I have never been able to solve. In all other respects the mind of Mary was pure and heavenly. That spirit so full of poetry and romance, that mild enthusiastic spirit, conversant only with lofty thoughts, and whose existence had passed in a world of fancy and feeling, how did it descend from its high estate to seek companionship with a base earthborn seek like mine? In this only she erred; in this only she showed that tinge of humanity which clings to all below. Perhaps she might have been influenced by her affection for my sister. Be that as it may, I saw her feelings, and, with the true villainy of my nature, resolved to take advantage of them. It would be sickening to relate all the schemes I put in practice to ruin the virtue of this unfortunate girl.— She loved me to distraction, and I but too well succeeded. But how was my poor hard conquest gained? By a proceeding, the iniquity of which, no language can characterize. I invoked the Most High to witness that my future intentions were honourable; and swore in the name of all that is sacred to make her my own: I never intended to keep my promise. What were oaths to me? What were broken hearts and ruined hopes to one who looked upon virtue and honour as baubles, and whose polluted soul seemed born for the atmosphere of the blackest iniquity!

Time rolled on, and the state of Mary became apparent, but still I never felt remorse. I looked on unmoved at the ruin I had effected; and when the unsuspecting victim required the performance of my vows, she was answered with a contemptuous sneer. Her spirit, from this moment, faded utterly away. She felt that she had been betrayed, and saw the dreadful precipice on which she stood. Had I been any thing else than a villain; had one spark of generous feeling still animated my bosom, I must have pitied the miserable girl; but compassion was unhappily a feeling to which I had ever been a stranger, and I looked on the wreck of beauty with savage indifference.

Eliza's tender heart was moved and she saw her companion with other eyes. She did not, with the pride-like barbarity of many of her sex, cast off this erring sister. She saw that she had been led astray, and knew, that although in the eyes of the world she was a lost and worthless thing, yet she was not to be abandoned to misery and neglect. So far from turning away from this object of distress, she pressed her to her bosom, nor did she consider herself dishonoured in so doing. Her pure heart told her that Mary was innocent, and what had occurred was a misfortune rather than a crime. She soothed her in the midst of her misery, and tried to sustain her broken heart, with the hope that I might one day repair the injury I had done, and restore her blameless and unblemished, to society. Nor did she stop here, for on her knees she conjured me, as I valued the welfare of a wretched creature; as I valued the honour of our house, as I valued my own eternal happiness, to render that tardy justice which uprightiness and virtue demanded.— The appeal was eloquent as beauty and affection could make it; but it was in vain.— I heard it with contempt.

About this time, a young lady of considerable fortune came to reside in our part of the county. She was rich, and I considered that now or never had an opportunity occurred of gratifying my passion for money. My situation in life was well known and I was cordially received as a visitor into her mother's house. I endeavoured to make myself as agreeable as possible, & in a short time had the satisfaction of thinking that I was listened to with not an unfavourable ear. There was only one bar that stood in the way, and this was Mary Elliston. My faith was pledged to her in the most solemn manner; and I well knew that if this reached the ears of my new mistress my prospects in that quarter were at an end. Besides, Mary was now in that state which rendered her misfortune palpable to all eyes. No one as yet knew the author of her misery, but he could not

remain concealed much longer, and his name once mentioned would sink him to infamy and degradation. I cared little for exposure on the score of honour or virtue but I dreaded it on that of self-interest.— Let me get possession of my object; let her wealth be once fairly secured in my iron hand; and my shame, for aught I cared might be trumpeted to the utmost ends of the earth. But till then; till that decisive that irrevocable moment, it behoved that all should wear the aspect of integrity; that all should run smooth as the unruffled sea. I covered my hypocrisy with the semblance of virtue, as the ashes of the dead are covered with flowers, and crawled, like the viper, under cover, the better to entrap my prey.

That no evil report might injure my reputation till that time, I had Mary sent off about ten miles to a small country house on the banks of the Forth. There the sorrows of that unhappy girl only became more pungent; she felt the misery of loneliness. Deprived, of my sister's society & mine; and the last, strange to say, she prized above all other; her heart became more desolate and broken. She wrote me a letter; the paper was stained with tears, and every word breathed unutterable affliction. It implored me to take compassion on her wretched state, and fulfil the promise I had so solemnly made: 'I know that you are addressing another, but if she has the spirit of a woman, never will she listen to you after what you have done to me.'

Such were the condoling lines of her letter, and they fired me to revenge. Suspicion lowered upon my heart, and the thought came upon me that they were but the prelude of a discovery. And must my plans be thus thwarted by that wretched girl? Must a fortune be torn away from my grasp? Shall she unveil to my affianced bride what for a time must remain in darkness; and for what? to run me; to blast my dearest prospects without benefiting herself? The evil passions were stirred up within me; hell boiled in my bosom, and I was wrought to an ecstasy of madness.— For half a day I remained in this tumult of passion. Towards evening it ceased, to exhibit itself on the outer man, but raged within more intensely than ever.

Yes, I remember it well. This day, and twenty years have rolled away. I sat by the fire moody and distracted, and meditating, apparently, some violent deed. My sister sat opposite to me. She was employed at her needle, but while she sewed, her blue eyes streamed with tears, and ever & again she cast at me looks of the deepest affliction. 'My dear brother, has any thing occurred to distress you? I thundered out, 'silence, distract me not,' in a voice which made her start backward with terror; and, striking my hand violently against my burning forehead, I left the room and mounted up stairs to my bed chamber. A small Highland dirk hung over the mantel-piece. It had been in the family for ages. I put it in my pocket, almost unknowing what I did, and descended with portentous speed. Eliza met me as I was going out. She put her slender arm in mine, and requested me, with a voice of melting tenderness, to stay at home, for that I was evidently very unwell. With brutal violence I pushed her aside and rushed into the open air.

The evening was fair, beautifully fair. The sun was sinking down gloriously, and mellowing nature over with his last departing beams; but I remarked it not. I saw nothing I heard nothing. A tumult was in my heart; my ears were stunned and I hurried over the earth with reckless fury. Night came down, and I found myself at Mary's door. I entered, but she was not within. She had gone out to walk by the banks of the Forth.

I went to find her. Her lovely and interesting form was seated upon a rock which overlooked the stream. When I came up, she was in tears; but she threw her arms around me, and kissed me with unspeakable fondness. How romantic was the scene! O how unfit for a deed of villainy! The moon was up in the vault of heaven.— The firmament was silvered over with her chaste beams, and the light of the planets dissolved and lost in a flood of pale celestial glory. One solitary star twinkled by her side. And how beautifully were the rays reflected by the stream that murmured amid its rocky channel, and gave forth a melancholy music, which was the only sound that disturbed the unbroken calm of nature! Could crime linger here? Could vice pollute such a scene with its accursed presence? Base, cruel, treacherous was the deed. Was there no bolt of Heaven to consume my coward heart? While she clung to my bosom and called me her own—while her deep melting eyes were thrown so expressively on my savage countenance—yes the deed was then done—done at a moment when any heart but that of a demon, would have been disarmed, I drew slowly the dagger from my pocket, and—my spirit shudders while I relate it—stabbed her in the back! A shriek and she fell to the earth.—'Oh! do not destroy me! William, that was a cruel stroke. Spare me; do not kill me, do not kill my poor unborn babe!' She clung to my knees, but I spurned her away, and she again fell exhausted. There was no time to be lost. I laid violent hands upon her, and pitched her over the rock. I heard her rustling among the branches which overtopped a tree

ble resistance to her fall; and then a dash among the waters, and a feeble cry; and all was silent.'

From the Nashville Republican, Sept. 18.
MR. EATON TO THE PUBLIC.

What I shall submit to the consideration of the Public, demand of me no apology. Should any think otherwise, I tender to them Mr. Clay's dinner speech, delivered at Lexington in July last, with the references that have been made to me, both by General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan. Thus situated, it is neither needful nor proper to remain silent; I shall therefore speak the things that I know, from a conviction; that the references which have been made, render it proper for me to do so.

First, to an adjustment on my own account with Mr. Clay; who, in his speech delivered at Lexington, uses towards me this language.

'Before the election, an attempt was made, by an abusive letter, published in the *Columbian Observer*, at Philadelphia, a paper which, as has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton, the colleague, the friend and the biographer of General Jackson, to assail my motives, and to deter me in the exercise of my duty.'

The language employed in this sentence, is arranged with so great art and caution, as to make it susceptible of doubtful interpretation. The meaning which the speaker intended should attach, and which, with nine readers out of ten, will obtain, is, that the *Columbian Observer* was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton the colleague, the friend and the biographer of General Jackson, to assail his (Mr. Clay's) motives, and to deter him in the exercise of his duty. With this construction, I take leave to say, it is misrepresentation—it is untrue. This paper was assisted, though not sustained by me for any purpose; and far less with a view to assail motives, or to deter any one in the exercise of his duty.

The return made of me by the Editors of the *Columbian Observer*, as one of their creditors, has been a fruitful theme of excellent remark to Mr. Clay's editors and friends. I little expected to see him at so small a business; and still less that he would have hazarded an assertion before the public, when he was wanting in proof to support that assertion. A single paper, to be sure, at Philadelphia, the *Democratic Press* had asserted it; but Mr. Clay should have recollected, that as he was decrying the force of newspaper testimony, as authority applicable to his own case, delicacy, and a regard for consistency should have restrained his willingness to insist on it, as a rule conclusive towards others. Like himself, though, I can now express my satisfaction at having the matter presented in some tangible form, and by 'a responsible accuser;' and that he may be spared all further disquietude on the subject, he shall be afforded the history of the transaction, precise and accurate as it took place, with leave to make of it hereafter whatever use he can.

To the editors of that paper, and at their request, I did lend a sum of money; at that time, before or after, was their agreement, or understanding, expressed or otherwise, as to any political course which they should pursue. More than a year preceding the circumstance, and before I ever knew Messrs. Simpson & Conrad the editors, had that paper been warmly and zealously in the cause of General Jackson.—It was my own money, not the public's; and I have yet to learn, wherein there is either culpability or criminality in lending money to the respectable editor of a newspaper, greater than to any other individual in society, unless as a stipend to induce to a course not sanctioned by his preference or judgment. The character of those editors is sufficient to turn aside the imputation of opinions thus controlled—while a recollection that for eighteen months or more they had labored in support of Andrew Jackson, altogether forbids it.

But, again: In advertising to this transaction—to my mind a very innocent & unoffending one—why was it necessary for Mr. Clay to throw around me for description sake, so many far fetched and high sounding epithets? Mr. Eaton, of the Senate—(there being in that body none other bearing a name, or even a similar name,) would as it appears to me, be altogether sufficient, if description of person was alone the end and object designed to be attained; but this was not the object, and hence the lofty addenda, 'the colleague—the friend and the biographer of General Jackson.' What, then, was it? An attempt at deception—a matter of special pleading, by which it was expected, a conclusion to the public mind would be arrived at, that General Jackson was the shelterer of this paper, intended and sustained for the avowed purpose to assail Mr. Clay's motives, and to deter him in the exercise of his duty. To this obviously designed intention, I apply a positive denial of its truth. General Jackson was in Tennessee, and knew no more of the loan made to those gentlemen, than Mr. Clay did; nor did he know of it, until during last winter, when—on the supposition, I suppose, that it might be used as a good set off to the charges & breakings of the Secretary in his *Br. Army* corps—it became matter of remark and censure in those columns which were friendly to Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Before this period, I had

not spoken of it; nor until this time, detailed the particulars. I do so now, lest, under the authority of the name which brings forward the accusation, suspicion may arise, and character and consequence be given to the transaction, greater than it merits. In presenting myself before the public on a subject which so lately has produced some excitement, and much inquiry and remark. I have felt it proper to speak thus far of matters which essentially pertain to myself; and with that portion of the subject I am now done.

In connection with this speech, are also other matters which have been presented to the consideration of the country; and about which I have been referred to, both by General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan. With references thus made, to remain silent and reserved, amidst the general interest which prevails, by many might be considered improper. I shall present therefore, my understanding of things as they were at the time, and as they are still retained upon my recollection.

Between the statement of General Jackson and that submitted by Mr. Buchanan, I can perceive some differences; but they are principally verbal, and not material.—Those which do obtain, appear to me rather as to inferences deduced from facts, than as to the facts themselves: substantially, there is accord. Mr. Buchanan alleges, that, on approaching General Jackson, he did not come from Mr. Clay. It is not asserted that he did; General Jackson states, his opinion at the time was, that Mr. Buchanan had come from Mr. Clay or some of his friends; but this is given merely as matter of impression—nothing more. By the showing of Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Buchanan, it now appears, that Mr. Markley was the negotiator. A difference as to the date—the period of time at which the conversation took place, may exist; for Mr. Buchanan places it on the 30th of December. It may be, however, that he intends this as the period of his conversation with Mr. Markley; if it be in reference to his interview with General Jackson; then, agreeably to my recollection, it is a mistake. I cannot precisely, and to a day, declare the time when Mr. B. came to see and converse with me; but I do recollect it to have been during that week, on the Saturday of which the reported meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends took place, and when the determination was taken to support Mr. Adams. I feel quite satisfied, that the meeting to which I allude, was on Saturday the 22d of January. Early in that week, (Tuesday or Wednesday evening,) Mr. Buchanan visited me. It was on the pavement, and in front of my own residence, where we conversed together. A statement of our conversation, concisely drawn, was given to General Green, editor of the *United States Tel-graph*, at his request, in August 1826—more than a year ago—it is as follows:

'In January, 1825, a few days before it had been known that Mr. Clay & his friends had declared in favor of Mr. Adams, I was called upon by Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania. He said, it was pretty well understood, that overtures were making by the friends of Adams, on the subject of cabinet appointments: That Jackson should fight them with their own weapons. He said, the opinion was, that Jackson would retain Adams, and that it was doing him injury.— That the General should state whom he would make Secretary of State, and desired that I would name it to him. My reply was, that I was satisfied General Jackson would say nothing on the subject. Mr. Buchanan then remarked: "Well, if he will merely say, he will not retain Mr. Adams, that will answer." I replied, I was satisfied, General Jackson would neither say, who should, or who should not be Secretary of State—but that he (Mr. B.) knew him well, and might talk with him as well as I could.— Mr. Buchanan then said, that on the next day, before the General went to the House, he would call. He did so, as I afterwards understood.'

In this application and interview, I felt that Mr. Buchanan was acting on the ground of anxious solicitude for the success of General Jackson, and from a desire that nothing of stratagem and management should interpose to prevent the election of one, for whom he felt more than common interest. I considered, in his zeal, he felt it to be right to defend the citadel against unlooked for assaults, and believed, consequently, that the enemy should be met with their own weapons. He may have intended to present this as the idea and opinion of others, not his own. Such indeed, may have been the case, though I cannot say I so understood him at the time.

I take occasion to repeat, that the conversation, as here given, at the request of the editor of the *United States Tel-graph*, was afforded him in August, 1826 while he was on a visit to Tennessee. I mention this fact, because, the statement being in his possession, he will be enabled to say, if the one he has, & that which is here submitted, be not the same. By this circumstance, thus fortunately existing, I may find safety from some of those charges which a kindly editor has already taken occasion to surmise and insinuate.—The ungenerous and illiberal effort is made to excite prejudice to forestall the public, and to awaken suspicion, through the allegation, that an attempt was made to influence the election

Buchanan, by arraying Major Eaton and others against him, before the public. On the 21st of April, and so, hopeless an effort I should exceedingly regret the necessity of being obliged to proceed; and yet, were it necessary to maintain myself on any of the demands of truth, I should certainly venture, regardless of the sayings and prophecies of any one. Between Mr. Buchanan's statement, my own, and that of Gen. Jackson, heretofore published, I can, as already remarked, discern no essential or material difference. True, before I had read and particularly examined, what had been stated, I believed differences were to be found, though that opinion no longer remains. If there be those who desire to urge that any such do exist, and that the submitted averments are in fact unlike. I shall be free and cheerful to concede, that the mistakes are those which proceed from error of recollection, and from no other cause. I have known Mr. Buchanan too long, to place any statement of his which might be discrepant with my own, under the head of intentional error, or ascribe it to any other circumstance than inaccuracy of recollection.

I might here rest my remarks, and forbear to say more on the subject, but being in possession of some facts, which may not be considered immaterial—the tendency of which may be, to exhibit matters more fully to public consideration, I shall not conclude this presentation, without submitting them also. I have already said, that a meeting was held on the 22d of January; previous to which time, the opinion of Mr. Clay and his friends were but little known—conjecture alone pointed out what probably their course would be. On the succeeding Monday, the opinion prevailed, that they had taken their ground; and in a few days afterwards Mr. Clay's military chieftain letter, as it has been styled, was written to Judge Brooke, of Va, of whom he speaks as a particular friend. In that letter, he mentions his difficult, "highly critical" situation—the interrogation to his conscience, and the course he had resolved to pursue. Thus, to a particular friend, on the 23th of January, and not earlier, was a declaration made of the course he had concluded to take. Why the necessity of a silence so long, and so rigidly preserved?

This Saturday evening meeting, and the course which had been resolved upon, formed generally on Monday the subject of conversation. The Senate having adjourned, General Jackson and myself were passing from the capitol, being yet within the enclosure, and near to a flight of steps leading to the avenue, when Mr. Clay, coming diagonally on our route, from the House of Representatives, passed very near, and without speaking. He was proceeding down the flight of steps in front of the building, and we were in the act of descending, when some person coming up accosted us. At that moment, Mr. Clay, turning round, observed, "how are you to day, General? with a manner somewhat embarrassed, as though he had just then discovered him.—The salutation was returned, and Mr. Clay passed on. Immediately afterwards General Jackson remarked to me, that Mr. C. seemed disposed to pass him without speaking—my answer was, "as he has concluded to vote against you, General, I suppose he is solicitous for no further intercourse;" we dropped the subject. I had never before perceived Mr. Clay thus distant with General Jackson, having been previously quite the reverse; and well knowing, from our near proximity at passing, that it was altogether improbable he should not have observed us. I looked to this coyness on his part as a circumstance corroborative of what had been the reports of the day—a determination taken to support Mr. Adams.

Previous to the announcement of this meeting on Saturday, I had not distrusted the result of the election. As regarded the course Kentucky would take even conceding the force of Mr. Clay's influence, I felt there was security in these considerations. That so far from there being any thing of good, there had been an unfriendly understanding, very lately subsisting between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay: That Mr. Adams was not the choice of Kentucky—had not been thought of nor voted for there; and of all the persons presented to the public, would probably have received the most inconsiderable suffrage in that state. That Mr. Crittenden who stood at the head of the electoral list for Mr. Clay, and whose opinions of the preference and choice of Kentucky, I hence inferred, might have weight, he written to a friend of mine at Washington, that Kentucky preferred Jackson, and wished him to succeed against Adams. But, besides all this, the Legislature of the state had sent forth their instructions, (or request) on this subject, declaring what was to be considered the sense of the people; and I, well remembering the warm and ancient contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Pope, on the subject of a disregard of instructions, had not supposed that the former would venture to place at nought his previous open avowals on this important political point. These were the grounds of my opinions, & of my conclusions, and they were removed, only when I understood that this meeting had been held, and the vote of Kentucky determined upon.

There were other considerations of inference and argument. The state of N. York was thought to be dependent for the course she would pursue, on the vote of a single individual. Thus situated it could not be known to absolute certainty, though conjecturally it was, what finally her course would be. Maryland it was believed, would at least on the first ballot, be on the side of Mr. Adams. These two, with the six New England states, were all, which with any thing of certainty could be counted on. Five were yet unvoted. Louisiana

and Illinois it was believed would be in favor of the same course; though as it was in opposition to the preference, indicated by the electoral colleges at home, it was asserted, that the members from those states, would not march in that direction, except in the event, that thereby the election of Mr. Adams would be rendered secure and certain. Report having urged strongly, that on the second ballot, Maryland would secede and vote for General Jackson, it was therefore indispensably important to bring matters to a close. The whole affair then rested with Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri. Under this state of things was it, and after that it had been ascertained, that Jackson, would make no disclosure, as to his cabinet, that the meeting of the 22d of January took place. Those who attended it, being participants in what was done, have never yet declared the particulars. I have though in my possession a communication from a gentleman formerly of Congress, (not from this state) and heretofore the friend of Mr. Clay. He gives the reason why he is no longer that friend. To a letter which was lately written to him by me, this is his reply.

"The bargain of 1825, between Messrs. Adams and Clay I remember well was freely spoken of by many members of Congress although I had no personal knowledge of any fact, which would warrant the belief, that the contract existed; besides the high estimation in which I then held Mr. Clay forbade my suspicions on any accusations not supported by positive proof; that proof was not afforded me, and I held him guiltless.—Yet there were some circumstances of unfavourable appearance, and which as the friend of Mr. Clay I was sorry had existence. The circumstances to which I allude were the continued silence & lengthy reserve of Mr. Clay's friends, in publishing or letting it be known, how they would vote; and the fact that the Kentucky delegation who voted for Mr. A. had a meeting to determine upon their course, as I was informed by one of them; at which it was said to me, that upon the question being proposed to Mr. Clay for whom shall we vote, he answered in substance, "that in case General Jackson should be elected he believed the administration with its weight would be opposed to him, to prostrate him that should Mr. A. be elected he felt satisfied it would not be so; but that he hoped no personal considerations for him would induce them to act contrary to their desire." Upon these circumstances I have often remarked that the first was not in character of Kentuckians, and that the last was the strongest appeal which could be made to a man's friends, and the heaviest requisition which could be levied on their attachment. Until a very short time since I had not been convinced that the bargain had been made as executed, and I even now regret that I am constrained to admit it; but believing it, I shall leave nothing undone, which can be honourably performed to defeat the Coalition."

Anthony's oration over the dead body of Cæsar has been greatly admired for manner, artfulness, and concealment of intended purpose; but this of Mr. Clay is quite a match for it: so pointed; and yet so modest; so retiring; and so evidently concealing its real intentions. Gentlemen you are my friends, and as such we have met. Let me not ask you to neglect your duty, or sacrifice yourselves for me: I ask nothing at your hands;—but of one thing you may rest assured—if Jackson is elected I shall be prostrated; but if Mr. Adams shall be chosen, he felt satisfied it would not be so. In the one case, there was danger to his prospects, in the other there would be none; nor was this given as an opinion formed, or belief entertained—it is of stronger import—he was satisfied there would be none. The speech had its effect, the long agony was over and the determination taken to move together. Thus was the whole machinery ready to operate provided defection could be kept from its parts. And until this were effected Mr. Clay's course was but matter of conjecture. If judgement and sound deliberation, prompted him to adopt the preference he did, certainly it does not follow that duty demanded of him this grave and formal exercise of his influence, whereby to have controlled the opinions and votes of others. Resting on this ground of decision merely, apart from any other, and future consideration, such active zeal was forbidden by the situation in which he himself had very lately stood, and more especially from the personal relation which he, and Mr. Adams had recently occupied towards each other.

The course adopted by Mr. Clay, in reference to this election, and the circumstances attending it at the time were then as now the subject of free and censurable remark. The final consummation though did not for a time take place. Many, incredulous to mere assertion, and anxious to maintain their former favourable opinions, were willing and disposed to defer all credence until after the Inauguration, and when it should with certainty be ascertained whether Mr. Clay would be appointed to the first situation in the Cabinet. The nomination came! It was submitted to the Senate,—a vote taken, and contrary to what before, I believe, had ever happened, in reference to a Cabinet Appointment, a large number of that body (one third) were found in opposition to it. Besides those there were others, unfriendly to the confirmation but who yielded their assent on the ground that the President was amenable to the country for a correct administration of its affairs; and that the immemorial usage of the Senate, had conceded him the right to select his Cabinet agreeably to his own wishes. It was said if the Senate shall refuse their assent, and future mishaps arise a strong defence to the Executive would be afforded and the President be enabled to say—the Senate opposed me and denied a right heretofore never withheld—the right

of obtaining that assistance in which I had confidence, and which, it was my desire and object to procure. That the nomination though, was silently voted on, and nothing said respecting it is not correct. A Senator in his place addressed the chair—opposed a confirmation and presented the reasons of his objections which were entirely in reference to Mr. Clay's course and conduct on the Presidential election. I shall not use his name nor attempt to quote his remarks, although the injunction of secrecy has been long since removed. I well remember tho', that the name of this Senator and what he had done, and what said were spoken of at the time publicly; and I well remember too, that no reply to him was made or attempted or committee of enquiry asked for. After he had taken his seat, the nomination was voted on, and carried, and the appointment confirmed. I know not what friend or member, afforded Mr. Clay the information that his nomination was not objected to in the Senate; But I do know, that he made an incorrect report.

If after a perusal of what is here written there shall be any, disposed to maintain, that a statement, simply, of Mr. Buchanan's conversation, is all that was necessary, or proper to be presented; and that I should have gone no farther, this is my answer.—It is a public matter, and one about which the country has manifested deep solicitude; it was right thence to speak what I knew. But besides this, Mr. Clay without regard to others' feelings, or concern for the injustice he might be doing, has undertaken to hold me before the public, by representing that I had sustained a paper for the avowed object of assailing his motives and deterring him in the exercise of his duty, for thus it seems to be read: a noble vocation indeed! Why do this? I had not interfered to interrupt Mr. Clay's repose;—I had written no letter to Mr. Carter Beverly; and far as he then had knowledge, had spoken nothing of or concerning him. No reasonable man then, can look to me as a volunteer in this business or as having gone farther, than even, justice to myself demanded.

JOHN H. EATON.
Franklin, Ten. Sept. 12. 1827.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE TARIFF.

A certain Doctor Coleman of N. Carolina has extracted the subjoined letter from General Jackson, or his amanuensis, (for they say that the General thought great in Indian Wars is no mighty Grammarian or Orthographer, and his late correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy is said to be proof of this) and we present this letter, taken from one of the devoted Jackson prints, "The Delaware Gazette" of honest memory though of fallen fame, to our readers, that they may see what General Jackson's notions are about Tariffs.

We had a great pother rung about our ears not long since, that after great consideration it was resolved to take up Jackson as being anti-tariff, or less tariff, than Mr. Adams—and here is proof from Gen. Jackson's own hand how far in truth this wonderful surmise is founded.

Read this letter to Doctor Coleman, & then say, if any man can be fuller up with tariff mania than Gen. Jackson—and further say, if you have seen a more complete electioneering letter at any time from any quarter—and still further say, if you have seen a letter of truer slang, of more false politics, or of less statesman-like character. If the author of such a letter as this is fit to be President of these United States, it will be no hard matter to get plenty of them—for we believe there is no county in Maryland that will not afford a hundred & fifty men who can write a letter of sounder politics than this from Gen. Jackson to Dr. Coleman.

Jesuitical.—The General says, "he is in favour of a judicious revision of the tariff, and so far as it embraces the design of fostering, protecting and preserving, within ourselves, the means of national defence & independence." Now what does he mean by fostering within ourselves the means of national independence? Just exactly what the manufacturers themselves mean, that is, prohibitory duties upon imported articles, by which the whole Commerce of our country is to be destroyed, our wheat, corn and flour prevented from going abroad to foreign markets, and then the manufacturers at home will get their breadstuffs for little or nothing, and we shall all be obliged to buy their manufactures at their own price, because the judicious tariff of Gen. Jackson will prevent the importation of any foreign article.

False Politics.—General Jackson says, "Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labour and to revenue—and with a view to discharge the national debt."—It is a wonder he had not said, and to the levelling of fluids—for a tariff to work a distribution of labour is about as wise as a law to level water.—Let labour alone, sway with your

prohibitions and restrictions, and enterprise and profits will always give the best distribution to labour.—But when the General talks of increasing revenue and paying off the national debt by prohibitory duties and manufactures, this is indeed a political riddle for political children to puzzle themselves with.—What revenue do manufactures produce? Not a cent.—Prohibitory duties destroy all commerce for the benefit of manufactures, and our whole revenue is derived from commerce; and that revenue is our only dependence for paying off the national debt—for, as for the little precariously received from back lands, it is not worth mentioning.

Slang.—The General is against a national debt, "as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy."—This is old, worn out Jacobinical Balderdash, that a man of sense would disdain to stoop to. This monied aristocracy is a term to frighten, as his huge oaths and execrations used to be employed in the army to drive his officers and soldiers who displeased him. What the General calls a monied aristocracy, is when the Government wants money and the citizens of this country or of any other lend it for the purpose of aiding government, the persons who make the loan constitute this monied aristocracy. What danger is to be apprehended from these men? The Government has their money, and so far they are obliged by government, instead of the Administration being subservient to them—Nay more—Hitherto our government has been well administered, and it is conferring an obligation on individuals to borrow their money for the use of government—So much so, that individuals will lend money to Government at one or two per cent less than to any person else—thus it is an accommodation to the lenders, who are a keen sighted set of men, and who will never risk their money in bad hands—As for the administration tampering with the creditors of the government, that is too absurd to listen to, and the whole story of a monied aristocracy in our country is a weak fiction, first set on foot by bad men with bad designs, and they who continue the talk, in spite of all the confutation and experience of the past, must, to say the least of them, be very silly, drivelling politicians, and such as the people ought to laugh at rather than employ in the management of their concerns.

More Slang.—The General says "we have been too long subject to the policy of British Merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanized!"—This is an attempt to appeal to old jealousies and angry feelings against Great Britain—This strain has been long worn out, and the wise and best men of our country have adopted other maxims in relation to all foreign nations, viz: "In war enemies, in peace friends—Commerce and free intercourse with all, entangling alliances with none" in which there is more sense and patriotism than in all your tariffs and talks about British Merchants and Americanism.

It would consume too much time and space to go regularly through this electioneering letter, stuffed with pretence at patriotism and gilded with apparent frankness. We leave it for the cool reflection of our readers, and we think, when they are done with it, that the anti-tariff men will have but little to hope from General Jackson.—In truth we always thought it an absurdity for any man to pretend that tariff and anti-tariff had any thing to do with a choice between Mr. Adams and the General. There is a majority of tariff states and people, and no man can be elected who is anti-tariff—this is the misfortune—but when men tell us they are for Gen. Jackson because he is anti tariff, it is ridiculous—read his letter and doubt no more.

We do not mean to say that General Jackson wants patriotism—we really believe him to be entirely well affected to our country—but he wants the necessary knowledge and experience of a statesman—He does not know enough to be President of these United States, and it is all folly for us to be giving way to prejudices against Mr. Adams, and trying to persuade ourselves that General Jackson is more honest, more opposed to tariffs, or less inclined to adopt all that state management which has been found necessary in all governments—not corruption, but fair address in regulating men and things upon sound principles to effect good national objects. But here is the letter.

From the Delaware Gazette.
Dr. Coleman, of N. C. having addressed a letter to General Jackson, asking his opinion, upon the subject of protecting the manufactures of the country, and intimating his unwillingness to support a man who

was in favor of the system, received the following reply:

Washington, April 26th, 1824.
"Sir.—I have had the honour, this day to receive your letter of the 21st inst, and with candor, shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten that I have never solicited office; nor, when called upon by the constituted authorities, have ever declined, where I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But, as my name has been brought before the nation, for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before, and about which the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion on the tariff. I answer, that I am in favour of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves the means of national defence and Independence; particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for the want of proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon, and gave us liberty and independence.—That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national defence.—If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—lead, iron and copper; and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection that our own manufactures and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles, so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor; and to revenue; and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturalist. Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a home market for your bread-stuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from Agriculture in the U. States six hundred thousand men, women & children, and you will at once give a home market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.

It is therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which, must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community. "This is a short outline of my opinions generally, on the subject of your inquiry; and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you, I would not barter them for any office or situation of a temporal character that could be given me."

I have presented you my opinions freely because I am without concealment; and should, indeed despise myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any, by means so ignoble.

"I am sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.
ANDREW JACKSON.
Dr. L. H. Coleman, Warrenton, N. C.

PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Some of our readers complain that they are tired of Jackson and Adams, and say, let us have no more of it until just before the election. We are sorry to place any thing before our readers that is not acceptable, but in a country and government like our own, the election of Chief Magistrate will always be the predominant and most

interesting topic, and although there may be some men who care but little about it, or rather who feel an indifference between the Candidates, yet so long as the nation is upon the look out, and our brethren of the type are doing their parts, we must do ours, and we beg our readers to excuse us, and calmly to while away a half hour a week only on our paper & the views taken of the Presidential question. We hope the letter to Dr. Coleman will attract their attention.

We publish in another part of our paper to day the long expected statement of Gen. Eaton—it contains nothing new of importance on the subject, we shall attend to it our next.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Returns from all the counties of the State are received; they show the following result:

Administration.	Jackson.
Annapolis City,	2
Baltimore City,	0
Baltimore County,	0
Harford,	2
Anne Arundel,	2
Montgomery,	2
Frederick,	1
Washington,	0
Alleghany,	4
Charles,	4
St. Mary's,	4
Calvert,	3
Prince Georges,	4
Cecil,	0
Kent,	2
Talbot,	2
Queen Ann's,	3
Caroline,	4
Dorchester,	3
Somerset,	4
Worcester,	3
	49
	31

DELAWARE ELECTION.

It appears the following is the result of the election in the State of Delaware, for Congress:—

New Castle County—majority } 369	
for BAYARD, (Jacksonian.)	
for Kent—Majority for Johns (Adams) 409	
Sussex—Majority for Johns, 401	
	810
	369

Adams majority in the State, 441
Two thirds of the Legislature for the Administration.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.

Broad Rock Races.—2d Day.—Two mile heats—Proprietor's purse \$300.

Mr. Johnson's Trumpeter.
Mr. Botts' Phillis.
Mr. Garrison's Sally Hope.
During the morning, Trumpeter (a Northern Horse) was the favorite against the field. He is a beautiful bay, and his make and movements, were full of promise.—The knowing ones however, were bit (no unusual thing.) Sally Hope won the heat and without much difficulty. Phillis who did not run for the heat, saved her distance. Time, 5m. 52s.

The second heat was awarded to Sally Hope by public opinion, in anticipation.—She won it accordingly with ease. The time in which this heat was run, is believed to be as good as any recorded in Virginia. Time 5m. 47s.

3d Day.—Jockey Club Purse \$600—3 mile heats.

Dr. Wyche's Ariel,
Mr. Johnson's Sally Walker,
Mr. Botts' La Fayette,
Mr. Adams' Paolet, (the Tennessee Horse, half Brother of Mon. Tanson.)

This race excited prodigious expectation and drew large crowds of spectators. Ariel had attained a celebrity hardly ever equalled in this country.—La Fayette's speed was at one time unrivalled.—Sally Walker's close contest with Mon-Tanson in Mecklenburg, twelve months ago was supposed to have laid the foundation of that injury which finally drove him from the turf, and had placed her reputation on high ground—and ungainly as Paolet appeared, his pedigree and the distance from which he travelled, induced expectation in his favour on the part of some. The bets were largely in favour of Ariel at first, but as she was evidently in too high order, Sally Walker superseded her with many. But little was expected from La Fayette, as in addition to his captiousness, his legs were in bad order.

1st Heat.—The Tennessean ran off ahead for some distance, and for the first mile the contest seemed close between the four.—After this, Ariel and Sally Walker asserted their superiority, and left their antagonists far in the rear. Paolet was double distanced, and La Fayette did but save his. After the second mile, Sally Walker led Ariel some three or four lengths to the goal. Time, 5m. 44s.

2d Heat. La Fayette was drawn, and there was a general conviction that Sally Walker would take the heat. This was realized. From start to goal she kept the track, and Ariel was foiled in every attempt to pass her. Time, 5m. 44s.

Sally Walker by beating Ariel, has added Ariel's laurels to her own, and may now be considered as the first race horse in the United States. She is a beautiful Chesnut sorrel, and if surpassed by Ariel, is surpassed by her alone, in elegance of figure and the spring and elasticity of her gait. Ariel, even to uncritical eyes, was out of order, and her admirers confidently expect her to recover her laurels on the approaching contest at Petersburg and Tree Hill.—In this (though but indifferent judges of such matters) we predict their disappointment.

3d Heat.—The Tennessean ran off ahead for some distance, and for the first mile the contest seemed close between the four.—After this, Ariel and Sally Walker asserted their superiority, and left their antagonists far in the rear. Paolet was double distanced, and La Fayette did but save his. After the second mile, Sally Walker led Ariel some three or four lengths to the goal. Time, 5m. 44s.

Sally Walker by beating Ariel, has added Ariel's laurels to her own, and may now be considered as the first race horse in the United States. She is a beautiful Chesnut sorrel, and if surpassed by Ariel, is surpassed by her alone, in elegance of figure and the spring and elasticity of her gait. Ariel, even to uncritical eyes, was out of order, and her admirers confidently expect her to recover her laurels on the approaching contest at Petersburg and Tree Hill.—In this (though but indifferent judges of such matters) we predict their disappointment.

4th Heat.—The Tennessean ran off ahead for some distance, and for the first mile the contest seemed close between the four.—After this, Ariel and Sally Walker asserted their superiority, and left their antagonists far in the rear. Paolet was double distanced, and La Fayette did but save his. After the second mile, Sally Walker led Ariel some three or four lengths to the goal. Time, 5m. 44s.

Sally Walker by beating Ariel, has added Ariel's laurels to her own, and may now be considered as the first race horse in the United States. She is a beautiful Chesnut sorrel, and if surpassed by Ariel, is surpassed by her alone, in elegance of figure and the spring and elasticity of her gait. Ariel, even to uncritical eyes, was out of order, and her admirers confidently expect her to recover her laurels on the approaching contest at Petersburg and Tree Hill.—In this (though but indifferent judges of such matters) we predict their disappointment.

5th Heat.—The Tennessean ran off ahead for some distance, and for the first mile the contest seemed close between the four.—After this, Ariel and Sally Walker asserted their superiority, and left their antagonists far in the rear. Paolet was double distanced, and La Fayette did but save his. After the second mile, Sally Walker led Ariel some three or four lengths to the goal. Time, 5m. 44s.

Sally Walker by beating Ariel, has added Ariel's laurels to her own, and may now be considered as the first race horse in the United States. She is a beautiful Chesnut sorrel, and if surpassed by Ariel, is surpassed by her alone, in elegance of figure and the spring and elasticity of her gait. Ariel, even to uncritical eyes, was out of order, and her admirers confidently expect her to recover her laurels on the approaching contest at Petersburg and Tree Hill.—In this (though but indifferent judges of such matters) we predict their disappointment.

6th Heat.—The Tennessean ran off ahead for some distance, and for the first mile the contest seemed close between the four.—After this, Ariel and Sally Walker asserted their superiority, and left their antagonists far in the rear. Paolet was double distanced, and La Fayette did but save his. After the second mile, Sally Walker led Ariel some three or four lengths to the goal. Time, 5m. 44s.

Sally Walker by beating Ariel, has added Ariel's laurels to her own, and may now be considered as the first race horse in the United States. She is a beautiful Chesnut sorrel, and if surpassed by Ariel, is surpassed by her alone, in elegance of figure and the spring and elasticity of her gait. Ariel, even to uncritical eyes, was out of order, and her admirers confidently expect her to recover her laurels on the approaching contest at Petersburg and Tree Hill.—In this (though but indifferent judges of such matters) we predict their disappointment.

7th Heat.—The Tennessean ran off ahead for some distance, and for the first mile the contest seemed close between the four.—After this, Ariel and Sally Walker asserted their superiority, and left their antagonists far in the rear. Paolet was double distanced, and La Fayette did but save his. After the second mile, Sally Walker led Ariel some three or four lengths to the goal. Time, 5m. 44s.

Sally Walker by beating Ariel, has added Ariel's laurels to her own, and may now be considered as the first race horse in the United States. She is a beautiful Chesnut sorrel, and if surpassed by Ariel, is surpassed by her alone, in elegance of figure and the spring and elasticity of her gait. Ariel, even to uncritical eyes, was out of order, and her admirers confidently expect her to recover her laurels on the approaching contest at Petersburg and Tree Hill.—In this (though but indifferent judges of such matters) we predict their disappointment.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life at Clifton in Somerset county, his late residence, on Wednesday the 3d inst. EDWARD H. C. WILSON, Esq., in the 33d year of his age, leaving a wife and four small children.

As error is inseparable from human nature, so he, like others, had his faults—but no man ever possessed a more generous heart or finer principles than he, who has been thus cut down in the morning of life.

DIED.

On the 5th instant at his residence in this town, the Rev. JAMES THOMAS, in the 64th year of his age. Having early embraced the Christian Religion, he attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for more than 40 years was an active and zealous Minister of the Gospel.—Truly has a good man in Israel gone, "for in him there was no variableness nor shadow of turning." He illustrated the sacred principles of the Gospel with the energy of inspiration, and established their truth by his own upright and regular deportment in life.—At the time of his death, he had charge of Talbot Circuit, and thus actively terminating his high vocation, he paid the debt of nature without a sigh. He has left an amiable family to melt their sorrows in each other's bosom. In friendship he was sincere, in his family he was affectionate; and in rendering this small tribute to worth, his friend freely mingles his tears with the affections of his family and society for their irreparable loss—"but our loss is his gain."

—, In this county on Monday the 1st inst. Mrs. Sarah Dobson in the 52d year of her age after a short illness.

—, In this town on Monday morning, after a very short illness Mr. John C. Helmbold, of the city of Baltimore.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY, Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.

There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal.

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3a

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Subscriber will sell the House and premises he now occupies, at a very reduced price and on reasonable terms of credit; or he will rent the same for the ensuing year on accommodating terms to a good tenant.

JAMES GOCKAYNE.
October 13 3c

PUBLIC SALE.

The Sale of the personal property of Trench Tilghman, dec'd except the negroes, is further postponed to Tuesday October 16th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day at Easton. In addition to the catalogue of books &c. &c. will be offered for sale 4 shares of Farmers Bank Stock. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser or purchasers giving note or bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of five dollars & under the cash will be required. There will also be offered for sale for cash, eight head of valuable work horses and three mules, three cows and two young bulls of the most approved blood in the country.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Admr.
of Trench Tilghman, dec'd.
October 13 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, and seven writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, state use Levin Simpson, use William H. Tilghman, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, interest, claim and title of the aforesaid Edward Auld, of, in and to the houses and lots at Easton Point supposed to contain about two acres and seven eighths of an acre more or less, with the improvements thereon.—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned Vendit's and fi. fa's according to seniority, with the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

October 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Rigby Hopkins at the suits of Edward Auld Administrator of Joseph Parrott, the President Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, state of Maryland at the instance & for the use of Thomas Sylvester & wife, the President Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use James Chapman Jr the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of John Edmondson, state use Nehemiah Tilton, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: a small tract of Land called Hambleton Island be the quantity more or less, situate near St. Michaels and nearly opposite the present residence of said Hopkins, also one Horse & Carriage, also one House and Lot situate on Onion Hill near St. Michaels, Seized, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's and fi. fa's and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THO: HENRIX, Shff.

October 13

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By virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Rigby Hopkins at the suits of Edward Auld Administrator of Joseph Parrott, the President Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, state of Maryland at the instance & for the use of Thomas Sylvester & wife, the President Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use James Chapman Jr the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of John Edmondson, state use Nehemiah Tilton, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: a small tract of Land called Hambleton Island be the quantity more or less, situate near St. Michaels and nearly opposite the present residence of said Hopkins, also one Horse & Carriage, also one House and Lot situate on Onion Hill near St. Michaels, Seized, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's and fi. fa's and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THO: HENRIX, Shff.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against William Benny at the suit of Wm. Biles will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, at the court house door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: part of Bennets Thicket, and part of other tracts, containing three hundred & seventy four and three quarters acres of Land more or less, also one Jack mare & Grog, seized and will be sold to pay & satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THO: HENRIX, Sheriff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Thomas Sherwood at the suit of Rigby Hopkins use of Richard Spencer will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title or claim of him the said Sherwood, of, in and to the farm on which he at present resides situate in the bay side called Sherwood's Forrest containing the quantity of 272 acres of Land more or less, also 2 lots in the town of St. Michaels containing the quantity of 3/4 acre of land, also 2 black mares 1 plough & gear, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni's exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Harriott Sherwood, at the suit of William Collins & Ann Leonard administrators of Henry Leonard, will be sold at Public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Allaby Fields' additions part of Exchange, containing 104 acres of Land more or less. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni's exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Levi Lee, at the suit of Isaac Spencer will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The life estate of said Levi Lee of and in the one third part of the following tracts of land known by the name of Rich Range addition, and part of Smiths Cliffs, containing 300 acres of Land more or less situate where Levi Lee now resides—also the one third part of Morgans Resurvey, Dobson's Advantage, Parrott's Resurvey, Parrott's Meadows, and Parrott's Advantage, containing 356 1/2 acres of land more or less situate where William Tarbutton now resides—also the one third part of Parkers Range & Part Hampton, containing 150 acres of land more or less situate on Tuckahoe Creek, also—the one third part of Hampton, part Parkers Farm & other Tracts containing 330 acres of land more or less situate where George Manning now lives, also the one third part of Rich Range and other tracts containing 200 acres of Land more or less situate where Richard Mills formerly lived, also part Matthews Purchase Bloomsbury, and part Jacob Beginning containing 83 acres of land more or less situate where Risdon Frampton now lives or formerly lived, also part of Hampton at Lewis-Town, containing 4 acres of land more or less. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni's exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, state use Levin Simpson, use William H. Tilghman, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, interest, claim and title of the aforesaid Edward Auld, of, in and to the houses and lots at Easton Point supposed to contain about two acres and seven eighths of an acre more or less, with the improvements thereon.—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned Vendit's and fi. fa's according to seniority, with the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, and seven writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, state use Levin Simpson, use William H. Tilghman, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, interest, claim and title of the aforesaid Edward Auld, of, in and to the houses and lots at Easton Point supposed to contain about two acres and seven eighths of an acre more or less, with the improvements thereon.—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned Vendit's and fi. fa's according to seniority, with the interests and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Daniel Cox at the suit of Isaac P. Cox, and James Neal use of Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 30th day of October 1827 at the Court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The farm or plantation where the said Harrison now resides known by the name of Hapen Ensal, and part Dorothys enlargement, containing 225 Acres of land more or less, also 3 lots of Ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels, also six head of horses, sixteen head of cattle, thirty head sheep, one gig and harness, and one carryall and harness, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's, the debts interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THOS: HENRIX, Shff.

October 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Fayette Gibson, at the suit of Edward Lloyd, William W. Moore, John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, Philemon Thomas & William H. Groome, use Philemon Thomas, William Farlow, administrator of Thomas Harrison of Jos. Francis D. McHenry, Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, and James Tilton, executor of James Titton, will be sold on Wednesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of said Fayette Gibson, the following property, to wit: A tract of land called Maringo, containing 550 acres of land more or less, 13 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep, 20 head of hogs, and the crop of corn as it now stands in the field, be the quantity what it may.—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's exponas and fi. fa's, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THO: HENRIX, Shff.

October 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Fayette Gibson, at the suit of Edward Lloyd, William W. Moore, John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, Philemon Thomas & William H. Groome, use Philemon Thomas, William Farlow, administrator of Thomas Harrison of Jos. Francis D. McHenry, Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, and James Tilton, executor of James Titton, will be sold on Wednesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of said Fayette Gibson, the following property, to wit: A tract of land called Maringo, containing 550 acres of land more or less, 13 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep, 20 head of hogs, and the crop of corn as it now stands in the field, be the quantity what it may.—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's exponas and fi. fa's, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THO: HENRIX, Shff.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Trench Tilghman, at the suit of the state of Maryland, use of John Tilghman and Ann his wife, use of Nicholas Goldborough, George W. Nabb & Wm. H. Groome, use Philemon Thomas, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door, in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all that part of a tract of land called Anderson lying and being in Talbot county, between the creeks called Third Haven creek & as Anderby creek, & Island creek, with the appurtenances which is contained and described in a deed from William Thomas and Elizabeth his wife to Trench Tilghman, bearing date the 27th day of February, eighteen hundred and ten, and contains the quantity of one hundred acres & three fourths of an acre of Land, more or less as may fully appear by reference to the said deed—Also all that parcel of land called Jack's Point or by whatever other name it may be called or known, lying and being near the town of Oxford, in Talbot county, and on the north side of the public road leading thereto, described in a deed from Nicholas Hammond, Jr. to Levin Gale and Henry Chamberlaine, bearing date the tenth day of April in the year of eighteen hundred & nineteen, and contains the quantity of fifty one acres of land, more or less, as may fully appear by reference to the last mentioned deed, and also three acres and one quarter of an acre of land, being part of Hier Dier Lloyd, lying and being in Talbot county on the east side of said road, just before its entrance into the said town, and on the west of the branch or cove in the last mentioned deed, with the appurtenances also contained & described in the last mentioned deed as may more fully appear by reference to that deed—also one lot of ground on the Bay Side road near the town of Easton—Seized & taken as the property of said Trench Tilghman, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni's exponas, and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon.

POETRY.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

By G. F. Richardson.

Hark! hark! mid the busy stir of life,
And the crowded city's hum,
Hear the thrilling tone of the life,
And the roll of the distant drum!

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of October inst. at the late residence of Clement Morris, deceased...

To be Rented

FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.

To Rent,

A small Farm in Hagerstown, two miles from Turner's Mill, late Abbott's, for money, payable in October 1828.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements...

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828.—The House and garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison Street...

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE and Premises, on Washington Street, opposite the Farmer's Bank...

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder...

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Inhabiting House and Lot lately occupied by the subscriber, and possession given immediately.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The House now in the occupancy of Mr. George Townsend—Possession given on the first of January next.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton...

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Dwelling House and Blacksmith-Shop on Dover street in the Town of Easton...

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...

SELECT

Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES HAGERSTOWN.

MISS INGLIS, who has for several years conducted a Boarding and Day School in this place, wishing to establish her Seminary on a more retired and limited plan...

TERMS:

FOR THE WINTER SESSIONS. Boarding & Lodging, (including bedding, washing, fuel, &c.) and instruction in the various branches of English Education usually attended to in Female Seminaries...

FOR THE SUMMER SESSION.

Boarding, &c. &c. & English tuition, (half in advance.) \$50 Music, &c. \$20 French, \$6

Painting on Velvet and Silk, for the Course, \$9

Working on Robinet, in a style equal to the finest imported laces, For do. \$5

Boarding, &c. if desired, during each period of vacation, \$10

N. B. Books, Music, and Stationary, at the retail city prices. Hagerstown, Sept. 22.

Baltimore, July 12, 1827.

I have carefully considered the proposals of Miss Inglis to establish a Select School in the vicinity of Hagerstown, and can hardly doubt but she will meet with due success.

JAMES KEMP,

Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland. We cordially concur in the opinion above expressed by Bishop Kemp.

WILLIAM NEVINS,

Pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

Fullly concurring in the above expressed opinion of Bishop Kemp, with respect to the qualifications of Miss Inglis, and the benefits that may be expected to result to young ladies placed under her care, I have only to add that her residence is all that she describes it to be in her proposal.

GEORGE LEMMON,

Rector of St. John's Parish, Hagerstown. Being acquainted with Miss Inglis and the situation of her residence, I freely give the testimony of Mr. Lemmon as my own.

M. L. FULLERTON,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hagerstown. 4w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty years of age; about five feet four inches high, black complexion, and says he was born free.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and says that he was free born.

THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH POWELL, who says he is free. He is about 28 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat, vest and trousers of the same, a fur hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high and says he is from North Carolina.

THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

BOARDING.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has opened a Boarding house in the town of Denton opposite the Masonic Lodge, where he will accommodate gentlemen that will give him a call with Board by the day, week or month.

The Public's Humble Serv't, D. PETER RICHARDSON. October 6 3w 8

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, or at the farthest by the end of the year, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the said county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same.

LAMBT W. SPENCER, Collector. September 22 4w

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.

JOHN WRIGHT. May 19.

Announcement of the Drawing

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE, August 6th, 1827. We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 17th of October and will be completed on that day.

of 20,000 DOLLARS, and 10,000 DOLLARS, no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, Total value. Includes 1 prize of \$20,000, 10 prizes of 10,000, etc.

9662 prizes, amounting to \$114,000 Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 Quarters, \$1 25 Halves, 2 50 Eights, 62 1/2

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, Aug 18, 1827.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Thomas P. Bennett at the suit of Wm. H. Tilghman, Survivor of Tench Tilghman deceased, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: All the Land that the aforesaid Bennett bought of the aforesaid Tilghman's adjoining Dorrel Town, containing 61 acres of Land more or less; Seized and taken, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni, and cost due, and to become due thereon.

THO: HENRIX, Shff. Sept. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Seth Faulkner, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use James N. Austin, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: The farm or plantation where James Dawson resides, (or did reside) called Neighbour's Keep, containing 113 3/4 acres of land, more or less, and adjoining the farms of Mrs. E. Tilghman, and Mr. Thomas Robinson—Seized and taken as the property of said Seth Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

THO: HENRIX, Sheriff. Sept. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Thomas Barrow, at the suit of the State, use John Catrup, and Ann his wife, will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: Part of the Farm where James Price now lives, and adjoining John Catrup near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range, & Upper Dover, and Neal's adventure, supposed to contain seventy five acres of land, more or less; also his revisionary right and interest, of, in and to, the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrup now resides, be the quantity what it may; Seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Barrow, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

THO: HENRIX, Shff. Sept. 15 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Thomas Barrow, at the suit of the State, use John Catrup, and Ann his wife, will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of October next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: Part of the Farm where James Price now lives, and adjoining John Catrup near Dover Bridge, known by the name of Upper Range, & Upper Dover, and Neal's adventure, supposed to contain seventy five acres of land, more or less; also his revisionary right and interest, of, in and to, the farm where Mrs. Jane Catrup now resides, be the quantity what it may; Seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas Barrow, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

THO: HENRIX, Shff. Sept. 15 ts

EASTON HOTEL

To be Rented for one or more Years. THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT in this town known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL, at present and for many years occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for which possession can be had on the first day of January next—

ALSO—The Corner Room and Cellar now occupied by Mr. William Newnam—This is a good stand and well calculated for store of any kind or might be converted into two good shops—Possession may be had now or at any time during the Fall—

ALSO—The house occupied by Mr. John Armour as a Tailors' Shop, and the one occupied by Mr. John Bennett as a Magistrate's Office—these two last to be had on 1st January next. For terms apply to SAMUEL GROOMÉ. Easton Aug. 25, 1827.

The Editors of the U. States Gazette, in Philadelphia, & the Patriot, Baltimore, will please insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barnville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to WM. POTTER. Sept. 22 4w

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Dr. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—'I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the concave form of the rupture pad towards the diseased part;—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint, &c.

The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaption to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being convex tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America.'

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

'Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parties and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses.'

GYNUS PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—'The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled "Observations on Hernia & Trusses" has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect a radical cure.'

Dr. JOHN GRAY, of New York, says:—'I have witnessed numerous instances, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in all these cases effectually and comfortably secured the rupture; not unfrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease.'

Dr. SAMUEL OSBORNE, of New York, states:—'I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable, and I have known several cures effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss.'

'While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have rendered them useful to the Government; comfortable to themselves, and in many cases effected perfect cures.'

Dr. Hull's Truss does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against them. Testimonials of like respectability might be added to any extent. This Truss is now introduced into the Army and Navy, and most of the public Hospitals and Alms Houses in the United States.

N. B. Dr. Hull's Trusses, adapted to the different species of Rupture, may be obtained, and are fitted to patients, at the Office of Dr. KNAPP, No. 37 East Fayette-street, a few rods east of the City Hall. Persons residing at a distance, can be fitted by sending a measure of the body around the hip, and specifying the kind of Rupture. Baltimore July 21 4m

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.

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 he 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.

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 stable 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 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 18

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. PRINTED AND SOLD AT THIS OFFICE OF BRADDOCK'S BUILDING, No. 100 N. 2ND ST. PHILADELPHIA.

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, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1827.

NO. 41.

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.

A FRAGMENT.

—SHE was yet young; her seventeenth year had scarcely passed by; and though the attentions of some flattered her, as she respected their talents or admired their forms, yet it was long before she really felt that absorbing passion which we call love. She had, however, been visited with strange emotions since the first appearance of Edward; and when she remembered the expression of his eye, and the pleasing tone of his voice, she felt an exhilarating and indescribable sensation, such as youth loves to experience, and old age to recollect. She would not admit even to her own pure bosom that he was more to her than any handsome young man would be; but some how or other, when he entered the room in which she was, her cheek assumed a more rosy hue, and the fine flashing spirit that shone in her eye, grew more sparkling and more beautiful still. The very attempts she sometimes made to conceal it, betrayed her secret; and it was easy for any observer to perceive that Edward was very often the subject of her thoughts—that her young affections were already beginning to cling to his manly form, and that her enthusiastic spirit was at last bound in those chains which give to slavery a greater pleasure than even freedom can boast.

It was a stormy winter night: the wind was heard whistling around the house—the hail beat furiously against the windows, and the tempest without was raging with all those tumultuous sounds that give such a pleasing value to the warm shelter of a happy home. Caroline had retired to rest late in the evening, and the "balmy sleep" that lights only "on lids unsoiled with a tear," soon found a resting-place on hers. Her fancy, freed from every care, soon began to soar through the gay regions of imagination, and we must not be surprised to hear, that it flew with instinctive affection to hover around the form of Edward. It had not long, however, ranged in the novelty of its liberty, when her dreams became troubled. Confused ideas of storm and death passed through her brain—a heavy hand seemed to press upon her breast. She thought she was standing upon a high eminence, amidst rocks and craggy mountains, when the whole great mass tumbled with a tremendous crash into ruins, and in the effort to save herself, she awoke.

For an instant she thought her dream continued. A strange tumult roared around the house. The room was filled with smoke, and a light gleam shone under her door. It was not till she distinctly heard the crackling of burning timbers, and the roar of flames, that the dreadful truth burst upon her mind. She sprang from her bed hastily and tremblingly put on a few clothes—and with a determination to rush out, opened the door. The light and heat that now burst upon her were so great, that she was compelled to retreat to the farther corner of the room; and the sight that met her view almost distracted her. The beautiful arched ceilings and craved walls of her father's house were reddening and crackling in the furious blaze—the floor was burned through—the whole room seemed entirely surrounded with flames—timbers fell crashing into the rooms below; and sometimes a gust of wind would bear towards her thick volumes of smoke, that rolled like huge waves wrapping every thing—the very flames—in their dark folds.

The frantic girl found it necessary to close the door to preserve her from being scorched to death. With some difficulty she accomplished this; and her next step was to open the window. Here she paused in mute astonishment at the sublime sight. Thousands of people were standing below: on whose forms the light of the burning house fell so distinctly, that she could perceive the men engaged with the engines—some with trumpets, shouting commands to their companies—others busily employed in carrying out the furniture—and many standing in inactive silence, watching the progress of the flames. She shrieked with all her might; but what is a woman's shriek amidst the mingled tumult of shouting men, crashing timbers, and roaring fire. She could hardly hear herself. The room was heated—the door seemed fast burning away. She screamed until her voice was choked in convulsive efforts, and yet she was unheard. The engines played briskly below, and they alone would have drowned her feeble voice. She almost sickened with anxiety. She looked upon the multitude who stood beneath. Immediately around the house, they were in bright light. The fire flung its lurid glare over the collected crowd, until far away the end was indistinct in the shadows of night, and nothing was observable but a dark mass that heaved like the billows of a stormy ocean.

Her voice had now become so hoarse,

that she could scarcely speak, but one idea glanced through her mind by which she might catch the attention of those beneath. She ran to her bed—with the strength of despair she dragged it to the window, and pressed it through the unyielding aperture. A cry arose as it darkened the light. Many thought it was a part of the wall tumbling from its height; but it fell harmless, and as it reached the ground, every eye was turned to the spot where it came—the door of the room burst thro' at the instant—and Caroline stood lifted high amidst desolation. The blaze shone brightly upon her white garments, and many imagined that she was actually in the midst of the flames—a buzz of horror murmured beneath—a bustle ran through the mighty mass—exclamations of dismay broke from every lip—and every one was anxious to preserve her. Ladders were instantly raised—one seemed ready to rescue her, and she prepared to descend, when, with a cry of anguish, she perceived it was too short. The heat of the room became agonizing—the flames were fast proceeding towards the room—every hope was banished from her bosom—her cry grew wild—her senses began to forsake her—the dreadful prospect of burning to death—of being wrapped in the fierce bosom of the blaze! It was too much; any thing but that—she sprang upon the threshold of the window, with the desperate intention of springing from the dizzy height. Her hands were raised—her white robe streamed in the wind—already was her foot slung back, and her position announced that she was prepared to go, when her quick ear caught the bustle, the creaking of a hasty step on the burning floor—it was a ray of hope piercing into the darkness of despair, and she paused to look: the figure of a man blackened and scorched appeared, almost enveloped in smoke and fire. Springing across a frightful chasm in the floor he seized a blanket, wrapped her in its folds, and darted again like lightning through the crackling fire. A loud shout from the crowd who saw her disappear in his arms told their interest; the flames were seen curling around the very spot where a moment ago the lovely girl had stood—a deathlike stillness pervaded the scene without—except as they saw a figure with something in its arms pass a window one story lower than the chamber of Caroline—then indeed a tumultuous exclamation arose; but it was anxious, doubtful, and soonushed down, and all again was still. Every eye was turned on the door—every bosom beat with hope and fear—an instant elapsed—a brick fell—another—and several more—and a large piece of flaming timber came crashing to the ground. Hope almost vanished for those within, for the greater part of the chimney building tottered and shook, and seemed gradually sinking into ruin, when—he appeared at the door, staggering, and blackened, yet holding in his arms the being he had preserved. With one convulsive spring he leaped from the floor—a single moment of silence followed—and the next—the thundering noise of the building that crashed amidst fire and smoke to the ground was almost lost in the long, loud shout that rung on the rent air of that night, and seemed to shake the earth to the very centre.

So mighty was the acclamation, that it awakened the suspended senses of Caroline. She started from the arms of her deliverer, and was darting wildly away, when his features arrested her attention. She fixed her gaze upon him, and stood a moment with delirium in every action. Her silence was broken by his voice, "Caroline." At the sound, the fierce phrensy of her looks abated, her eyes softened and filled with tears—she gave a faint shriek—the name of "Edward," burst from her quivering lips—and she sank overwhelmed on his bosom.

Anecdote of a Wolf.—The wolf is one of those ferocious animals in which attachment may be carried to the greatest extent, and which presents us with one of the most singular examples of the development to which the desire of affection may attain—a desire so extraordinary, that it has been known to prevail in this animal, over every other necessity of his nature.

The individual, instanced by M. F. Cuvier, must undoubtedly have been, naturally, of a very peculiar disposition. Brought up like a young dog, he became familiar with every person he was in the habit of seeing. He would follow his master every where, seemed to suffer much from his absence, was obedient to his voice, evinced invariably, the most entire submission, and differed, in fact, in nothing, from the tamest of domestic dogs. His master being obliged to travel, made a present of him to the Royal Menagerie at Paris. Here, shut up in his compartment, the animal remained for many weeks, without exhibiting the least gaiety, and almost without eating. He gradually, however, recovered; he attached himself to his keepers, and seemed to have forgotten his past affections, when his master returned after an absence of eighteen months. At the very first word which he pronounced, the wolf, who did not see him in the crowd, instantly recognized him, and testified his joy by his motions and cries. Being set at liberty, he overwhelmed his old friend with caresses, just as the most attached dog would have done after a separation

of a few days." Unhappily, his master was obliged to quit him a second time, and this absence was again, to the poor wolf, the cause of most profound regret; but time allayed his grief. Three years elapsed, and the wolf was living very comfortably with a young dog, which had been given to him as a companion. After this space of time, which would have been sufficient to make any dog, except that of Ulysses, forget his master, the gentleman again returned. It was evening, all was shut up, and the eyes of the animal could be of no use to him; but the voice of his beloved master was not effaced from his memory; the moment he heard it, he knew it; he answered, by cries, indicative of the most impatient desire; and the obstacle, which separated them, was removed, his cries redoubled. The animal rushed forward, placed his two fore-feet on the shoulders of his friend, licked every part of his face, and threatened, with his teeth, his very keepers, who approached, and to whom, an instant before, he had been testifying the warmest affection. Such an enjoyment, as was to be expected, was succeeded by the most cruel pain to the poor animal. Separation was again necessary, and from that instant the wolf became sad and immovable; he refused all sustenance; pined away; his hairs bristled up as is usual with all sick animals, at the end of eight days he was not to be known, and there was every reason to apprehend his death. His health, however, became re-established, he resumed his good condition of body, and brilliant coat; his keepers could again approach him, but he would not endure the caresses of any other person; and he answered strangers by nothing but menaces.

Such is the recital of a scientific naturalist, himself an eye-witness of the facts which he relates, and who, we may well believe, as he himself asserts, has exaggerated nothing in his account of them. It is the narrative, not of an ignorant exhibitor, or an ambitious traveller, but of a philosopher, not less distinguished for his patient habits of observation and comparison, than for the soundness and calmness of his general deductions. We dare not, therefore, refuse it a particle of credit, however little it may agree with the popular notions concerning the disposition of the wolf, and the reports of travellers concerning it. But this species has hitherto been known only in its wild state, surrounded with enemies and dangers, and among which no feelings could be developed, but those of fear, hatred and distrust.—Certain it is, that dogs succeed to run wild in the woods, from birth, become just as savage and ferocious as wolves, and yet we cannot suppose that they are so essentially. So true is it, that to acquire a complete knowledge of the character of a species, of its fundamental intellectual qualities, it must be seen under every circumstance adapted for their manifestation.

Paddy's ride on the Railway.—The Lehigh coal mines are situated on a mountain about nine miles from the river, at an elevation of near 1000 feet above it. A rail road has been extended from the mines to the river, along the side of the mountain, down which the coal is coreyed in cars, which descend by their own weight.—The velocity of their descent would be almost incredible, were it not for a regulating power, subject to the controul of the conductor of the cars. In addition to the coal cars, are others for carrying off the earth and rubbish with which the coal is covered. They are so constructed that, when they have descended near to the foot of the mountain, where the railway crosses a deep ravine, a catch on the side of the rail knocks out a pin & lets the bottom of the car (which is hung on hinges) drop and discharge the contents into the abyss fifty or sixty feet below. A short time since, three Paddies fresh from their own "swate Ireland," visited the place, and, while the workmen were at dinner determined on having a ride. They accordingly got into one of the dirt cars and let it loose from the fastening. Not knowing how to regulate the velocity, away they went, Jehu like, at the rate of half a mile a minute. This was fine sport till, on a sudden, the bottom dropped and deposited them without any material injury among the rubbish below, from which they looked up in unspeakable consternation and dismay, at this unexpected termination of their ride.

Worcester Spy.

The number five.—This number in China is highly regarded. The elements, according to the Chinese, are five in number, water, fire, wood, metal and earth. The relations among human beings are five, viz: a prince and minister, a father and son; elder and younger brothers; husband and wife; friends. The constant virtues are five; benevolence, justice, propriety, knowledge and truth. There are five ranks of nobility, denominated *kung, hoo, pin, tze and nan*. The compass has five divisions, east, south, west, north and center. The tastes are five; sour, sweet, bitter, acid, salt. The colours are five; azure, yellow, carnation, white, black. The human viscera consist of five; liver, heart, lungs, kidneys and stomach. The organs of sense are five, namely the ears, the eyes, the mouth, the nose, and the eye brows. A Chinese writer has given a humorous dialogue be-

tween these organs the mouth complains of the nose being placed too near it & above it; the nose defends its right by alleging, that but for it the mouth might eat ordure, the nose complains of the eyes being placed over it; the eyes reply, that but for them the nose might be broken against unseen objects.—*Asiatic Journal.*

An Abridgement of Statistical information, extracted from Darby's Geographical Dictionary.

The actual population of the U. States, in 1826, was probably within a fraction of 12,000,000, of which the basin of the Mississippi contains 3,000,000 and the Atlantic Slope the remaining 9,000,000. But we find that in the last quarter of a century, if we rejected all below thousands, that while the total population of the United States increased from 5,319,000 to 12,000,000, that the population of this central basin increased from 700,000 to 3,000,000. This disparity of these two sections, in the rate of increase will be, at least, as great during the next 25 years. Upon this supposition then, in the year, 1851, when the total population amount to 26,953,000, that of the central basin will amount to 10,136,000. The territory contained in the Atlantic Slope amounts to about 220,000 square miles, or 140,800,000 acres. The territory contained in that part of the central basin which enters into this estimate amounts to 800,000 square miles, or 512,000,000 of acres. The relative surface of the two portions then is 11 to 40. The density of population on the Atlantic Slope is a fraction more than 36. The density of population on the central basin is only five to the square mile. If the entire territory of the United States be included, the comparative population amounts but to four and one-third to the square mile. But taking, altogether, only the Area actually embraced by the census of 1820; the surface of which is about 600,000 square miles, the comparative population amounts to about sixteen to the square mile.—*Colin's Messenger.*

New York Police Office.

Drunkenness.—Five synburnt, weather beaten men all nearly fifty years of age, were discovered lying drunk in a lumber yard, on the east side of the city, on Sunday morning. They were lodged in Bridewell and brought up this morning. It was a little curious to notice the various ways in which they attempted to excuse this act of vagrancy. One said—why yes, it was true that he had taken rather more than he needed—he knew that it was wrong; but he had just arrived in the city, and had nothing to do. Another observed that he took a little too much because it was Sunday, and there was nothing doing.—Another, that some friends came along and offered to drink with him, and he, being a sailor, got out of his head reckoning before he knew it. The oldest of the gang was very unfortunate, according to his own account, in not being able to stand much; and that was the reason why he was groggy in the lumber yard. Thus it would seem, that idleness and bad associates still continue to be the main incentives to drunkenness, even according to the confessions of drunkards.

BOARDING.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has opened a Boarding house in the town of Denton opposite the Masonic Lodge, where he will accommodate gentlemen that will give him a call with Board by the day, week or month.

The Public's Humble Serv't,
D. PETER RICHARDSON.

October 6 3w R

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty years of age; about five feet four inches high, black complexion, and says he was born free. He had on when committed a blue roundabout, linen trousers, fur hat and old shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and says that he was free born. He had on when committed a pair of blue cotton trousers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat and shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

THOS: CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Subscriber will sell the House and premises he now occupies, at a very reduced price and on reasonable terms of credit; or he will rent the same for the ensuing year on accommodating terms to a good tenant.

JAMES COCKAYNE.
October 13 3t

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH POWELL, who says he is free. He is about 28 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat, vest and trousers of the same, a fur hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high and says he is from North Carolina. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS: CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 8th of August, a negro man by the name of FRANK HARBURN, who says he is free, and is about 50 years of age. He had on when committed a pair of linen trousers, a vest, a wool hat and shoes, and says that he was set free by Mr. Samuel Thomas. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY, Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson. In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.

There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each. Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal.

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 '27

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash price; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

October 6

LIST OF LETTRS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. October 1st, 1827.

A	John Arringdale	Skinner Newnam
B	Levin Adams	James H. McNeal
C	Mary Brown	Jonathan Oymont 2
D	Maria Ryan	William B. Paca
E	Ann Bell	Capt. Levi Pagta
F	Margaret Beck	John R. Plater
G	Maria Banning	William Potter
H	Rev. Thomas Bayne	Richard Parret
I	Executors of Thomas	James Price
J	F. Bennett	James Parrott
K	Ann Blake	James C. Parrott
L	Emily Ball	G. H. Perewig
M	Mary Ann Colson	Dr. Whelnel Pugh
N	John Colburn	William P. Ridgway
O	Elizabeth Cockheate	Sally Ratcliff
P	Charlotte Crowder	Caroline House
Q	William Caulk	Rev. Mr. Scull
R	Eli Caulk	Hugh Sherwood
S	John Colder	William Scott
T	Washington Torrell	Robert Smith
U	L. P. Dickinson	William Suell
V	Executor Phillip I.	Isabella T. Stockley
W	Downes	Thomas P. Smith
X	Mary T. Earle	Mahala Sinclore
Y	William Elliott	Daughters Smith
Z	John Gary	Elizabeth Skinner 3
	Henrietta Gipsoid	Elizabeth Shannah
	Jacob Goodhand	Aley Sawyer
	Edward Hall	Elias Stafford
	Elizabeth Hopkins	Thomas Smith
	Lambert Hooper	Jesse Scott
	William Jenkinson	Robert S. Skinner
	Executor of Dr. S. T.	William Snow
	Johnson	Ann Maria Townsend
	James Jackson	Samuel Taylor
	Samuel Kemp	Rev. James Thomas
	John Kemp 2	Thomas O. Turner
	William P. Keer	Thomas L. Usher 2
	James Kersey	Nancy Willoughby
	Nicholas Layton 3	Rev. Alward White
	Sec'y. Coat's Lodge	Philimon Willis
	Capt. Joshua E. Leonard	James Weston
	Richard B. Manship	Margaret Ann Watta 2
	William Muea	James D. Webb
	Samuel Maxfield	Sena Willis
	N. Mills	James Wrightson
	William Nabb	Richard Zain

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, P. M.
N. B. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertisements.

MR. SAUNDERS' LETTER.

ALBANY, Sept. 17th, 1827.

Dear Sir:—I have but this moment received the notice of Messrs. Gales & Son, in which they request to publish my reply to Governor Kent. I would most willingly decline any further notice of the matter, but that I prefer to be judged of by my language. Besides, these chaste & squeamish editors, I must ask you to do me the justice they refuse. Very respectfully,

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Messrs. Gales & Son: I am no longer a subscriber for the National Intelligencer, and am indebted to a friend for the sight of that, and of your paper of the 27th ult. in which I find an extract of a letter from his excellency Joseph Kent, Governor of Maryland to a gentleman from Frankfort, Kentucky. My absence from home and a desire to hear from gentlemen with whom I had lived in the winter of 1825, and others with whom I had corresponded freely upon the subject of the then pending election has delayed my notice of this extraordinary letter.

The same inducement, I presume, which influenced his excellency to write the letter, induced its translation into the columns of the Intelligencer, and to those of the Raleigh Register. It is indeed illustrative of the "politics of the day," and of the political system, which seems to be the governing maxim with those who respond to the wishes of their great magician, the honorable the secretary of state—

"My author and disposer! what thou bid'st, Unargued I obey."

The maxim is precised to perfection, from his excellency the governor of Maryland, down to the lowest minion of the obsequious tribe of subsidized presses "by authority." The signal proof of daring and determined servility, evinced by this "extract," the bold and unblushing falsehood it avows as to my conduct and language shows his excellency a worthy favorite of his master; and the readiness with which it is copied into certain prints, evince their greedy subserviency to his will.

I know the position in which I stand, and that of the personage whose word I have to confront. But I am not the first victim selected by the parasites of the day, to divert public reprehension from their high patron, nor is Governor Kent the first man who is indebted to his station for a little brief consequence. I am charged from this "high source" of having been "decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams in preference to General Jackson, and not ten minutes before the late election by the House of Representatives, to have approached him, (Governor Kent,) with an anxious countenance, dis-covering deep concern indeed, and used these emphatic words: 'I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear we from North Carolina may be forced to vote for General Jackson.' His excellency must indeed have relaxed from the cares of office for the perusal of the Merry Wives of Windsor, or the School for Scandal."

"The Arabian Knight's Entertainment, or some other work of fiction. It is to be recollected this 'anxious countenance,' this 'deep concern,' this 'emphatic language,' occurred more than two years since on the eve of an important election, to a man occupying a different side of the house from myself, with whom I was not intimate, who had been opposed to my friends in politics, and one who I had always viewed as concealing under a plausible exterior, the secret, but deadly enmity of a viper. On an occasion, and by a man of this kind, my manner and words are professed to be remembered with accuracy, & reported with precision. The affirmative charge rests upon the ipse dixit of this pliant governor alone. I meet it, therefore, as it ought to be met, with the lie direct.

From the commencement of the late Presidential contest, to its termination I harbored but one feeling and expressed but one language, a preference for William H. Crawford, and the most positive hostility to John Q. Adams. I might Messrs. Editors call upon you to bear testimony to the truth of this declaration. You cannot have forgotten the early expression of my opinions in hostility to Mr. Adams. These opinions not only expressed my position to Mr. Adams but a preference for any other man of political honesty. I could here give the testimony of those members of Congress with whom I boarded in the winter of 1825, the letter I then wrote to my friends in this state, avowing my determination to vote for General Jackson with a majority of the delegation from the state, as our second choice, and not from any fear of consequences—all evincing but one conduct and one language, and that directly in opposition to the assertion and certificate

*He refers to a statement made by his friend Mr. F. Johnson to the House of Representatives. There was so much of the bagatelle in Mr. Johnson's speech, and delivered so disjointed, that there was no collecting a fact from what he did say. If he made the statement, I did not hear it; but I have no doubt, if made, it was on the authority of Governor Kent.

*Early in the presidential canvass, the editors of the "Register" refused to insert the famous political horse race, as reflecting upon Mr. Adams for his supposed countenance of the often and sedition laws. I then published several numbers over the signature of Burke, in which it was my object to prove there was stronger grounds to support this supposition than the editors imagined. That Mr. Adams was elected by the same legislature of Massachusetts who passed upon Mr. Madison's report of 90—condemning that report, and approving of those obnoxious laws. This from the session of 1803, when he first took his seat in the Senate of the United States, up to the session of 1807, he uniformly voted with the federal party thereby evincing his fidelity to the principles of those by whom he had been elected. That disrepute of the bill for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and his celebrated report in Mr. Senator Smith's case were the first acts of his conversion, by which he became a well-to-do republican.

of Governor Kent. I do not deem it necessary to rely upon testimony at this time to repel so notorious a libel. As a politician, my course has been any other than equivocal, and my language at all times free from doubt. I have not the most faint recollection of seeing Governor Kent on the day of election, and certain I am, I felt neither alarm or any great concern at the result. I was as well satisfied as Governor Kent, though *particeps criminis*, that the vote of General Van Rensselaer was the pivot on which the first ballot was to turn. It was known that Scott and Cook had resolved to vote for Mr. Adams—that Col. Mitchell also, by a kind of suicidal morality (probably of Governor Kent's teaching,) and upon whom the vote of Maryland depended would first vote for Mr. Adams afterwards for Gen. Jackson. It was with General Van Rensselaer to decide the vote of New York, and to elect Mr. Adams. He had asserted to a friend most positively that he would not vote for Adams. Yet Mr. Clay had whispered some of his flattering unctious into his ear, the danger and responsibility of a protracted ballot, & the sly insidious Webster appealed to his federal feelings. The appeal was not in vain. Those with whom I had the honor to act, had scarcely a hope for the success of their candidate and from the course which things had taken, felt but concern. It is possible I may have inquired from some of the known supporters of Mr. Adams, if they intended to elect him the first ballot, and save us the necessity of electing General Jackson. If so, no one could have been so obtuse as to misconceive my object, much less to have tortured it into the "emphatic" exclamation ascribed to me by this certifying governor.

I shall now take leave of this matter, as I have neither time nor inclination to engage in a controversy with even a governor of a respectable state. I have never denounced Mr. Clay for voting for Mr. Adams—That was a matter which belonged to the country and not to me. I endeavored, in my representative capacity, to bring to light some of the improper purposes to which he had sought to apply the patronage of the administration. This is the head and front of my offence. This is the lever with which he and others seek to uphold those now in authority, and he who shall dare to expose to public view the hand that administers the pabulum, may expect to meet with the vilest detraction. I have not the vanity to suppose that the secret malignity of Governor Kent seeks to destroy the character of one in my humble sphere, but to administer to the morbid appetite of his exalted friend to save those with whom he acted from the day of account and retribution. Such is the united effort of those who seek to maintain the prime minister as the man prop to the present administration and who considered dislike to him as deserving certain destruction. Wicked and unhappy men! who seek their private safety in opposing public good. Weak & silly men! who vainly imagine that they shall pass for the nation and the nation for a faction: that they shall be judged in the right and every one who opposes them in the wrong. But I leave them and him, by whom I have been thus forced before the public to the judgement of those on whom they would impose.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Saulsbury, Aug. 20, 1827.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I have just seen the false and scurrilous publication of R. M. Saunders; and until I read it, I did not suppose there lived an individual so devoid of truth and decency, as he has proved himself to be. Deference for public opinion induces me to ask the favor of you to publish the following reply:

In the month of May last, I wrote a letter to a private gentleman, an old Congressional friend in Frankfort; in reply to one received from him, not designed for publication, as every candid man would at once perceive, as well from its style as its subject, and he has since apologized for a portion of it finding its way into the public journals.

In this letter, in consequence of General Saunders' over-zealous part in the House of Representatives, the preceding Winter, (the lot of all new converts) I adverted to a conversation he held with me the morning of the Presidential election—every word of which I aver to be the fact; and I throw back upon General Saunders the vulgar epithet he has had the audacity to apply to me.

But a few minutes before the election, General Saunders approached the fire-place at the South end of the room, tapped me on the arm, drew me aside, and used the strong language I have ascribed to him; and, further, I saw no individual, after the election, better pleased than General S. appeared to be, in consequence of being relieved, as I supposed from the dilemma in which he had considered himself placed.

Gen. S. approaching me in that manner, did surprise me & caused me to recollect the conversation (which I repeated to a friend a day or two afterwards) because, until that moment, I did not suppose he could have been forced to vote for Gen. Jackson. Our acquaintance was as limited as he states but not more so than I desired, having never made the slightest advance towards an intimacy with him, because I considered him a vain, silly, unhappy tempered man, always the son of some aspirant, expecting, no doubt, in the event of their success, the full benefit of his intemperate zeal.

Gen. S. only wanted to know whether "Mr. Adams could be elected on the first ballot, to save him the necessity of electing Gen. Jackson?" His attachments to Gen. J. must have been as strong as his inclination to oblige his constituents, when both united could not render him willing to encounter the trouble of a second ballot.

How much Gen. S. regards his veracity you may judge, when he calls the redaction

ing a pledge made by Col. Mitchell to his constituents, "a suicidal morality of my teaching." Unfortunately for him, I had but little, if any, conversation with Col. M. about the Presidential election, whilst it was pending—so little that I did not know, until I had counted the ballots in the House of Representatives, how the Colonel had intended to vote.

Gen. S's sensibility, on the present occasion, is somewhat surprising, as he was charged with the same remarks I have attributed to him, by Mr. F. Johnson in the House of Representatives, as will be seen by the following extract from his speech delivered in February last:—"The Secretary of State did vote for Mr. Adams, and I might ask many who are now arrayed against the Administration if they would not have done so? I might ask the gentleman from N Carolina (Mr. Saunders) if he does not know some, who made earnest and solemn appeals to members who were uncommitted, saying, save the nation, save the nation, by the election of Mr. Adams, and who are now to be found arrayed among the foremost of the opposition."

The language Mr. Johnson attributes to General S. is stronger than what I have used, and is said to have been addressed to the uncommitted portion of the House; and Gen. S. is again mistaken in supposing that he (Mr. Johnson) derived his information from me; for, unhappily for him, not one word, either orally or in writing, ever passed from me to Mr. Johnson on the subject.

JOS. KENT.

Rose Mount, Oct. 6, 1827.

ANOTHER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS! JOHN F. HOWARD, departed this life on Friday evening last at his late residence in Baltimore. His funeral took place the 15th inst. attended by every demonstration of respect, which a grateful people could bestow upon the most worthy. The President of the U. States—the Military of the City—Public Officers—Private Citizens & Strangers, all joined in paying funeral honours to his remains.

The following hasty sketch of his life, is extracted from the Baltimore American of the 15th inst—of which the youth was dedicated to the service of his country in arms, and the later days were spent amidst the respect of his neighbours, and in the confidence of the most venerable names that distinguish our history,—may not be wholly uninteresting at the moment when we are about to consign him to the tomb.

JOHN EAGER HOWARD was born on the 4th of June, 1752, in Baltimore County, in this state. His grandfather Joshua Howard, an Englishman by birth, having, while yet very young, left his father's house in the vicinity of Manchester, to join the army of the Duke of York, subsequently James II. during Monmouth's insurrection was afterwards afraid to encounter his parents displeasure, and came to seek his fortune in America. This was in the year 1685-86. He obtained a grant of the land in Baltimore county, on which Col. Howard was born, and which is still in the family and married Miss Joanna O'Carroll, whose father had lately emigrated from Ireland. Cornelius, one of his sons by this lady and father of the subject of this sketch married Miss Ruth Eager, the grand-daughter of George Eager whose estate adjoined & now makes a considerable part of this city.

The Eagers came from England, probably soon after the Charter to Lord Baltimore; but the records afford little information prior to 1668, when the estate near Baltimore was purchased.

John Eager Howard, not educated for any particular profession, was determined to that of arms by the circumstances of his country. One of the first measures of defence adopted by the colonies against the mother country, was the assembling of bodies of the militia, termed flying camps. One of these was formed in Maryland in 1776, and Mr. Howard was appointed to a Captaincy in the regiment of Col. J. Carroll. His commission, signed by Matthew Tighman, the President of the Convention of Maryland, is dated the 25th of June, 1776, a few days after he had completed his twenty fourth year. This corps was dismissed, however in the December of the same year, Congress having required of each of the states to furnish a certain portion of regular troops as a more effective system of defence. On the organization of the seven regiments which were to be furnished by Maryland, Captain Howard who had been retained by the wish of the Commissioners empowered to appoint officers rather than his own, was promoted to a Majority in one of them, the Fourth under his former commander Colonel Hall. His commission is dated the 10th of April 1777. On the 1st of June, 1779, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth and in the following spring he was transferred to the Six; and finally, after the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, he succeeded to the command of the Second in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Ford, who never recovered of a wound received in that battle.

Of the services of Colonel Howard during these years, and throughout the war, we have not limits nor is it necessary to speak. In the chivalrous and hazardous operations of Greene in the South, he was one of his most efficient and conspicuous coadjutors. That gallant General, an exact discriminator of merit pronounced him as good an officer as the world afforded; to have the best disposition, and correspondent ability to promote the service; and to have conferred great obligations on himself, and greater on the public. "He deserves," said Greene, "a statue of gold no less than Roman and Grecian heroes." "At the battle of Cowpens," says Lee "he seized the critical moment, and turned the fortune of the day. He was alike conspicuous though not alike successful, at Guilford and the

Butaw; and at all times and on all occasions, eminently useful." Besides the battles just mentioned, he was in the engagements of White Plains of Germantown, of Monmouth. Camden, Hobkirk's Hill and others which may be known to our readers. Having been trained to the infantry service he was always employed in that line and was distinguished for pushing into close battle and with fixed bayonet; an honorable evidence of his intrepidity, as it is well known how seldom bayonets are actually crossed in battle, even with the most veteran troops. It was at Cowpens that this mode of fighting was resorted to for the first time in the war; and the Maryland line was so frequently afterwards put to this service, as almost to annihilate that gallant corps. In this battle Colonel Howard, at one time, had in his hands the swords of seven officers who had surrendered to him personally. During the engagement, having ordered some movement of one of the flank companions it was mistaken by the men for an order to retreat. While the line was in the act of falling back, Morgan rode up to him exclaiming "that the day was lost."

"Look at that line," replied Colonel Howard "men who can retreat in such order, are not beaten." Morgan then pointed out a position which he ordered him to take and make a stand; but halting his men and facing them about, he poured in a sudden fire on the enemy, and then, on his own responsibility dashed on them with the bayonet. It was on this occasion that he saved the life of the British general O'Hara whom he found clinging to his stirrup, and claiming quarter. O'Hara afterwards addressed to him several letters, thanking him for his life.

Colonel Howard continued in his command till the army was disbanded, when he retired to his paternal estate near this city. He soon after married Margaret Chew, the daughter of Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia; a lady whose courteous manners and elegant hospitality will long be remembered by the society of this place of which, as well as of the best company throughout the country, her house was the gay and easy resort. In November, 1788, Colonel Howard was chosen the Governor of Maryland, which post he filled for three years; and having in the autumn of 1796, been elected to the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Potts, he was, the same session chosen for the full term of service which expired on the 4th of March, 1803.

The fortunate situation of Colonel Howard's estate, in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore, not only placed him above the want which has pursued the old age of too many of our veterans, but was the foundation of subsequent opulence. The inconsiderable town which, at the close of the war, numbered less than ten thousand souls, has since, under the influence of that liberty which he aided in asserting, expanded to a city of seventy-two thousand, embracing by degrees within its growing streets, the venerable shades which sheltered the retired soldier. Instead of the deep forest, the precipitous hills, and the unwholesome marshes, in which commerce tempted our ancestors to plant themselves, his mansion now overlooks a large busy mart of men, of which every rising dome and tower is in some sort a monument of his own successful patriotism. An old age warmed and enlivened by such topics of grateful reflection, is the most enviable of the conditions of human life, as well as an object of the utmost veneration and regard. Towards the soldier of the Cowpens this regard was felt, not only by his immediate neighbours, and by his former companions in arms, but by the most eminent worthies of his day.

The "Father of his Country," in more than one letter, expressed to him his confidence and esteem. In one, he regrets Colonel Howard's declining to accept a post, as a loss both to himself and the public, and requests in another, the interposition of a gentleman in Philadelphia, to induce the Colonel's acceptance. "Had your inclination," says Washington, in his letter to Colonel Howard, "and private pursuits permitted you to take the office that was offered to you, it would have been a very pleasing circumstance to me, and I am persuaded, as I observed to you on a former occasion, a very acceptable one to the public. But the reasons which you have assigned for not doing so, carry conviction along with them, and must, however, reluctantly, be submitted to."

At his death, Colonel Howard was, we believe, the highest officer in rank in the Continental Service, except General Lafayette. He himself did not know of any other,—General Sumter, who is still living, having been an officer of militia, and without any Continental commission.

The character of Col. Howard partook of the strength of the school in which it was trained. His first lessons, received in the thoughtful infancy of our country, had imbued his mind with the nervous and undecorated wisdom of the time. His manhood, hardened in the stormy season of the revolution, was taught patience by privation, & virtue by common example. By his worth he had won the painful station of a champion who was not to be spared from the field of action, and his sense of duty was too peremptory to permit him to refuse the constant requisitions of this perilous honour. In the camp, therefore, amidst the accidents of war, his moral constitution acquired the hardihood, and his arm the prowess, of ancient chivalry. He reached in safety the close of that anxious struggle, with a mind braced by calamity, and familiarized to great achievements. It threw him on the world in the vigour of his days, gifted with the qualities of a provident, brave, temperate and inflexible patriot. The characteristics thus acquired, never faded in subsequent life. Pursued by an unusual share of honour and regard as a founder of the liberties of his country, he was never forgotten by the homage it attracted. A fortune that

might be deemed princely, was never used to increase the lustre of his station, or the weight of his authority, but was profusely dispensed in public benefactions, and acts of munificence.—With the allurements of power continually soliciting his ambition, he never threw himself into the public service but when the emergencies of the state left him no privilege of refusal. Under such conditions only, he administered the grave duties of office, with an integrity, wisdom and justice, that gave to his opinions an authentic and absolute sway.

Amidst the frantic agitations of party, which for a series of years convulsed the nation, he almost alone in his generation, won the universal confidence. The most inveterate popular prejudices seemed to yield to the affectionate conviction of his impregnable honesty, his unblenching love of country, and that personal independence which neither party-zeal could warp from its course, nor passion subvert, nor faction alarm; and in their bitterest exacerbations, his fellow citizens of all ranks turned towards him as to a fountain, of undefiled patriotism. In private life he was distinguished for the amenity of his manners, his hospitality, and his extensive useful knowledge. He possessed a memory painfully minute; and a love of information that never sank under the labour of acquisition.—these faculties rendered him, perhaps, the most accurate repository of the history of his own time, in this or any other country. His habits of life were contemplative, cautious, scrupulously just, and regulated by the strictest method.

Few men have enjoyed a more enviable lot; his youth distinguished in the field, his age in the council, and every period solaced by the attachment of friends. Afluent in fortune, as rich in public regard, and blessed in his domestic and personal associations, he has glided away from the small band of his compatriots, as full of honours as of years. The example of such a citizen is a legacy to his country, of more worth than the precepts of an age.

SHOCKING DISASTER.

The brig *Gautemela Packet*, Captain CHASTEAU, 9 days from Havana, in ballast of and bound to Baltimore, anchored in Hampton Roads, on Wednesday afternoon. From Captain Chasteau, who was brought up to Norfolk by the East River Packet, Captain Turner, we learn the following distressing particulars of his being run foul of, in a heavy gale of wind, by a Spanish brig, which there is every reason to believe went down with all hands on board, amounting to upwards of fifty souls!

On her arrival off the Capes, the G. P. was compelled to wait nearly 24 hours for a pilot when she took one (a Mr. Howard,) from the pilot boat Constellation, at 4 P. M. on Tuesday, at which time it was blowing a gale from S. S. E. About 9 P. M. whilst under a heavy press of sail, off Smith's Island, in 4 fathoms water, orders were given to put the brig about, and not withstanding the sea was running very high, she staid; when she had piked off and was about to fl away the pilot took the helm. The Spanish Brig *Amigos*, formerly the *Highflyer* of New Orleans, had been passed by the *Gautemela Packet*, about half an hour previous to her heaving in stays and was then seen under her lee. The Pilot thinking he could pass her to windward, luffed the G. P. and she was taken aback, when the Spanish brig was hailed and desired to keep away, having then more than sufficient room for that purpose; instead of doing so, she luffed up and struck the G. P. stem, on the larboard beam, which careened her so much as to throw all hands to leeward, crushing every thing before her.

In this dreadful situation both vessels remained thumping with shocking violence. The crew of the G. P. expecting her to sink, every moment, jumped on board the *Amigos*, but Capt. Chasteau hearing the cries of the crew of the Spanish vessel that her bow was stove in and that she was sinking, called out to his men to return on board their own vessel; the order was immediately obeyed, and himself, the mate and crew succeeded in getting once more on board the G. P. They then began to cut away the rigging in order to clear themselves from the *Amigos*, and filling away the top-sail and fore-top-mast stay-sail, she paid off and got clear of the A. The G. P. then hauled up to the Eastward, with such sails as were not torn to pieces, having, it is supposed, left on board the *Amigos*, Mr. Howard the pilot; a Spanish gentleman, a passenger, and one of her crew. Captain Chasteau remained all night at sea with the injured side of his vessel to leeward in order to haul off.

A tremendous sea running and the anchors of the *Amigos* having dropped from her bows with the chain cables bent, she was thus brought to anchor, and lights were seen on her deck until one o'clock, A. M. when she disappeared, and it is supposed must have sunk, as the G. P. passed the spot after day light (having taken another pilot from the Constellation) without seeing any thing of her.

Capt. Chasteau states, that he heard the heart rendering cries of the Spanish crew, for more than an hour, without any ability to render them even the smallest assistance and that, whilst he remained on board the *Amigos*, they seemed so entirely paralysed by the danger of their situation as to be scarcely capable of making an effort for the preservation of their lives and vessel.

Captain Chasteau states that the Spanish squadron, Commodore Laborde, was all lying in port at Havana, in fine order for sea and looked very formidable. He heard of nothing of either the U. S. squadron or that of Com. Porter. The British frigate *Valorous*, Captain Lord Huntingdon, sailed from Havana, 27th ult. for New York.

Capt. C. informs that the brig *Moro* of Baltimore, from New Orleans, arrived at Honduras 17th September.

G. P. left United States, dia, uncertain New York, in Valona, Russia the day previo

East

SATURDAY

Major John from Tennessee and the biog come out with reply to Mr. friend and foe Mr. Eaton belie is not from man of very views of thing evidence, as fa is respectable deductions and be little incli

The inter speech at Les which appears er" at Phila completely in the intended m contrary to ev construction. "before the el by an abusive bian Observer which, as ba tained by Mr. the friend and Jackson, to ex me in the ex ton construes was sustained ter from the is obviously t that an atten letter (publi motives and d

If there is fa ing—the wor transpired, w Eaton the c biographer of been marked son however —as it is, w reader of ne upon the uha tion of Mr. S

This is not sition to vie Clay says—a great streas Senator Eat tions.

The conn with the Co but weakly l edges that th loan of mone ed"—Mr. E month before he knew that been warm a Jackson—w That Mr. S ney (as far called the C paper the attempted to and to dete ty. The ve Mr. Clay in word corrobor acknowledged

Mr. Sen away the di can perceiv Gen. Jack hard under Eaton) the Gen. Jack the charact Burbank forbids the he was acti own resp or that, un cunctances have been to propos rangement possessed tory assura if accepted be carried effect—a would be ever thus act—an one never.

Gen. Jack that Mr I was of o such intri Mr. Duch

G. P. left United States, dia, uncertain New York, in Valona, Russia the day previo

East

SATURDAY

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Gen. Jack that Mr I was of o such intri Mr. Duch

G. P. left at Havana 2d instant, ship United States, of Philadelphia, from Cadiz, uncertain and brig Claudio, Meyer, for New York, in a few days, besides a number of other American vessels. The brig Valona, Russell, of and for Baltimore, sailed the day previous.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.

MR. EATON.

Major John H. Eaton, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, the colleague, the friend, and the biographer of Gen. Jackson, has come out with the promised publication in reply to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Clay, friend and foe—in which Mr. Senator Eaton makes but a small figure. Whatever Mr. Eaton believes or thinks he says, and it is not from such a man as Major Eaton (a man of very moderate fame) that great views of things can be expected. As an evidence, as far as his knowledge goes, he is respectable—but as for his reasonings, deductions and views of things, we should be little inclined to rely greatly on them.

The interpretation he gives to Mr. Clay's speech at Lexington relative to the letter which appeared in the "Columbian Observer" at Philadelphia, is entirely erroneous, completely in violation of the obvious or the intended meaning of the sentence, and contrary to every rule of fair grammatical construction. The sentence is this, viz:—"before the election, an attempt was made by an abusive letter published in the Columbian Observer at Philadelphia, a paper which, as has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton the colleague, the friend and the biographer of General Jackson, to assail my motives and to deter me in the exercise of my duty." Mr. Eaton construes this to say, that the paper was sustained to assail motives and to deter from the exercise of duty—whereas it is obviously the meaning of the sentence, that an attempt was made by an abusive letter (published in that paper) to assail motives and deter from the exercise of duty. If there is fault anywhere it is in the printing—the words "a paper which, as has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton the colleague, the friend and the biographer of Gen. Jackson" ought to have been marked as a parenthesis, then no person however unskilled could have doubted—as it is, we scarcely believe that any reader of newspapers would have fallen upon the unhappy and unnatural construction of Mr. Senator Eaton.

This is noticed to show first, the disposition to view in the worst light, all Mr. Clay says—and secondly to prove that no great stress ought to be placed on Mr. Senator Eaton's reasonings and constructions.

The connexion of Mr. Senator Eaton with the Columbian Observer is managed but weakly by him. Mr. Eaton acknowledges that this paper was "assisted" with a loan of money by him, though not "sustained"—Mr. Eaton confesses that a twelve-month before he loaned the Editors money he knew that the Columbian Observer had been warm and zealous in the cause of Gen. Jackson—what then is the inference?—That Mr. Senator Eaton sustained by money (as far as his loan would go) the paper called the Columbian Observer, in which paper the abusive letter appeared that attempted to assail the motives of Mr. Clay and to deter him in the exercise of his duty. The very identical assertion made by Mr. Clay in his speech, which is word for word corroborated by the confessions and acknowledgements of Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Senator Eaton's attempt to fritter away the differences which he admits "he can perceive between the statements of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan" is a hard undertaking—"substantially" (says Mr. Eaton) there is accord?—How we ask? Gen. Jackson says, "I called upon Gen. Buchanan with me, solely as his friend, upon my individual responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay or of any other person." Mr. Buchanan says, "I called upon Gen. Buchanan with me, solely as his friend, upon my individual responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay or of any other person." I never have been the political friend of Mr. Clay since he became a candidate for the office of President.

Gen. Jackson says, and so does Mr. Eaton that Mr. Buchanan declared to him "that he was of opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons." Mr. Buchanan says, "until I saw General

Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly of the fifth ult. the conception never entered my mind that he (Gen. J.) believed me to have been the agent of Mr. Clay or of his friends" or that I had intended to have proposed to him terms of any kind from them, or that he (Gen. J.) could have supposed me capable of expressing the opinion, "that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons." These palpable contradictions, on which the whole calumny of bargain against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams rests, are the "some differences" that Mr. Senator Eaton can perceive—truly he may "perceive" them, and a less jaundiced eye and a more intelligent mind would see in them irreconcilable, differences as plain as the light of the sun in a cloudless day.

Mr. Senator Eaton then goes on to smooth matters with Mr. Buchanan. Softly Sir—We do not know Mr. Buchanan but we have heard of him through good report. Mr. Buchanan is honestly disposed to prefer Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams.—He has acted throughout as the fair, honourable political friend of Gen. Jackson—but Gen. Jackson and his friends have intruded severely and unkindly upon Mr. Buchanan. They have misconstrued him—they have misrepresented him—they have to say the least, wholly misunderstood him. In their zeal to criminate Mr. Clay they have been regardless of the point of light in which they viewed Mr. Buchanan.—To answer their object against Mr. Clay they had well nigh run down Mr. Buchanan.—But Mr. Buchanan must not, and we believe, cannot be run down. Mr. Buchanan speaks for himself and gives his own interpretation to his own discourse—this he has a right to do—and from Mr. Buchanan's standing at home and abroad, we are bound to believe him as to the meaning of what he says, rather than to let that meaning be twisted about by General Jackson's implacable hatred to Mr. Clay, or by Mr. Senator Eaton's devotion to General Jackson.

Mr. Senator Eaton further goes on to say (alluding to Mr. Clay's letter to Judge Brook of Virginia) "thus to a particular friend, on the 28th January, (1825) and not earlier, was a declaration made of the course he (Mr. Clay) had concluded to take." How unfortunate is Mr. Senator Eaton's recollection! Dr. Daniel Drake of Lexington Kentucky, in a letter to the Editor of the National Intelligencer of March 21 1825, says, "at different times before Mr. Clay left this place for Washington last fall (1824) I had conversations with him on the subject of the choice of President by the House of Representatives. In all of them he expressed himself, as having, long before, decided in favour of Mr. Adams, in case the contest should lie between that Gentleman and Gen. Jackson. My last interview with him was I think the day before his departure (for Congress) when he was still more explicit, as it was then certain that the election would be transferred to that tribunal, and highly probable that he (Mr. Clay) would not be among the number returned. In the course of conversation I took occasion to express my sentiments, with respect to the delicate and difficult circumstances under which he (Mr. Clay) would be placed—on which Mr. Clay remarked, that he (Doct. Drake) could not more fully apprehend them than he did himself, but that nothing should deter him from the duty of giving his vote, and that no state of things could arise that would justify him (Mr. Clay) in preferring Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams. Thus Mr. Clay's determination to vote for Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson was unalterably fixed in 1824 before he went to Congress—yet Mr. Senator Eaton says that on the 28th January 1825, and not earlier, did Mr. Clay make a declaration in his letter to Judge Brooks of the course he meant to take in reference to a choice of President.

What attention can we give to the publications of a man who is so deficient in facts, circumstance and correct reasoning? Mr. Senator Eaton had better write no more. The little matter about Senator Eaton and Gen. J. coming from the Capitol and Mr. Clay's passing them diagonally down a flight of steps where his attention was first called to them and salutations, passing, with the tete a tete of the General and the Major, is wonderfully illustrative and is certainly one of the strongest points in Mr. Senator Eaton's statement.—But Mr. Senator Eaton thinks it proves that Mr. Clay was never thus distant with Gen. Jackson before, "well knowing from our near proximity" that it was improbable Mr. Clay should not have observed us.—We would ask, if Mr. Senator Eaton was in the room when Mr. Clay waited upon Gen. Jackson, upon his first visit to Wash-

ington after the Seminole War and the victory at Orleans (when it was said the General threatened to cut off the ears of the members of Congress who were opposed to him) and after Mr. Clay had so boldly and eloquently disapproved of parts of Gen. Jackson's conduct in the Seminole War, when after a short morning's complimentary call Mr. Clay retired, and the door was closed Gen. Jackson exclaimed to his suite around him "d—d hypocrite!!—this denunciation was heard through Washington the next day, and we mention it here to show the long standing feelings of vengeance entertained by Gen. Jackson against Mr. Clay.

Mr. Senator Eaton then talks of a meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends on a Saturday—a leisure evening—of what happened then, he says, he has a letter from some secret hand (all former friends of Mr. Clay now turned, but no names given) which letter states, that Mr. Clay said to his friends, "that in case General J. should be elected, he believed the administration with its weight would be opposed to him, to prostrate him—that should Mr. Adams be elected, he felt satisfied it would not be so—but that he hoped no personal considerations for him would induce them, to act contrary to their desire"—This, whether true or false we know not, Mr. Senator Eaton calls Mark Anthony over again—now suppose it true—what does it amount to? We have seen from Dr. Drake's letter that Mr. Clay's own course was decided before he set out to Congress—his friends, those who wished him to be President, falling in that, resolved to meet together and to consult Mr. Clay what he thought was the best course to be pursued—and Mr. Clay told them honestly, he thought (and he had good reason to think so) that the administration of Jackson would be directed to prostrate him, but he believed that of Mr. Adams would not,—but he most generously and magnanimously advised his friends if they thought it best for the interest of the Country, to vote for Jackson, and to let no considerations of a personal nature towards him influence them. Called to give his opinion by friends, faithful and true, he was obliged to give his honest opinion, and after giving it, he said if they did not like it, he begged that no personal considerations towards him would induce them to act against their own opinion of what was right.—We ask, could a man do more? could any man act more fairly or more generously?

But says Mr. Senator Eaton one third of the Senate opposed the nomination of Mr. Clay. What does this indicate, after the reasons assigned by Mr. Eaton for concurring in the nomination of a Cabinet Minister, but a factious, a determined opposition? If Mr. Clay had acted improperly in voting for Mr. Adams, Mr. Adams was equally to blame—yet General Jackson, who it is said is always honest and never dissembles, greeted Mr. Adams at the first Drawing Room he met him after his election in the most ardent manner, giving him his hand, and apologizing for not giving him both hands, as one was gallantly engaged in sustaining a fair lady. The opposition to Mr. Clay's nomination in Senate was a forlorn hope—it was the last snap of the dying adder, and that which was all venom, Mr. Senator Eaton would make us believe, was lofty sentiment; indignant patriotism.

Thus explodes the last Tennessee Blunderbus which has done more injury in the recoil than in the aim, and Mr. Senator Eaton and his friend the General, must betake themselves to some other course than invalidating the statements of Mr. Buchanan, or attacking Mr. Clay if they hope for any success in their great undertaking.

Can any thing be more apparent, after all this interference, that the real object of Jackson and his immediate partizans who plan the opposition (we do not mean the general advocates) is to destroy Mr. Clay alone. They, the immediate planners of the opposition, would be perfectly contented to let Mr. Adams serve out another four years, if it would answer their purpose as well—they have really no fault to find with Mr. Adams, but they think, if Mr. Adams is continued, that Mr. Clay will probably succeed him, and that prostrates all their hopes, frustrates their plans, and puts their expectations of office and elevation at a remote, perhaps a returnless distance. No, Mr. Clay must be broken down, right or wrong—"If the Administration is as pure as that of angels it must be put down" in order that the way may be cleared to gratify the ambition and the wishes of a select few. And this is the true secret of all this pother to lift up Jackson to supplant Adams.

At the burial of the Deputy Manuel, which caused so much excitement lately in Paris, after M. Lafitte had addressed the multitude, it appears that General Lafayette, advancing to the edge of the grave, thus addressed the immense assemblage, in a voice solemn and full of feeling: We translate the remarks from the printed process verbal of the ceremony, which we received by the last packet, and of which, by the bye, the sale had been obstructed in Paris.—N. Y. Amer.

"You have just heard the touching and patriotic accents of public grief and private friendship. Penetrated with the same sentiments it is with the deepest emotion that I approach this tomb about to close on the eloquent defender of the national liberties. Around me are those monuments so intimately associated in every heart, with great misfortunes, noble recollections, sublime talent and illustrious victims. Here, on this spot sleep two honourable friends and colleagues—the brave and generous Foy, equally brilliant in political debate and the field of battle—the genuine model of French honour—and the frank and courageous Girardin, who in the Chamber of Deputies pointed out the violations of the Royal Charter, as in 1792 he defended the constitutional laws which the sovereignty of the French people had enacted. We saw these three leading one another in the discussions of the Chamber, a mutual, a patriotic, a disinterested support. History will preserve the recollections of the life of Manuel. When even a boy, in the wonderful campaigns of the republican army of Italy he linked himself inseparably with the surpassing glory of the tri colored flag.—When later, in the crisis of the Hundred Days, in the Chamber of Representatives he won rapidly admiration, esteem and the general confidence. When at the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies he delivered those speeches now engraven in the memory and heart of every patriot.—But let me dwell a moment on that 4th of March, when the most flagrant injustice that ever consigned to insignificance a deliberate assembly, was visited on him.—When we saw him so firm, so calm, so faithful to his trust—a day not less honourable for the National Guard of Paris—that fortunate establishment of '89 always devoted to the cause of liberty, equality, and public order—whose remarkable services interrupted at three signal periods are a sure guaranty of its future revival, and a perfect return to the principles of its primitive organization. You have been told, and every friend of Manuel will confirm the declaration, that from the day of his retirement, to the last day of his existence, he desired, hoped, longed for, the liberty of his country.

"As for us, citizens, here among the tombs of the faithful servants of the people, we have only to strengthen more and more our respect for, and devotion to, imprescriptible rights—to regard them as the objects of our most fervent and virtuous aspirations—the most important of our interests, and the most sacred of our duties."

MARRIED;
In this county on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William Gardner to Miss Mary Pinkind.

New Fall Goods.
W. H. GROOME
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large supply of
GOODS
Adapted to Fall Sales, which being added to his former Stock renders his assortment unusually extensive and complete.—His customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them.
Easton, 20th October, 1827

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS
Samuel Groome
Has received and is now opening his supply of
Fall and Winter Goods.
Consisting of a large and very general assortment of the various descriptions of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Ironmongry, Cutlery, Castings, Stone Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass, &c.
All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.
Easton, Oct. 20 6w

A CARD.
WILLIAM CLARE begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an Elegant assortment of
Fall Goods,
Embracing every desirable article in the Staple and Fancy line, which he is now opening, and will offer at very reduced prices for CASH.
He respectfully invites his Customers and the Public generally to give him an early call and view the assortment.
Easton, Oct. 20, 1f

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,
HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of
GROCERIES,
Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.
They have also just received,
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 3w
The FIFTH Volume of the Lady of the Manor,
By Mrs. Sherwood.
FATHER CLEMENT—A Roman Catholic Story, by the author of "Decision"—just published, and for sale at this office.
Oct. 20.

Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the many favours of his friends, his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials selected with care & attention by himself; all of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, & on more reasonable terms than ever before; he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of
JEWELRY—Such as
Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals
Do. Ear Rings, Plaid Ribbons and
Gold Locketts, Gill Seals
Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purses,
Gold Seals, Steel Key Rings,
Ditto Keys, Hoops and Eyes,
Silver Pencils, Black Snaps,
Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gill.
And a variety of other articles, all of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers and the public in general to call and view his assortment—Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public.
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Oct. 20.

Bennett R. Jones

Clock & Watch Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, in the shop lately, and for many years occupied by Mr. Benjamin Willmott deceased, next door to the Bank; where he flatters himself from having served a regular time at the business with the above dec'd, that he will be able to execute his work in as good style as elsewhere. He has now on hand and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of Materials, and he hopes from his punctuality, and attention to business, to obtain a share of Patronage.
N. B. The friends and customers of the late Willmott are particularly requested to give him a call.
B. R. J.
Easton Oct. 20, 1827.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
By the Board of Trustees,
October, 18, 1827.
Ordered that the Friends of Agriculture who liberally subscribed to the Association entered into for the support of Cattle Shows at Easton for the term of five years be notified and requested to pay their subscriptions for the years 1826 and 1827 to William K. Lambdin Esquire, the Treasurer of the Society, on or before the 31st day of October instant; the same being necessary towards defraying the Expenses of the approaching Exhibition.
RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.
Sep. 15 2w

MARYLAND
Caroline County, Orphan's Court.
Tuesday, 9th day of October, 1827.
On application of Henry T. Dean, administrator of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid; I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1827.
JAS. SANGSTON, Regr. of Wills for Caroline County

In Compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, A. D. 1827.
HENRY T. DEAN, Admr. of Charles E. Dean, dec'd.
Oct 20 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of 2 several writs of vendition exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Samuel Sneed use of James McDonald against Fayette Gibson, and one at the suit of Samuel Y. Garey use of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, against Edward B. Gibson, Executor of Jacob, Fayette Gibson & John Y. Garey, will be sold at public Vendue on Monday the 12th day of November next, on the Court House Green in the town of Easton, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. the Farm on which the said Fayette Gibson now resides, called "Marriage" situate on the waters of Miles-River, containing five hundred and thirty acres of land more or less; also four head of Horses, twenty head of Cattle, twenty head of sheep Seized and taken as the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Fayette Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vendition exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
late Sheriff of Talbot county.
Oct. 20

Trustee's Sale.
Samuel Harrison, } By virtue of a decree of
William Skinner, } the Honourable Judges of
I will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 10th day of November, at the Store of Mr. Thomas Auld, in the Town of St. Michaels, between the hours of 2 & 4 o'clock, all that TRACT or PLANTATION, the late residence of William Skinner, near St. Michaels; being part of a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract called Advantage, and part of a tract called Skinner's Discovery, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and three-fourths of an acre.—The Terms of Sale is Cash. On the payment of the purchase money & ratification of the sale by the Court, the Trustee will execute a deed and conveyance to the purchaser, free, clear, and discharged, from all claims of the complainant, or of the defendant, or of those claiming under them, or of others of them.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Trustee.
Oct. 20.

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.

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.

Fountain Inn.

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

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

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

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 17

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's walking 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.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Dwelling House and Lot lately occupied by the subscriber, and possession given immediately.

ALSO

The House now in the occupancy of Mr. George Townsend—Possession given on the first of January next.—The above property would be sold on very accommodating terms by

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Sep. 22

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.

For terms apply to **SAM'L. HARRISON.**

Cantop, Aug. 11

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Dwelling House and Blacksmith-Shop on Dover street in the town of Easton, formerly owned and occupied by William Barton and now in the occupancy of James Meloney, it is the best stand in Easton, and now in good repair and will be rented to a good tenant on accommodating terms. For terms apply to Benjamin Kemp in Goldsborough's Neck or Mr. Wm Edmondson adjoining the property.

Sept. 15

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. HARRISON,** admr. John W. Blake dectd.

Dec. 16.

To be Rented

FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.

N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.

ALSO—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.

ALSO—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, August 11.

To Rent,

A small Farm in Bambury, two miles from Turner's Mill, late Abbott's, for money, payable in October 1828. The rent will be as moderate as possible, say seventy dollars per annum and liberty of seeding the corn ground in wheat this Fall. Enquire of Nicholas Thomas, Oxford Neck, or to the subscriber,

E. HARRIS.

Queen Ann's co. Sep. 1.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situate on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,

JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, Sept. 22.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828, The House and garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison Street—For terms apply to the Editor or

PETER WEBB.

Sept. 22

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE and Premises, on Washington Street, opposite the Farmer's Bank, now occupied by Dr. William H. Thomas.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Easton, Sept. 15

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton Sept. 29

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 29, 3w

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, or at the farthest by the end of the year, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the said county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

LAMBT W. SPENCER, Collector.

September 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, and seven writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, state use Levin Simpson, use William H. Tilghman, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, interest, claim and title of the aforesaid Edward Auld, of, in and to the houses and lots at Easton Point supposed to contain about two acres and seven eighths of an acre more or less, with the improvements thereon—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned Venditioni and fieri facias according to seniority, with the interests and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

October 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Susan Seth at the suits of Elizabeth Nicholson, Lott Warfield use of William Troth, and William W. Moore, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: one negro man called Charlotte, one boy called Dorington, one negro woman called Sophia, one negro man called Dick; one negro boy called Perry, and one house and lot in the town of Easton, situate on Goldsborough street, where Mrs. Seth formerly resided—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF REASONABLE TERMS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Benny at the suit of Wm. Biles will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, at the court house door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: part of Benneys Thicket, and part of other tracts, containing three hundred & seventy four and three quarters acres of Land more or less, also one black mare & Grog, seized and will be sold to pay & satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, Sheriff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Thomas Sherwood at the suit of Rigby Hopkins use of Richard Spencer will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title or claim of him the said Sherwood, of, in and to the farm on which he at present resides situate in the bay side called Sherwood's Forrest containing the quantity of 272 acres of Land more or less, also 2 lots in the town of St. Michaels containing the quantity of 1/2 acre of land, also 2 black mares 1 plough & gear, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Harriott Sherwood, at the suit of William Collins & Ann Leonard administrators of Henry Leonard, will be sold at Public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Allaps Fields' additions part of Exchange, containing 104 acres of Land more or less. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Levi Lee, at the suit of Isaac Spencer will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The life estate of said Levi Lee of and in the one third part of the following tracts of land known by the name of Rich Range addition, and part of Smiths Cliffs, containing 300 acres of Land more or less situate where Levi Lee now resides—also the one third part of Morgans Resurvey, Dobson's Advantage, Parrott's Advantage, Parrott's Meadows, and Parrott's Advantage, containing 356 1/2 acres of land more or less situate where William Tarbutton now resides—also the one third part of Parkers Range & Part Hampton, containing 150 acres of land more or less situate on Tuckahoe Creek, also—the one third part of Hampton, part Parkers Farm & other Tracts containing 330 acres of land more or less situate where George Manning now lives, also the one third part of Rich Range and other tracts containing 200 acres of Land more or less situate where Richard Millis formerly lived, also part Matthews Purchase Bloomsbury, and part Jacob Beginning containing 83 acres of land more or less situate where Haddon Frampton now lives or formerly lived, also part of Hampton at Lewis-Town, containing 4 acres of land more or less—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, and seven writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against William Harrison of James, at the suit of Christopher Armott the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 30th day of October 1827 at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The farm or plantation where the said Harrison now resides known by the name of Hapen Ensal, and part Dorothys enlargement, containing 225 Acres of land more or less, also 3 lots of Ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels, also six head of horses, sixteen head of cattle, thirty head sheep, one gig and harness, and one carryall and harness, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's, the debts interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS: HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Harrison of James, at the suit of Christopher Armott the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 30th day of October 1827 at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The farm or plantation where the said Harrison now resides known by the name of Hapen Ensal, and part Dorothys enlargement, containing 225 Acres of land more or less, also 3 lots of Ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels, also six head of horses, sixteen head of cattle, thirty head sheep, one gig and harness, and one carryall and harness, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's, the debts interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS: HENRIX, Shff.

October 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Fayette Gibson, at the suit of Edward Lloyd, William W. Moore, John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, Philemon Thomas & William H. Groom, use Philemon Thomas, William Farlow, administrator of Thomas Harrison of Jos. Francis D. McHenry, Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, and James Tilton, executor of James Tilton, will be sold on Wednesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of said Fayette Gibson, the following property, to wit: A tract of land called Marston, containing 550 acres of land more or less, 13 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep, 20 head of hogs, and the crop of corn as it now stands in the field, by the quantity what it may—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's exponas and fieri facias, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Tench Tilghman, at the suit of the state of Maryland, use of John Tilghman and Ann his wife, use of Nicholas Goldsborough, George W. Nabb & Wm. H. Groom, use Philemon Thomas, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door, in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all that part of a tract of land called Anderton lying and being in Talbot county, between the creeks called Third Haven creek alias Anderby creek, & Island creek, with the appurtenances which is contained and described in a deed from William Thomas and Elizabeth his wife to Tench Tilghman, bearing date the 27th day of February, eighteen hundred and ten, and contains the quantity of one hundred acres and three fourths of an acre of Land, more or less as may fully appear by reference to the said deed—Also all that parcel of land called Jack's Point or by whatever other name it may be called or known, lying and being near the town of Oxford, in Talbot county, and on the north side of the public road leading thereto, with the appurtenances which is contained and described in a deed from Nicholas Hammond, Jr. to Levin Gale and Henry Chamberlaine, bearing date the tenth day of April in the year of eighteen hundred & nineteen, and contains the quantity of fifty one acre of land, more or less, as may fully appear by reference to the last mentioned deed, and also three acres and one quarter of an acre of land, being part of Her Dier Lloyd, lying and being in Talbot county on the east side of said road, just before its entrance into the said town, and on the west of the branch or cove in the last mentioned deed, with the appurtenances also contained & described in the last mentioned deed as may more fully appear by reference to that deed—also one lot of ground on the Bay Side road near the town of Easton—Seized & taken as the property of said Tench Tilghman, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni's exponas, and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by **THO: HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against James Seth at the suit of Wm. Townsend admr. of John Sears will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door in the Town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit. one lot of ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels near the Methodist meeting house, and adjoining the property of Wm. Harrison of James, containing about the quantity of half an acre of land more or less, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facia and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

October 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Anderson at the suit of Philemon Horney administrator of Hley Mullett and John Leeds Kerr, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at the court house door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the right and title of him the said Anderson, of in and to a House & lot at Lewistown two beds & furniture, one negro woman called Daphney, two old horses—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, & a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William P. Ridgway, at the suit of Edward P. Gallarthon, and William Townsend, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 7th day November next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. & 5 o'clock P. M. at the residence of said William P. Ridgway, the following property to wit: one negro woman called Nance aged 58 years, one boy called Henry aged 5 years, one ditto called Joe aged 5 years, one ox cart, 20 head of sheep & 10 lambs, one horse called Oscar 4 years old, one ditto called Bull 15 years old, one mare called Pleasure 15 years old, also one shot Rifle—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni and fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by **THO: HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Daniel Cox at the suit of Isaac P. Cox, and James Neal use of Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 30th day of October 1827 at the Court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: part of a tract of land called Bennets Freshes, part of Bailden containing 197 1/2 acres of land more or less seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's exponas debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS: HENRIX, Shff.

October 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Rigby Hopkins at the suits of Edward Auld Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, state of Maryland at the instance & for the use of Thomas Sylvester & wife, the President Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use James Chaplain Jr the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of John Edmondson, state use Nehemiah Tilton, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: a small tract of Land called Hambleton Island be the quantity more or less, situate near St. Michaels and nearly opposite the present residence of said Hopkins, also one Horse & Carriage, also one House and Lot situate on Onion Hill near St. Michaels, Seized, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni and fieri facias, and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THO: HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

EASTON HOTEL

To be Rented for one or more Years. THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT in this town known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL, at present and for many years occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for which possession can be had on the first day of January next—

ALSO—The Corner Room and Cellar now occupied by Mr. William Newnam—This is a good stand and well calculated for the store of any kind or might be converted into two good shops—Possession may be had now or at any time during the Fall—

ALSO—The house occupied by Mr. John Armor as a Tailors' Shop, and the one occupied by Mr. John Bennett as a Magistrates Office—these two last to be had on 1st January next.—For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOM.

Easton Aug. 25, 1827.

The Editors of the U. States Gazette, in Philadelphia, & the Patriot, Baltimore, will please insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barnville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to

WM. POTTER.

Sept. 22. 4w

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the concave form of the rupture pad towards the diseased part,—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being convex tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adapted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parities and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which has proved intractable to other Trusses."

GYRUS PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled "Observations on Hernia & Trusses" has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect radical cure."

Dr. JOHN GRAY, of New York, says:—"I have witnessed numerous instances, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in all these cases effectually and comfortably secured the rupture; not infrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease."

Dr. SAMUEL OSBORNE, of New York, states:—"I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable, and I have known several cures effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss."

"While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am

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, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1827.

NO. 42.

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
or every subsequent insertion.

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. GROOME

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore with a very large supply of
GOODS

Adapted to Fall Sales, which being added
to his former Stock renders his assortment
unusually extensive and complete.—His
customers and the public generally are invited
to call and see them.
Easton, 20th October, 1827

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening his supply of
Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of a large and very general as-
sortment of the various descriptions of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,
Ironmongery, Culery, Castings,
Stone Ware, Queens Ware, Glass, &c.**

All of which will be offered at a small advance
for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey,
Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.
Easton, Oct 20 6w

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his
Friends and Customers, that he has just re-
turned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with
an Elegant assortment of

Fall Goods,

Embracing every desirable article in the
Staple and Fancy line, which he is now open-
ing, and will offer at very reduced prices for
CASH.

He respectfully invites his Customers and
the Public generally to give him an early call
and view the assortment.
Easton, Oct. 20, t

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No.
1, LIGHT STREET WHARF, a supply of

GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will
sell on the most moderate terms to good cus-
tomers.

They have also just received,

40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD
GRASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 3w

Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past
favours of his friends; his customers add
the public in general, for the very liberal en-
couragement he has received since his com-
mencement in business, and now begs leave
to inform them that he has just returned from
the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant
assortment of materials selected with care &
attention by himself; all of which he is now
preparing to manufacture at the shortest notice
& on more reasonable terms than ever before;
he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—Such as

Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals,
Do. Ear Rings, Flaid Ribbons and
Gold Lockets, Gilt Seals,
Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purses,
Gold Seals, Steel Key Rings,
Ditto Keys, Hooks and Eyes,
Silver Pencils, Black Snaps,
Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gill,

And a variety of other articles, all of which
he particularly invites his friends, his customers
and the public in general to call and view
his assortment.—Nothing on my part shall be
wanting to please a generous public.
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Oct. 20.

Bennett R. Jones

Clock & Watch Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he
has commenced the above business in
Easton, in the shop lately, and for many years
occupied by Mr. Benjamin Willmott deceased,
next door to the Bank; where he flatters him-
self from having served a regular time at the
business with the above dec'd. that he will be
able to execute his work in as good style as
elsewhere. He has now on hand and intends
constantly keeping, a good assortment of Ma-
terials, and he hopes from his punctuality, and
attention to business, to obtain a share of Pa-
tronage.

N. B. The friends and customers of the late
Willmott are particularly requested to give
him a call.
B. R. J.
Easton Oct. 20, 1827. 3w

The FIFTH Volume of the

Lady of the Manor,

By Mrs. Sherwood;

FATHER CLEMENT—A Roman Catholic
Story, by the author of Decision—just publish-
ed, and for sale at this office.
Oct. 20,

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

By the Board of Trustees,
October, 18, 1827.

Ordered that the Friends of Agriculture
who liberally subscribed to the Association en-
tered into for the support of Cattle Shows at
Easton for the term of five years be notified
and requested to pay their Subscriptions for
the years 1826 and 1827 to William K. Lamb-
din Esquire, the Treasurer of the Society, on
or before the 31st. day of October instant; the
same being necessary towards defraying the
Expenses of the approaching Exhibition.
RICHARD SPENCER, Secry.

Oct 20 2w

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY, Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Mon-
day the 25th of October inst. under the
care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thor-
oughly instructed in the different branches
of a good English and Classical Education,
viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Eng-
lish Grammar, Geography, Composition,
Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek &
Latin Languages. The terms of tuition
will be; for the English branches, exclu-
sive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10
including the Mathematics; for the Lan-
guages, including the English, \$10 per
session. Tuition money to be paid in ad-
vance.

There will be two sessions in the year,
with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in re-
spectable families in the village, at the rate
of Forty Dollars per session; and a few
boarders can be accommodated in the fam-
ily of the Principal

JOHN EDDOWES, Secry.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3w

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Orphan's Court.

Tuesday, 9th day of October, 1827.

On application of Henry T. Dean, adminis-
trator of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline
county, deceased. It is ordered that he give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that the same be published once in
each week for the space of three successive
weeks in one of the newspapers printed in
Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and
faithfully copied from the minutes of
proceedings of the Orphan's
Court of the county aforesaid, I
have hereto set my hand and the
public seal of my office afix'd.
this 9th day of October, A. D.

1827.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline County

In Compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county
has obtained from the Orphan's Court of
Caroline county in Maryland letters of adminis-
tration on the personal estate of Charles E.
Dean, late of Caroline county deceased, all
persons having claims against the said deceas-
ed's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber on or before the 20th day of April
next, or they may otherwise by law, be exclu-
ded from all benefit of the said estate. Given
under my hand this 9th day of October, A. D.
1827.

HENRY T. DEAN, Adm'r.
of Charles E. Dean, dec'd.

Oct 20 3w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick
county, as a runaway, on the 8th of August,
a negro man by the name of FRANK HARBURN,
who says he is free, and is about 50 years of
age. He had on when committed a pair of lin-
en trousers, a vest, a wool hat and shoes, and
says that he was set free by Mr. Samuel Thom-
as. The owner of the above described negro
is requested to come forward prove property
pay charges and take him away, otherwise he
will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

Trustee's Sale.

Samuel Harrison, } By virtue of a decree of
ag't. the Honourable Judges of
William Skinner. } Talbot county Court. I
will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 10th
day of November, at the Store of Mr. Thomas
Auld, in the Town of St. Michaels, between
the hours of 2 & 4 o'clock, all that FARM or
PLANTATION, the late residence of William
Skinner, near St. Michaels; being part of a
tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract
called Advantage, and part of a tract called
Skinner's Discovery, containing one hundred
and sixty-one acres and three-fourths of an
acre.—The Terms of Sale is Cash. On the
payment of the purchase money & ratification
of the sale by the Court, the Trustee will ex-
ecute a good and sufficient deed to the
purchaser, free, clear, and discharged, from
all claims of the complainant, or of the defend-
ant, or those claiming under them, or either
of them.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Trustee.
Rich Neck, Oct. 20 4w

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty
or sixty likely young negroes from the age
of twelve to twenty five years, for which
he will pay the highest cash prices; persons
disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton
Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Temple-
ton.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

October 6

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GREAT CAVE OF KENTUCKY.

For a very interesting account of this
stupendous cavern, which is unparalleled
in the history of subterraneous wonders we
are indebted to Dr. Naham Ward, publish-
ed in the Monthly Magazine of October
1816. It is situated in Warren county
and in a territory not mountainous, but
broken, differing in this respect from all
other caverns hitherto known. The Doc-
tor provided with guides, two large lamps,
a compass and refreshments, descended a
pit forty feet in depth, and one hundred
and twenty in circumference; having a
spring of fine water at the bottom, and con-
ducting to the entrance of the cavern.—
The opening, which is to the north, is
from forty to fifty feet high, and thirty in
width. It narrows shortly after, but again
expands to a width of thirty or forty feet
and a height of twenty, continuing these
dimensions for about a mile, to the first
hopper, where a manufactory of saltpetre
has recently been established. Thence to
the second of these hoppers, two miles from
the entrance, it is forty feet in width
and sixty in height. Throughout nearly
the whole of the distance, handsome walls
have been made by the manufacturers, of
the loose limestones. The road is hard
and as smooth as a flag pavement. In
every passage which the doctor traversed,
the sides of the cavern were perpendicu-
lar, and the arches, which have bid defi-
ance even to earthquakes, are regular. In
1802, when the heavy shocks of earth-
quakes came on, which were so severely
felt in this part of Kentucky, the workmen
stationed at the second hoppers, heard a-
bout five minutes before each shock a heavy
rumbling noise issue from the cave, like a
strong wind. When that ceased the rocks
cracked, and the whole appeared to be go-
ing in a moment to final destruction. How-
ever no one was injured, although large
portions of rocks fell in different parts of the
cavern.

In advancing into the cavern, the avenue
leads from the second hoppers, west one
mile; and thence southwest to the chief
area or city, which is six miles from the
entrance. This avenue throughout its whole
extent from the area, is from sixty to one
hundred feet in height, of similar width,
and nearly on a level, the floor or bottom
being covered with loose limestone, and
saltpetre earth. "When," observes the
Doctor, "I reached this immense area,
(called the chief city), which contains up-
wards of eight acres, without a single
pillar to support the arch, which is en-
tire over the whole, I was struck dumb with
astonishment. Nothing can be more sub-
lime and grand than this place, of which
but a faint idea can be conveyed, covered
with one solid arch at least one hundred
feet high and to all appearance entire."

Having entered the area, the Doctor per-
ceived five large avenues leading from it,
from sixty to one hundred feet in width,
and about forty in height. The stone walls
are arched and were from forty to eighty
feet perpendicular in height, before the
commencement of the arch.

In exploring these avenues, the precau-
tion was taken to cut arrows, pointing to
the mouth of the cave, on the stones beneath
the feet, to prevent any difficulty in the re-
turn. The first which was traversed, took
a southerly direction for more than two
miles; when a second was taken, which
led first east and then north, for more
than two miles further. These windings at
length brought the party, by another ave-
nue, to the chief city again, after having
traversed different avenues for more than
five miles.

Having reposed for a few moments on slabs
of limestone near the centre of this gloomy
area, and refreshed themselves and trimmed
their lamps, they departed a second time,
through an avenue almost north,—paral-
leled with the one leading from the chief
city to the mouth of the cavern; and having
proceeded upwards of two miles came to the
second city. This is covered with a single
arch, nearly two hundred feet high in the
centre, and is very similar to the chief city,
except in the number of its avenues, which
are two only. They crossed it, over a
considerable rise in the centre, and descend-
ed through an avenue which bore to the
east, to the distance of nearly a mile, when
they came to a third area, or city, about
one hundred feet square, and fifty in height
which had a pure and delightful stream of
water issuing from the side of a wall about
thirty feet high, and which fell on a broken
surface of stone, and was afterwards en-
tirely lost to view.

Having passed a few yards beyond this
beautiful sheet of water, so as to reach the
end of the avenue, the party returned a-
bout one hundred yards, and passing over
a considerable mass of stone, entered an-
other, and smaller avenue to the right
which carried them south, through a third,
of an uncommonly black hue, somewhat
more than a mile; when they ascended a
very steep hill about sixty yards which con-
ducted them within the walls of the fourth
city. It is not inferior to the second, hav-
ing an arch which covers at least six acres.
In this last avenue, the extremity of which
cannot be less than four miles from the
chief city and ten from the mouth of the
cavern, are upwards of twenty large pieces
of saltpetre earth on the one side, and bro-

ken limestone heaped up on the other, evi-
dently the work of human hands.

From the course of his needle, the Doc-
tor expected that this avenue would have
led circuitously to the chief city, but was
much disappointed when he reached the
extremity at a few hundred yards distance
from the fourth city. In retracing his
steps, not having paid a due attention to
mark the entrances of the different avenues
he was greatly bewildered, and once com-
pletely lost himself for nearly fifteen or
twenty minutes. Thus, faint and wearied
he did not reach the chief area till ten at
night; but was still determined to explore
the cavern so long as his light should last.

Having entered the fifth and last avenue
from the chief area, and proceeded south-
east about 9 hundred yards, he came to a
fifth area, the arch of which covers upwards
of four acres of level ground, strewed with
limestone, and having fire-beds of an un-
common size, surrounded with bands of
cane interspersed.—Another avenue on the
opposite side led to one of still greater cap-
acity, the walls or sides of which were more
perfect than any that had been noticed,
running almost due south for nearly a mile
and a half, and being very level and straight,
with an elegant arch. While the Doctor
was employed at the extremity of this ave-
nue, in sketching a plan of the cave, one
of his guides who had strayed to a distance,
called on him to follow. Leaving the other
guide, he was led to a vertical passage,
which opened into a chamber at least 1800
feet in circumference, and the centre of the
arch of which was 150 feet in height.

It was past midnight when he entered
this chamber of eternal darkness; & when
he reflected on the different avenues through
which he had passed since he had penetra-
ted the cave at eight in the morning, and
now found himself buried several miles in
the dark recesses of this awful cavern—
the grave, perhaps, of thousands of human
beings—he felt a shivering horror. The
avenue, or passage, which led to it, was as
large as any he had entered; and it is un-
certain how far he might have travelled,
had his lights not failed him. All those
who have any knowledge of this cave, he
observes, conjecture that Green river, a
stream navigable several hundred miles;
passes over three of its branches.

After a lapse of nearly an hour, he de-
scended by what is called the "passage of
the chimney," and joined the other guide.
Thence returning to the chief area or city,
where the lamps were trimmed for the last
time, he entered the spacious avenue which
led to the second hoppers. Here he met
with various curiosities, such as spars, pe-
terifics, &c. and these he brought away,
together with a mummy, which was found
at the second hoppers. He reached the
mouth of the cave about three in the morn-
ing, nearly exhausted with nineteen hours
of constant fatigue. He nearly fainted on
leaving it, and on inhaling the vivid air of
the atmosphere, after having so long breath-
ed the pure air occasioned by the niter of
the cave. His pulse beat stronger when
withinside, but not so quick as when on
the surface.

Here the doctor observes, that he has
hardly described half the cave, not having
named the avenues between its mouth and
the second hoppers. This part of his nar-
rative is of equal interest with what has been
already given. He states, that there is a
passage in the main avenue, upwards of
nine hundred feet from the entrance, like
that of a trap door. By sliding aside a
large flat stone, you can descend sixteen or
eighteen feet in a very narrow defie, where
the passage comes on a level, and winds
about in such a manner as to pass under
without having any communication with it,
at length opening into the main cave by
two large passages just beyond the second
hoppers.—This is called the "glauber salt
room," from salt of that kind being found
there.

Next come the Sick-room, the Bat-room
and the Flint-room, together with a winding
avenue, which branching off at the second
hoppers, runs west and southwest for more
than two miles. It is called the "haunted
chamber," from the echo within: its arch is
very beautifully incrustated with limestone
spar; and in many places the columns of
spar are truly elegant, extending from the
ceiling to the floor. Near the centre of
this arch is a dome, apparently fifty feet
high, hung in rich drapery, festooned in
the most fanciful manner, for six or eight
feet from the hangings, and in colours the
most rich and brilliant. By the reflection
of one or two lights, the columns of spar
and stalactites have a very romantic ap-
pearance. Of this spar, a large cellar, called
"Wilkins' armed chair," has been form-
ed in the centre of the avenue, and encir-
cled with many smaller ones. The columns
of spar, fluted and studded with knobs of
spar and stalactites; the droppery of various
colours superbly festooned; and hung in the
most graceful manner; these are shown
with the greatest brilliancy by the reflec-
tion of the lamps.

In the vicinity of the "haunted chamber,"
the sound of a cataract was heard, at the
extremity of the avenue was a reservoir of
water, very clear and grateful to the taste,
apparently having neither inlet nor outlet.
Here the air, as in many parts of the cave
was pure and delightful. Not far from
the reservoir an avenue presented itself,

within which were several columns of the
most brilliant spar, sixty or seventy feet in
height, and almost perpendicular, standing
in basins of water; which, as well as the
columns, the Doctor observes, surpass, in
splendour and beauty, every similar work
of art he had ever seen.

Returning by a beautiful pool of water,
the Doctor came to the second hoppers,
where he had found the mummy before al-
luded to. It had been removed from ano-
ther cave, for preservation, and was present-
ed to him by his friend Mr. Wilkins, to-
gether with the apparel, jewels, music, &c.
with which it was accompanied. It has
since been placed in the Washington mu-
seum, the proprietor of which thinks it prob-
able that this mummy is as ancient as the
immense mounds of the western country,
which have so much astonished the world.
Worcester's Sketches.

The following letter was communicated
during "the month of politics," but know-
ing that no other journalist could anticipate
us, we delayed the publication to a conven-
ient season. It comes from a native of
Pennsylvania, who, actuated by a spirit of
romantic adventure, has left a good mill in
Montgomery County, to wander in the
wilder of the west.

[Philadelphia Gazette.]

SWEET WATER LAKE, July 8th, 1827.
Shortly after our arrival last fall in
winter quarters, we made preparations to
explore the country lying south west of
the Great Salt Lake. Having but little
or no winter weather, six of us took our
departure about the middle of February,
and proceeded by forced marches into the
country by way of the Eutaw Lake—which
lies about 80 miles south of the Sweet
Water Lake, is thirty miles long and ten
broad. It is plentifully supplied with fish,
which form the principal subsistence of
the Eutaw tribe of Indians. We passed
through a large swamp of bull rushes, when
suddenly the Lake presented itself to our
view. On its banks were a number of
buildings constructed of bull rushes, and
resembling muskrat houses. These we
soon discovered to be wigwams, in which
the Indians remained during the stay of the
ice. As there is not a tree within three
miles, their principal fuel is bull rushes.

This is a most beautiful country. It is
intersected by a number of transparent
streams. The grass is at this time from
six to twelve inches in height, and in full
bloom. The snow that falls seldom re-
mains more than a week. It assists the
grass in its growth, and appears adapted to
the climate.

The Eutaw Lake lies on the west side
of a large snowy mountain, which divides
it from the Leichadu. From thence we
proceeded due south about thirty miles to
a small river heading in said mountain, and
running from S. E. to S. W. To this I
have given the name of Rabbit River, on
account of the great number of large black
tail rabbits or hares found in its vicinity.
We descended this river about fifty miles
to where it discharges into a small lake,
the size of which I was not able to ascer-
tain, owing to the marshes which surround
it, and which are impassable for man and
beast. This lake is bounded on the south
and west by low Cedar Mountains, which
separate it from the plains of the Great
Salt Lake. On the south and east also, it
is bounded by great plains. The Indians
informed us that the country lying south
west was impassable for horses, owing to
the earth being full of holes. As well as
we could understand from their description
it is an ancient volcanic region. This riv-
er is inhabited by a numerous tribe of mi-
serable Indians. Their clothing consists
of a breech cloth of goat or deer skin, and
a robe of rabbit skins, cut in strips, sewed
together after the manner of rag carpets,
with the bark of milk weed twisted into
twine for the chain. These wretched
creatures go out barefoot in the coldest
days of winter. Their diet consists of roots,
grass seeds, and grass, so you may judge
they are not gross in their habits. They
call themselves Pie-Eutaws, and I suppose
are derived from the same stock.

From this place we took an east course,
struck the river near its head, and ascend-
ed it to its source. From thence we went
east across the snowy mountain above
mentioned, to a small river which dischar-
ges into Leichadu. Here the natives paid
us a visit, and stole one of our horses. Two
nights afterwards they stole another, and
shot their arrows into four horses, two of
which belonged to myself. We then at-
tended on our return. The Indians followed
us, and were in the act of approaching our
horses in open daylight, whilst feeding,
when the horses took fright, and ran to the
camp. It was this that first alarmed us.—
We sallied forth and fired on the Indians,
but they made their escape across the
river.

We then paid a visit to the Eutaws, who
are almost as numerous as the Buffaloes on
the prairie, and an exception to all human
kind, for their honesty.

There is a poor prospect of making much
here, owing to the evil disposition of the
Indians, and the exorbitant price of goods.

For example:
Powder, \$9 50 per lb.
Lead, 1 50

Coffee	2 00
Sugar	2 00
Tobacco	2 00
Yermillion	5 00
Beans	6 00
Pepper	6 00
Blankets (three point)	15 00
Cotton Stripes, per yard	1 50
Calico	do.
Scarlet Cloth, (coarse) do.	10 00
Blue Cloth (coarse) do.	8 00
Ribband, per yard	0 75
Brass Nails, per dozen	0 50
Horses cost from 150 dollars to 300; & some as high as 500.	

To-morrow I start for the west, and shall not return under a year, when I expect to start for St. Louis.

From the Pennsylvania Democrat. TRUTH SPOKEN IN SEASON.

In the Winter of 1793 and 1794, Mr. Adams, acted in concert with Washington and Jefferson, in opposition to the doctrine then advocated by many, that we should embark in the wars of Europe on the side of France. His essays in favor of neutrality, and in support of the Administration, were read and admired throughout the country—these writings attracted the notice of Washington, who, in 1794 upon the recommendation of Jefferson, appointed Mr. Adams Minister resident to the Netherlands. There his conduct was such as to increase the confidence already placed in him by the father of his country, and accordingly, we find that one of the last acts of General Washington's Administration was, the appointment of Mr. Adams Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal. A new commission from the father of Mr. Adams, changed his destination to Berlin; this change was not made by the then President, without consulting General Washington, who had then retired from office, and was placed in "a situation beyond the reach of any of the motives which can possibly prejudice the minds of men in power."

The following letter from General Washington, is the reply to President Adams' inquiry, and will ever remain an honorable testimony to the character of JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"MONDAY, Feb. 20th.
"DEAR SIR—I thank you for giving me the perusal of the enclosed. The sentiments do honor to the head and heart of the writer; and if my wishes would be of any avail, they should go to you in a strong hope that you will not withhold merited promotion from John Quincy Adams, because he is your son; for, without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion that Mr. Adams is the most valuable public character we have abroad. And that there remains no doubt on my mind that he will prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps. If he was now to be brought into that line, or into any other public walk, I could not, upon the principle which has regulated my own conduct, disapprove of the caution which is hinted at in the letter. But he is already entered; the public more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth, and his country would sustain a loss if these were to be checked by an over delicacy on your part.
"With sincere esteem and affectionate regard, I am ever yours.
"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Thus did the Father of his Country, whose age, experience, and knowledge of human nature, were such as to enable him to judge correctly, then speak of Mr. Adams. In the situation of a Foreign Minister, Mr. Adams continued in Europe during the whole of the political contest which terminated in the election of Mr. Jefferson, in 1801. When he afterwards returned to his native land, he returned as every ingenious mind unfaillingly returns after a long absence, a stranger to local parties, and a friend to his country; accordingly, we find him in the Senate of the United States, acting an independent part, supporting the measures of Mr. Jefferson, when he believed them right, and opposing them when, in his opinion, they were wrong, until, by pursuing this independent course, Mr. Adams incurred the displeasure and disapprobation of the Legislature of Massachusetts, who, in May, 1803, by a small majority of votes, elected another person as Senator, from the period of Mr. Adams' term, and adopted resolutions in the nature of instructions to their Senators, which Mr. Adams disapproved. Not being able, consequently, to obey the instructions of his constituents, Mr. Adams resigned. He acted with, and had the confidence of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and was shortly after the latter was elected President, appointed Minister to Russia, where he continued until he was called to aid in making the treaty of Ghent. When Mr. Monroe was elected President in 1817, he appointed Mr. Adams his Secretary, not without previously apprising General Jackson of his intention. "I shall," said he, in his letter of the 1st March, 1817, "take a person for the Department of State, from the Eastward; and Mr. Adams, by long services in our diplomatic concerns appearing to entitle him to the preference, and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate."

In reply to this intimation, Gen. Jackson, in his letter of March 18th, observes, "I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the BEST SELECTION to fill the Department of State, THAT COULD BE MADE. Mr. Adams in the hour of difficulty will be an able help-mate, and I am convinced his appointment will afford general satisfaction."
"This man whose history is identified with that of his country, who has grown gray in the service of that country, and has in his favor the united testimony of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and last,

though not least, that of General Jackson; is now President of the United States; a station which he obtained from the suffrages of the immediate Representatives of the People, without any fault on his part. Who then, will not respond favorably to the sentiment, "let him be fairly tried by his measures?"

THE LAW AND THE FACTS.

Submitted to the consideration of the Militia of the United States.
From the Democratic Press June 22, 1827
We devote nearly the whole of this day's paper to the publication of the official report of the proceedings in the case of the six militia men—the recent defence of General Jackson by himself—and an examination of the case, upon constitutional and legal principles;—for the examination we are indebted to a legal friend, who is accustomed to the investigation of questions arising under the laws of the United States. We offer no apology for the unusual length of the publication on this most important subject, but we earnestly entreat our readers to peruse all these papers, with that attention, which their interest and their influence upon public opinion requires. We would recommend that these documents be laid aside for the purpose of being referred to hereafter. For this purpose they will often be required.

The Case of the Six Militia Men, and GEN. JACKSON'S VINDICATION, Fairly Stated and Candidly Examined.

"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 due rotation with every other able bodied man, of the same rank in the battalion to which he belongs." Act of Congress, 28th of February, 1795. Sec. 4.

"The Militia employed in the service of the United States, shall be subjected to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States." Act of Congress, 28th Feb. 1795. Sec. 4.

"Any General Officer, commanding an army, or Colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint General Courts Martial; but no sentence of a Court Martial shall be carried into execution until the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; and the said sentences may, in time of war, be confirmed and executed by the officer, or the Court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be." 65th Article of War.

"General Courts Martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers from five to thirteen, inclusively; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen, where that number can be convened, without manifest injury to the service." 64th Article of War.

"Every officer commanding a regiment or corps, may appoint, for his own regiment or corps, Courts Martial, to consist of three commissioned officers for the trial and punishment of offences not capital, and decide upon their sentences." 66th Article of War.

"No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, but by the concurrence of two thirds of the members of a General Court Martial." 87th Article of War.

"No garrison or regimental Court Martial shall have the power to try capital cases or commissioned officers." 67th Article of War.

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war, or public danger." Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—Article 5.

We have extracted verbatim, from the Constitution and Laws of the United States, all the provisions of both which have, or can be claimed to have, any connexion with, or bearing upon the case of the six militia men, or the illustration of the fact, that by one of the provisions of the articles of war are the crimes of larceny, or robbery of the public stores, or arson, by the burning of them, punishable as offences against those laws. The whole of the legal and constitutional information required properly to appreciate, and safely to decide upon the conduct of General Jackson, is here, fully and fairly, placed before the public.

The following positions are plain and positive deductions from the Constitutions and Laws of the United States.
I. That the period of duty in the Militia, while in the service of the United States, is three months, and no Militia man can be compelled to serve a longer term.
II. That while in the service of the United States the Militia are subject to the articles of war, and for offences against
* By the 7th section of the act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1814, "The militia when called into the service of the United States, by virtue of the before recited act, (28th of February, 1795,) may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest require, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year."
The six militia men were called into service in May, 1814, and the President did not order the extension of the term. On the contrary, the President expressly ordered Governor Blount, of Tennessee, to consider the draft in which these six men were included, as made under the law of 1795, (limiting the term of duty to three months,) giving as his reason, his confidence in the patriotism of Tennessee, to fill up the ranks, as occasion might require.
Mr. Madison expressly stated to Governor Blount, that the services of the detachment of which the six men were a part, were not required beyond three months.

(those articles, are to be tried according to their provisions, and in no other manner.

III. That only a General Court Martial has power to try capital offences, and it must consist of thirteen members, if such number can be obtained; and cannot consist of less than five, and two thirds of the members of a General Court Martial must concur in a sentence of death.

IV. That larceny or robbery of the public stores, or arson in burning the same, are not offences against the articles of war.

V. That no one, but the general officer commanding the army, has a right to order a General Court Martial; and that before the sentence, of such a Court Martial can be executed, its proceedings shall be laid before the officer, who ordered the same, and he shall have confirmed the same, and ordered their execution.

VI. That for such offences, as larceny, &c. the person charged can only be tried upon the presentment of an indictment found by a Grand Jury.

VII. That to try and condemn any one to death, unless under the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of the constitution and laws of some one of the several states, is usurpation and tyranny, and is, under those constitutions and laws, and in the opinion of all just men, MURDER, in all who promoted, maintained, aided, and sanctioned the same.

The following facts are admitted by all in relation to the matter under observation.

Jacob Webb, Daniel Morrow, JOHN HARRIS, Henry Lewis, David Hunt, & Edward Linsey, citizens of Tennessee, were in 1814, drafted, under the law of 1795, as Militia, to serve the United States—had served three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous; and their period of service being over, they gave up their arms and accoutrements to the proper officers of the United States at Fort Jackson; furnished themselves from the public stores, without the consent of the officers, with provisions for their return home; left Fort Jackson to rejoin their families, were arrested, by order of General Jackson, and brought back to the United States' encampment, were tried by a Court Martial by order of General Jackson, on the 5th of December 1814; the court consisting of no more than three members and two supernumeraries, condemned to suffer death, and by the orders of General Jackson, dated 22d of January, 1815, were SHOT DEAD, at Mobile, four days after the promulgation of the General's order.

For the purpose of exhibiting, with perfect truth and accuracy the charges and specifications against those men and citizens; and the decisions of the Court Martial upon them, the following is extracted verbatim from the General Order Book, which is now in the Adjutant General's Office at Washington.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1815. HEAD QUARTERS, 7th Military District. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial, ordered to convene at Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814, of which Col. Perkins is President, the following prisoners were tried on the following charges and specifications, &c.:

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 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 exciting 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 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 the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court found the prisoner Guilty & has sentenced him to receive the punishment of Death by Shooting!

Major General Jackson approves the proceedings and sentences of the Court, and orders them to be carried into effect. With respect to those sentenced to 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 favour of the following, viz: James Arnold, Burwell Hobby, Thomas Wood, John Manning, Edmund Black, Hopson Tally, James Harris, William Welsh, Edward Burchett, and John Davis, the Major General is willing to pardon them, and orders that they and Frederick Rowland, who was acquitted, return to their duty, & citizen John Roark, will be dismissed from confinement.

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

By these proceeding it appears that:—Jacob Webb was charged with desertion mutiny and Robbery, and was acquitted of the robbery, and found guilty of desertion and mutiny.

David Morrow was charged with, and found guilty of, mutiny and exciting to mutiny.

JOHN HARRIS was charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny; was not charged with exciting to mutiny or with robbery, or with burning the public Stores, and was found guilty of no other offence but mutiny and exciting to mutiny.

Henry Lewis and Edward Linsey, were charged with and found guilty of mutiny and exciting to mutiny; and—David Hunt was charged with and found guilty of mutiny.

That the only charge of robbery was against Jacob Webb & of that he was acquitted and that of those who were sentenced to the punishment of death by shooting being six, none were pardoned by General Jackson, but all were ordered by General Jackson, to be executed, four days after the promulgation of the order, at Mobile.

It also appears, from these proceedings that with the exception of David Hunt who was found guilty of mutiny, John Harris was charged with and found guilty of offences of a much less pernicious description than the others, his offences being 'mutiny and exciting to mutiny,' while the others were charged with, and found guilty of 'mutiny and exciting to mutiny.'

It also appears, from the same official proceedings, that the Court Martial was ordered by General Jackson, who was the general officer commanding the army, and that in accordance with the provisions of the 65th article of war, the proceedings of the Court were laid before him and the sentences of the Court were by him confirmed, and by him ordered to be executed on the 22d day of January, 1815.

A reference to the whole proceedings of the Court as published from the original order book, also shows that besides the six men, who by the Court were sentenced to be shot to death, and who by order of General Jackson were shot to death, four days after the arrival of the confirmation of the sentence, no less than one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant and upwards of one hundred and eighty privates, were, after trial, convicted, some of mutiny and desertion—some of mutiny and exciting to mutiny—and that fifteen, being charged with mutiny and desertion pleaded guilty. The sentence of the Court upon the officers was dismissal from the service, with marks of disgrace: upon the privates stoppage of pay, and 'one half of the hair of their heads shaved off close;' and after the time they were sentenced to serve, to be drummed out of camp.

Upon the 22d of January 1815, fourteen days after the battle of New Orleans, Gen. Jackson approved of the sentences of the Court upon these persons and ordered the same to be carried into effect with the exception of ten, who being recommended by the Court, were pardoned, and the six men were shot to death by his orders.

Let us now turn to the statement which General Jackson has put forth to the world as the facts of the case, in a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated 4th of September 1826, and recently published in the Baltimore Republican.

After a pompous introduction commencing with 'truth is mighty and will prevail,' he proceeds to state, that:—

"The case might as well be ascribed to the President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, as to me; but as you ask for a statement of the facts, I send them in a concise form.
"In the year 1814 Colonel Pipkin, at the head of his drafted militia was charged with the defence of Fort Jackson, in the heart of the Creek nation, and within my Military District. Whilst thus in command, part of his regiment mutinied—at the head of this mutiny was a Mr. Harris, a preacher, and as my memory now serves me, of the Baptist profession. He broke open the commissary stores, knocked out

"It is said, and upon authority, that one of the six men, an athletic and vigorous youth, on the first fire of the platoon, which executed the orders of General Jackson, to shoot to death their fellow citizens, received three balls but did not fall, he addressed the officer in command, saying: 'You see I do not fear death but let me live to serve my country and return to my family.' 'No,' said the officer (a proper agent for the commanding general): 'You must die,' and another volley sent him to eternity.

the heads of the flour barrels, taking what he wanted and destroying what he pleased—proceeded then to the bake-house, and set it on fire, and marched off in open defiance of the Colonel, leaving the garrison without provisions, and so weakened by desertion, that it might have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians. I was then at Mobile. Informed of this mutiny and outrage by express, I ordered the mutineers and deserters to be pursued, apprehended, and brought back for trial. The ringleaders Harris, at their head, after some time were apprehended and brought to Mobile in irons after I had left there for New Orleans, and had charged General Winchester with the command of that section of country.

In this statement it is alleged:—

I. That a part of Colonel Pipkin's regiment, charged with the defence of Fort Jackson, mutinied.

II. That Harris, a preacher, and as he believes of the Baptist profession, was at the head of the mutiny.

III. That HARRIS broke open the commissary's store, robbed them, took what he pleased, set the bake-house on fire, & marched off leaving the garrison without provisions.

IV. That he ordered the mutineers and deserters to be pursued, apprehended, & brought back for trial.

V. That the ringleaders, Harris at their head, were brought to Mobile in irons, after he had left there for New Orleans, and had charged General Winchester with the command of that section of the country.

The letter proceeds to state:

"They were tried by a Court Martial, and condemned to die—five were shot, and the balance pardoned. The others who had deserted, before they reached home, became alarmed at their situation, returned before Harris and his party were arrested, joined me, and were forgiven—were with me when I marched to Pensacola in 1814; followed me thence to New Orleans, where they regained their former good character by their valorous and soldierly conduct, and were honourably discharged. These proceedings are on file in the Department of War, where, those who wish for truth, can be informed by applying to the record.

I. It is here said, that the ringleaders were tried by a Court Martial and condemned to die.

II. That five were shot and the BALANCE PARDONED.

III. That the others, who had deserted, returned before Harris, and his party were arrested, joined him and were FORGIVEN.

IV. That they were with him when he marched to Pensacola in 1814, and followed him to New Orleans.

V. That they regained their former good character, and were honourably discharged.

VI. That the proceedings are on file at the War Office.

In order to refute every one of the allegations made in this statement, it will be only necessary to propound the following questions, and to require that they shall be answered, after a reference to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, which we have inserted at the head of this paper; and to the general orders relating to the Court Martial, as promulgated by the Adjutant General of the 7th Military District, commanded by General Jackson; part of which we have before extracted, and the whole of which is published here with.

I. Was the refusal of Militia men, to continue in the army, after their term of service had expired, 'Mutiny'?

II. Was not Harris charged before the Court Martial, with offences of a less culpable character than four of those who were shot with him?

III. Is not the assertion of General Jackson, that he was at 'the head of the mutiny,' a ringleader, disproved by the proceedings of the Court; as, while others were charged with 'exciting to mutiny,' he was only charged with 'convincing to mutiny'?

IV. Do not the proceedings of the Court disprove the charge of breaking open the commissary stores, robbing them, and setting the bake-house on fire? But one was charged with robbery, and he was acquitted of that charge. Breaking open the commissary's stores, and ROBBERING THEM; and setting them on fire, if they had been done, which was not the fact, would have made the persons amenable to the punishment 'by indictment,' but did not subject them to martial law?

V. Could General Winchester, have been charged with the command of that section of the country, when the Court Martial was ordered by General Jackson?

VI. Could he have been the 'General of the army commanding, and the proceedings of the Court Martial be laid before General Jackson approved by him and the sentences executed by his order?

VII. Is the assertion, that the ringleaders 'were tried by a Court Martial and condemned to die,' the whole 'truth,' when the document 'on file' in the 'Department of War' shows, that nearly two hundred persons were tried, most of whom were found guilty and sentenced, in addition to the six, sentenced to death by shooting and who were shot to death?

VIII. Were not six ordered by General Jackson to be shot four days after the promulgation of the order at Mobile, and was any one of those condemned to die by the Court, PARDONED by Gen. Jackson?

* The records of the War Office at Washington do not contain the proceedings of the Court Martial, they have been turvily taken from the records of the Office, or they were never lodged there by the General commanding the 7th Military District. Where are those proceedings? Cannot General Jackson inform us? Until he denies that they are in his possession, we shall persist in addressing this inquiry to him.

IX. Do not the proceedings of the Court Martial show, that upwards of one hundred and eighty of the persons who were involved in the charges of mutiny and desertion, were tried and condemned, their sentences approved by General Jackson, ordered to be executed, and not forgiven?

X. As on the 22d of January, 1815, after the march of General Jackson in 1814 to Pensacola, and after the battle of New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815, the sentences of the Court Martial, by which upwards of one hundred and eighty of the Tennessee Militia, were ordered to have "one half of the hair of their heads shaved off close," and to "be drummed out of camp," were confirmed, and ordered by General Jackson to be executed, could the others who had deserted, have been with General Jackson at Pensacola, in 1814? Could they have followed him to New Orleans and there regained their former good character, and have been honourably discharged?

We have now gone through the whole of this unexampled violation of the laws of God and man. Taking all the facts, and looking at the vain attempt of General Jackson to vindicate his conduct, we may defy contradiction while we assert, that six free citizens of the United States, who for three months had faithfully served their country, at a period when every nerve was strained to protect it from invasion, whose term of service had expired—who were lawfully returning to their homes, to their expecting families—one of them a minister of the Gospel of Christ—were by order of General Jackson, seized and carried in irons to Mobile, were, by order of Gen. Jackson, tried by an unlawful and unauthorized Court Martial, composed of three members and two supernumeraries instead of five or thirteen members for an offence against laws to which they were not amenable—were sentenced to death by shooting and by order of General Jackson were shot to death.

But time and reflection, bring no repentance or remorse, to such a breast as that of General Jackson. The solitude of the night season, and the reflections of the noon day, make no change in him. Twelve years after those horrible events, he speaks of them with exultation, and even after so long a time proclaims, that the crimes of robbery, arson and this outrageous mutiny deserve death under the sentence of a Court Martial. Regardless of the obligation of all laws, but those of the sword; observant of no duties to the civil institutions of his country, death shall be inflicted, when he shall will it. A minister of the Gospel, of the Baptist persuasion; because he claimed his constitutional and legal rights after having done all he was bound to do, for his country, he would have returned to his family, perhaps again to teach the Word of God in the wilderness is doomed to an ignominious death, and when in all else but the military chieftain's revenge and every angry passion had subsided into pity and commiseration, he who suffered death by his mandate, is by Gen. Jackson reviled by being called 'a wolf in sheep's clothing.'

In his letter of September 4, 1826 he says, 'It is for the public to judge whether this professed ambassador of Christ, did not well deserve death for the crimes of robbery and arson, and this outrageous mutiny which jeopardized not only the remainder of the garrison, from its exposed situation, but the safety of our country—and whether this wolf in sheep's clothing was not a fit subject of example.'

Ought such a man to be intrusted with power? Let every citizen of the United States put this question to his understanding and to his conscience and to his heart. [To be continued.]

Probabilities of Human Life.

The following table of the probabilities of human life has been given by M. de la Malle.

Table of the probabilities of human life, calculated by Domitius Ulpianus, Prime Minister to Alexander Severus, and extracted from Emilius Mæcer.

Age.	Probable future life.
From 10 to 20 years,	50 years,
20 25	28
25 30	25
30 35	22
35 40	20
40 45	18
45 50	15
50 55	9
55 60	7
60 65	5

M. de la Malle says this table was formed from the property tables, the registers of birth, puberty, manhood, death, age, sex, diseases, &c. which were kept by the Romans with the greatest exactness, from the time of Servius Tullius to that of Justinian. Ulpianus fixes thirty years as the mean duration of human life during that period. It is extraordinary that the chances of life detailed in the above table are precisely those which the registers of mortality in the city of Florence exhibit in the present day.

American Theatrical Engagements.

The following is a statement of sums paid to various London performers, by the Manager of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Theatres, taken from the books of the Treasurer;—

Name	L.	s.	d.	Dolls.
Mr. George Cooke,	3,354	1	6	14,900
Mr. Keen, 1st engagement	2,875	4	0	10,600
Mr. Keen, 2d engagement	1,698	1	0	8,100
Mr. Matthews,	1,648	8	0	7,600
Mr. Phillips,	1,889	6	4	6,100
Mr. Macready,	1,236	12	0	5,300
Miss L. Kelly,	1,151	12	0	5,100
Mr. Incedon,	1,000	0	0	4,450
Mr. James Wallack,	699	1	6	3,100
Mr. and Mrs. Bartley,	428	8	0	1,900
Mrs Knight late Miss Povy	418	11	1	1,850

IMPROVING THE BREED OF CATTLE.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject, by a gentleman to whose liberality, zeal and intelligence, this State is much indebted. The importance of improving the breed of cattle and domestic animals, is made abundantly manifest from the fact, that lean stock cattle, to the value of \$800,000, are yearly brought from the interior of New York, and sold in this State, at an average advance of one-third more price, than cattle of a similar description from the interior of our own State. The cattle from New York are of better breed than ours. They feed easier and grow larger; and as before stated, are considered worth one third more.

Every body knows there is little or no difference in the trouble and expense of raising one colt more than another, yet one of a particular make and breed, at a given age, will be worth ten times as much as the other. One horse will travel with double the speed, and perform twice the labour of another, and with more ease to himself. So with horned cattle. One cow will give four times as much milk as another, and not cost a cent more to keep her. Also with Pigs. Put two pigs of different breeds into the same pen, and with the same food, at a given time, one pig will be found twice the weight of the other. All this shows the immense importance it is to farmers to procure the best stock. To promote this beneficial purpose, is the aim of the Agricultural Societies, and the design of their exhibitions and Cattle Shows.

Penn. Gaz.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27.

When the Presses of the whole Editorial Tribe throughout this country are daily groaning under publications on one side or the other of the great contest which the friends of General Jackson are now waging against the present administration of the General Government, it would be equally culpable and affected in us to assume a silence or to refrain from giving a portion of our columns to the best intelligence upon that subject. The majority of our readers expect it from us—a very great proportion derive much of their knowledge upon this matter through that means—However tired some men may be with the subject already, whatever aversions they may have to talk or to think about it, these do not alter the intrinsic character of the question. The election of a Chief Magistrate for these United States, under any circumstances, is, and must always be, a subject of deep interest to all, of vast importance to the Republic; & whatever some men may think, the American people will always feel an anxious concern upon this matter which is destined, as the fathers of the Constitution foresaw, to become the master question in our country that will give tone to all the subordinate agitations and political conflicts that may arise in every part of this great Confederacy.

Abstaining from the disgraceful warfare of petty abuse and malevolent attack, we shall confine ourselves principally to subjects that develop public character and fitness for public station, and as we can conceive of no honest interest that any American ought to take in this question, but to select the most capable and safest man to preside over their political concerns, we shall do all in our power to enlighten the public mind as to this essential point.

The official conduct of public men is the best directory in relation to them. Official acts, of right ought to be closely examined and fairly judged of without passion, without prejudice, without partiality. To approve without favour what is right, and to condemn without fear what is wrong, is the true duty of an American Republican.

We lay before our readers to day the commencement of a publication drawn up by one of the most able law characters in the United States, upon the subject of the Six Militia men who were shot by Gen. Jackson's order—To give a fair and full view of the true merits of this question, we begin by a statement of the Law of the U. States to which Militia men are subject—Then a statement of admitted facts—then a faithful extract from the "General Order Book" in the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, stating the proceedings of the Court Martial, the charges against the Militia men, their sentence and execution—and it is to this awful matter we wish to draw the unprejudiced attention of our fellow citizens.

Q. in the Star of last Tuesday would do well when he speaks of our objects & views to take care neither to misrepresent them nor falsely to reproach us. This unlicensed sort of talking may be professional with Q. but we think he ought to have some respect for the morality of truth—When or where did we ever shew a wish to plunge the State again in the same unhappy situation of party strife? It has been our aim from

first to last to soothe the asperities of party, to retard its growth, to deaden its fury.—We have always deprecated party violence—yet this flaming recruit of Gen. Jackson who has enlisted in the cause of the opposition for the express purpose of forming a party to put out the existing administration of the country, has the effrontery to accuse us of what he is himself guilty.

If Q. hails from a new port and is now steering by the Star we know enough of political navigation to calculate his latitude and departure: and if he will meet some of those 'friends of ours' whose 'philosophic' leisure he so 'delectably' anticipates and ardently sighs for, we will promise to have no more to do with him, but will willingly leave him to them to reason in the calm or to buffet in the storm.

A word as to the counties of Washington, Frederick, Baltimore, Montgomery & Cecil.—In the two first we know that the Presidential question was made the Criterion at the instance of Jackson men; Baltimore county was always known to be Jacksonian & the friends of the Administration made no set contest there.—In Montgomery we do not believe that the question of the next President was at all efficient in deciding that election, as to Cecil we cannot say, having no information to be relied on, but this is the fact we assert: that in whatever county a Jackson majority prevailed, the question of the next President arose at the suggestion of the Jacksonians, and as they thought they had no chance in more than five counties (according to Q's account) in the state, they did not think it prudent or politic to risk the contest, avowedly in more—Add to Q's enumeration Baltimore City and take off Montgomery, Frederick, Baltimore, (perhaps Cecil) and Baltimore City, where alone the Jackson party have shown that they have a majority viz:—in four counties and one City.—In the remaining fifteen counties and the city of Annapolis a strong and ample majority is shown in behalf of the Administration.

The citizens of this and the adjacent counties will bear in mind that the Easton Cattle Show and Fair, takes place in this town on Wednesday next, the 31st inst.—The first day will be devoted to the exhibition of stock and farming utensils of every kind that may be offered.—The second day the Domestic Fabrics will be displayed in the upper room of the Court House, for the inspection of the Ladies, who are particularly invited to attend.—The third and last day will be devoted to the report of the Judges, the award and delivery of the premiums, &c.

We understand the jail at Dover, Del. was burnt down on Saturday night last—it is supposed to have been set on fire by a prisoner who had been committed for horse stealing.

ANNAPOLIS Oct 25. THE BRITISH PACKET, brig Susan, Captain Stairs, arrived at this port on Saturday morning last, in nine days from Bermuda, bringing the British Mail, which reached Bermuda in a short passage from Liverpool. Captain Stairs has politely furnished us with the Bermuda Gazettes of a late date. They contain however nothing of importance.

The Pennsylvania Gazette says—The cordial and respectful manner in which the President was received by the city authorities of Philadelphia, and by all the most respectable citizens generally, must have been gratifying to the distinguished individual, as it was honourable to the city.

At the North River Bank, a check for \$700, signed Abm. Lefoy, was presented, which underwent the examination of two or three of the officers of the bank, and was finally paid. In this case the rogue calmly waited the result, and after he had received the money exchanged it at the Fulton Bank. The extent and variety of these forgeries are unprecedented in this city, & have caused no little anxiety to be felt in our banks, that more may yet be discovered.—Journal of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16. Forgery.—A check with the forged signature of Messrs. G. G. & S. Howland, for the sum of \$7760, was presented at the Union Bank yesterday and paid without hesitation, the forgery being remarkably well executed. Payment was made in part with a bill for 5000 dollars which was afterwards changed for smaller bills in the U. S. Branch Bank, and some of these were again changed at other Banks. Up to last evening, the person who committed this daring act, had eluded detection.

An attempt was made to obtain the sum of \$2700 with another forged check on the Merchant's Bank. The teller from some circumstances thought proper to make an inquiry of the book keeper and on returning to the counter, for the purpose of paying the check, found that the person who presented it had become alarmed and fled.

From the Greenville Republican. As much has been said of Gold being found in the upper part of this State, and as many reports, altogether marvelous, have

found places in several of the public papers we think it our duty to publish what we know to be facts, as far as Greenville is concerned. About eighteen miles from the town of Greenville, on Tiger river, within the boundary of Spartanburgh district, portions of Gold have been found. Two of our fellow citizens have purchased the land on which the gold was first discovered, and have for some time past employed from four to seven hands upon it. The average value of each hand's daily labor has been something more than a dollar: the largest piece of Gold yet found was equal to \$1 75. Mr. Vanuxem has examined specimens of it, and pronounced it superior to any which he had seen except the Gold found in Montgomery county, N. C. No probable estimate exists as to the number of hands which might be profitably employed, as sufficient experiments have not yet been made.

Centreville, Indiana, Oct. 5.—The emigration to this State is much greater this year than it was last: it was computed at 500 per cent. last year, and, from what we have seen we think it may be reckoned at 700 this year. We think we are safe in saying that something like two hundred families have passed through this place within two months. They are generally bound for the Wabash. There is no State in the Union which has increased with as great rapidity as Indiana. That part of the State called the 'New Purchase' was bought from the Indians in the fall of 1818; it was then a wilderness, but at the present time it contains twenty one organized counties and about 55,000 inhabitants. There is yet room for 500,000 more, and plenty of first rate land to be had a \$1 25 per acre.

COMMODORE LABORDE. An intelligent officer of our Navy was in the habit of seeing Commodore Laborde, during the last summer, on the West India station. He describes Laborde as a fine gentleman and a very gallant officer. So much pleased was the Spanish Admiral with the equipments of one of our frigates, that he was determined to rig out one of his own upon her model. He accordingly requested as a favor of the American Captain, that he would permit his Spanish artificers to take the measurements of her various fixtures; & he proceeded to avail himself of the permission. The frigate was undergoing a considerable alteration, to adapt her to the American model, when our frigate left the West India station. It was even said, that he intended to adopt the same names. So far did he carry his principle of imitation, that he sent his examiner into the cock-pit, for the purpose of taking the shape and dimensions of the surgical knives, saws, and other instruments. The Surgeon politely offered him the loan of the instruments themselves; which was declined. It was Laborde's custom to speak in the highest terms of the achievements of our Navy, the skill of our officers, and the equipments of our vessels. Richmond Compiler.

ISABELLA GRAPE.—This grape has been introduced into the interior of the state, with great success. A Lockport paper mentions that a vine brought to that village from Princes' garden, Flushing, three years since, has borne between 5 and 6 bushels of grapes, of a quality and flavor superior to any other kind heretofore introduced into that part of the country. The grapes are about the size of a musket ball and grow in large compact clusters. The trouble and expense of covering with earth for the winter, which attends almost every other species of grape cultivated in this country, is saved by the cultivation of this. It is found to do well, by remaining upon the trellis during the severest winters. We look forward with much hope to the general cultivation of the vine in the fine valley of the west, and to the manufacture of those light wines, which may supercede the use of rum and whiskey—the last of which is now manufactured so extensively and cheaply, that it can be sold for four cents per pint.—N. Y. Statesman.

DIED. In this county on the 19th inst. last, Mrs. Dawson, consort of Mr. James Dawson. — In this county on the same day Mr. Basil L. Stocker.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on fifth day the 8th of November next, at the late residence of Joseph Edmondson dec'd. in Easton, all his personal property, consisting of House hold and Kitchen furniture—together with his stock of GOODS now in Store.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

ISAAC ATKINSON, adm'r. of Joseph Edmondson dec'd. Easton, 10th mo. 27th 1827.

NOTICE.

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

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

Strayed or Stolen.

From the pasture of the Subscriber, a small Roan Mare, that left a sucking colt, a reward of Five Dollars will be given for the delivery of the above described Mare, by JAMES COOK. Near the Chapel, Talbot county. Oct 27.

FALL GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a complete assortment of

GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON;

Which he offers at very reduced prices for the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers, Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.

Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will for the remainder of the season leave Baltimore for Chestertown on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock; and returning leave Chestertown on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore. L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. October 27.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he has just received from BALTIMORE, a supply of NEW SADDLERY, of the latest fashions, which added to his former stock, makes a general assortment of the best materials; he flatters himself from his experience in business and with the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give general satisfaction. He will also keep a constant supply of HARNESS, Collars & Trunks, or manufacture them at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH, at his stand nearly opposite the Bank—Also on hand a general assortment of Gig and Switch Whips, Horse brushes, combs, &c. &c. Oct. 27 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court.

22d day of October, A. D. 1827. On application of Robert B. A. Tate, Administrator of Thomas Porter, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 22d day of October in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

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

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Porter, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of May next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

ROBERT B. A. TATE, adm'r. of Thomas Porter, deceased. Oct. 27 3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THEY Subscribers wish to purchase likely YOUNG NEGROES for their own domestic and not to sell again, wish such as sustain good characters, for which the highest prices will be paid at Mr. Lowe's Tavern. G & S. TILLOTSON. Easton, October 27 3t q

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH POWEL, who says he is free. He is about 28 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat, vest and trousers of the same, a fur hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high and says he is from North Carolina. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. THOS. CARLTON, Shff. Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty years of age; about five feet four inches high, black complexion, and says he was born free. He had on when committed a blue roundabout, linnen trousers, fur hat and old shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law. THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff. Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and says that he was free born.—He had on when committed a pair of blue cotton trousers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat and shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. THOS. CARLTON, Shff. Sept. 29.

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.

BASTON 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.

Fountain Inn.

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

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

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

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be 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 11

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.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Dwelling House and Lot lately occupied by the subscriber, and possession given immediately.

ALSO

The House now in the occupancy of Mr. George Townsend—Possession given on the first of January next.—The above property would be sold on very accommodating terms by
LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Sep. 22

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.

For terms apply to **SAM'L. HARRISON.**
Canton, Aug. 11

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two-Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situated on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armour. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber **JOHN STEVENS.**

Easton, Sept. 22.

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

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

Dec. 16.

To Rent,

A small Farm in Bambury, two miles from Turner's Mill, late Abbott's, for money,—payable in October 1828. The rent will be as moderate as possible, say seventy dollars per annum and liberty of seeding the corn ground in wheat this Fall. Enquire of Nicholas Thomas, Oxford Neck, or to the subscriber,
E. HARRIS.

Queen Ann's co. Sep. 1.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828, The House and garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison Street—For terms apply to the Editor or **PETER WEBB.**
Sept. 22

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE and Premises, on Washington Street, opposite the Farmer's Bank, now occupied by Dr. William H. Thomas.
WILLIAM CLARK.
Easton, Sept. 15

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to **EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.**
Easton Sept. 29

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.
JOHN ROGERS.
Sept. 29, 3w

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, or at the farthest by the end of the year, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the said county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Collector.
September 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of 2 several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Samuel Sneed use of James McDonald against Fayette Gibson, and one at the suit of Samuel Y. Garey use of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, against Edward R. Gibson, Executor of Jacob, Fayette Gibson & John Y. Garey, will be sold at public Vendue on Monday the 12th day of November next, on the Court House Green in the town of Easton, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. the Farm on which the said Fayette Gibson now resides, called "Marion" situate on the waters of Miles-River, containing five hundred and thirty acres of land more or less; also four head of Horses, twenty head of Cattle, twenty head of sheep Seized and taken as the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Fayette Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by **EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,** late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Oct. 20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, and seven writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, state use Levin Simpson, use William H. Tilghman, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, interest, claim and title of the aforesaid Edward Auld, of, in and to the houses and lots at Easton Point supposed to contain about two acres and seven eighths of an acre more or less, with the improvements thereon—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned Vendit'is and f.ia's according to seniority, with the interests and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by **THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.**

October 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Susan Seth at the suits of Elizabeth Nicholson, Lott Warfield use of William Troth, and William W. Moore, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one negro man called Bill, one negro woman called Charlotte, one boy called Dorington, one negro woman called Sophia, one negro man called Dick; one negro boy called Perry, and one house and lot in the town of Easton, situate on Goldborough street, where Mrs. Seth formerly resided—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the above mentioned f.ia & the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by **THOS. HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON SEASONS—

HAD THEM

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Benny at the suit of Wm. Biles will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, at the court house door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: part of Benneys Thicket, and part of other tracts, containing three hundred & seventy four and three quarters acres of Land more or less, also one black mare & Gig, seized and will be sold to pay & satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by **THO: HENRIX, Sheriff.**

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Thomas Sherwood at the suit of Rigby Hopkins use of Richard Spencer will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title or claim of him the said Sherwood, of, in and to the farm on which he at present resides situate in the bay side called Sherwood's Forrest containing the quantity of 272 acres of Land more or less, also 2 lots in the town of St. Michaels containing the quantity of 1/2 acre of land, also 2 black mares 1 plough & gear, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by **THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Harriott Sherwood, at the suit of William Collins & Ann Leonard administrators of Henry Leonard, will be sold at Public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Ailbays Fields' additions part of Exchange, containing 104 acres of Land more or less. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by **THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Levi Lee, at the suit of Isaac Spencer will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The life estate of said Levi Lee of and in the one third part of the following tracts of land known by the name of Rich Range addition, and part of Smiths Cliffs, containing 300 acres of Land more or less situated where Levi Lee now resides—also the one third part of Morgans Resurvey, Dobson's Advantage, Parrott's Advantage, containing 356 1/2 acres of land more or less situate where William Tarbutton now resides—also the one third part of Parkers' Range & Part Hampton, containing 150 acres of land more or less situate on Tuckahoe Creek, also—the one third part of Hampton, part Parkers Farm & other Tracts containing 330 acres of land more or less situate where George Manning now lives, also the one third part of Rich Range and other tracts containing 200 acres of Land more or less situate where Richard Millis formerly lived, also part Matthews Purchase Bloomsbury, and part Jacob Beginning containing 83 acres of land more or less situate where Risdon Frampton now lives or formerly lived, also part of Hampton at Lewis-Town, containing 4 acres of land more or less—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by **THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Harrison of James, at the suit of Christopher Armott the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 30th day of October 1827 at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The farm or plantation where the said Harrison now resides known by the name of Hapen Essal, and part Dorothy's enlargement, containing 225 Acres of land more or less, also 3 lots of Ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels, also six head of horses, sixteen head of cattle, thirty head sheep, one gig and harness, and one carryall and harness, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's, the debts interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by **THOS: HENRIX, Shff.**

October 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Fayette Gibson, at the suit of Edward Lloyd, William W. Moore, John Welch, alias John J. Welch, Philemon Thomas & William H. Groome, use Philemon Thomas, William Farlow, administrator of Thomas Harrison of Jos. Francis D. McHenry, Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, and James Tilton, executor of James Tilton, will be sold on Wednesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of said Fayette Gibson, the following property, to wit: A tract of land called Maringo, containing 550 acres of land more or less, 13 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep, 20 head of hogs, and the crop of corn as it now stands in the field, be the quantity what it may—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's exponas and f.ia. debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by **THO: HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Trench Tilghman, at the suit of the state of Maryland, use of John Tilghman and Ann his wife, use of Nicholas Goldborough, George W. Nabb & Wm. H. Groome, use Philemon Thomas, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door, in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all that part of a tract of land called Anderton lying and being in Talbot county, between the creeks called Third Haven creek alias Anderby creek, & Island creek, with the appurtenances which is contained and described in a deed from William Thomas and Elizabeth his wife to Trench Tilghman, bearing date the 27th day of February, eighteen hundred and ten, and contains the quantity of one hundred acres & three fourths of an acre of Land, more or less as may fully appear by reference to the said deed—Also all that parcel of land called Jackson's Point or by whatever other name it may be called or known, lying and being near the town of Oxford, in Talbot county, and on the north side of the public road leading thereto, with the appurtenances which is contained and described in a deed from Nicholas Hammond, Jr. to Levin Gale and Henry Chamberlaine, bearing date the tenth day of April in the year of eighteen hundred & nineteen, and contains the quantity of fifty one acre of land, more or less, as may fully appear by reference to the last mentioned deed, and also three acres and one quarter of an acre of land, being part of Her Dier Lloyd, lying and being in Talbot county on the east side of said road, just before its entrance into the said town, and on the west of the branch or cove in the last mentioned deed, with the appurtenances also contained & described in the last mentioned deed as may more fully appear by reference to that deed—also one lot of ground on the Bay Side road near the town of Easton—Seized & taken as the property of said Trench Tilghman, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni's exponas, and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by **THO: HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against James Seth at the suit of Wm. Townsend adm'r. of John Sears will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit. one lot of ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels near the Methodist meeting house, and adjoining the property of Wm. Harrison of James, containing about the quantity of half an acre of land more or less, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f.ia and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by **THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.**

October 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Anderson at the suit of Philemon Horney administrator of Haley Moffett and John Leeds Kerr, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at the court house door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the right and title of him the said Anderson, of in and to a House & lot at Lewistown two beds & furniture, one negro woman called Daphney, two old horses—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by **THO: HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, & a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William P. Ridgway, at the suit of Edward P. Gallarhon, and William Townsend, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 7th day November next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. & 5 o'clock P. M. at the residence of said William P. Ridgway, the following property to wit: one negro woman called Nance aged 58 years, one woman called Gin, a Cripple 37 years, one boy called Henry aged 5 years, one ditto called Joe aged 5 years, one ox cart, 20 head of sheep & 10 lambs, one horse called Oscar 4 years old, one ditto called Ball 15 years old, one mare called Pleasure 15 years old, also one shot Rifle—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni and f.ia, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by **THO: HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Daniel Cox at the suit of Isaac P. Cox, and James Neal use of Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 30th day of October 1827 at the Court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: part of a tract of land called Bennets Freshes, part of Baiden containing 197 1/2 acres of land more or less seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's exponas debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by **THOS: HENRIX, Shff.**

October 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Rigby Hopkins at the suits of Edward Auld Administrator of Joseph Parrott, the President Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, state of Maryland at the instance & for the use of Thomas Sylvester & wife, the President Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use James Chaplain jr. the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of John Edmondson, state use Nehemiah Tilton, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: a small tract of Land called Hambleton Island be the quantity more or less, situate near St. Michaels and nearly opposite the present residence of said Hopkins, also one Horse & Carriage, also one House and Lot situate on Onion Hill near St. Michaels, Seized, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni's and f.ia, and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by **THO: HENRIX, Shff.**

Oct. 13

EASTON HOTEL

To be Rented for one or more Years. THAT LARGE and COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT in this town known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL, at present and for many years occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for which possession can be had on the first day of January next—

ALSO—The Corner Room and Cellar now occupied by Mr. William Newnam—This is a good stand and well calculated for, store of any kind or might be converted into two good shops—Possession may be had now or at any time during the Fall—
ALSO—The house occupied by Mr. John Armour as a Tailors' Shop, and the one occupied by Mr. John Bennett as a Magistrates Office—these two last to be had on 1st January next.—For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton Aug. 25, 1827.

The Editors of the U. States Gazette, in Philadelphia, & the Patriot, Baltimore, will please insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barnevill and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to **WM. POTTER.**

Sept. 22

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the concave form of the rupture pad towards the diseased part;—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaption to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being convex tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parts, and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."

GYRUS PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled 'Observations on Hernia & Trusses' has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect a radical cure."

DR. JOHN GRAY, of New York, says:—"I have witnessed numerous instances, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in all these cases effectually and comfortably secured the rupture; not unfrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease."

DR. SAMUEL OSBORN, of New York, states:—"I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable, and I have known several cures effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss."

"While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have rendered them useful to the Government; comfortable to themselves, and in many cases effected perfect cures."

DR. HULL'S Truss does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against them."

Testimonials of like respectability might be added to any extent. This Truss is now introduced into the Army and Navy, and most of the public Hospitals and Almshouses in the United States.

N. B. Dr. Hull's Trusses, adapted to the different species of Ruptures, may be obtained, and are fitted to patients, at the Office of Dr. KNAPP, No. 37 East Fayette-street, a few rods east of the City Hotel. Persons residing at a distance, can be fitted by sending a measure of the body around the hip, and specifying the kind of Rupture.
Baltimore July 21 4m

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