

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.

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[From the Marylander.]
MR. ADAMS AND MR. CLAY,
Gen Jackson, Col Benton and Others.
It will be borne in mind, that the active partisans and press of the "Combination" in the early stage of their unhalloved opposition to Mr. Adams' administration, urged as a reason for the people's believing in General Jackson's slander against Mr. Clay, that nothing but such a *douceur* as the office of Secretary of State, could have compensated the latter for voting for Mr. Adams. They represented him as having been uniformly hostile to Mr. Adams, and to his political course; in substantiation of this assertion, they referred to his letter written in Nov. 1822, relative to the controversy between Mr. Adams and Jonathan Russell; in which letter they alleged, that Mr. Clay had charged Mr. Adams with having manifested a disposition to sacrifice the navigation of the Mississippi, in order to aggrandize his Eastern brethren, by obtaining for them certain fishing privileges on the banks of New Foundland. We say it was their practice to refer to this letter as their proof. They, however, took especial good care, never to print it, because, that would at once have disproved their allegation, and exposed the consummate impudence with which they had trifled with public credulity.

We shall publish both that letter, and the reply to it by Mr. Adams. The reader will then see how shamefully the interested leaders of the party, who are using General Jackson as a tool, have abused the confidence of the American people. From the misrepresented light in which the "controversy," as they were pleased to term the "correspondence" between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay was spoken of by them, it is evident they wished the public to believe, that these gentlemen had indulged in the bitterest feelings of crimination and recrimination, each towards the other, and that it was, therefore, unnatural for Mr. Clay to have supported Mr. Adams, whom they affected to hold up as his Antipodes in politics. Let their letters speak for them.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.
LEXINGTON, 16th Nov. 1822.
Gentlemen:—I have witnessed, with very great regret, the unhappy controversy which has arisen, between two of my late colleagues at Ghent. In the course of the several publications, of which it has been the occasion, and particularly in the appendix to a pamphlet which has been recently published by the honorable John Q. Adams, I think there are some errors, (no doubt unintentional,) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transaction of Ghent, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the fisheries, and to the part which I bore in those transactions. These important interests are now well secured; and, as it respects that of the navigation of the Mississippi, left, as it ought to be, on the same firm footing with the navigation of all the other rivers of the confederacy, the hope may be confidently cherished, that it will never hereafter be deemed even a fit subject of negotiation with any foreign power. An account, therefore, of what occurred in the negotiations at Ghent, on the two subjects, is not, perhaps, necessary to the present or future security of any of the rights of the nation, and is only interesting as appertaining to its past history. With these impressions, and being extremely unwilling to present myself, at any time, before the public, I had almost resolved to remain silent, and thus expose myself to the inference of an acquiescence in the correctness of all the statements made by both my colleagues; but I have, on more reflection, thought that it may be expected of me, and be considered as a duty on my part, to contribute all in my power towards a full and faithful understanding of the transactions referred to. Under this conviction, I will, at some time more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, lay before the public a narrative of those transactions as I understood them. I will not, at this time, be even provoked, (it would, at any time, be inexpressibly painful to me, to find it necessary,) to enter the field of disputation, with either of my late colleagues.

As to that part of the official correspondence at Ghent, which had not been communicated to the public, by the President of the United States, prior to the last session of Congress, I certainly knew of no public considerations requiring it to be withheld from general inspection. But I had no knowledge of the intention of the honorable Mr. Floyd to call for it, nor of the call itself, through the house of representatives, until I saw it announced in the public prints. Nor had I any knowledge of the subsequent call which was made for

the letter of the honorable Mr. Russell, or the intention to make it, until I derived it through the same channel.

I will thank you to publish this note in the National Intelligencer, and to accept assurances of the high respect of your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

To the above letter, Mr. Adams returned the following reply:—
To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of yesterday I have observed a note from Mr. Henry Clay, which requires some notice from me.

After expressing the regret of the writer at the unhappy controversy which has arisen between two of his late colleagues at Ghent, it proceeds to say, that, in the course of the several publications, of which it has been the occasion; and particularly in the appendix to the pamphlet recently published by me, "he thinks there are some errors, (no doubt unintentional) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the fisheries, and to the part which he bore in those transactions."

Concurring with Mr. Clay in the regret that the controversy should ever have arisen, I have only to find consolation in the reflection that, from the seed time of 1814 to the harvest of 1822, the contest was never of my seeking, and that since I have been drawn into it, whatever I have said, written, or done in it, has been in the face of day, & under the responsibility of my name.

Had Mr. Clay thought it advisable now to specify any error of fact or of imputed opinion which he thinks is contained in the appendix to my pamphlet, or in any other part of my share in the publication, it would have given me great pleasure to rectify, by candid acknowledgement, any such error, of which, by the light that he would have shed on the subject, I could have been convinced. At whatever period hereafter he shall deem the accepted time has come, to publish his promised narrative, I shall, if yet living, be ready, with equal cheerfulness, to acknowledge indicated error, and to vindicate contested truth.

But as, by the adjournment of that publication to a period more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, it may chance to be postponed until both of us shall have been summoned to account for all our errors before a higher tribunal than that of our country, I feel myself now called upon to say, that, let the appropriate dispositions, when and how they will, expose the open day and secret night of the transactions at Ghent, the statements, both of fact and opinion, in the papers which I have written and published, in relation to this controversy, will, in every particular, essential or important to the interest of the nation, or to the character of Mr. Clay, be found to abide unshaken the test of human scrutiny, of talents, and of time.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
WASHINGTON, 18th Dec. 1822.

We have shown that there was nothing in the relations between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, personally, that should have prevented the latter, from voting for the former, and particularly, as his only actual opponent was General Jackson, a man deficient in all the great requisites which impart to an individual, qualifications for office—a man too, who Mr. Clay denounced in 1819 as the violator of the constitution of his country—whose ignorance of the principles of national law, and insubordination to orders, he then so eloquently pointed out in his masterly speech on his conduct in the Seminole war. Having promised thus far, it will be our business now, to show from undeniable facts, that the present union between Gen Jackson and some of his leading supporters, is of so unnatural a character as to excite suspicions in regard to motives, and consequently, to awaken the fears of the people as to the consequences which are to flow from a connection between persons, who have been, heretofore, so opposite in their principles, feelings and views.

We shall begin first with Gen Jackson. He is known to be a man of the most deadly hatred—to possess a mind no less sensitive to injury than unforgiving, and implacable in its resentments. He and Colonel Benton it is also known, were up to, and during the period of the last Presidential canvass, open and avowed enemies.—The contents of the letter which Col. Benton wrote in the year 1813, detailing the attack which Gen. Jackson and his friends made upon his life, from its recent publication, must be fresh in the memory of most readers. They will recollect that he there alleged, that the General "came to the house where he and his brother," Jesse Benton, had put up, and made an attack by levelling a pistol at him, when he had no weapon drawn—that he advanced upon him at a quick pace, without giving him time to draw one; that the General was accompanied by Col. Coffee, Mr. Alex. Donaldson, Captain Hammond and Stukely Hays—that he and Col. Coffee each fired a pistol at him—that he received five stab-wounds from Col. Coffee and Mr. Alex. Donaldson—that his brother was thrown down and beat on the head to make him lay still

—that he was wounded in both arms, while he was held down, endeavouring to parry the attempts of Mr. Hays to stab him. This is the substance of his charges against Gen. Jackson in 1813. In 1823, during the pendency of the presidential canvass, he gave the following graphic sketch of Gen. Jackson's character; we insert it with a view of showing the deliberate and honest opinion of Col. BEN TON, of the man, whom he now wishes to fast on this nation as chief magistrate—an opinion not given under the strong excitement incident to recent wrongs, but given after ten years of cool and dispassionate reflection. We ask for it the serious reflection of every sober minded and upright man.

COL. BEN TON, in 1823, said:—
"The first conspicuous act of his Jackson's life, in Tennessee, may be found at the race ground and the cock fight. At such places, for many years, even up to the period of his joining the army, he was a leading and conspicuous actor. And it is a notorious fact, that he was scarce known to leave a race ground, without having participated in an affray, or at least a quarrel. His whole life has been a scene of confusion, and no man can point to a single day in which he has been at peace with the world, or during which he was not at open and violent enmity with some individual; nay, most of the time, with numerous individuals, in public and private life; not political differences, nor ordinary misunderstandings, but quarrels of the most violent rancorous and deadly nature."

The above extract, the editors of the Lynchburg Virginian say, were written before Mr. Benton was senator; but that after his elevation to a seat in the United States senate, at a meeting of the people of St. Louis, Missouri, he remarked, "If he Gen. JACKSON, shall be elected President, he would surround himself with a pack of political bull dogs, to bay at all who dared oppose his measures. For myself, as I cannot think of legislating with a brace of pistols in my belt, in the event of the election of Gen Jackson, resign my seat in the Senate, as every independent man will have to do, on risk his life and honor."

Now we ask the man of a candid and honorable mind if it is not calculated to excite the liveliest feelings of wonder and surprise, when we find a man of Col. Benton's order of intellect in the winter of 1824 and 5, becoming an active partizan—electioneering for one, of whom, in the fall of the previous year, he had written and spoken as recited.

Col. Benton's sketch of the character of Gen. Jackson, is either true or false; if it be true, no consideration on earth should have induced him as an honorable man, filling so large a space in the public eye, to have lent himself to the promotion of so unworthy an individual to the chief magistracy of this, the only free Republic on earth. If it be false, and the offspring of a malignant heart, Gen. Jackson should have had too much regard for his own personal character, to suffer the approach of one so debased and degraded, much less to permit his satellites to trumpet forth the reconciliation between them, as an act worthy of the gods.

Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton, are now political allies; and if one half which they have said of each other is true, no one will envy their present friendship.
Mr. Van Buren and his paper the Albany Argus had, up to the election of Mr. Adams, been strenuously opposed to Gen. Jackson. On the 18th of May 1824, the Argus held the following language towards him.

"The fact is clear, that Mr. JACKSON has not a single feeling in common with the republican party. The reverse of that he desires and makes a merit of desiring, the total extinction of it [alluding to his letter to Mr. Monroe.] It is an idle thing in this state, however, it may be in others to strive even for a moderate support of Mr. Jackson. He is wholly out of the question, so far as the votes of New York are in it. Independently of the disclosures of his political opinions, he could not be the Republican candidate. He is respected as a gallant soldier, but he stands in the minds of the people of this state, AT AN IMMENSURABLE DISTANCE FROM THE EXECUTIVE CHAIR. His habits aside from his politics are quite too summary for that. Mr. Van Buren and his Argus, have gone over to his ancient foe, and are now engaged in representing Gen Jackson as the Republican candidate. What is to be the consideration?"

We give below, a few extracts from papers heretofore violently opposed to Gen. Jackson, whose editors are now zealously advocating his election.
From the Richmond Enquirer of Oct. 14, 1824.
"We cannot consent to lend a hand towards the election of such a man as Gen. Jackson. He is too little of a statesman—too rash—too violent in his temper—his measures too much inclined to arbitrary government, to obtain the humble support of the editors of this paper—WE WOULD DEPRECATE HIS ELECTION AS A CURSE UPON OUR COUNTRY."

From the National Advocate of April 7, 1824.
"It is proper that we continue to offer evidence of his [Gen. Jackson's] total incapacity for the high station contemplated and the danger which must necessarily at-

tend his elevation to the chief magistracy. Divided as the people may be respecting the several candidates—objectionable as some are, desirable as others may be—there is still prudence and discretion sufficient to promote a unity of sentiment, a surrender of private attachments and personal considerations to prevent the election of a man whose head is

"Like the snow-crown'd Ætna,
Cram'd with fires;"

whose will is law whose march is desolation and whose practice is to command and overbear such as are within the scope of his power and sovereignty. Almost every republic known in history, almost every country distinguished for peace and happiness, have been subverted or destroyed by military usurpation. In the United States the history of past times is well known.—We never can plead ignorance. It is expected that we, of all nations on earth, should profit by the fate of other republics. We know the influence of the sword, the effect of military glory the dazzling destructive power of armies: we have the record before us in Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Genghis Khan, and Bonaparte, and if we swallow the gilded pill, with our eyes open we shall have less claim to pity than nations better prepared to do right."

From the Delaware Gazette, Feb. 1 1825
"In consequence of a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances, the employment of means to operate upon the passions of men, in violation of their reason and judgment, and the basest political contrivances it has changed that General Jackson is the highest in vote."

"They [the framers of the constitution,] never intended that the members of Congress should be thus concerned in their choice; and all that has been said by the advocates of Gen. Jackson upon this subject, is only an evidence of their own weakness or wickedness; and notwithstanding the members of Congress have been threatened with the use of swords and muskets against them if they ventured to do otherwise than elect General Jackson, we do not doubt that they will do what they believe to be right; and that they will draw their conclusions respecting their duty, from premises very different from those which have been laid down for them by the Lovers of Blood and Slaughter."

From the New York Evening Post.
"General Jackson from the moment he was entrusted with command, has avowed and systematically made his own will and pleasure the sole rule and guide of his actions; he has suspended the Executive, Legislative and judicial functions of the states, with arbitrary swif; he has insulted the Executive of the United States, at whose pleasure he holds his commission, spurned its authority, disregarded & transgressed its orders, he has usurped the high prerogative of peace and war, entrusted by all nations to the sovereign authority of the state, and by our constitution to Congress alone; he has abrogated the known laws of nations, and promulgated a new code of his own, CONCEIVED IN MADNESS OR FOLLY, AND WRITTEN IN BLOOD—He has, in fire, violated ALL LAWS, HUMAN AND DIVINE, and violated them with impunity."

We could multiply these kind of extracts from these and numerous other papers, whose editors are at the present moment singing hosannas to the General; but the task would be as endless as it would be useless. We have given the present ones, in the hope that they may excite a spirit of inquiry in the minds of the people, as to the intentions and views of men, who, after speaking thus of General Jackson, could within so short a time, be found calling on their fellow citizens to advance his cause. We ask our fellow citizens to call their reason to their aid—to judge calmly of General Jackson's pretensions, and the danger there would be to the perpetuity of the institutions of the country, in confiding them to the care of an incompetent and impetuous man, whose feelings are emphatically military, who has so often trampled under foot all the inductions of justice, law and humanity, and who has not even stopped at the spilling of human blood when the doing so; served to gratify his insatiate thirst for absolute power.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

The house met. Were present, the same members as yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Harlan presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that a law may pass empowering magistrates to issue attachments in all cases under fifty dollars, and for other purposes; which was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Harbo, Thomas of Cecil, and Mackey.

On motion by Mr. Martin, it was Ordered, That the committee on pecuniary relief of indigent persons, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of placing Robert Frampton on the pension list of Talbot county.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on education delivered the following reports; which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

The committee on education, to which was referred the report of the treasurer of the western shore, in obedience to a resolution No. 49, of December session 1824, with an abstract of the returns of the trustees, commissioners, &c. of the several colleges, academies and schools, receiving funds or donations, from this state, beg leave to state—that they have considered the subject of this reference; and, having received the returns of former years, they have seen, with regret, the imperfections of those reports and have had to lament the deficiency of a satisfactory account of the means devoted to literature. The committee ascribe those imperfections, and that deficiency, to the want of a proper system of accountability. The abstract referred to is annexed in further illustration of this matter—and as the said treasurer, in a former report upon this subject, has very aptly suggested a repeal or modification of a requisition imposed upon an officer properly constituted to receive and disburse and account for the public treasure, they beg leave to recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted,
By order,

Jan. H. Milbourne, Com. Clk.

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That the commissioners, trustees, and other authorities of the several literary institutions, receiving pecuniary aid from this state, shall each respectively and the same are severally hereby required to return, annually, on or before the first Monday of December, to the superintendent of public instruction, the amount of funds, or other aid received by them, detailing the mode of its application—also the number, qualifications and emolument of the professors and teachers employed therein, the rates of tuition, the number of free students admitted under the act of December session 1823, entitled, An act to disseminate literature in this state, and the number of students or pupils, in the classical department and dead languages, in the English and mathematics, in the Lancasterian, monitorial, or other system; and that the said superintendent, be required to present annually, an abstract of such returns, with detailed remarks and information to the legislature on or before the first Tuesday in January, and that the resolution No. 49, passed at December session 1824, be and the same is hereby repealed and annulled.

The bill reported by Mr. Millis entitled An act relating to the public roads in Talbot county. And

The bill reported by Mr. Douglass of Dorchester, entitled, An act relating to sales of sheriffs, coroners, elisors and other officers, were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day,

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the several orders of the day were postponed; and the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Monday last, in reference to the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department, with the amendments proposed and reported by the committee of the whole house. When,

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the question was taken, That the further consideration of said bill and amendments be referred to the first day of June next?—and the yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative 32—Negative 37.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the said bill, and, after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Dennis, the chairman, reported, that the committee of the whole house had, according to order, had the said bill under further consideration, and that he was directed to report said bill with several other amendments. And the house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY Feb. 21.

The house met. Were present, the same members as yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Mackey presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that the levy court of said county may be abolished, and that commissioners may be elected immediately by the people, who shall be vested with the same powers now vested in said court, and for other purposes, which was referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

Mr. Turner having asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, An act to take the sense of the people at the next general election, in the several counties of this state, on the expediency of electing one member of the senate in each county, and one from the city of Baltimore; it was, on his motion, Ordered, That a select committee of five members be appointed to prepare and report the same, Messrs. Turner, Stevens, Boon, Watkins and M'Neill, were appointed the said committee.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on education, reported a bill, entitled, An

act to establish an academy in the town of Denton, in Caroline county; which was read the first, and, by a special order, the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the orders of the day; on motion by Mr. Teackle, the house proceeded to consider the unfinished business of yesterday, being the report of the committee of the whole house, in reference to the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department. And in the progress of the second reading thereof,

Mr. Ringgold offered the following as a substitute for the first section of the said bill, viz:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there shall be appointed by the house of delegates, an officer to be known and distinguished as the comptroller of the treasury, who shall be deemed the head of that department, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of said house."

Which being twice read; the question thereon was taken, Will the house agree to adopt the substitute proposed as above? And the yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken, and appeared as follow:

Affirmative, 31—Negative—34.

So it was determined in the negative. On motion by Mr. Stevens, the question was then taken, that the said bill, with the several amendments proposed thereto, and reported by the committee of the whole house, be laid on the table? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Orrell, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, praying for a supplement to an act passed at December session 1812, for the ditching or draining a branch or swamp called The Bee Tree Swamp, in said county; which was referred to a select committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Orrell, Potter and Jones.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Porter, as a member of the standing committee on divorce. Mr. Thomas of St. Mary's, who was the chairman thereof, having yesterday been excused from serving any longer in that capacity.

On motion by Mr. Boon, it was Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing the several laws relative to negroes and slaves, to be digested and published, and one hundred copies thereof delivered to the clerk of each county.

Mr. Banning offered the following message for consideration, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 23, 1828. Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body, to close the session on the _____ day of March next. Believing, as we do, that all important matters can be acted on, and disposed of by that day.

We further propose a joint committee to wait on his excellency the governor, and request his attendance in the senate chamber, on _____ evening next at 6 o'clock, to sign such laws as have been enacted, and are ready for his signature.

We have appointed Messrs. _____ to join such gentlemen as your honorable body may nominate.

On motion by Mr. Wells, the amendment proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was taken up for consideration read the second time, assented to, and the said bill ordered to be engrossed.

Bills of the following titles, were this day severally reported:

By Mr. Potter, from the committee on ways and means, An act to abolish all that part of the constitution and form of government which requires the appointment of a treasurer and register of the land office, in the Eastern Shore.

By Mr. Stewart of Baltimore city, chairman of the committee on crimes and punishments, An act to authorize the treasurer of the western shore to borrow a sum of money for the improvement of the penitentiary.

By Mr. Donoho, An act to provide for electing commissioners of counties, and prescribing their powers and duties.

By Mr. Goldsborough, An act to ascertain and establish the termination of the main road leading from William J. Ford's store, in Dorchester county, at a place called and known by the name of Castle Haven, the property of Lavin Jones of said county.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Stewart, of Anne Arundel.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning nine o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. Mr. Thomas, of St. Mary's, again appeared in the house, and resumed his seat. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

On motion by Mr. Banning, the message to the senate, offered by him on Saturday last proposing a day for the close of the

present session, and the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the governor & request his attendance in the senate chamber to sign such laws as have been enacted and are ready for his signature, was taken up for consideration; when,

Mr. Banning moved, that the first blank therein be filled with the word, "fourth." Mr. Mahon moved that the said blank be filled in with the word "eight."

Mr. Lee moved, that the said blank be filled in with the word "tenth."

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the said message was then laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Stevens, the question was then taken, that the said message be made the order of the day for Thursday next, the 28th instant. And it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Semmes moved, that the bill reported by him, as chairman of the committee on ways and means entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state, be made the order of the day for Thursday next, the 28th inst. And, after some debate on the question, Will the house agree to said motion? It was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was then Ordered, that the said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Whereupon the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on said bill; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair when Mr. Thomas of St. Mary's, the chairman reported that the committee had, according to order had the said bill under consideration, and made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the committee of the whole house have leave to sit again on the said bill.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill entitled, An act to establish an academy in the town of Denton, in Caroline county; endorsed, 'will pass.' Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the levy court of Caroline county, to make sale of part of the public land in the village of Denton, in said county, endorsed 'will pass, with the proposed amendment; which amendment was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

And delivered bills originated in, and passed by the senate, entitled, An act for the relief of Eli Rensch, of Washington county. And,

An act to secure Henry Hindman of Queen-Anne's county, an annuity in the real estate therein mentioned; which were severally read by their respective titles, and referred to select committees, the former to Messrs. Fitzhugh, Rensch and Walcott; and the latter to Messrs. Stevens, Roth and Ridgeway.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

The following bill, has passed both houses of our State Legislature.

A BILL, entitled, A further additional Supplement to the Act, entitled, An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent Debtors.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of any county court, or of any judge of any county court, or of any justice of the orphans court, to whom application may be made for the benefit of the insolvent law of this state, by any person or persons whatsoever, immediately thereupon to appoint a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said applicant or applicants; and the county court, judge or justice, as the case may be, shall not grant a personal discharge to the said applicant or applicants, until the trustee, so appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond, (with security to be approved,) to the state of Maryland, in such penalty as the said court, judge or justice, may prescribe, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his trust; and until the said applicant or applicants shall execute to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself or themselves, and his or their families excepted,) for the benefit of the creditors of the said applicant or applicants; and until the trustee, so appointed, shall certify, in writing, to the said county court, judge or justice, as the case may be, that he is in possession of all the estate of the applicant or applicants, mentioned in his or their schedule

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the said trustee, so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power and authority, in his own name, or in the name or names of such applicant or applicants, to sue for and collect, all debts and demands, due and owing to the said applicant or applicants, and to give and execute receipts, acquittances or releases of the same.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said trustee, upon such notice and terms as may be prescribed by the said county court, judge or justice, granting a personal discharge to the said applicant or applicants, to sell and dispose of, at public auction, all the said estate; real, personal and mixed, of the said applicant or applicants, to be conveyed to him as aforesaid, and the proceeds of said sale to distribute amongst the creditors of said applicant or applicants, agreeably to the provisions of the seventh section of the act, to which this is a further additional supplement, after deducting therefrom the commissions to be allowed him, as likewise prescribed in the tenth section of the said original act.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That said trustee shall have authority to convey and assign to any purchaser or purchasers, and to his, her, or their heirs, any estate, real, personal or mixed, which he may sell to

him, her or them, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if at the time of the final hearing of his or their application in the county court, to which his or their petition may be returnable, no interrogatories or allegations shall be filed, or if filed, shall have been satisfactorily answered, or decided in favor of such applicant or applicants, that then it shall be the duty of the said court to extend to the said applicant or applicants, final discharge, without the assent of his or their creditors.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the voluntary confession of any judgment in favor of any creditor or creditors, security or securities, made by any person or persons, with a view, or under an expectation, of being or becoming an insolvent debtor, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, an undue & improper preference to such creditor or creditors, security or securities, within the true intent and meaning of the 9th section of the act to which this is a further additional supplement.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted That all such acts and parts of acts of assembly, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to the city and county of Baltimore.

CORRECTION OF THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

In the last Register, Mr. Conner says, "What I think likely is this:—that Russia will, with very little ceremony, march into the Turkish provinces, urged to do it secretly by France, and besought by England upon her knees not to do it. England has no power to prevent the invasion other than through the aid of Austria; and when Austria finds she will find, that she can get no money from England, she will negotiate with Russia, and come in for a share of the Turkish dominions. France will I dare say, join cordially with Russia in sweeping away this old ally of England; and if we really get into a war with France and Russia or with either of them, the Americans will, within six months after the war begins, put to the test our courage and our power to maintain our ancient rights on the seas. The thing may not go to this extent: the funding system may crumble to pieces, or it may be in such a shattered state, as to induce the nation quietly to submit to any thing that France and Russia may like to do; but if the funding system could stand; if by any tricks of borrowing money or shuffling of papers; if we could thus hold along in a war for a few months, such, in all human probability would be the parties engaged in the war, I would have my readers reflect a little on the great difference between the effects of war to be carried on now, and the effects of the late wars when that war began, the taxes amounted to only sixteen millions a year, and bank notes of all descriptions had always been regarded as equally valuable with gold. When that war began, the poor rates amounted to little more than two millions a year. When that war began, so small a note as five pounds had never been seen; and there was the coast clear for the minister to spread forth his notes, and to borrow from the whole nation in all sorts of ways. No doubt had ever existed as to the durability and solidity of the funds; and besides these, the nation was alarmed, from one end to the other, at the cry of danger to property and to religion. All those circumstances would now be wanting; indeed, instead of sixteen there are sixty millions of annual taxes, and the farmers, tradesmen, manufacturers, and merchants, are stripped of the means of lending money to the Government, or rendering personal service. Our ministers could not call upon us to fight against Atheists in the persons of the subjects of those well beloved Bourbons whom we restored, and of the Christian magnanimous emperor of Russia, with both of whom, let it be observed, we are now in war-like alliance. There would be no zeal in fighting against these most Christian Kings and Emperors; and even were we to have a war only with the Turk, Anna Brodie could never make us believe, that we are in danger of his coming and making us all "infidels." But that feature (not fundamental feature, as Castle-rough used to say) which would most strongly distinguish this war from the last, is this, that that was a war of endless and uninterrupted sea-triumphs, and particularly a war of prize-money, which cheered the nation on to borrowing and spending and spending and borrowing, till it got saddled with a debt, which must finally break its back. These victories, this prize-money, would not mark another war. Not that I have any doubt of the courage of Englishmen; that is a vulgar topic, and suited only for the mere rabble, such as those thoughtless creatures who stuck laurel leaves in the caps of the soldiers of the guards when they were marching off just after the Eolian speech of Mr. Canning. Perhaps the naval officers too, might act very well, notwithstanding Mr. Hume's just observations on the promotions in the Navy; but it must be a war of hard knocks; muchery and little wool; not a war of orders distinguished by a war in which men would get rich by taking vessels of the enemy and giving them up for payment, with a total disregard of the law both civil and naval. A war of hard knocks it must be, and especially if the Americans join in it, who, be it observed, sigh for an opportunity of making us give up that right of search, which is worth to us forty times as much as all our colonies put together.

When the midnight assassin plunges his dagger to the heart and ruffles your goods, the turpitude of this scene looks all its horrors when compared with the act of the secret assassin pointed levelled against female character by the hired minions of power.

ATHENS, Geo. Jan. 25. SINGULARITIES.—A gentleman who was recently on a surveying excursion in Appling county, informs us he met with in that neighborhood, so old man named William Starling, who was a soldier in Braddock's expedition; he had fourteen children by his first wife, and raised nearly all of them. After the death of his first wife he remained single ten years; but finding it a lonesome way of living, about three years since he married a maiden lady aged about forty-five years, who in a year afterwards became the mother of two fine boys at a birth. A few years since there was also living in the above mentioned county, a man who had married his wife's sister, his brother's wife, his wife's daughter, his brother's daughter, and his niece. This happened by the two brothers marrying two sisters in the first instance, and on the death of the wife of one, and the husband of the other, the survivors married together; after which the wife dying, the husband married her daughter by his brother being his niece. Hard by was a lady who had buried six husbands, and not being over sixty years of age, it is supposed was not particularly averse to try a seventh. At one of the houses where they passed the night, the proprietor, about seventy years of age, had a handsome young wife about seventeen years of age, with a beautiful daughter five months old.

Extraordinary.—The Schenectady Cabinet says—On Monday the 4th, inst. Mr. George Sanders, a respectable industrious mechanic residing in the vicinity of this city, ejected a snake from his stomach nine inches long, and about in the proportion of the common adder, but not resembling in colour any snake heretofore seen in this country. The back a light brown, the belly red and green extending in two stripes lengthwise, & the eyes white. Whether its color is owing to its confinement in the stomach or not, naturalists must decide.

Mr. Sanders has been troubled for more than a year past with unusual pain in his stomach, which gradually increased. For a month past it has been constant and frequently severe, accompanied by a motion like the crawling of some living animal. He often told his wife he had a snake in his inside. She ridiculed the idea thinking him hypochondriacal—but he persisted. On the Saturday previous, he felt unusual pain in his stomach which extended to his neck and head—he took a dose of medicine, but got no relief; on Sunday he took a larger dose, but still relief was not obtained—Monday morning at breakfast, after swallowing a piece of meat, he felt such a nauseous sickness, that he left the house and commenced a severe vomiting in the course of which he brought up a living reptile. It expired immediately and is now preserved for the inspection of the curious.

Mr. S. is now enjoying good health, and may emphatically be said to be a new creature.

Singular Law Case.—A curious suit has lately been decided in the Equity Court of the 5th Circuit, New York. A man about 15 years ago disappeared from his family and friends, leaving a letter intimating an intention of Suicide, and depositing his clothes, hat and pocket book in a boat upon a mill pond adjacent to his residence so as to induce a belief that he had actually destroyed himself. The pond was dragged

but the body not found. The evidence of death, however, was deemed so satisfactory, that an administration was granted upon his estate, and part of his land sold to pay his debts. But a short time since he re-appeared, and forthwith commenced a re-assertion of his rights against the purchasers of his property. The latter applied to the Equity Court, to restrain him from proceeding and a perpetual injunction has accordingly been granted.

[For the Eastern Gazette.]

Mr. Graham—Dancing, of late, has elicited no little animadversion. Upon those who indulge themselves in the amusement, the vilest epithets have been imposed. Many confident in the supreme rectitude of their advisers, and in the infallibility of their testimony, are led into the belief, that in dancing there is something not only revolting to the principles of Christianity, but also contradictory to the feelings of refinement and delicacy. To remove the errors of such, will be the object of this Number. To those who, bred in ignorance and raised in credulity, make such base born charges, it has nothing to say. In the first place, it will be admitted by the advocate of the dance, that it is neither so exalted in its merits as to command the universal admiration of the high and the elevated, nor is it so commanding in its character as to prohibit the approach of vice.—He will go farther, and say, that in that vast and important volume, the Bible, instances are to be found in which the habit is introduced under circumstances, that can but excite the just reprehension of every thinking creature. It would, though, under all these admissions, it would seem unnecessary to invite a scrutiny into the particular in taverns, should deduce general conclusions. Would it be a fair argument against Christianity to cite the insulated fact of the apostasy of Judas Iscariot, thereby proving it to be altogether an imposture? Would it be fair to discredit the merits of Religion, by showing the inconsistency between the daily practices of some, with those professions which they weekly proclaim in the presence of the assembled multitude? By pointing out among apparent Devotees, Slanderers & Calumniators. Arguments of this kind, would subvert all these rational principles upon which man's happiness is predicated. See what would be its effect upon the second most important point in life, the acquisition of mental erudition. From the extreme delicacy of some, objections originated to the study of the Greek and Roman languages, from their tendency to corrupt the mind of the student, by familiarizing him with the absurd mythology of the heathens, by exhibiting to him as models of heroism and virtue, men whose conduct and whose principles were at variance with the pure and gentle spirit of Christianity. It required a very small portion of mental vision, to trace the effects of such proscriptive arguments.—By them, the privilege of cultivating our mother tongue would be denied, because it is made the vehicle of principles and precepts both immoral & irreligious. By them, the privilege of pursuing the amusing and instructive study of Philosophy, would be refused, because in prosecuting it, we may be drawn into the road of error. Or because amid the fruits and flowers by which, every step we advance, we are charmed and invigorated, there may be some, that bloom but to deceive, the allure but to destroy. It can hardly be said, that the cases are not parallel. They who argue against the Classics, denigrate their conclusions from the insulated fact, that through their instrumentality, Heathen notions may be engendered. Those who are against dancing, borrow their insinuations from the particular fact, that it has been practised by the licentious, thereby contending that all who do so, must be devoid of the higher attributes of character.

It has often been urged, that if the history of the Dance were enquired into, its offensiveness would be manifestly evident. Of its origin, there is no account among mankind. Like all other exercises of nature and simple impulse, it has been found, time immemorially, to exist in all orders of society, taking its origin from the same source as does the act of walking, viz: the mechanism of the human body. Like all other attendant characteristics of man it has been resorted to, to subserve different objects. With the Greeks, its effects, were martial. With the Jews its purpose, religious. Among the Spartans, the Pyrrhic dance was most heroic in its effect. Lycurgus instituted a dance composed of three choirs, one of children, one of young men, and one of old. Plato reduces the dances of the ancients to three classes.—1st. the military dances which tended to make the body robust, active, and well disposed for all the exercises of war. 2d. the domestic dances, which had for their object an agreeable and innocent relaxation and amusement. 3d. the mediatorial dances, which were in use in expiations and sacrifices. This is the history of the Dance. Who then that reads it, will not conclude that like all other existing habits, it has had its diverse purposes among mankind.—Hence, I repeat the absurdity of arguing general conclusions from particular facts.

Singing is another of those habits, which has attended man in all his situations; both in his savage and civilized, his profane and christian capacity. And yet how irrational would be the argument denouncing the accomplishment, because it gives effect in the recital of the most profane & unchristian sentiments. There is no one attribute of man, but may be mischievously and improperly applied. If he go to meeting or to church with a view of gratifying sceptical enquiry, then certainly he uses the holiest place to the most unholy purpose. If he use the vigour of body for his amusement in hunting the harmless and innocent quadruped to his death, then certainly he gratifies a most cruel passion. If he use the keenness of sight in the mere pleasure of bringing down the Rook from her nest, then is he equally cruel. And yet no one will be found sufficiently weak to say, that because these inestimable gifts are abused by some, that therefore hunting, shooting, &c. are under all circumstances, objections. Again then, I repeat the charge of absurdity against that man, who presumes to suppose, that because dancing is sometimes practised by the licentious, that therefore all who do so must be of the same class.

Upon those who have been familiarized with the dance of genteel and respectable society, the effects are most salutary. Indeed it is to be lamented, that they are not more extensive in their influence. For then we should have no more of those corrupted charges, which note the feelings of the wauton and the libertine. There is no more universally conceded proposition, than that in proportion to man's proximity to virtue, vice becomes less predominant & hence his feelings more refined and sublimated.—This being the fact, a wise man would conclude, that such enjoyments should be cultivated as are best calculated to have this desirable effect. Not such as are to be found in the card-room, the place of usual resort, when dancing is prohibited. Not such as evidence themselves in low buffoonery. Nor such as are to be found in the gross and vulgar double-entendre.

It has also been frequently urged that none can be found, who would like to give up the Ghost in a Ball Room. It certainly is not necessary to say, that none can be found, even the most ardent professor, who would like to die when discharging any of the necessary duties of the world. To make the conscientious merchant, and ask him how he would like to die when cataloging his goods, or when making a

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commercial speculation? Take the upright farmer, and ask him how he would like to die, when inwardly sick at heart, he pines at his blasted worldly prospects? Take the religious sportsman, and ask him how he would like to die, upon a cold and distant point? Take, finally, the more than honest politician, and ask him how he would like to die, when engaged in one of his darling controversies? All such characters we have among us.

ADVOCATE.
Centerville, Feb. 13th, 1828.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Md.
SATURDAY EVENING—MARCH 1—1828.

A good Quiz upon the long Speech Makers.

House of Delegates, Feb. 22.
Mr. Donoho submitted the following.
"Ordered, That the committee of claims be requested to provide and furnish to the Clerk of this house a Chronometer or Stop-Watch, and that it shall be the duty of the said Clerk to note the time consumed in debate by the members of this assembly and to charge the same to the account of such member respectively, at the rate of one hundred dollars per hour, and at the conclusion of the present session to extend the aggregate of such charge to the several accounts of the said members, and that the same be entered upon the Journal of this house."

As the author is a good administration man we must regard the resolution as a good quiz upon long winded Jacksonians, who speak two days upon one question.

The following was taken from a bunch of manuscripts and we present it to our readers for their gratification.

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS! &c."

If the results of experience do not realize the anticipations of youth, and friendship is found as fragrant as the course of daily events is unsteady, we should almost be tempted to regret that the spring time of life should be made matured in the wisdom of age, or that we had ever tasted of a delight that could deceive us with equal treachery and ease. With such a reflection, who does not look back with a sigh upon that period of life when the desire to please was the unsophisticated feeling of refined good will—and when the desire to be pleased was marked by unhesitatingly yielding up a cheerful credulity to all?

In the artless period of boyhood, it was my lot to be placed in a society where I often listened to the counsels of sages and to the opinions of those whom education and experience had fitted for the various scenes in the great Theatre of life, and whilst I was often beguiled by their wisdom I was not less frequently wounded by what I termed their misanthropy. I first learned through them that it was an ancient and an accepted doctrine, that from the earliest to the latest period of human existence, man, who never located in society, was found invariably in a state of warfare—that like the native red man of our forest, treachery was his means and self gratification his exclusive object—that generally speaking his friendships were snares and his studied declarations of attachment mere "Will's of the Wisp" to deceive. They said, that men were not what they professed to be, that they flattered to betray—that whilst they made you believe that they sought your friendship from a sentiment of admiration for your character, they were only aiming at their own advancement under your association and patronage, and would secretly plot with your enemies to undermine you and to work your downfall.

They used to admit that there were men to be found who were solely actuated by all that truth could dictate, or fidelity direct, or magnanimity inspire—but they were very rare—and even they, if so noble minded as to be inattentive or unsuspecting among their associates, were often victims to the machinations of the false, perfidious and designing.

They said, to even in a well regulated community under the empire of law, where equal and exact justice was secured to all, and "equal rights and privileges" was the motto upon the escutcheon of the citizen, that wealth of itself gave power and influence however paltry its possessor might be—like an hereditary monarch who was born a blockhead, he would wear the insignia that he degraded and would exercise a power that was extraneous, the offspring of his money not his merit—that the history of this was found in the corruption of those who were ever ready to pay obsequious court to wealth or to wisdom, to poverty or to ignorance as might best serve their ends—for nothing was too low for debased ambition to descend to—nothing too difficult for hungry intrigue to aspire to.

Amidst these dogmas they used often to indulge in deductions and remarks, and I was forebodingly struck with the following:—Men love to frequent the courts of opulence where they banquet and riot without cost—the repetition produces a familiarity with the gaudy scenery around them, that well nigh obliterates the recollection of the humble fire side at home, and makes them fancy themselves at least for a time, tenants in common of all the costliness they witness; they catch a notion of refinement amidst the circulation of rich goblets, which, although they practise imperfectly or never, lifts them, in their own imagination and by the courtesy of those who have met with them so out of place, above the more adapted plain to which they were accustomed, and gives them among their less lucky associates a note and heir of superiority—but above all, such an association enables them to become panders to the little despots vanities, and the servility of the courtier is apt to draw to him the patronage of him he serves.

Can this, thought I, be a just picture of human life? Or is it the moroseness of old age stimulated by mortified disappointments that thus takes vengeance in unavailing complaints? "Save me from my friends" against my enemies I am always on my guard" was a never failing maxim, inculcated in all their conversations—and I used to retire from their presence disappointed in all my hopes, alarmed in all my expectations, and humbled at the scene of life that was about to burst upon me.

Must we then reject all friendships because friends are often perfidious? Or in the state militant in which we are placed, must we have as many camps as men? Our weakness and our necessities require alliances, but the fault is, we too often trust to folly or to inaction to make them for us. If we are liable to be circumvented by those who always seek their own advancement through cunning devices, or are ever ready to sacrifice a friend or violate a pledge for a feather, there must still be some fidelity extant—and if it is necessary to be "saved from our friends" we must narrow down the limits of our confidence and select more advisedly and call more closely.

ALMIED.
Extract from a Northern Paper.
CRINOLOGY.

The progress of science is to lift knowledge and truth from their deep abodes, and to give them an easy notoriety among men. To this end Craniology and Frenology aid

Physiognomy have been directed—but we have now a new science which we denominate Crinology, the application of which has been recently given in the following anecdote, viz:—A Trader entreated a considerable sum of money to a common carrier to be paid over to his order—As soon as the carrier got out of sight, he thought this was his best chance, and he started with the money and no more was heard of him. The Trader, who lost the money, advertised the carrier, stated the circumstance, and offered a reward for the runaway and money—In the advertisement minute descriptions were given of the carrier, his height, his appearance, &c and among other things that he had Red Hair. Oh! said an old Crinologist, upon reading that, well might he lose his money, for who ever thought of trusting a Red Haired man with any thing?

Major General Brown, Commander in chief of the Army of the United States, died at his residence at the City of Washington on Sunday last, after an illness of three or four days.

The Postmaster General, in a letter to the editor of the Huntington (Pa) Gazette, says,

"Mail carriers have only been prohibited from carrying newspapers out of the mail in cases where their delivery is required in the immediate vicinity of Post Offices. Where they are to be delivered at a distance from offices so great, as to render it inconvenient for subscribers, to receive them through the offices, mail carriers are permitted to distribute them."

An article is going the rounds in the newspapers, stating that the United States Treasurer is dead, and that the appointment he held would be offered to governor Kent. The treasurer still lives, and were it otherwise we should be unwilling to part with our governor, who, long as he has been in public life and much as he is respected at Washington, we never heard of his having solicited an appointment either for himself or for any of his immediate family.—*Md. Rep.*

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 21.

TAINTED MEAT.

We hear from different quarters, that a large quantity of meat, put up this winter, has become tainted, from the unusual warmth of the season. This meat should not be thrown away, as it can be restored to its original sweetness; first, by packing it away in recently prepared charcoal, two or three days; then washing and hanging it in the sun a few hours, and giving it a slight sprinkling of salt. Secondly, by washing the whole surface, by means of a sponge, or piece of clean rag, with the pyrolysogenic acid. This acid can be obtained from the druggists. As the first mode is the cheapest, and most convenient to the farmers, it will generally be preferred.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Webster resumed his seat. The bill for the erection of a breakwater at the mouth of Delaware Bay was taken up, and explained and advocated by Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Marks; when it was postponed on motion of Mr. Smith of S. C. to Wednesday.—The process Bill was taken up.—The motion to reconsider the late vote ordering it to a third reading, was lost. Mr. Percival's motion to recommit it occasioned a long debate; after which the Senate adjourned, without taking the question.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual number of petitions in which we observe no diminution as the session advances the two resolutions offered by Mr. Weems, one calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the manner of appointing Cadets, and the other requiring from the Secretary of the Navy information on the subject of Navy Officers were taken up and agreed to. The House in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, went through the bill making appropriations for the Military Service in which some amendments offered by Mr. McDuffie were adopted. The Committee then took up the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, and made some progress in it, but rose without coming to any decision upon it. The Committee reported the first bill and amendments to the house.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, the motion to recommit the process bill was considered. Mr. Webster spoke about an hour & a half against the bill in its present form. The bill for the relief of the Columbian College as amended was taken up, but after a slight discussion laid on the table.—A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the House again went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, & took up the bill making appropriation for the Indian Department. On the motion of Mr. Woods to strike out that part of the clause containing the appropriation of 50,000 dollars, to extinguish the Cherokee title in Georgia which runs in the following words—and for aiding the said Cherokees, and such other Indians as may be so disposed to emigrate to places West of the Mississippi? Mr. Woods spoke in favor and Mr. O. Smith and Mr. McLean against the motion which was then negatived. Another motion to amend the same clause was made by Mr. Vinton who had just commenced some observations in illustration when on motion of Mr. Bates of Missouri, the committee rose and reported progress.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky introduced a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 8th of April next. The bill for the construction of a break water at the mouth of Delaware Bay, was discussed, but no question was taken when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a memorial was presented from Condy Raguet, late Charge des Affaires at Brazil, praying to be heard in defence of himself against the charges preferred against him of impropriety in his diplomatic conduct. A motion was made to consider the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Floyd fixing the adjournment of Congress for the 8th of April but the House refused to consider it by a vote of 103 to 68. The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department. Mr. Vinton spoke at length in support of the amendment be offered on the preceding day to prevent any Indians north of 36 30, from being sent south of that line, and any Indians south of that line from being sent north of it.—He was followed by Mr. Lumpkin and Mr. White; and on motion of Mr. Wilde, the committee then rose and reported progress.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Process Bill was taken up. Mr. Rowan spoke nearly three hours in favor of the bill. The motion to re-consider was then carried.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was introduced referring it to the Committee on the Public Buildings, to inquire into the expediency of refusing the use of the Hall, except for legislative purposes. The resolution was adopted. The House then took up the Bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, and the Bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1828. The amendments made in committee of the whole, in both these bills, were concurred in by the House, with the exception of the amendment by which the blank in the clause making an appropriation for the Military Academy, which, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, was amended, so as to take away the sum appropriated for the pay of Adjutant's Clerk, Quarter Masters Clerk & Quar Master's Sergeant. Mr. Gilmer moved a further reduction, so as to take from the appropriation the sum proposed for the erection of new buildings, and for some appropriation, the items of which are not specified. The motion, after some discussion, was negatived by a vote of 102 to 84. The two bills were then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

SATURDAY, Feb 23

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to graduate and pave the Pennsylvania Avenue, after McAdams's plan, from the Capitol to Rock Creek.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wilde called up his resolution requesting information from the President of the United States, on the subject of the formation of any new States within the limits of the old States. He stated his purpose to be to obtain information relative to the formation of a Constitution by the Cherokee, which he regarded as an infraction of the Constitution. The resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Crittton offered a resolution on the subject of a reduction of the Military Academy, but the hour having elapsed before he had concluded his observations upon the subject, no question was taken on its adoption. The Bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, and the Bill making appropriations for the Military Service, were read a third time and passed. The House then took up several private Bills, in Committee of the whole, and they were ordered to a third reading this day.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on Monday the 24th day of March (inst.) between the hours of 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Court House door, the following property, which has been seized and taken by me, as collector of the Town Taxes due for the year 1824, for Arrears of Town Taxes due from the following persons, to wit:—

Part 2 of Lot No. 133 agreeably to the town plat will be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$7 10 due from the Heirs of Mark Benton dec'd as the town tax due on their property for the year 1824 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 5 of Lot No. 134 agreeably to the Town Plat will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the Heirs of Wm. Lowery, dec'd. as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 5 of Lot No. 134 agreeably to the Town Plat will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the Heirs of Wm. Lowery, dec'd. as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 12 of Lot No. 134 will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the Heirs of Wm. Lowery, dec'd. as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 133 agreeably to the town plat will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the Heirs of Mark Benton dec'd as the town tax due on their property for the year 1824 and the costs of the different Levies and sales.
Part 5 of Lot No. 116 agreeably to the town plat will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$9 03 cts, due from Jabez Caldwell, as the town tax on his property for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 130 agreeably to the town plat, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$0 97 cents due from the Heirs of Cloudsbury Kerby, as the town tax on their property for the year 1825, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 11 of Lot No. 124, agreeably to the Town Plat, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$0 30 cts due from the Heirs of Martha Wilson dec'd. as the town tax on their property for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 12 of Lot No. 134 will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the Heirs of John Merrick as the Town tax for the year 1823, and the further sum of 80 cts, also due from them for town tax for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 122, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the Heirs of John Merrick as the Town tax for the year 1823, and the further sum of 80 cts, also due from them for town tax for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 107, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 60 cts due from the Heirs of John Kemp, as the town tax on their property for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
N. B. All persons that are indebted for town tax that do not come forward within twenty days from this date and settle their respective Taxes, their property will also be advertised.

PHILIP HORNEY, Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1824.

March 1.

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot situated on Goldsborough street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph & Thomas Martin.

SUSAN SETZ.

Nov. 24.

P. S. To an approved tenant the above House and Lot will be rented low for the remainder of the present year.

apply to JOHN STEVENS.

March 1, 1828.

WARRANTED AND CHEAP

EARLIEST PEAS.

BEST SECOND CROP PEAS, remarkable for heavy Bearers—Enquire at the Store of Mr. Campers South Corner of Washington and Dover streets.

Feb. 23.

GARDEN SEEDS

A WELL ASSORTED SUPPLY

Of Genuine Garden Seeds

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

For sale on the lowest terms for CASH by

MOORE & KELLIE.

Easton, 2d mo. 23d, 1828.

N. B.—They have also just received a supply of CLOVER SEED.

Collector's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton on Monday the 24th day of March, (inst.) between the hours of 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, or on near the premises, the following property, which has been seized and taken by me as Collector of the Town Taxes due for the year 1826, for arrears of Town Taxes due from the following persons, to wit:—

Part 2 of Lot No. 133, agreeably to the town plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$7 70, due from the Heirs of Mark Benton dec'd. as the town tax due on the property for the year 1826 and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.
Part 5 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum of eighty cents, due from the Heirs of William Lowery, deceased, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.
Part No. 9, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 42 cents, due from Mary Brooks, as the town tax on her property for the year 1826 and the cost an expenses of the Levy and Sale.
Lot No. 31, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 62 cents, due from Jenny Freeman as the town Tax on her property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 60 cents, due from Caleb Luockwood, as the town Tax on his property for the year 1826 and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.
Lot No. 140, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 20 due from the Heirs of Samuel Sherwood, as the town tax on their property for the year 1826 and costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.
Part 3 of Lot No. 114, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 20, due from Henry Toomy, as the town tax on his property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.
Part 9 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$0 60, due from the Heirs of Martha Wilson as the town tax on the property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 107, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 60, due from the Heirs of John Kemp, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1826, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Lot No. 166 agreeably to the town plat will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of sixty cents, due from John Maxfield as the town tax on his property for the year 1826, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Collector of the town taxes in Easton for the year 1826.

March 1—ts

N. B. All persons that are indebted for town tax that do not come forward within twenty days from this date and settle their respective Taxes, their property will also be advertised.

W. E. S.

Collectors' Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on Monday the 24th day of March, (inst.) between the hours of one o'clock and seven o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Court House door, the following property, seized and taken by me as collector of the town taxes for the years 1823 and 1825, for arrears of town taxes due from the following persons, to wit.

Part 2 of Lot No. 133 agreeably to the town plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$8 25, due from the Heirs of Mark Benton dec'd as the town tax due on their property for the year 1823 and the further sum of \$7 10, town tax also due from them for the year 1825, and the costs of the different Levies and sales.
Part 5 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the Town Plat will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the Heirs of Wm. Lowery, dec'd. as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1825, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 5 of Lot No. 134 agreeably to the Town Plat will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$0 30 cts due from the Heirs of Martha Wilson dec'd. as the town tax on their property for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 12 of Lot No. 134 will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the Heirs of John Merrick as the Town tax for the year 1823, and the further sum of 80 cts, also due from them for town tax for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 122, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the Heirs of John Merrick as the Town tax for the year 1823, and the further sum of 80 cts, also due from them for town tax for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 107, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 60 cts due from the Heirs of John Kemp, as the town tax on their property for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
N. B. All persons that are indebted for town tax that do not come forward within twenty days from this date and settle their respective Taxes, their property will also be advertised.

R. D. R.

PUBLIC SALE.

That handsome new Establishment, lately occupied by James M. Lambdin in Easton, consisting of a neat and most commodious Dwelling House, ample back building, with a Counting-Room and Store in front, all new and in fine order, in the most eligible part of the town for business, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the premises, to the highest bidder. A credit of two years will be given to the Purchaser—the purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four months from the day of sale, and Bonds with good & approved security must be given by the purchaser for the respective instalments bearing interest from that day. Immediate possession will be given upon the execution of the Bonds, and a full and ample title will be conveyed upon the final payment of the purchase money upon the above terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to inspect the premises.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE W. NARR,
JOHN M. G. EMORY.
Easton, Feb. 23, 1828—ts

A Teacher Wanted.

A person of good moral character and well qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and the English Grammar, can hear of a good situation in a healthy country place, by making application to the Editor.

Talbot county, Feb. 23 3w

COACH, GIG, SPRING AND HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced the above line of business in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. William H. Faulkner, on Washington street, nearly opposite to Hard T. Ray's Tavern, and hope that all who wish to deal in their line will give them a call and try them with a small share of their custom—they have also on hand a large quantity of the best seasoned ash—also an assortment of materials just received from Baltimore, which they can make up in the best manner, and shortest possible notice.
BONWILL & HOPKINS.
Easton, Feb. 23, 1828—4f

The Cambridge Chronicle will please publish the above six weeks and send their account to this office for collection.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

12th day of February, A. D. 1828.

On application of Samuel Groome, Esquire, Executor of Basil L. Stocker, 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 whereof the foregoing is truly certified from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 12th day of February in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Basil L. Stocker, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 1st Saturday of November next, or they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.
SAMUEL GROOME, Ex'r.
of Basil L. Stocker, dec'd

Feb. 23—3w

TO LET.

And Immediate Possession Given.

Two comfortable Houses in Earles Row.—To punctual tenants the terms will be very low, for further particulars enquire of Alexander Graham or the subscriber
WM. H. TILGHMAN.

January 26.

Sinclair & Moore,

OFFER FOR SALE.

AT THEIR STORE, PRATT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE.

A general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, many of which were raised under their direction last season, others are of a late importation and have been proved to grow well, which they know to be true and good. Also FIELD SEEDS, such as red and white Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Heards Grass, Tall Meadow Out Grass, Gran Grass (for Lawns) Lucerne Millet, Yellow Locust, and Bird Seeds.

PLOUGHS.

Among the extensive variety of implements of husbandry ready to deliver at the shortest notice, they would name the BARSHARE PLOUGH of sizes, so generally preferred for breaking stiff grass sward and for mellow soils. After attending the SELF-SHARPENING plough for two years to general satisfaction, and having had forty acres ploughed with, one first season, enables them, without hesitation, to recommend them; they take a wide furrow, turn and crumble the soil well, & have been known to run a season without smith's repairs.

IN STORE.

Gorn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Cotton Gins for horse and hand power, Cotton Planters. Cultivators several kinds of the most approved Straw Cutters, cast steel Axes, hay and manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, and GARDEN TOOLS, wove Wire, Sieves, Safes, and Wire works of all kinds.

FRUIT TREES.

Among which are, Apple, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, and Thorn Quicks, all of which will be sold on moderate terms for cash, with a deduction of 5 per cent. on implements of their manufacture.

Just received, a few copies, McManis and Colburn on Gardening. ONCHARD GRASS SEED, WASHINGTON.

1st mo. 26 4w (S)

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.—

A VALUABLE FARM, consisting of a reurvey of parts of several tracts of land called "Martin's purchase of Darden"—Also three other tracts of land called "Darden's Scraps," "Starland," & "King's Creek Marsh," containing by a recent admeasurement, 367 7-8 acres of Upland and 158 1-8 acres of Marsh. The said farm was formerly the dwelling plantation of Tristram Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased, and was sold by his executor to Dr. Baynard Wilson, late of said county, deceased, and is now in the occupancy of said Wilson's heirs. It is situated in Talbot county, on Choptank River, about 5 miles from Easton, and adjoins the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Mr. John Arringdale. The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen and Quarter, a large Barn, & other necessary farm and out houses. The soil is naturally fertile and improvable.

ALSO, at the time and place above named, I will sell at public vendue, all the right & title of the aforesaid Wilson, deceased, to a **HOUSE & LOT**, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the town of Easton, at the corner of West street and the road leading to the Point, which was purchased by him from the late Mr. Thomas Bell, and of which he died seized.

The above house and lot will be sold subject to the Dower of Mrs. Ann Bell. The terms of sale are, that the purchase money be paid within twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with good and approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment thereof, bearing interest from the day of sale. On payment of the purchase money with interest as aforesaid, and ratification of the sale by the Court, a good and sufficient Deed or Deeds will be executed and acknowledged according to law, by the Trustee, conveying to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, all the right, title and claim of said Wilson's heirs to the aforesaid lands and real estate.

The Creditors of said Wilson, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS MARTIN, Trustee.
Feb. 9 ts

FOR SALE
On very moderate terms, an excellent second-hand PIANO—It is in complete order and has been very little used.—Apply to JOHN MECONEKIN.
Easton, Feb. 2—t

Talbot County to wit:
On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of George F. Thompson, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session eighteen hundred & five, and the Supplements thereto, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said Act, and the said George F. Thompson, having complied with the several requisites required by the said Act of Assembly—I do hereby Order and Adjudge, that the said George F. Thompson be discharged from his Imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said George F. Thompson to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said George F. Thompson, should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.—Given under my hand this 4th day of December 1827.

LAMBERT REARDON.
Easton, Feb. 16—3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE SCHOONER
Jane & Mary,
RICHARD KENNEY—MASTER.
WILL leave Easton on Sunday the 24th February (inst.) at nine o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season. The subscriber has taken the Granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge.

All orders left with the subscriber or with Capt. P. Parrott, Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.
The subscriber hopes, from his knowledge of, & strict attention to the business, to share a part of the public patronage—every accommodation necessary for the comfort and convenience of passengers will be attended to by the public's obedient servant,
RICHARD KENNEY.
Easton, Feb. 16.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE SLOOP
EDWARD LLOYD,
EDWARD AULD—MASTER.
WILL leave Easton Point on Wednesday the 13th February (inst.) at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above days during the season.
The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the assistance of his friends and customers and he is public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business, and his unremitting attention, will ensure him a liberal share of the Public patronage.

All orders left with him or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benny his Clerk, either at his office at Easton Point, or at the Drug & Medicinal Store of Thomas H. Dawson, nearly opposite the Bank at Easton, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
EDWARD AULD.
Feb. 9—1828—4t

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

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 w

Notice.
THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chan's shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies' **BOOTS & SHOES** Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.
PETER TARR
N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business.
P. T.
Feb. 9.

TAILORING.
JAMES L. SMITH
Having taken the Shop on Dover Street lately occupied by Mr. Edmondson (who has declined business,) respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage—He pledges himself to have his work done in a neat and fashionable style, and with despatch.
Easton, Feb. 23—w

Notice.
WAS committed to the jail of Kent county Md. on the 2d inst, by John Ireland Esq. a Justice of the peace for said county, a negro man who calls himself Thomas Frazier, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender made, dark complexion, has no scar or peculiar mark, visible; had on when committed a blue roundabout jacket and trousers, blue sirtout coat, boots and white hat, says he belongs to John Cockey, sen. of Kent Island and has a paper in his possession purporting to have been written by a person of that name and residence dated 15th April 1827, giving his man Thomas leave to go to the Canal to work &c. The owner or owners of said negro are requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs & charges and release him, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
JOSEPH REDUE, Shff.
Chester-Town, 2
Jan. 4th, 1828 6w

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.
Vanderford & Hambleton,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the Public, that they have taken that well known stand on Dover Street formerly occupied by Mr. James Meloney, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches; viz: Country work of all kinds, Gun Locks, Horse Shoeing, Axes, Drawing Knives, and other edged tools, warranted of the Best Materials, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—They have on hand and intend keeping a good assortment of materials, and from the strictest attention to business, they hope to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicit a share of Public Patronage.
Easton, Jan. 12.—1f

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

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, Education, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$3 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 3m

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE
Middletown Academy
Will be opened on the first Monday in December next, under the superintendence of Mrs. Isabella Anderson.
Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c. \$2 per quarter; payable in advance.
Geography, arithmetic and plain needle work, \$3 50 cents per quarter.
Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter.
Good boarding can be had in the village on reasonable terms.
JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.
Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of William Y. Burke, against Richard Baker, will be sold on Saturday the 1st day of March next on the premises of said Baker the following property to wit; one negro girl called Anna, one do. Hetty, one negro boy called John; seized and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of said fieri facias.
Attendance given by
JESSE SCOTT, Constable.
Feb. 9.

NOTICE.
I hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing the negro woman named Anna and Hetty as the said negro women are bill a sale to me; & moreover, the said negro women, were publicly sold under said bill of sale, and purchased by my agents for my use. Given under my hand this sixth day of February, 1828.
F. B. 9.
JOHN W. BORDLEY.

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 Jennifer 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 Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon all that lot with the improvements thereon in the said village of Denton, where the said Jennifer S. Taylor now resides, being part of a tract of Land called and known by the name of Mount Andrews, containing 60 square perches, more or less—This lot has the strongest and best built wooden house in Denton, and other improvements in good repair, and will be sold on the following Terms, viz:—One third part of the purchase money with the Interest on the whole on the first day of March 1829.—and one other third part of the whole with the interest on the Remaining part on the first day of March, 1830.—and the Remaining third with the interest thereon on the first day October following, with the purchaser giving bond to be approved of by the Board of Directors. And also another lot of the same tract, 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 Jennifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston, and Edward B. Harcastle, Esqrs.

These two last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place and on the same conditions of the first named, also at the same time and place and on the same terms, will be sold the Banking house and lot with the improvements thereon, the Property of the said President, Directors and Company.
By the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, Agent.
Denton, Jan. 5 ts

BOOTS & SHOES.
The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store in the new house near the Drug Store of Moore & Kelly, and nearly opposite the Market House, in Easton, where he intends keeping a constant supply of articles in his line—He has also in his employ a number of excellent workmen which will enable him to execute all orders in the best manner, and has now on hand copper-fastened Boots; Water-proof do. of his own make, also Wilmington made, and has just received from Philadelphia a large and elegant assortment of Ladies Morocco & Lastering thick soled shoes, together with a general assortment of childrens boots & shoes—Also a good assortment of calf skins, which he is prepared to manufacture into boots, &c. in the best manner, at a short notice, and on the most liberal terms.
ISAAC ATKINSON.
Easton, 1st mo. 26th, 1828.—1f

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows—I it probable I shall be a good deal from home this winter; my Overseer will, therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer, or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all Gratsmen from taking wood from my point or shores, as considerable damage has been sustained by this practice—it is therefore expected gentlemen will have a due regard for their own feelings, as all trespassers will hereafter be dealt with according to law.
SAMUEL HARRISON.
Rich Neck, Dec. 1. w

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 23, 1826.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

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

UNION HOTEL.
S. LOWE
Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.
Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with compliant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—1f

EASTON HOTEL
The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called
THE EASTON HOTEL,
For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the Public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the public patronage.
He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year.
Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Horses or Carriages at a moment's notice.
The public's obedient servt.
THOMAS PEACOCK.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

REFRESHMENT.
RICHARD KENNEY
HAS removed from the Union Tavern to a second door below Dover Street, adjoining Mr. Camper's Store, where the Public can be accommodated with OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, DUCKS and other LUXURIES that the Seasons afford. His Bar will be furnished with Choice Liquors.
Private Parties can, at all times, be accommodated with good rooms and attentive Servants.
His charges will be very moderate, as he is determined to do a CASH business if he does any.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

Notice
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY 29th days of the present month (February), at 11 o'clock A. M. & will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space & term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 9. 10w

Runaways.
WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 19th inst. as a runaway slave, a negro boy by the name of JOHN PARKER, but since calls himself RICHARD KING—about 17 years of age, five feet four inches high—his upper front teeth are wide a part. Had the following clothing:—blue cloth coat, casinet round-about and pantaloons, coarse shoes, black seal skin cap. He says he belonged to Frederick Fishback of Culpepper county, Va.
—ALSO—
Was committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway slave on the 19th inst. a negro man by the name of HENRY PARKER, but since calls himself WILLIAM KING—about twenty years of age, five feet three inches high—has a small scar about the centre of his forehead. Had the following clothing: blue cloth coat and pantaloons, two white marseilles waistcoats, black hat and coarse shoes. He says he belonged to Henry Ward of the town of Jefferson in Culpepper county, Va.
The owners of said slaves are required to come and take them away or they will be released according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff. Wash. Co.
Feb. 9.

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.

For Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR
The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, & lately by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing a commodious dwelling & Store house, convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable paved Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

Notice.
The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville 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. w

TUCKAHOE.
That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium last fall at the Eastern Cattle Show, will be let to Mares the ensuing Cattle at the following prices, to wit: Four Dollars the single leap Six Dollars the springs chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; & Fly Cents in each case to the Groom.

Tuckahoe is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Pop-Gallant Mare.
Tuckahoe will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March—at the Trappe the remainder of the week—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, and the remainder of the week at the subscriber's stable, "Farmers Delight," head of Wye, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately once in two weeks—the season to commence the 17th March, and end on the 20th of June next.
E. ROBERTS.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION
Tom Jefferson,
Will stand the ensuing Season (commencing on 25th March, and ending on the 25th of June) at Easton, Denton, Trappe and Wye Hill. Tom Jefferson was sired by the imported Cleveland Bay Exite, out of an Exile mare.
If the Cleveland bay strain is not superior to any other for every purpose except the turf, both the breeders and writers of England, have laboured under an illusion which one or two centuries has not removed. In the Sportsman's Magazine for 1827, will be found the following remark from the first writer in England. "I consider Durham altogether a very sporting county—the Farmers ride good horses the greater part of which they breed themselves beginning the cross with the Cleveland bay." So much for the Cleveland bay strain "Old Fielders" and non-descripts to the contrary notwithstanding—For the particulars of Tom Jefferson's pedigree, terms, &c. see his Bills.
PHILIP WALLIS.
Feb. 23.

Collector's Notice.
ALL PERSONS in arrears for county Assessment for the years 1826 and 1827, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given after the first day of February next; about the middle of that month all the money will be due from the Collector, and will be payable to the different persons that have claims against the county for the years aforesaid—and after that time I shall go or send around and execute every persons property that is in arrears for county Taxes; this method I must take to prevent those that have claims against the county from suing and executing myself, which they have already threatened to do, as soon as they have it in their power.
LAMB'T. W. SPENCER, Collector.
Jan. 26 w

NOTICE.
The subscriber of Caroline county, has obtained letters of administration with will annexed on the personal estate of Major Richard Hughtlett, deceased, late of Caroline county.—All persons indebted to the said deceased by Judgement, Bond, Note or Account are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.
All persons having Claims against the deceased are requested to produce the same Legally proved, for settlement.
ANNA HUGHLETT, Ex'rx.
of Richard Hughtlett, dec'd.
Greensborough, Jan. 26.

For Sale
That Valuable Farm known by the name of Pecks Point, lying on Treadlaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—it is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred pannels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself and can get possession at Newyear's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

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.

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.
Gentlemen, disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere.
The Public's Obedt Servt
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XI.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1828.

NO. 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE CENTS
for every subsequent insertion.

[From the Harrisburg Argus.]
WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.

We have been induced to re-publish the following vote of Gen. Jackson, against the address to Gen. Washington, from having been waited upon by a gentleman of Luzerne county, who stated that the people would not believe that Gen. Jackson could not so towards the father of his country, unless it were certified by a magistrate. But if this certificate could be procured, so that no doubt would remain of his having refused to return the thanks which a grateful and admiring people felt, that thirty persons had personally declared to him they would withdraw their support from Andrew Jackson, and give heart and hand in favor of Mr. Adams. He likewise informed us, that hundreds had expressed the strongest disapprobation of the proceeding, and one old German in particular who had been a follower of Washington's in the time that tried men's souls, exclaimed when he read it:—"My God is it possible! is it possible! He's nothing like old Geo. Washington."

Extracts from the Journal of the House of Representatives of the 4th Congress of the United States.

THURSDAY, 15th Dec. 1796.
The House having under consideration the address to the President of the United States in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress:—

A motion was made and seconded, to amend the said address by striking out in the last paragraph thereof, the following clause, to wit:—

"For our country's sake, for the sake of republican liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors; and thus, after being the ornament and safeguard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants."

And on the question thereupon, Wm. B. Giles, Andrew Jackson and a few others voted in the affirmative.

On the question of the passage of the whole address which contained the following paragraphs:—

"When we advert to the internal situation of the United States, we deem it equally natural and becoming, to compare the present period, with that immediately antecedent to the operation of the government, and to contrast it with the calamities in which the state of war still involves several of the European nations, as the reflections deduced from both tend to justify as well as excite, warmer admiration of our free constitution, and to exalt our minds to a fervent and grateful sense of piety towards Almighty God for the beneficence of his providence, by which its administration has been hitherto so remarkably distinguished.

And while we entertain a grateful conviction that your WISE, FIRM and PATRIOTIC administration has been signally conducive to the success of the present form of government, we cannot forbear to express the deep sensations of regret with which we contemplate your intended retirement from office.

As no other suitable occasion may occur we cannot suffer the present to pass without attempting to disclose some of the emotions which it cannot fail to awaken.

The gratitude and admiration of your countrymen are still drawn to the recollection of those resplendent virtues and talents which were so eminently instrumental to the achievements of the revolution and of which that glorious event will ever be memorial. Your obedience to the voice of duty and your country, when you quitted reluctantly, a second time, the retreat you had chosen, and first accepted the presidency, afforded a new proof of the devotedness of your zeal in its service, and an earnest of the patriotism and success which have characterized your administration. As the grateful confidence of the citizens in the virtue of their chief magistrate has essentially contributed to that success, we persuade ourselves that the millions whom we represent, participate with us in the anxious solicitude of the present occasion.

Yet we cannot be unmindful that your moderation and magnanimity, twice displayed by retiring from your exalted station afford examples no less rare and instructive to mankind, than valuable to a republic.

Although, we are sensible that this event of itself, completes the lustre of a character already conspicuously unrivalled by the coincidence of virtue, talents, success and public estimation; yet we conceive we owe it to you, sir, and still more emphatically to ourselves and to our nation, (of the language of whose hearts we presume to think ourselves at this moment the faithful interpreters) to express the sentiments with which it is contemplated.

The spectacle of a free and enlightened nation offering by its representatives the tribute of unfeigned approbation to its first

citizen, however novel and interesting it may be, derives all its lustre, (a lustre which accident or enthusiasm could not bestow, and which adulation would tarnish) from the transcendent merit of which it is the voluntary testimony.

May you long enjoy that liberty which is so dear to you, and to which your name will ever be dear. May your own virtues and a nation's prayers, obtain the happiest sunshine for the decline of your days and the choicest of future blessings. For our country's sake for the sake of Republican liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors, and thus after being the ornament and safe guard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants."

William B. Giles, Andrew Jackson, and a few others voted in the negative.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, SS.

I do hereby certify, that I have compared the foregoing with the Journal of the House of Representatives of the 4th Congress of the United States of December 15th, 1796 and find the same to be a true extract therefrom.

Witness my hand and seal at Harrisburg, the 15th day of February, 1828,

W. HOLBROOK, Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Dauphin.

From the National Intelligencer.

We do not know when we have met with a more frank and honest avowal of a conviction of error wrought by the force of evidence, and by reason and reflection, than is contained in the following editorial address, taken from a late Pittsburg paper. It is typical of the reformation of public sentiment, which is in rapid progress where the late alarming delusion of the popular mind has most prevailed. It is the light of truth breaking through the mists of prejudice, enlightening and cheering the prospect before us. The information from every part of the country is of the same complexion. We have just seen letters from Kentucky and Indiana, which leave no reasonable room to doubt, that the whole vote of both those States will be given in favor of the re-election of Mr. ADAMS. We have seen many letters from New York, which impress us with entire confidence that Mr. ADAMS will receive two-thirds of the votes of that State. Being pressed for room, to-day, we defer, to another day, a column or two of extracts of letters, from different parts of the country, which contain satisfactory information, in corroboration of what we have stated, of the rapid gain of the present Administration in the favor of the people.

FROM THE WESTERN JOURNAL.

Pittsburg, Pa. Feb. 16, 1828.

The readers of this Journal cannot fail to have perceived, that, for a considerable time past, our partiality for General JACKSON, and his cause, as a candidate for the Presidency, has declined. We owe it to our patrons to state, as briefly as possible, the causes of this change, and the reasons which induce us to abandon it altogether. One of the principal reasons with us for supporting the cause of General Jackson, was, that we firmly believed in the charge of "bargain and sale" brought forth against Messrs. ADAMS and CLAY. In the light in which it struck our mind, accompanied with the fact, that General Jackson had a greater number of electoral votes than Mr. Adams, we had come to the conclusion that corruption had produced the result, by placing Adams in the Presidential Chair, in exclusion of Jackson—and the appointment of Mr. Clay, confirmed the opinion. In this state of mind, we have, heretofore, supported the cause of General Jackson—with honest intentions, but, as we are now convinced, under false impressions.

We have lately given a careful perusal to the address of Mr. Clay, to the People of the United States, on the subject of the "bargain and sale." We have perused it with an honest spirit of inquiry, and are compelled—reluctantly almost—compelled to a knowledge, that its conclusions are irresistible, to an impartial mind, candidly disposed to seek the truth. To this address of Mr. Clay, are appended a number of statements of Members of Congress, of high reputation, and unimpeachable integrity, who were in the House of Representatives at the time of the late Presidential election. And, also, a letter from that zealous and distinguished friend of America, General LAFAYETTE. Since the publication of this address, we have also read, a letter from Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, one of the Senators of the United States from the State of Missouri, and one of the most ardent supporters of General Jackson. Entertaining, as we had hitherto done, the strongest suspicion against the political integrity of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, in reference to the late Presidential election, and being decidedly, (we had almost said reluctantly) convinced of the perfect innocence of both of them, we hasten to acquit our own conscience, by awarding to them the justice they merit. We cannot, we will not, give currency to malignant slanders, knowing them to be such.

In respect to the alleged "bargain and corruption" between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, we are now convinced that this paper has done them much injustice. We owe it to those feelings of morality and

honor, which every man ought to hold sacred, to rectify the error into which we have been betrayed, and to do justice to two distinguished men, who, but for the charges alluded to, would have stood highest in the list of American worthies.

Some of the over zealous friends of General Jackson may be displeased with the frankness of this declaration: if so, we crave the privilege of asking a few questions: Would they require us longer to insist upon the truth of a charge which we verily believe to be false? Is there any thing in the cause of General Jackson which demands of us such a flagrant violation of all moral principles? If any friend of General Jackson will give Mr. Clay's address, and the accompanying documents, a calm and attentive perusal, and then give utterance to the unbiased dictates of his conscience, he cannot but concur with us in the sentiments we have expressed. In the course of a few weeks after this, our paper will afford him an opportunity of doing this—as it is our intention to publish the address and documents, for the benefit of all those who are willing to read, and have the moral courage to express their real opinions.

With regard to the character of the Administration itself, we feel confident that no one disposed to seek for truth, and to be guided by its sacred maxims, can read the debates in Congress, on the retrenchment resolutions of Mr. CHILTON, of Kentucky, without being himself convinced of its purity. The most respectable of the supporters of General Jackson acknowledged, in substance, in the course of the debate, that the accusations brought against the Administration, of corruption, were without foundation; and, that neither Mr. Clay, nor Mr. Adams, were personally, or officially, answerable for the present organization of the various departments—that the officers had neither been multiplied in number, nor the emoluments increased, since the commencement of Mr. Adams' Administration; and that they knew of no malpractices whatever—but it was proper to inquire. In this, the friends of the Administration joined, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

With these views of the subject, and having a sincere and hearty desire to perpetuate our Republican institutions, we have come to the conclusion, that it is our duty to support the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as President, and the election of RICHARD RUSH, as Vice President. Those who are sincerely in favor of the American System—of Domestic Manufactures, and Internal Improvement, cannot but see the necessity of uniting in the support of these candidates, in opposition to Southern policy, and the Richmond construction of the Constitution of the Union.

Editor Western Journal.

From the New York Journal of Commerce

Apprehension of the notorious Reed.

Yesterday as the High Constable, Mr. Jacob Hays, was walking along Broadway his attention was attracted by two elegantly attired persons; on approaching them he thought he recognized in the face of one the features of an old acquaintance; on drawing near he was convinced of the fact, and without ceremony seized him by the collar; this person being a powerful man, threw the High Constable, but Hays had too firm a hold to be shaken off, and his prisoner being convinced of the fact, put his hand in his pocket and grasped a dirk; this was perceived by Hays, who frustrated the attempt and saved his life. By this time a number of people had collected, and seeing so respectably attired and gentlemanly a person so roughly handled they immediately proceeded to interfere with the officer, and nearly procured this fellow's escape, when here, one of the Mayor's officers came up and he was finally secured and brought to the Police. On being searched he proved to be the celebrated Reed of whom Ware spoke, on a late trial for forgery. Bank bills were found on his person to the amount of \$7300. These bills are supposed to be identical with the bills which we mentioned yesterday of a bank post note being altered from 120 to \$10200. This bill thus altered was purchased by Messrs. Dana and Fenno, of Boston, who gave a check on their banker for the amount. The check was paid in large bills, which were yesterday cashed at Messrs. Allen's in Wall street, who having been called upon at the Police to inspect the bills taken from Reed, immediately recognized them as the identical notes they had issued from their office, in exchange for those of the Boston bank. Every thing that Reed had in his pockets were placed upon the table, and on his handkerchief being returned him he dexterously succeeded in taking with it a spectacle case; Alderman Valentine, who was keenly observing the prisoner, witnessed the removal of the case, and under the supposition that it must contain something very important, he searched it again, and found at the bottom a bill of exchange on France for 5000 francs and another on England, drawn in Quebec, for 1200. The Magistrate's imagination that the companion of Reed must in some manner or other be implicated in the transaction, issued orders for his apprehension and in the mean time committed the prisoner to Bradwell. We are disposed

to extend our approbation to Mr. Hays for the part he has taken in this affair; there certainly is a redeeming quality in this officer for his frequently blunt and uncouth conduct, and we unite with a worthy magistrate and assert that he is without exception for activity, intelligence and perseverance, the best police officer in the Union.

IRVING'S COLUMBUS.—The following is the first chapter of the 2d book of the Life of Columbus, which is now in press. It relates an incident in the life of Columbus not to be found in the common biographies of that great man, and being told in the agreeable manner which is characteristic of Mr. Irving's writings, will be perused with pleasure by our readers.

First Arrival of Columbus in Spain.—It is interesting to notice the first arrival of Columbus in that country, which was to become the scene of his glory, and which he was to render so powerful and illustrious by his discoveries. In this we meet with one of those striking and instructive contrasts which occur in his eventful history. The first trace we have of him in Spain, is the testimony furnished a few years after his death, in the celebrated law suit between his son Don Diego and the crown, by Garcia Fernandez, a physician resident in the little seaport of Palos de Moya in Andalusia. About half a league from that town stood, and stands at the present day, an ancient convent of Franciscan friars, dedicated to Santa Maria de Rabida. According to the testimony of the Physician, a stranger, on foot accompanied by a small boy, stopped one day at the gate of the convent, and asked of the porter a little bread and water for his child. While receiving this humble refreshment, the prior of the convent, Friar Juan Perez de Marchena, happening to pass by, was struck with the appearance of the stranger, and observing from his air and accent that he was a foreigner, entered into conversation with him, and soon learnt the particulars of his story. That stranger was Columbus, accompanied by his young son Diego. Where he had come from does not clearly appear; that he was in destitute circumstances is evident from the mode of his wearing; he was on his way to the neighboring town of Huelon, to seek his brother-in-law, who had married a sister of his deceased wife.

The prior was a man of extensive information.—His attention had been turned in some measure to geographical and nautical science, probably from his vicinity to Palos, the inhabitants of which were among the most enterprising navigators of Spain, and made frequent voyages to the recent discovered Islands and countries on the African coast. He was greatly interested by the conversation of Columbus, and struck with the grandeur of his views. It was a remarkable occurrence in the monotonous life of the cloister, to have a man of such singular character, intent on so extraordinary an enterprise, applying for bread and water at the gate of his convent. He detained him as his guest, and diffident of his own judgment, sent for a scientific friend to converse with him. That friend was Garcia Fernandez, the physician of Palos the same who furnishes this interesting testimony. Fernandez was equally struck with the appearance and conversation of the stranger.—Several conferences took place at the old convent, and the project of Columbus was treated with a deference in the quiet cloister of La Rabida, which it had in vain sought amidst the bustle and pretension of court sages and philosophers. Huts too were gathered among the veteran mariners of Palos, which seemed to corroborate his theory. One Pedro de Velasco, an old and experienced pilot of the place, affirmed that nearly thirty years before, in the course of a voyage, he was carried by stress of weather so far to the northwest, that Cape Clear in Ireland lay to the east of him. Here, though there was a strong wind blowing from the west, the sea was perfectly smooth; a remarkable circumstance, which he supposed to be produced by land lying in that direction. It being late in August however, he was fearful of the approach of winter, and did not venture to proceed on the discovery.

Fray Juan Perez possessed that hearty zeal in friendship which carries good wishes into good deeds. Being fully persuaded that the proposed enterprise would be of the utmost importance to the country, he offered to give Columbus a favourable introduction to court, and he advised him by all means to repair thither, and make his propositions to the Spanish sovereigns. Juan Perez was on intimate terms with Fernando de Talavera, prior of the monastery of Prado and confessor to the queen, a man high in royal confidence, and possessing great weight in public affairs. To him he gave Columbus a letter, strongly recommending himself and his enterprise to the patronage of Talavera, and requesting his friendly intercession with the king and queen. As the influence of the church was paramount in the court of Castile, and as Talavera, from his situation as confessor, had the most direct and confidential communication with the queen, every thing was expected from his mediation. In the meantime Fray Juan Perez took charge of the youthful son of Columbus, to maintain and educate him at his convent.

The zeal of this worthy man, thus early enkindled, never cooled; and many years afterwards, in the day of his success, Columbus looks back, through the brilliant crowd of courtiers, prelates and philosophers, who claimed the honour of having patronized his enterprise and points to this modest friar, as one who had been most effectually its friend.—He remained in the convent until the spring of 1486, when the court arrived in the ancient city of Cordova, where the sovereigns intended to assemble their troops, and make preparations for a spring campaign against the Moorish kingdom of Granada. Elated then with fresh hopes and confident of a speedy audience, on the strength of the letter to Fernando de Talavera, Columbus bade farewell to the worthy Prior of La Rabida leaving him his child, and set out, full of spirits, for the court of Castile.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Petitions of the following titles were this day severally presented:

By Mr. Martin the petition of sundry citizens of the village of the Trappe, in the county of Talbot, praying for an act of incorporation, for the purposes therein mentioned; which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Basing and Lloyd. And

By Mr. Teackle, the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the levy court may be elected by the people, which was read, and on motion by Mr. Teackle, ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Steuart of Baltimore

Ordered, That the bill reported by Mr. Potter, from the committee on ways and means, on the 23d instant, entitled, An act to abolish all that part of the constitution and form of government which requires the appointment of a treasurer and register of the land office on the eastern shore be recommitted to said committee, with instructions to bring in separate bills for that purpose, and that said committee be also instructed to bring in a bill to abolish the offices of judge of the land office and examiner of the eastern shore, said abolition to take effect whenever the land office for the eastern shore shall have been abolished in the manner required by the constitution.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported:

By Mr. Turner, An act to take the sense of the people on the expediency of electing one senator from each county in this state and one from the city of Baltimore.

By Mr. Douglass of Caroline, An act for changing part of the division line between Dorchester and Caroline counties.

By Mr. Potter, An act authorising the levy court of Caroline county to make the sheriffs of said county, an allowance for ironing and unironing criminals committed to their custody.

By Mr. Orrell, An act to repeal so much of the act of December session 1824, chap. 89, as relates to geese and swine going at large in the village of Denton, in Caroline county.

An act relative to swine going at large in the village of Hillsborough in Caroline county. And,

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for draining a branch or swamp, called Beetree Swamp, lying and being in Caroline county, passed December session eighteen hundred and twelve.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Steuart of Baltimore the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, as regards the bill, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state. When,

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on said bill, and, after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Thomas of St. Mary's the chairman reported that the committee of the whole house had, according to order again had the said bill under consideration and made further progress therein; and that he was directed to ask leave for the said committee to sit again on the said bill. Whereupon, it was Ordered, That the committee of the whole house have leave to sit again on the said bill.

Mr. Boon having asked and obtained a suspension of the rule of the house as regards the time for introducing orders, submitted for consideration the following order:

Ordered, That a standing committee on Agriculture be appointed by the Speaker to consist of seven members, and that the names of the gentlemen to compose the same, be announced to the house this evening.

Which being twice read; On motion by Mr. Gantt the words "this evening" were stricken out and the words "to-morrow morning" inserted in lieu thereof.

The said order, so amended, was then adopted.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, it was ordered That when this house adjourns

it will stand adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

And the house then accordingly adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Boon, Fitzhugh, Tilghman, Mercer, Hawkins, Duvall and Lloyd, as the standing committee on agriculture, pursuant to the order of the house adopted yesterday.

Mr. Stevens, chairman of the select committee to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to secure Henry Hindeman, of Queen Anne's county an annuity in the real estate therein mentioned reported the same without amendment.

The bill was then read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the senate, delivered the following message; which was read: By the Senate, Feb. 26.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, The senate have had under consideration the bill passed by your honourable body, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, and having objections to it in its present shape, which the senate cannot constitutionally obviate by amendment, & believing that the auction duties, if judiciously regulated, may form an important item in a general system of revenue, the senate respectfully propose the appointment of a committee of conference upon the bill and name on the part of the senate Messrs. Thomas, Lloyd, Herbert, Heath and Johnson.

Mr. Semmes offered the following message for consideration: By the House of Delegates Feb. 27.

Gentlemen of the Senate, We agree to the proposition contained in your message for a committee of conference upon the bill, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, and have appointed Messrs. _____, to meet the gentlemen named by you.

Which being twice read, and the blank therein filled with the names of Messrs. Semmes, Teackle, Potter Fitzhugh, Tilghman Stewart of Baltimore city, and Faneuy, it was agreed to.

Pursuant to the order adopted by this house on yesterday, the house then adjourned until this evening five o'clock.

Wednesday Evening five o'clock, February 27.

The house met, pursuant to adjournment. Were present the same members as in the morning.

Bills of the following titles were this evening severally reported: By Mr. Commeys, An act to incorporate the trustees of the Millington Academy, in Kent county. And, By Mr. Martin, An act to incorporate the town commonly called and known by the name of The Trappe, in Talbot county.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Golsborough, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to ascertain and establish the termination of the main road leading from William J. Ford's store in Dorchester county, at a place called and known by the name of Castle Haven, the property of Levin Jones, of said county; and having been read the second time, the said bill was passed without amendment.

The bill reported by Mr. Donoho, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Somerset county, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Barren, Rawastico, Quantico and Wetpquin creeks, and their several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

THURSDAY Feb. 28.

The house met. Were present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

And the several bills, passed by this house yesterday evening, were sent to the senate for concurrence, the titles whereof, are as follows: An act to ascertain and establish the termination of the main road leading from William J. Ford's Store, in Dorchester county at a place called and known by the name of Castle Haven, the property of Levin Jones, of said county.

An act for the benefit of Maria Seth, of Queen Anne's county.

An act to authorise the levy court of Somerset county, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Barren, Rawastico, Quantico and Wetpquin creeks, and their several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county.

The committee of conference appointed on the part of the house of delegates, to meet the committee on the part of the senate, beg leave respectfully to report: That in conformity with the instructions of the two houses, the joint committee have had under consideration the bill, which originated in the house of delegates, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, and after mature consideration have unanimously agreed upon the principles of a bill, which will be submitted to the two houses.

By order, J. S. Smith, Clk.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the several other orders of the day, entitled to a preference, were postponed, for the purpose of taking up for consideration, the bill which was made the order of the day for Friday the 22d instant, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the promotion of internal improvement. When,

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the said bill, and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Banning, the chairman, reported that the said committee had, according to order, had the said

bill under consideration, and adopted sundry amendments thereto, which he directed to report, with said bill, to the house. Which amendments were read, and severally concurred in by the house.

The house then proceeded to consider said bill, as amended, and in the progress of the second reading thereof,

On motion by Mr. Hughes, of Montgomery, the question was taken, Will the house agree to amend the first section of said bill, by striking out so much thereof as repeals the act authorising a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars to the Maryland Canal? And it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Lee offered the following amendment, as an additional section, to come in at the end of the bill, viz:

And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the western shore be authorised and directed to issue a stock in the manner herein before provided, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, and vest the same in stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; provided the commissioners appointed to open books for the subscription of stock in said company, shall agree to take the stock herein directed to be issued; any provision of any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And, on the question, Will the house agree to said amendment? It was determined in the negative.

The question then recurred and was propounded, Shall the said bill pass, as amended? The yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative 45—Negative 23. So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On application of Mr. Hitch, whilst calling the yeas and nays, he was excused from voting on the question last stated.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills, sent to that body for concurrence, of the following titles: An act relating to sales of sheriffs, coroners, elisors, and other officers.

An act to incorporate a company for the establishment of a literary, scientific & military academy in Baltimore county; severally endorsed, "will not pass."

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 29.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The bill passed by this house yesterday, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the promotion of internal improvement was sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Banning, having asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled, An act for the better distribution of the school funds appropriated for Talbot county.

It was, on his motion, Ordered, That a select committee, consisting of three members, be appointed to prepare and report the same. Whereupon, Messrs. Banning, Millis and Teackle, were appointed the said committee.

Mr. Sellman, offered the following order for consideration, which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Ordered, That the committee on agriculture be instructed to report to this house what kind of wheat they consider best adapted to the soil of Maryland, and most likely to resist the ravages of the Hessian Fly; also to inquire into the nature and origin of said insect; that the committee be further instructed to report upon the propriety of reducing the price of the inspection of tobacco.

Mr. Golsborough, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of St. George E. Roberts of Dorchester county, praying the suspension of a judgment in favour of the state, against the estate of Roger Hooper, deceased, and beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That all proceedings on the judgment obtained against Roger Hooper, late of Dorchester county, deceased, be suspended, provided the said St. George E. Roberts, as guardian of the infant children of said Hooper, or the executor or administrator of said Hooper, shall pay, on or before the first day of December eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, to the trustees in this case, the one half of the principal now due, and all the interest and costs, and the remainder of the principal and interest, on or before the first day of December eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

The amendment proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Caroline county to make sale of part of the public land in the village of Denton, in said county, was read the second time, and dissented from.

On motion by Mr. Orrell, the following message, offered by him, was twice read, agreed to, and with the bill to which it relates, sent to the senate, viz:

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 29, 1828. Gentlemen of the Senate,

We return you the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Caroline county, to make sale of part of the public lands, in the village of Denton, in Caroline county, with the amendment proposed by your honourable body. We cannot see the propriety of adopting your amendment, as it would subject the inhabitants of Caroline county, to pay a second time, for the property proposed to be sold; we refer your honourable body, to the act of seven hundred and ninety, chapter eleven, wherein you will find that the property proposed to be sold, was solemnly condemned on the oath of twelve good and lawful men, and the original owner paid for the same; we submit to your honours whether it is right, that this property should be paid for a second time, to the original owner who has once received the value of the same;

the proposed clause goes further, it subjects the inhabitants of the county, to pay for any improvements that may hereafter be put on the same.

On motion by Mr. Donoho, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to establish magistrates' courts in the several counties of this state, for the trial of assaults, and of assaults and batteries, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next, the fifth proximo.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house proceeded to the consideration of the engrossed bill, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state.

On motion by Mr. Hope, seconded by Messrs. Hughes, of Montgomery, & Hughes of Charles, who voted with him in the majority on the question, the house agreed to reconsider its decision of Wednesday last, concurring in the amendment proposed by the committee of the whole house, as an additional section of the said bill, and which was then inserted as the 41st section, in the following words:

"And be it enacted, That out of the funds to be raised by this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars after the first year, be and the same is hereby annually appropriated for ever to the support and maintenance of free schools in the several counties in this state."

When, on motion by Mr. Dennis, the question was propounded, will the house agree that the said section be stricken out? And the yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative 30—Negative 37. So it was resolved in the negative.

Mr. Dennis then moved to modify and amend said section, by striking out after the words, "And be it enacted, That," the words, "out of the funds; and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "after defraying the current expenses of the government, in connexion with the ordinary revenue of this state, twenty thousand dollars of the surplus funds, (if any,)" and by striking out the words, "the sum of twenty thousand dollars," in the second line, and also the word, "forever," in the third line of said section.

And, on the question, Will the house agree to the modification and amendment proposed by Mr. Dennis as above? It was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, the following amendment, as an additional section, to come in immediately after the 41st section, of the bill, was twice read and agreed to, viz:

"And be it enacted, that nothing contained in this act shall be so taken or construed as to authorise any tax to be levied on any seine or other implements of fishermen, whether the same are actually employed at the time the assessment is made, or not."

Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, also offered the following amendment, as an additional section, to come in immediately after the above amendment, viz:

"And be it enacted That nothing herein contained shall be so understood as to authorise any tax to be levied upon any fish, at the time that the fishermen may be employed in catching, salting and packing the same."

On motion by Mr. Potter, the said amendment was amended, by adding at the end thereof, the words, "or while they remain in their possession unsold."

The said amendment, so amended, was then adopted.

The said bill having been read through, the question was propounded, Shall the bill pass, as amended?

The yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative 46—Negative 25. So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Golsborough from the joint committee on engrossed bills, delivered the following report; which was twice read and concurred with, viz:

The joint committee on engrossed bills, beg leave to report, that they have carefully examined and compared the engrossed bills of the house of delegates, designated from number one to number fifty-seven, inclusive, and from number seventy-four to number ninety one, inclusive, and also the engrossed bills of the senate designated from number fifty eight to number seventy-three, inclusive, and also by the number ninety-two and the number ninety-three, with the originals thereof, as heretofore passed by both branches of the legislature since the commencement of the present session, and that they have found the same to be truly engrossed. Respectfully submitted. By order,

Benjamin Seegar, Clk.

The engrossed bills of this house, from number one to number fifty-seven, inclusive, and from number seventy-four to number ninety-one, inclusive, were then severally read, assented to, and with the originals thereof, as heretofore passed by both branches of the legislature, since the commencement of the present session, were sent, by the clerk, to the senate for their concurrence therein.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills of the following titles: An act relating to the public roads, in Talbot county. And,

An act authorising the orphans court of Cecil county to appoint a guardian to sell and convey the property of Allen Wilson; severally endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments."

The amendments, proposed by the senate to each of said bills, were then severally read the first, and by a special order the second time, and assented to.

An act to authorise the levy court of Somerset county, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Barren, Rawastico, Quantico and Wetpquin creeks, and their several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon said county; endorsed, "will pass."

The clerk of the senate also returned the engrossed bills of this house, from number one to number fifty seven, both inclusive, and

from number seventy-four to number ninety-one, both inclusive, with the originals thereof, as aforesaid, which were sent from this house, as aforesaid; severally endorsed, "read and assented to by the senate."

And delivered the engrossed bills of the senate, from number fifty-eight to number seventy-three, both inclusive, and also number ninety-two and number ninety-three, with the originals thereof, as heretofore passed by both branches of the legislature, since the commencement of the present session; which said engrossed bills, having been severally read and assented to by that body, were also severally read and assented to by this house; and with the originals thereof as aforesaid, were then returned, by the clerk, to the senate.

Friday Evening, five o'clock, Feb. 29.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by him, entitled, An act to incorporate the Franklin Turnpike Road Company.

The said bill having been read through, and amended, was passed.

On motion by Mr. Martin, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to incorporate the town, commonly called and known by the name of The Trappe, in Talbot county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed without amendment.

On motion by Mr. Douglas of Caroline, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act for changing part of the divisional line between Dorchester and Caroline counties, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed without amendment.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by Mr. Mercer, from the committee on internal improvement, entitled, An act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Columbia Turnpike Road Company, was read a second time amended and passed.

Whereupon, on motion, the house then adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. CHILTON made some further observations on his resolution relative to the reduction of the West Point Academy; when the resolution was on motion of Mr. STEWART, laid on the table. The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, seven of which went through the Committee of the whole. The bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade was taken up, and discussed for a short time in Committee, but the Committee rose before any question was taken, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

In the Senate yesterday, resolutions were adopted for attending the funeral of Gen. Brown. The bill for the relief of Simeon Webster was discussed and rejected. The bill for establishing a southern judicial district in the territory of Florida was discussed and ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the number of petitions presented was as many as usual. Mr. GILMER presented a resolution to appoint a select committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Cadets at West Point, but it was laid on the table by a vote of 90 to 65. The House then passed the private bills which went through the committee of the whole on Saturday, with the exception of the bill for the relief of Joseph Young, (security for a deceased post-master) which was opposed and laid on the table. The House took up the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. Mr. HALL moved to strike out the first section, but after some discussion withdrew his motion, at the suggestion of Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. TAYLOR then moved an amendment in the clause relative to the Cumberland Road which was agreed to. An amendment was then moved by Mr. Haynes, but before any question was taken the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 29.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Harrison proposing an inquiry into the expediency of granting a pension to the family of the late Major General Brown. Mr. Chandler submitted a resolution contemplating the abolition of the office of Major General of the army. The Process bill was taken up amended, and passed to a third reading, when on motion of Mr. Webster, it was recommitted. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer, relative to the West Point Academy was again taken up, the discussion upon it being arrested on Tuesday, by the expiration of the hour. After a brief explanation of the character of the Academy by Mr. Dwight and Mr. Vance, on motion of Mr. Ward the resolution was again laid on the table, by a vote of 80 to 50. Mr. Tucker made another unsuccessful motion to consider his resolution providing for an earlier hour for the daily meeting of Congress. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements, the question being on the proposition of Mr. Drayton to amend the clause relative to the surveys so as to limit them to such roads as may be for the transportation of the mail or for military purposes. In the discussion which took place, Messrs. Williams, Hall, Carter, Stewart, Martin, Hamilton, Oakley, Mercer, &c. took a part. Mr. Wilde then obtained the floor, but the House adjourned without coming to any decision.

SATURDAY, March 1.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Harrison introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of the late General Jacob Brown, which was twice read and referred. The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler for abolishing the office of Major General of the Army, was considered; and, after considerable discussion was, on motion of Mr. Berrien, modified so as to propose an inquiry only.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mallary gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move the House to take up the Tariff Bill, whether the Appropriation

Bills should be carried through, or not. The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of the preceding day, being the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. Some further discussion took place on Mr. Drayton's motion to amend the clause relating to surveys, by restricting them to routes necessary in a military view or for the transportation of the mail, in which Mr. Wilde, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Rives, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Mercer anticipated. The question was then taken on Mr. Drayton's amendment which was negatived by an immense majority. Mr. Oakley then moved to amend the clause by restricting the appropriation to such surveys as have been commenced. Mr. Oakley has the floor to day in support of his amendment.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1828.

MR. GRAMAM. The following description of a fashionable party I lately picked up in one of our streets, if you think it worthy a corner in your useful paper, you are at liberty to publish it. It is in my opinion a little tinged with extravagance, but the most of it, I should say from what I've seen of such matters, is undoubtedly true. The writer, from some inferences in his narrative must be either a Virginian or a Marylander—perhaps the latter.

"I returned home last night," says the author, about three o'clock completely "used up"—I had been to a *Soiree* or fashionable *Jam*—a jam it really was—'tis the first I've attended this season, and I think it more than likely it will be the last. The rooms were splendid, and the decorations, consisting of flowers, paintings and mirrors, brilliant; and the company of near two hundred persons, decked off in all the elegance of fashion, presented a magnificent spectacle. As soon as I entered the room, which was about nine o'clock, I was received by the Gentlemen of the house, and conducted through the whole range of company, and with the usual formality introduced to his "better half" who was seated at the head of the company—Now I was released and left to walk about or stand still, just as I pleased, as for being seated there is no such thing for gentlemen in "good society." I knew no one but the owners of the house, and consequently concluded no one knew me. The Ladies were attired in the most superb dresses I ever witnessed—My eyes were completely dazzled, and now for the first time I felt the want of an Opera glass, to have a more minute inspection. Their heads were adorned exquisitely (some of the ringlets, as usual, were by-the-bye borrowed) after the latest Parisian style in large rolls, thrown over a beautiful sparkling comb brilliant as rubies, and interwoven with two inch fancy ribbons—One broad and well arched beau-catcher usually covers about half the left forehead to give the fair a careless air of loveliness, above which a wreath of flowers, or sprigs of various kinds, in imitation of oat or wheat straw brushed with silver or gold were interspersed making the tresses, if they could be—so beautiful as thought—A rich silk or satin frock, with either a pink, blue or black gauze covering, flounced at the bottom with roses. A diamond breast-pin, and an elegant watch with superfluous chains usually finishes the dress. 'Tis a fact that so much finery always detracts from the reality, and beauty here was lost by the "foreign aid of ornament."

The gentlemen dress in black with a white vest, and paste, buckles in their pumps—yes, and each one it is worthy of remark, has his hair as well curled or frizzled as though he was a native of Sierra Leone, anything contrary would be grossly deviating from the rules of "good society." Here was nothing natural—nothing that could be admired but art—here was too much small talk, and too much affectation. Some times you are almost choked with flattery and then sufficed with wit. Here they "conquer for the triumph not the prize."

"Thanks I to myself," after looking attentively around, here I am in the midst of stile, now I can learn etiquette—This is a regular built "Soiree, and the best ton of New York. No one is here but "good society"—no Lehigh or Schuylkill coal is burnt here; none but pure Liverpool; this is foreign and this belongs to "good society." No tallow candles—none but the best sperm fringed with gold paper and set in cut glass—a few lamps, however are put in requisition for variety. Here in the pass way between the folding doors was Clement, the little negro fiddler, (who had to stand on a chair) and his two supernumeraries—none but Clement will answer, he plays for "good society." We danced cotillions and country dances. No wine or whiskey punch have been introduced into these fashionable routes. No, none not even Champagne. Nothing substantial or solid like beef's tongue or oysters. Nothing like canvas-back or mutton chops & jelly; no, not any—but water, yes, real New York water and water crackers, are pushed about in abundance; anything contrary would not be countenanced as belonging to "good society." Here was wit mixed with wisdom, and gravity with dancing.

The topic of chat chat runs nearly all alike—you are introduced perhaps to some half dozen city coquetts—and it's all the same song, same two and sixpence precisely. "Have you read Mr. Cooper's last novel? Did you attend Mrs. so and so's *Soiree*? Have you been lately at the Park Theatre to see the new Opera? And bless me how affected Miss Squash is. So runs *Soirees*. I dislike them—yes heartily dislike them. I confess it. I have not heartily enough to swallow all that the current of stile puts forward.

Give me a plain country party, they are far preferable—there the tables groan under the weight of oysters, Hams (smoked with oak wood), and celery—and some times opussum & homony—give me your circle of young ladies of the balmy climate of the south, on James River or other branches of the Chesapeake—there they are more after the order of natural gracefulness—their candour and unassuming modesty, mixed with a winning smile of loveliness is depicted in their countenances, their minds well stored with knowledge, rather than the frivolous stuff of fashion. There's no comparison between the city belles and the fair, sweet and romantic girls of the south—no, none."

So ends this picture of "good society;" when the manuscript was picked up no name was attached to it, consequently no censure can personally be attached to the writer.

I am, Mr. Graham, Yours, &c.

BUSBY.

FOOLISH ADVENTURE.

Maj. Gen. Wm. Collamer, of Barre, Vt. on the 14th inst. shot an apple from the bare head of Mr. Henry Ingraham, at the distance of 27 yards, with a rifle. Collamer then took his turn, and Ingraham at the same distance shot an apple from his head. It was done in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen who, after fruitless attempts to stop the parties, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. The apples were so handsomely cut by the ball, that the juice and pomace remained in considerable quantities on the hair of their heads.

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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SATURDAY

By the C

JUSTICE

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EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Mo.

SATURDAY EVENING—MARCH 8—1828.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

JUSTICES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Stephen Reyner Lambert Reardon. William Jenkins

JUSTICES OF THE LEVY COURT.

Bennett Bracco James Chambers. John Edmondson George Stevens, and Peter Webb Jeremiah Valiant. James Neal

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Bennett William Slaughter. John Stevens, (Easton) Wrightson Lowe. Foster Maynard Jos: Harrison (of Jos.) Jeremiah Valiant Nathan Harrington. Edward Roberts Joseph Bruff. Joseph Turner, Sen. Fayette Gibson. James Chapman Henry Goldsborough. William Gist Edward McDaniel. Solomon Mullikin William Jenkins. William Farlow Levin Mills. Robert Spedding Reuben P. Emmons. James Chambers John Stevens, Jr. Henry Thomas Philemon Willis. William P. Ridgeway James Ridgeway. Robert B. A. Tate Woolman Leonard. George Dudley Thomas Orem. Hugh Hambleton Edward L. Nicholson. James M. Seth William Rose. William Berry William Willson, (at the Alexander Cooper Oak). Benjamin Richardson Skinner Grace, (Broad Peter Webb Creek Neck).

NOTARY PUBLIC.

James C. Wheeler.

SURVEYOR.

William A. Leonard.

CORONERS.

James Harrison Philemon Horney.

JIM TRUXTON, (negro) who was tried and convicted at a special court, held in this town in January last, of the murder of Jim Mackey, (negro) and sentenced to be hanged, will, we understand be executed on Friday the 14th inst.

CHARLESTON Feb. 19.

DESPERATE NAVAL BATTLE.

By the schooner Lily Captain Sawyer, arrived this day from Key West, we learn that the dismantled brig in tow of a Spanish frigate, going into Havana; on the 13th inst. seen by Captain Talbot, of the Miles Standish, was the Mexican Brig of War Guerrero, late Captain David H. Porter. From Captain Sawyer, and letters we have seen from Key West, we gather the following particulars:—

On the 14th inst. information was received at Key West, from Havana, that the Guerrero had, on the 9th, fallen in with and captured, after a short engagement, two Spanish Guianaman brigs; which she manned. On Sunday, the 10th, she fell in with two Spanish men of war brigs, the Marte and Marie Amelia, one of 18 guns and 180 men, the other of ten guns and 130 men, both of which she beat; they succeeded, however, in making their escape into Mariel. The Guerrero mounted 22 guns and had a crew of 136 men. In this engagement, she suffered much in her spars and rigging, and it was supposed the Spanish loss was very great.

The frigate, in this action, was heard in Havana, with the Frigate Lealtad, of 54 guns, and 500 men, immediately put to sea. She is said to be a remarkably fast sailer & the brig being in a very crippled state was so overtaken by the Frigate, when a desperate fight ensued which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, one hour and a quarter of which time the two vessels were within speaking distance. During the engagement, the colors of the Guerrero were twice shot away and replaced.—The two previous engagements, and this long and close fight exhausted the whole of the powder and shot of the G. when, as a consequence, she ceased firing, and being so crippled in spars and rigging, Captain Porter determined to strike his colors.—The frigate supping they were again shot away, continued her fire, and it was after the brig had surrendered Captain Porter was killed by a grape shot passing through his body.

Thus fell Captain David H. Porter after as gallant a battle as history records.—Such conduct deserves a better fate. We cannot avoid feeling a pride of country in recording so gallant an exploit, performed by an American, although he was engaged in a foreign service—at war with a nation with whom we are at peace.

We learn the Guerrero lost 49 men killed—the number of wounded not known. The loss of the Spaniards is said to be near 200 men, and the frigate very much cut in her hull and rigging. Captain D. H. Porter was the nephew of the Commodore The latter had a son on board the G.

Lieut. Thompson, Sergeant Boardman, and young Porter, son of the Commodore were put on board a guard ship at Havana.

A public funeral was preparing at Havana, for Captain D. H. Porter. At Key West, the Herman, Mexican brig fired minute guns, &c.

It was healthy at Key West, except fever and ague.

HAVANA—MEXICO.

A letter to the editors of the American, from their attentive correspondent at Havana, under date of 16th February, after detailing the particulars of the late desperate action between the Spanish frigate Lealtad, and the Mexican brig Guerrero, says: "The Lealtad came into port in triumph, towing her prize, a total wreck, both topmasts gone, her tops hardly distinguishable, her shrouds in pieces, and the tattered remnants of her sails flowing in the wind. The spectacle gave pain to many, but it inspired with enthusiastic joy the throngs that crowded the wharves, the shipping, the windows and terraces of the city. Have been unable to learn the names of the Mexican officers; one is a son of Com. Porter, very slightly wounded, and one named Thompson, (not the one who was formerly a prisoner here.) The Lealtad has sustained great damage in her sails and rigging, and has her mainmast wounded, but as Captain Porter was evidently attempting to disable her, and thus escape, his fire was directed at her spars, and she has not many shot in her hull.

The Guerrero has lost from 15 to 25 men; cannot ascertain the truth. She had 22 twenty four pounders, and her resistance for such a length of time, against one of the finest frigates on the ocean, and that too after fighting for

several hours against nearly equal force (the Spanish frigate Lealtad) reflects the highest honor upon the unfortunate Porter and his associates.

"The Marte mounts 16 twelves; the Amalia has a long 24 pounder on a pivot, & four eighteen; short guns. The former lost bowsprit and fore top-gallant mast; had several men wounded and many shots in her hull; the latter sustained little or no injury, but had some four or five men wounded. The Amalia was once the George Stiles of Baltimore.

"The Spanish ship Veloz Pasajera came in to-day from Cadiz in 34 days. She reported that the Spanish frigate Soberano, sailed with 5 transports from Cadiz for Havana on the 9th January, and that several frigates were also under sailing orders for this place. The ship Clifford Wayne from St. Andrew with four, and brig Stephen Girard from Charleston, arrived to-day. Business very dull here, ships plenty, and few freights obtained. American flour will not pay. Spanish Flour is sold at \$11, and nearly equals yours in quality.

The British packet Redpole, in 11 days from Vera Cruz, reports that Mexico was in great disorder and that a deficit of \$10,000,000 had been discovered in the treasury. The Asia, for want of men, could not be put to sea; but Porra with the Libertad and Bravo, was ready to put to sea; and it is supposed he will make some desperate effort to avenge the loss of the Guerrero, the death of his nephew, and the imprisonment of his son. The officers of the Guerrero are well treated on board the guard-ship. Her crew is at Fort Principe, two or three miles in the country."—Balt. Amer.

OFFICIAL PROFITS.—Most of those distinguished men of our country who have held the highest ranks in her councils, have passed from their splendid stations into the chill embrace of poverty. Of this fact, the late Mr. Clinton affords another example. At his death, though rich in the affections of millions, he was poor in this world's goods. He had great opportunities to aggrandize himself; but he scorned to seize upon them. With the knowledge which he must have acquired in relation to lands and estates along the line of the canal, and his foresight into the rapid advancement in value, he might have speculated deeply, and enriched himself almost beyond measure. But he died poor; and the fact speaks volumes for his sincerity and his patriotism. Since his death, the chattles of his household have been grasped by greedy creditors—an execution clings even to those silver vases, the grateful gift of the Merchants of New York on the completion of the Canal and his offspring are thus robbed of a proud memorial of their father's greatness and virtues. Can the legislature and people of New York behold these things without a sympathizing tear, or an aching blush?—Boston Bulletin

From the Baltimore Patriot:—Perhaps the most scandalizing and libelous paper ever printed, not excepting the ferocious Duff Green's Telegraph, is the Philadelphia Mercury, edited by Stephen Simpson. In his sheet on Saturday last, we notice the President is repeatedly called an Usurper—Tory—Tyrant, &c.—Mr. Clay, a Benedict Arnold—Aaron Burr, &c. Of Mr. Rush, he utters the following shameful falsehood:—"Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Treasury is said to have published to receive proposals for a supply of coffin cuts, for distribution to the 'By authority editors';—also for a supply of hair triggers, suitable to the pantalon pockets of Editors!"

Of the editors of the Pennsylvania Gazette, a respectable paper devoted principally to Internal Improvements, he says, one of the editors "is an Englishman—the other a Quaker, and both are Tories."

We copy the above from the Mercury, now before us, and the whole paper abounds in like calumnies. This is the editor that returned Mr. Senator Easton to the Insolvent Court of Philadelphia as among his creditors for \$1500. His recent abuse of the editor of the Marylander, caused him to return the salute with a personal morning call, which put this common defamer into a most extraordinary fright, and he is now discoursing very gravely upon "the invasion of the Liberty of the Press."

WASHINGTON March 1, 1828.

Funeral of General Brown.—On Wednesday the remains of this brave and lauded veteran were consigned to the grave. At an early hour in the morning, the troops began to assemble on their different regiments, and about 11 o'clock, the companies formed on that part of the Pennsylvania Avenue which runs North of the President's House. The carriages containing the Heads of Departments, the Supreme Court, and the two Houses of Congress, formed into line; and about twelve o'clock the body of the deceased General was brought out of the house and placed in the hearse which was drawn by four horses.

The procession began its solemn and slow march, the various bands performing the funeral dirge on such mournful occasions. The old war horse of the General, said to be upwards of thirty years of age was led before the hearse, the General's boots fastened to the saddle reversed in the stirrups.

It was nearly two hours before the procession reached the public burying ground where the troops were formed into a square and the coffin being taken from the hearse with the military coat, sword and sash of the General upon it, was borne by marines through the lines of troops, who received it with presented arms. The corpse was preceded by the clergy of the District, and followed by the President, the immediate friends of the deceased, the principal officers civil and military and the members of the two Houses until it reached the narrow home in which after the usual service it was deposited.

As soon as the funeral service was ended, four companies—three of volunteers, and a company of regular troops brought from Fort Washington—were detailed from the military escort, & fired three volleys and the procession then returned.

On arriving at the East front of the Capitol, the troops were drawn up into line when General Macomb, the Commanding officer, addressed them in a neat and very pertinent speech, in which he expressed the pride and satisfaction he had experienced in viewing the steady conduct and admirable discipline of the troops. It was an act of justice to the troops, very handsomely rewarded. Several companies attended from Alexandria, whose soldierly appearance,

and whose whole conduct, under a fatiguing day's exercise, were the subject of universal admiration. The Georgetown troops also acquitted themselves in a manner to justify the high expectations formed from the character for correct deportment and perfect discipline which they had previously acquired.

The City troops are also entitled to an equal share of approbation. At about half past three o'clock, the military were dismissed, with the exception of the Alexandria troops, who after partaking of some refreshments at Tennyson's Hotel, marched to the Steamboat, which waited to convey them home.

This terminated the mournful ceremonies of the day. The deceased General now sleeps in his narrow home, surrounded by the dust of many of those sages whose names will not perish from the annals of our country until long after time shall have destroyed the marble memorials which now point out the spot where they repose.—Like theirs, his virtues remain behind him, a rich inheritance to his country, a bright and beneficial example to teach posterity the redeeming efficacy of great and patriotic actions, in rescuing individual renown from that grasp of death beneath which our physical nature must sooner or later be resolved into its original element, and be mingled with the clouds of the valley.

In another part of our paper will be found a general order issued by the War Department which contains a merited eulogium on the military character of the deceased General.—Journal.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD RUSH.

MARYLAND ELECTORS.

Third District. Composed of Frederick, Washington, and Allegany Counties. WM. PRICE, GEORGE BALTZELL.

Fourth District. Anne Arundel County, the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis. JAMES BOYLE, WM. STEWART.

Sixth District. Cecil and Harford Counties. JAMES SEWELL.

Seventh District. Kent and Queen Anne's Counties. Col. THOMAS EMORY.

Eighth District. Somerset, Worcester, and part of Dorchester Counties. LITTLETON DENNIS.

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

PATUXENT, CAPT. GEO. WRENS.

WILL LEAVE Baltimore on SATURDAY morning next, the 15th inst. for Easton, viz: Annapolis and Castle Haven, leaving the MARYLANDS half Baltimore, at 7 o'clock, and Annapolis at 11 o'clock, and Easton the same hour on SUNDAY morning, and will continue this route weekly, until the Steam Boat MARYLAND resumes her regular route.

March 8 4w

The Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above 4 weeks.

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th of April next, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock of that day, all and singular the lands and real estate of which James Patton died seized;—consisting of part of a tract of land called "Catherine Manor" alias "Landall," containing eighty five acres of land more or less, and of part of a tract of land called "Jennings' Hope," containing fifteen acres of land more or less. The first part of the above lands is arable and of good quality, and beautifully situated on a branch of Thread Haven Creek and adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Hayward and Mr. Ignatius Rhodes. The other part is in wood & lies convenient to the first.

The Terms of Sale are as follows.—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with such security or securities as the Trustee may approve, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon; on which a credit of twelve months from the day of sale will be given. On a ratification of the sale, the Trustee will by a good and valid deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs, the lands to him, her, or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs of the said James Patton, deceased, in and to the said lands.

Plots of the above lands, which will be sold together will be exhibited on the day of sale.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.

March 8 4w

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland will be offered at public sale at the Court House in Centerville in Queen Anne's county, on Thursday the third day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE FARM, Lying about a quarter of a mile from the town of Centerville. This property formerly belonged to Jervis Kinggold, deceased, and contains about 467 acres including the woodland which is situated a short distance from the cleared land. The soil is productive and easily cultivated; and the farm has always been considered a very valuable one.

The farm will be sold entire or in parcels as it may be found to be most desirable to the persons present on the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale will be that the sum of Four Hundred Dollars shall be paid to the Trustee on the day of sale and the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee with good security to be approved by him for the payment of the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, in four equal instalments of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months.

The Terms will be more minutely stated on the day of sale.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON, Trustee.

March 8 3w

MARYLAND: TALBOT COUNTY, ORPHANS' COURT.

25th day of February, A. D. 1828.

On application of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lloyd Nicols, 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 therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Admr. of Lloyd Nicols, deceased.

March 8 3w

THE SPLENDID HUNTER, LOGAN.

WILL be let to mares this season at the moderate price of Six Dollars the spring's chance, Four Dollars the single year, and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare with foal; Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case.—No mare will be considered as ensured but by agreement with the subscriber himself.

LOGAN is six sixteen hands high, a beautiful dark bay, full years old in May next; and for home, muscular power and action, is equal to any horse on the Eastern Shore.—He was sired by the Imported Hunter, EMERON, out of a Middy Mare. Logan will be in Easton every Tuesday during the season; every other Wednesday at Queenstown, every other Thursday at St. Michaels, at the Trappe every other Saturday, at the Subscriber's stable the remainder of the time—and will attend the above stands. Season to commence the 17th inst. and end on the 20th of June next.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr. Talbot county, March 8.

Board & Tuition.

IF IMMEDIATE application be made to the Editor of this Gazette, they will hear of a situation in the Country remarkable for health; where the English Language and other branches of a good Education are taught, and where two boys of good morals will be taken on moderate terms for Board and Tuition.

March 8.

Notice.

WAS TAKEN UP adroit on Wednesday the 27th February, a large Batteaux, between Poplar Island and the Main. The owner can have her, by proving property and paying charges.

WM. SLARKS. Bay-Side, March 8 3w

Collector's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton on Monday the 24th day of March, (inst.) between the hours of 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, on or near the premises, the following property, which has been seized and taken by me as Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1826, for arrears of Town Taxes due from the following persons, to wit:—

Part 2 of Lot No. 133, agreeably to the town plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$7 70, due from the Heirs of Mark Benton dec'd, as the town tax due on the property for the year 1826 and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Part 5 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum of eighty cents, due from the Heirs of William Lowery, deceased, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 9, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 42 cents, due from Mary Brooks, as the town tax on her property for the year 1826 and the cost and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 31, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 62 1/2 cents, due from Henry Freeman as the town Tax on her property for the year 1826, and costs, and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 60 cents, due from Caleb Lockwood, as the town Tax on his property for the year 1826 and the costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 140, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 20, due from the Heirs of Samuel Sherwood, as the town tax on their property for the year 1826 and costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Part 3 of Lot No. 114, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 20, due from Henry Toomy, as the town tax on his property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 9, of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$60 60, due from the heirs of Martha Wilson as the town tax on the property for the year 1826, and the costs and expenses of the levy and sale.

Part 2, of Lot No. 107, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 60, due from the heirs of John Kemp, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1826, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 166, agreeably to the town plat will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of Sixty cents, due from John Maxwell as the town Tax on his property for the year 1824 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

PHILIP HORNEY, Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1824.

March 1.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

12th day of February, A. D. 1828.

On application of Samuel Groome, Esquire, Executor of Basil L. Stocker, 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 affixed, this 12th day of February in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Basil L. Stocker, 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 Saturday of November next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, J. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

SAMUEL GROOME, Exr. of Basil L. Stocker, dec'd

Feb. 23—3w

WARRANTED AND CHEAP EARLIEST PEAS.

BEST SECOND GROP PEAS, remarkable for being Beavers—Engure at the Store of Mr. Campy South Corner of Washington and Dover streets.

Feb. 23.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A WELL ASSORTED SUPPLY Of Genuine Garden Seeds Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, For sale on the lowest terms for Cash by

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Collector of the town taxes in Easton for the year 1826.

March 1—1w

N. B. Persons that are indebted for town tax that do not come forward within twenty days from this date and settle their respective Taxes, their property will also be advertised.

W. E. S.

Collectors' Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on Monday 24th of March, (inst.) between the hours of one o'clock and seven o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Court House door, the following property, seized and taken by me as collector of the town taxes for the years 1823 and 1825, for arrears of town taxes due from the following persons, to wit:—

Part 2 of Lot No. 133 agreeably to the town plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$8 25, due from the heirs of Mark Benton, dec'd, as the town tax due on their property for the year 1825, and the further sum of \$7 10, town tax also due from them for the year 1823, and the costs of the different levies and sales.

Part 5, of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the Town Plat will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the heirs of Wm. Lowery, dec'd, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1823, and the further sum of \$0 80 cts, Town tax also due for the year 1823 and the costs of the different levies and sales.

Lot No. 116 agreeably to the town plat will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$9 03 cts, due from Jabez Caldwell, as the town tax on his property for the year 1825 and the costs of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 130 agreeably to the town plat, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$0 97 cents due from the heirs of Cloudsbury Kerly, as the town tax on their property for the year 1825, and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 11 of Lot No. 124, agreeably to the Town Plat, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$0 50 cts due from the heirs of Martha Wilson dec'd, as the town tax on their property for the year 1823 and the costs of the levy and sale.

Part 12 of Lot No. 134 will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of sixty cents due from Caleb Lockwood as the town tax due on his property for the year 1825 and the costs of the levy and sale.

Lot No. 93, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of 25 cts, due from Rebecca C. Garup, as the town tax for the year 1823 and the further sum of 20 cts also due from her for town Tax for the year 1825 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 132, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the heirs of John Merrick as the Town tax for the year 1823, and the further sum of 80 cts, due from them for town tax for the year 1823 and the costs of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 107, will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$1 60 cts due from the heirs of John Kemp, as the town tax on their property for the year 1825 and the costs of the levy and sale.

RICH'D. D. RAY, Collector of the town tax for 1823 & 1825.

Easton, March 1—1w

N. B. All persons that are indebted for town tax that do not come forward within twenty days from this date and settle their respective Taxes, their property will also be advertised.

R. D. B.

COLLECTORS SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, under and in virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton on Monday the 24th day of March (inst.) between the hours of 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Court House door, the following property, which has been seized and taken by me as collector of the Town Taxes due from the following persons, to wit:—

Part 2 of Lot No. 133 agreeably to the town plat will be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$7 10 due from the Heirs of Mark Benton dec'd as the town tax due on their property for the year 1824 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 5 of Lot No. 134 agreeably to the Town plat will be then set up and sold to raise the sum of 80 cents due from the Heirs of Wm. Lowery, dec'd, as the Town Tax on their property for the year 1824 and costs of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 166, agreeably to the Town plat will then be set up and sold to raise the sum of Sixty cents, due from John Maxwell as the town Tax on his property for the year 1824 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

PHILIP HORNEY, Collector of the Town Taxes for the year 1824.

March 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

That handsome new Establishment, lately occupied by James M. Lambdin in Easton, consisting of a neat and most commodious Dwelling House, ample back buildings, with a Counting-Room and Store in front, all new and in fine order, in the most eligible part of the town for business, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the premises, to the highest bidder. A credit of two years will be given to the Purchaser—the purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four months from the day of sale, and Bonds with good & approved security must be given by the purchaser for the respective instalments bearing interest from that day. Immediate possession will be given upon the execution of the Bonds, and a full and ample title will be conveyed upon the final payment of the purchase money upon the above terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to inspect the premises.
ROBT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE W. NABB,
JOHN M. G. EMORY.
Easton, Feb. 23, 1828—ts

COACH, GIG, SPRING AND HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have commenced the above line of business in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. William H. Faulkner, on Washington street, nearly opposite Richard D. Ray's Tavern, and hope that all who wish to deal in their line will give them a call and try them with a small share of their custom—they have also on hand a large quantity of the best seasoned ash—also an assortment of materials just received from Baltimore, which they can make up in the best manner, and shortest possible notice.

BONWILL & HOPKINS.
Easton, Feb. 23, 1828—tf
The Cambridge Chronicle will please publish the above six weeks and send their account to this office for collection.

RUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.—

A VALUABLE FARM, consisting of a resurvey of parts of several tracts of land called "Martin's purchase of Darden"—Also three other tracts of land called "Darden's Scraps," "Marshland," & "King's Creek Marsh," containing by a recent measurement 367 7/8 acres of Upland and 158 1/8 acres of Marsh.

The said farm was formerly the dwelling plantation of Frisiram Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased, and was sold by his executors to Dr. Byrard Wilson, late of said county, deceased, and is now in the occupancy of said Wilson's heirs. It is situated in Talbot county, on Choptank River, about 5 miles from Easton, and adjoins the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Mr. John Arrindale. The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen and Quarter, a large Barn & other necessary farm and out houses. The soil is naturally fertile and improvable.

ALSO, at the time and place above named, I will sell at public vendue, all the right & title of the aforesaid Wilson, deceased, to a HOUSE & LOT, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the town of Easton, at the corner of West street and the road leading to the Point, which was purchased by him from the late Mr. Thomas Bell, and of which he died seized.

The above house and lot will be sold subject to the power of Mrs. Ann Bell. The terms of sale are, that the purchase money be paid within twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with good and approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment thereof, bearing interest from the day of sale.

On payment of the purchase money with interest as aforesaid, and ratification of the sale by the Court, a good and sufficient Deed or Deeds will be executed and acknowledged according to law, by the Trustee, conveying to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, all the right, title and claim of said Wilson's heirs to the aforesaid lands and real estate.

The Creditors of said Wilson, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS MARTIN, Trustee.
Feb 9 ts

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

RICHARD KENNEY—MASTER.

WILL leave Easton on Sunday the 24th February (inst.) at nine o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season. The subscriber has taken the Grocery belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge.

All orders left with the subscriber or with Capt. T. Parrott, Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber hopes, from his knowledge of, & strict attention to the business, to share a part of the public patronage—every accommodation necessary for the comfort and convenience of passengers will be attended to by the public's obedient servant,
RICHARD KENNEY.
Easton, Feb. 15.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

JOHN ROGERS.
Sept. 29,

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situate on Goldsboro street—for terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin.

SUSAN SETZ.

Nov. 24.
P. S. To an approved tenant the above House and Lot will be rented low for the remainder of the present year.
apply to JOHN STEVENS.
March 1, 1828.

Notice.

THE Levy Court of Talbot County, will meet on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, to appoint Constables for the several districts of said county; and on Tuesday the 15th day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the public roads.

By order, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Feb. 23.

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 w

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Cham's shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER FARR

N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business.
P. T.
Feb. 9.

TAILORING.

JAMES L. SMITH

Having taken the Shop on Dover Street lately occupied by Mr. Edmondson (who has declined business,) respectfully solicits a share of the Public patronage—He pledges himself to have his work done in a neat and fashionable style, and with despatch.
Easton, Feb. 23—w

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

Vanderford & Hambleton,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the Public, that they have taken that well known stand on Dover Street formerly occupied by Mr. James Meloney, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches; viz: Country work of all kinds, Gun Locks, Horse Shoeing, Axes, Drawing-Knives, and other edged tools, warranted of the Best Materials, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—They have on hand and intend keeping a good assortment of Materials, and from the strictest attention to business, they hope to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicit a share of Public Patronage.
Easton, Jan. 12,—tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner 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

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 3m

THE FEMALE SCHOOL IN THE

Middletown Academy

Will be opened on the first Monday in December next, under the superintendance of Miss Isabella Anderson.

Terms: Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c. \$2 per quarter; payable in advance. Geography, arithmetic and plain needle work \$3 50 cents per quarter.

Embroidery & Painting, \$5 per quarter. Good boarding can be had in the village on reasonable terms

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.
Middletown, Del. Nov. 5, (Dec. 8) 3m

G. HAYDEN Dentist

WILL be in Easton in a few days, and will offer his Professional Services for a short time.
Feb. 16. 1828—tf

A Teacher Wanted.

A person of good moral character and well qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and the English Grammar, can hear of a good situation in a healthy country place, by making application to the Editor.
Talbot county, Feb. 23 3w

TO LET.

Two comfortable Houses in Earles Row. To punctual tenants the terms will be very low, for further particulars enquire of Alexander Graham or the subscriber

WM. H. TILGHMAN.
January 26.

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 Jennifer 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 Tuesday the 11th day of March next, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon all that lot with the improvements thereon in the said village of Denton, where the said Jennifer S. Taylor now resides, being part of a tract of Land called and known by the name of Mount Andrews, containing 60 square perches, more or less—This lot has the strongest and best built wooden house in Denton, and other improvements in good repair, and will be sold on the following Terms, viz:—One third part of the purchase money with the Interest thereon on the first day of March 1829,—and one other third part of the whole with the interest on the Remaining part on the first day of March, 1830,—and the Remaining third with the interest thereon on the first day of October following, with the purchaser giving bond to be approved of by the Board of Directors. And also another lot of the same tract, adjoining the other (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre, and adjoining the shop of George T. Millington, Esqr, and also one unimproved lot which the said Jennifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston, and Edward B. Hardecastle, Esqrs.

These two last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place and on the same conditions of the first named,—also at the same time and place and on the same terms, will be sold the Banking house and lot with the improvements thereon, the Property of the said President, Directors and Company.

By the Board of Directors,
JOHN BOON, Agent.
Denton, Jan. 5 ts (S)

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store in the new house near the Drug Store of Moore & Kelly, and nearly opposite the Market House, in Easton, where he intends keeping a constant supply of articles in his line—He has also in his employ a number of excellent workmen which will enable him to execute all orders in the best manner, and has now on hand copper-fastened Boots; Water-proof do. of his own make, also Wilmington made, and has just received from Philadelphia a large and elegant assortment of Ladies Morocco & Lasting thick soled shoes, together with a general assortment of childrens boots & shoes—Also a good assortment of calf skins, which he is prepared to manufacture into boots, &c. in the best manner, at a short notice, and on the most liberal terms.
ISAAC ATKINSON.
Easton, 1st mo. 26th, 1828.—tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on my Rich Neck Farm, and from shooting at Sedgy Marsh, or the Narrows—It is probable I shall be a good deal from home this winter; my Overseer will, therefore, have positive orders, not to suffer, or permit, any person in my absence, to hunt or shoot at those places—I do also forwarn all Craftsmen from taking wood from my point or shores, as considerable damage has been sustained by this practice—it is therefore expected gentlemen will have a due regard for their own feelings, as all trespassers will hereafter be dealt with according to law.
SAMUEL HARRISON.
Rich Neck, Dec. 1. w

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 tf

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

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

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—tf

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform Travellers and the Public generally, that he has rented and now keeps that commodious and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate Travellers and the Public generally in the first rate style and comfort—and hopes from his long acquaintance with the business and his anxious desire to please, to merit and obtain a share of the public patronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year.

Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Horses or Carriages at a moment's notice.

The public's Obedient serv't.

THOMAS PEACOCK.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. tf

REFRESHMENT.

RICHARD KENNEY

HAS removed from the Union Tavern and opened a Tavern of REFRESHMENT, House second door below Dover Street, adjoining Mr. Camper's Store, where the Public can be accommodated with OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, DUCKS and other LUXURIES that the Seasons afford. His Bar will be furnished with Choice Liquors.

Private Parties can, at all times, be accommodated with good rooms and attentive Servants.

His charges will be very moderate, as he is determined to do a CASH business if he does any.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. tf

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY 29th days of the present month (February,) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space of ten or twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 9. 10w

Runaways.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 19th inst. as a runaway slave, a negro boy by the name of JOHN PARKER, but since calls himself RICHARD KING—about 17 years of age, five feet four inches high—his upper front teeth are wide a part. Had the following clothing:—blue cloth coat, cassinet round about and pantaloons, coarse shoes, black seal skin cap. He says he belonged to Frederick Fishback of Culpepper county, Va.

—ALSO—

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway slave on the 19th inst. a negro man by the name of HENRY PARKER, but since calls himself WILLIAM KING—about twenty years of age, five feet three inches high—has a small scar about the centre of his forehead. Had the following clothing: blue cloth coat and pantaloons, two white marseilles waistcoats, black fur hat and coarse shoes. He says he belonged to Henry Ward of the town of Jefferson in Culpepper county, Va.

The owners of said slaves are required to come and take them away or they will be released according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff. Wash. Co.
Feb. 9.

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.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, & lately by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing a commodious dwelling & Store house a convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable paled Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to

HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville 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. w

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium last fall at the Easton Cattle Show, will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit: Four Dollars the single leasp Six Dollars the springs chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Fifty Cents in each case to the Groom.

Tuckahoe is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Pop-Gallant Mare.

Tuckahoe will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March—at the Trappe the remainder of the week—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, and the remainder of the week at the subscriber's stable, "Farmers Delight," head of Wye, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately once in two weeks—the season to commence the 17th March, and end on the 20th of June next.

E. ROBERTS.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION

Tom Jefferson,

Will stand the ensuing Season (commencing on 25th March, and ending on the 25th of June) at Easton, Denton, Trappe and Wye, J. H. Tom Jefferson was sired by the imported Cleveland Bay "Exile, out of an Eagle mare.

If the Cleveland Bay strain is not superior to any other for every purpose except the turf, both the breeders and writers of England, have laboured under an illusion which one or two centuries has not removed. In the Sportsman's Magazine for 1827, will be found the following remark from the first writer in England, "I consider Durham altogether a very sporting county—the Farmers ride good horses the greater part of which they breed themselves beginning the cross with the Cleveland Bay." So much for the Cleveland Bay strain "Old Fielders" and non-descripts to the contrary notwithstanding—For the particulars of Tom Jefferson's pedigree, terms, &c. see his Bill.

PHILIP WALLIS.
Feb. 23.

Collector's Notice.

ALL PERSONS in arrears for county Assessment for the years 1826 and 1827, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given after the first day of February next; about the middle of that month all the money will be due from the Collector, and will be payable to the different persons that have claims against the county for the years aforesaid—and after that time I shall go or send around and execute every persons property that is in arrears for county Taxes; this method I must take to prevent those that have claims against the county from suing and executing myself, which they have already threatened to do, as soon as they have it in their power.
LAMB T. W. SPENCER, Collector.
Jan. 26 w

NOTICE.

The subscriber of Caroline county, has obtained letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Major Richard Hughtlett, deceased, late of Caroline county.—All persons indebted to the said deceased by Judgement, Bond, Note or Account are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. All persons having Claims against the deceased are requested to produce the same Legally proved. In HUGHTLETT, Ex'x. ANNA HUGHTLETT, Ex'x. of Richard Hughtlett, dec'd.
Greensborough, Jan. 26

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—it is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred panels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself and can get possession at Newyear's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

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 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.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or else where.

The Public's Obed' Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XI.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1828.

NO. 11.

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.

LIST OF LAWS

PASSED AT DECEMBER SESSION, 1827.

No. 1. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to change and repeal so much of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relates to the division of Queen-Anne's county into election districts.

2. An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into six separate election districts.

3. An act to make public a road therein mentioned.

4. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to lay out and open a road from Westminster, in Frederick county, to the city of Washington & George-town.

5. An act to confirm the name of Lufkin Tall Travers, alias Lufkin Tall, of Dorchester county.

6. An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to exempt the servants of overseers of the county roads in Dorchester county from doing duty on said roads, passed December session 1826, chapter 10.

7. An act to fix the compensation of jurors in Dorchester county.

8. An act to provide for the payment of jurors in Dorchester county.

9. An act to confirm and make valid the names of George Washington Brown, and Edward Lewis Brown, of Harford county.

10. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a Presbyterian and Lutheran Church in the county of Baltimore, passed at November session 1800, chapter 14.

11. An act for the benefit of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county court.

12. An act to authorise the levy court of Somerset county to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Monokin river, and its several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county.

13. An act for the further relief of Edward Alexander, of Cecil county.

14. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for building a bridge over the North-west Fork of the Nanticoke river, in Caroline county, at or near a place called and known by the name of The Old Bloomery, and for other purposes therein named, passed at December session 1826.

15. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments, passed December session 1818, chapter one hundred and fifty-seven.

16. An act to fix the compensation of judges and clerks of elections in and for Dorchester county.

17. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act relative to justices of the peace, and for other purposes, passed at December session 1815, chapter eighty-two.

18. An act to confirm the proceedings of the justices of the levy court of Somerset county.

19. An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, so that each election district, and the city of Annapolis, may have one member.

20. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the establishment of Vestries for each Parish in this state.

21. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the opening of Monument-street in the city of Baltimore.

22. An act to correct an error in an act passed at December session 1826, for the benefit of Hester Whitaker, and others, the heirs and representatives of Alexander Whitaker, deceased.

23. An act to ascertain and settle the salaries of the members of the executive council for the present year.

24. An act to repeal a supplement passed at December session 1824, and a supplement passed at December session 1825, to an act passed at May session 1823, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the Westminster General Meeting House in Frederick county.

25. An act for the division of Queen-Anne's county into election districts.

26. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the opening of Eason-street in the city of Baltimore.

27. An act for the relief of Francis Matthews of Cecil county.

28. An act to revive an act passed at November session 1811, chapter 153, and to repeal an act passed at December session 1826, chapter 144, concerning the town of Salisbury in Somerset and Worcester counties.

29. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the more effectual protection of public worship in this state, passed at December session 1824, chapter 53.

30. An act to authorise Joshua W. Massey, of Queen Anne's county, to convey the land therein mentioned.

31. An act to authorise the building a bridge across the south branch of the Patuxent river, from a point on the land of Richard Cromwell, to a point on the opposite shore, on the land of William Krebs.

32. An act relating to the county tax in the city of Baltimore.

33. An act to provide for the valuation and condemnation of water at the mouth of Windsor's creek, in Somerset county, for the erection and establishment of a tide mill.

34. An act for the preservation of the navigation of the rivers Transpatankin and Chickamaucouin, in Dorchester county.

35. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named, passed at December session 1826.

36. An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of Dorchester county, so that each election district may have one member.

37. A further additional supplement to the act concerning crimes and punishments.

38. An act for re-establishing a road and landing at a place commonly called The Ship Yard, in Kent county.

39. An act to empower the levy court of Kent county to grant relief to indigent persons of said county.

40. An act to fix the compensation of supervisors of the public roads in Prince George's county.

41. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act

for the benefit of the infant children of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of Kent county, deceased, passed December session 1825, chapter 217.

42. An act to provide for the making the several turnpike roads, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks therein mentioned.

43. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.

44. An act to authorise the several courts in this state to appoint surveyors in certain cases.

45. An act to promote education in Frederick.

46. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the establishment and support of public free schools, in the first election district of Baltimore county.

47. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts of this state.

48. An act to make valid a certain deed of manumission.

49. An act to relieve the Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace Turnpike Company from paying the levy court of Harford county for a county road.

50. An act to alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts.

51. An act to repeal an act to declare certain trespasses felony, and for other purposes, passed at December session 1826, chapter 260, so far as it relates to Calvert and Baltimore counties.

52. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act authorising the commissioners of Charles town, in Cecil county, to purchase a lot of ground for the purpose therein mentioned.

53. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Hardikin, of Dorchester county.

54. An act to incorporate the Elkton and Susquehanna Bridge Turnpike Company.

55. An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Calvert county.

56. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session 1821, chapter 110.

57. An act to divorce Augustus J. T. Geraud, & Mary Ann his wife, of the city of Baltimore.

58. An act to provide for condemning and opening an alley in the city of Baltimore as a public highway.

59. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a society for the maintenance & education of poor female children, by the name of The Benevolent Society of the city and county of Baltimore, passed at November session 1799, chapter forty-four.

60. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to change the names of the Bank of Westminster and Office of Pay and Receipt, to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Frederick county, and to locate said bank at Frederick city, with a branch at Westminster.

61. An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

62. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments, passed at November session, 1809.

63. An act for the benefit of William W. Whittington, Charlotte W. Whittington, John R. Whittington, and Robert H. Whittington, the infant children and heirs at law and representatives of William W. Whittington, late of Worcester county, deceased.

64. An act to extend to Worcester county the provisions of the act of assembly, entitled, an act to declare certain trespasses felony, and for other purposes.

65. An act authorising Thomas J. Mann to convey certain lands to David Webb, and Mary his wife.

66. An act to incorporate the Lanvale Manufacturing company.

67. An act respecting Naturalization.

68. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for founding an university in the city of preincts of Baltimore, by the name of The University of Maryland.

69. An act to incorporate the Neptune Insurance Company.

70. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

71. An act authorising the recording a deed from Daniel S. Emahly, late Sheriff of Washington county, to Emanuel Newcomer.

72. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

73. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of Alfred H. Dashiell, and others of the city of Baltimore, passed at December session 1826, chapter 163.

74. An act for the relief of Aquilla Beall, clerk of Prince George's county.

75. An act to incorporate The Female Penitents' Refuge in the city of Baltimore.

76. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for draining the right prong of a branch in Queen Anne's county, known by the name of the Andover Branch.

77. An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Kent county.

78. An act for the relief of Thomas D. Singleton.

79. An act to change the place of holding elections for vestrymen and churchwardens & the regular meetings of the vestry of Somerset Parish, in Somerset county.

80. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the city of Baltimore.

81. An act to provide for electing commissioners for Harford county, and prescribing their powers and duties.

82. An act to open and lay out certain streets, lanes and alleys, in Westminster, Frederick county.

83. An act to settle and determine the compensation of judges and clerks of elections in Baltimore county.

84. An act for the appointment of trustees for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Gorsuch, late of Baltimore county.

85. A further supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

86. An act to incorporate the Westminster Savings Institution.

87. An act to continue in force, an act passed at December session 1823, chapter 185, entitled, an act to repair the highways & bridges in certain parts of the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

88. An act for the relief of Gabriel Isaacs, an insolvent debtor of the city of Baltimore.

89. An act to establish an Academy in the town of Denton in Caroline county.

90. An act to authorise George Parker, sen. of Somerset county, to remove a negro boy from the state of Delaware to this state.

91. An act relative to the inspection of Tobacco.

92. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make the several turnpike roads therein mentioned, passed at December session 1815, chapter 190.

93. An act for the opening and extension of Lombard street in the city of Baltimore.

ARISTOCRACY,

JACKSON VS. THE POOR MAN'S RIGHTS.

From the Kentucky Reporter

In the contest for high and distinguished office, it is customary to scrutinize with care and deliberation the public conduct and qualifications of the candidates. This custom has been enforced with great rigour towards the present Chief Magistrate of the Union. It is but fair that his competitor be subjected to a candid examination.

I propose to examine the record of the proceedings of the Tennessee Convention, in which General Jackson acted a conspicuous part. I submit the following as the result of these enquiries:

EXTRACTS.

From the "Journal of the proceedings of a convention, held at Knoxville, on the 11th day of January, 1796, for the purpose of forming a constitution, or form of Government for the permanent government of the people."

The members from Davidson county to said convention were "John McNairy, Andrew Jackson, James Robertson, Thomas Hardiman and Joel Lewis."

"TUESDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1796. On motion of Mr. Robertson resolved, that there be appointed 'a committee of two members from each county to draft a constitution, &c.'" and Messrs. McNairy and Jackson were appointed on said committee for the county of Davidson. [See page 6.]

"WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27th. The committee reported a draft of a Constitution." [See p. 12.]

According to this draft, persons who deny the being of a God, and future rewards and punishments, or the divine authority of the Old and New Testament, were entitled to take and hold office in Tennessee; atheists, deists and all were eligible to office in the State, and none were excluded on account of their deism or atheism.

"MONDAY Feb. 1st 1796 Mr. Doherty moved and was seconded by Mr. Roan, that the following be inserted as a section of the constitution: 'No person who publicly denies the being of a God, and future rewards and punishments, or the Divine authority of the Old and New Testament, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State.'" Which, was agreed to. [See p. 27.]

Mr. Carter then moved, and was seconded by Mr. Mitchell, that the words "or the divine authority of the Old and New Testament" be struck out, which was objected to; whereupon the yeas and nays were called upon by Mr. Doherty, and seconded by Mr. Spencer Clack and are as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. McNairy, JACKSON, Robertson, Hardiman, Lewis, Berry, Henderson, Coker, Mitchell, Outlaw, Claiborn, J. Shelby, Walton, W. Douglass, Smith, Bryan, Buckenham, Ford, Fort, W. Prince, Huddle, Carter, and Stewart—27.

Nays—Messrs. Craig, Greenway, Black, Glass, Houston, Frasier, Brooks, Rankin, Galbraith, Baker, M'Minn, Anderson Doherty, Roddy, Roan, Rutledge, Gammon, White, Adair, Crawford, Wear, S. Clack, J. Clack, Johnson, Tipton and Taylor,—26—[See p. 32.]

And so the said words were stricken out, and then the residue of the 2d section of the 8th article, read as follows: 'No person who publicly denies the being of a God, and future rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this State'—whereupon General Jackson made the following motion, to-wit:

"FRIDAY Feb. 5th.—It was then moved by Mr. Jackson, and seconded by Mr. Mitchell, 'that the second section of the 8th article be struck out—[to wit, the section aforesaid] which was negatived.'

"It was then moved by Mr. Lewis and seconded by Mr. Rhea, to strike out the word 'publicly,' in the said 2d section of the 8th article; which was agreed to."

This left the section as it is printed above in italics. [p. 34.]

From this it appears, that Gen. Jackson is of opinion, that the atheists and deists, ought to be permitted to hold civil offices in Tennessee.

It would seem therefore that he is in favor of running down the power of the Lord; and it will be seen presently that he was in favor of running up the power of the Land; so as to create freehold distinctions and freehold qualifications—so as to give the rich & well born, the control over

the poor; and so as to exclude the latter from their equal rights with the former. Let any honest man read the following proceedings in Convention, and then say, if he can, that freeholders, i. e. land holders, and non-land holders, were put upon an equal footing by Gen. Jackson in Tennessee.

The 3d article of the Constitution of Tennessee, as reported by the Committee of which Gen. Jackson was a member, is as follows:

SEC. 1. "ALL freemen of the age of 21 years and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county where he may vote, and being an inhabitant of this state; and all freemen who have been inhabitants of any one county within the state, six months, immediately preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General assembly, for the county in which they shall respectively reside." [See Journal of Convention, p. 18.]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3 1796—Mr. Coker moved, and was seconded by Mr. Jackson, that the 4th section of the 1st article, [that no person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, who has not resided three years in the state, and one in the county immediately preceding his election, and shall have attained the age of 21 years, and at the same time shall have possessed, and continue to possess in the county which he represents, not less than 200 acres of land,] be struck out, for the purpose of inserting the following:

"That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, who has not resided three years in the state and one in the county, immediately preceding the election, and shall possess in his own right, in the county which he represents not less than 200 acres of land, and shall have attained to the age of 21 years," which was agreed to. [See page 29.]

The yeas and nays were not called for on this motion, but as it was seconded by General Jackson, he was of course in favor of it. According to the clause struck out, any person "possessed" of land as a tenant or otherwise, would be eligible, and could be voted for as a representative of the county, where he was so possessed of land as tenant, &c. but by the provisions inserted in lieu of it, none but a person possessed of 200 acres of land in his own right, in fee simple, in the county which he offers to represent, can be voted for, or be eligible; and of course General Jackson is of opinion that no person is fit to represent a county, unless he is possessed of 200 acres of land in his own right. All are excluded from the privilege of serving their country, or aspiring to the representative office, whatever may be their merits, unless they hold 200 acres of land by an absolute title in their own right.

The General had the property qualification made as strong as he could in the Committee which drafted the Constitution, and then had its strength increased in the House; and of course he was in favor of a property qualification in Tennessee—and carried the distinction as far as he could, with the assent of the other members of the Convention.

The constitution of Tennessee was at length finished, and contains the following sections, all of which General Jackson voted for and supported in convention. The tendency of his votes was in favor of even a stronger "landed" qualification, than the provisions retained.

The 3d section of the 2d article, in speaking of Governor, says: "He shall be at least 25 years of age, and possess a FREEHOLD ESTATE OF 200 ACRES OF LAND," &c.

The 7th section of the 1st article, is as follows, viz:

"That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, unless he shall have resided three years in the state, and one year in the county immediately preceding the election, and shall possess in his own right, in the county which he represents, not less than Two HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, and shall have attained to the age of 21 years"

The 1st section of the 3d article has the following provisions:

"Every freeman of the age of 21 years and upwards, and possessing a freehold in the county wherein he may vote, and being an inhabitant of this state, and every freeman being an inhabitant of any county in the state six months preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, for the county in which he shall reside."

From the foregoing provisions it will be seen,

1. That General Jackson, in forming a "permanent government" for the people of Tennessee, did advocate and support the odious and aristocratic principle that none but landholders are fit to wield the Legislative and Executive power of the Commonwealth.

2. That he has by his voice created an odious and aristocratic distinction in the voters, by allowing landholders (or the rich and well-born) to vote in any county where he holds land; while the poor man is confined to one county, six months, before he can vote.

In all countries we find the greatest patriots and sages extremely poor. They devote their lives and services to the pub-

lic and neglect to heap up riches. Socrates employed his whole time in instructing the Athenians—Aristides, after a long life devoted to his country, died in extreme poverty. According to Gen. Jackson's notions, these men would have been excluded from all participation in the public councils, because they were poor. It has been the boast of our government, that MERIT, not riches, elevated a man to office. Let the people look upon these things and ponder seriously—reflect well before they act.

INVESTIGATOR.

Lexington, May 25th 1827.

SUPERIOR GOVERNMENT.

Repeated testimony is borne, by the most enlightened public writers of Europe in favor of the superiority of our free Institutions, and the moral integrity of the government. It is as flattering as just—without reference to party names. The following instance we copy from the Liverpool Advertiser of the 8th January:—

"The arrival of the American President's Message about the time of the discussion in our Common Council concerning the admission of reporters to the meetings of the Dock Committee, suggests to us a comparison not very favourable to the wisdom of our townsmen, between the mode of transacting public business in the United States and in some of the Corporations of England. Mr. ADAMS is able to make the grateful acknowledgment for his country, that 'as large and liberal a portion of enjoyment has been mingled in his cup, as the indulgence of heaven has, perhaps, ever granted to the impetuous state of man upon earth,' and we think every man acquainted with the state of different nations will allow that there is no country in the world more prosperous, or bearing more unequal marks of an honest wise and good government, than the United States of America. Now that which (besides its general prosperity) distinguishes the republic above all other countries is, the perfect openness and publicity in the proceedings of the government and of all public bodies the absolute accountability of such bodies to their constituents, the people, and the free and beneficial operation of public opinion on their acts. The President's Message is crowded with facts relative to every department of the national affairs—foreign, commercial, diplomatic, civil, military, naval, financial, even down to the projects of roads and canals. No negotiation appears too delicate to be concealed; no financial operation or public bargain has the slightest veil thrown over it. All is open because all is honest; and what is more useful to observe, all is honest, because all is open. Experience is there proving every day, that public superintendence is the best safeguard for the virtue and the strongest incentive to the diligence of public functionaries."

The following extract is part of the London Morning Chronicle's commentary on the Message of President Adams, on the 4th December last.

"We refer our readers to another part of our Paper, for the Message of the President of the United States, at the commencement of the first Session of the Twentieth Congress. It is a plain Statesmanlike Document, embracing all those points in the foreign and domestic policy of the people, respecting which they are entitled to expect information from the persons whom they depute to the management of their affairs."

"Government is a very simple affair in the United States. As there are many persons in this country who required the information, we shall repeat Mr. Quincy Adams's notions, with respect to the purposes for which Government is instituted. 'To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate the sources and to direct in their most effective channels the streams which contribute to the public weal are the purposes for which Government was instituted.' Now no person in this country, or indeed in any country on this side 'the Atlantic, would ever have dreamt of connecting such purposes with Government. Government, with us, means that mere science which supplies a particular caste or class with colourable pretexts for extracting from the industry of the particular caste or class, as much as can be taken from that community without putting its patience to so severe a trial as might endanger the safety of the takers."

Government, in the American sense of the word, it is a very simple affair indeed and it is totally free from mysteries; because any man can understand whether money is expended for preserving, improving and perpetuating the sources, and directing, in their most effective channels, the streams which contribute to the public weal. But Government, in the European sense, is a very different affair indeed. If those for whose sakes the money is raised could take it directly, then government might be sufficiently simple; but then it is necessary that there should be colourable pretexts for obtaining the money. It is necessary that certain appearances should be kept—that the public should appear to consent to all that is done—that numerous bodies representing the public should be made instrumental in various ways to the movement of the political machinery, all of which

machinery must be constantly ciled in its minutest joints, to prevent the hazard from friction. To show the difficulty of preserving this complicated machinery, in full play it is only necessary to observe, that one little Cornish Borough may be intimately connected with the perpetuation of the disputes in Canada, the misgovernment in Ireland, the discontent at the Cape of Good Hope, and may thus be felt in the whole habitable world. For instance, those who influence the Cornish Borough must be provided for, otherwise that part of the machinery might give way. Some of these are waffled to the Cape, some to Canada, some to other quarters."

Mr. Adams enters on an account of the relations of the American Government with various countries, and details, at some length, the proceedings between that Government and our own. He observes, that the "Commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any other two nations of the Globe," and that "it is for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and, in all probability, far more extensive, than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation."

We have reason to thank God that the obstinacy of our Government forced a separation in time, because the increasing strength of the Colonies would have called forth a portionate jealousy in this country, & we should have impoverished ourselves in a fruitless endeavour to prevent our Colonies from growing rich. There seems no hope of the re-establishment of a direct trade between America and our colonies. "It is in the meantime (says Mr. Adams) satisfactory to shew, that apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States; and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdiction." In fact, the only effect of the interdiction is, we believe, to add to the charges of cultivation of the West India Planter."

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, March 1.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday.

The bills passed by this house yesterday evening, entitled, An act to incorporate the town, commonly called & known by the name of "The Trappe," in Talbot county.

An act for changing part of the divisional line between Dorchester & Caroline counties. An act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Columbia Turnpike Road Company, were sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, That the bill to provide for the session of territorial jurisdiction, at certain points in Somerset county, for the erection of light-houses thereon be placed among the local bills.

Mr. Dennis, submitted the following resolution for consideration; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz: Resolved, That all proceedings on the judgments obtained by the state of Maryland against Charles Jones, late sheriff of Somerset county, and his securities be and the same are hereby suspended until the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the right of the state to any property, real or personal, which has already been taken in execution of the said Charles Jones, or any of his securities.

On motion by Mr. Dennis, the said resolution was made the order of the day for Monday next, the third instant.

Bills of the following titles, were this day severally reported, By Mr. Fitzhugh, from the committee on the militia, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

By Mr. Potter, from the committee on ways and means, An act to abolish all that part of the constitution and form of government, which requires the appointment of a treasurer on the Eastern shore. And,

An act to abolish all that part of the constitution & form of government, which requires the appointment of a register of the land office on the Eastern shore.

By Mr. Potter, from the select committee, An act to tax all travelling show-men, players, slight-of-hand men, ventriloquists, and jugglers, in this state.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house, by a special order, agreed to dispense with the 25th rule, for the purpose of giving a second reading to the bill, reported yesterday by Mr. Peter, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the promotion of internal improvement; when after considerable debate it was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning nine o'clock.

MONDAY, March 3.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

The bill passed by this house on Friday last, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state, was sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Dennis reported a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes into this state; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table and on motion by Mr. Dennis, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, the fifth instant.

Mr. Potter, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled, An act to abolish the appointments of judge of the land office and examiner of the eastern shore; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lee, offered the following order for consideration:

Ordered, That the bill, entitled, An act to abolish the orphan courts, and to establish district equity courts in this state, with the powers now vested in the orphan courts, be published in the newspapers of this state in which the laws of the state

shall be published, and that it be recommended to the early consideration of the next general assembly.

Which being twice read, On motion by Mr. Ruth, the same was amended, by striking out the words "published in the newspapers of this state, in which the laws of the state shall be published, and that it be."

The said order, thus amended, was then adopted.

The report of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to which was referred the petition of Mary Benson, of Talbot county, made on the 18th ultimo, was taken up for consideration and read the second time; when, after some discussion Mr. Lloyd moved that the said report be laid on the table, and the question thereon being taken, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Thomas of Cecil, then moved that the said report be recommitted to the committee which had made it, with instructions to said committee to report a resolution in favour of the said Mary Benson, granting her the half pay of a captain.

And the question thereon being taken, it was determined in the negative.

The question then recurred and was taken, Will the house concur in the said report? It was resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills, entitled, An act for the benefit of Maria Seth, of Queen Anne's county.— And,

An act to incorporate the town commonly called and known by the name of The Trappe, in Talbot County; severally endorsed, will pass.

Ordered, That the said bills be severally engrossed.

And delivered the following communication from the Executive Department, being referred by the senate to the consideration of this house, viz:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } Annapolis, March 3, 1828. }
Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates,

We submit herewith reports and statements from the gentlemen employed by us to record certain Chancery proceedings and papers, from Mr. Culbreth, who superintended the work, which will afford you the information sought for by your resolution of the 14th inst. Mr. Culbreth's communication will explain the cause of delay in furnishing you this information.

We have the honour to remain, With the highest consideration, Your obedient servant,

Which with the reports and statements therein mentioned, was read,

Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, moved, that the said reports and statements be entered, and printed, in extenso, on the journal. When, On motion by Mr. Lloyd, the question was propounded, That the said communication, with the accompanying documents, be laid on the table. The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative 35—Negative 32

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Semmes, then offered the following as an amendment of the motion made by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, to be inserted at the end thereof, viz:

Ordered, That the executive be requested to communicate forthwith to this house a transcript of their proceedings in reference to the recording of the chancery papers, under a resolution of the general assembly passed at December session 1825 which transcript shall be prefixed to the said communication.

On motion by Mr. Hoblitzell, The house then adjourned until this evening five o'clock.

Monday Evening five o'clock, March 3

The house met, pursuant to adjournment. Were present, the same members as in the morning.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the bill, reported by him, entitled, An act to provide for the creation of territorial jurisdiction at James' Island, and at Clay Island, in Somerset county, for the erection of light-houses, or at such other point or points in the said county, as may be selected by the proper officers of the government of the United States for the erection of the said light-houses, was taken up for consideration and in the progress of the second reading thereof,

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the preamble of the bill was amended by striking out the words, "county," in the fourth line of the preamble and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "or Dorchester counties."

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the second section of said bill was amended by striking out the words, "all of the county aforesaid, and they, or a majority of them, shall in the event aforesaid, be authorised," after the name "Littleton Upshur Dennis," in the third line of that section and by the insertion in lieu thereof, the following: "all of Somerset county, to be commissioners for the said county, and Henry M. M. M. Wesley Woodlen, Washington Jones, senior, Reuben Tall, and Levin Woolford, P. C. to be commissioners for Dorchester County as the case may be; and they or a majority of them shall, in the event aforesaid be authorised in either of their respective counties as the case may be."

The said bill having been read through was then passed, and the title thereof amended by striking out the words "and at Clay Island," and inserting the words, "and at Clay Island in Dorchester county," after the words, "in Somerset county," by striking out the word, "county," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "counties, or either of them," before the words, "as may be selected."

On motion by Mr. Stevens the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to secure Henry Hindeman, of Queen Anne's county, an

annuity in the real estate therein mentioned was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed without amendment.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 4.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday.

The several bills of this house, passed yesterday evening, were sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Orrell presented the petition of Solomon Richardson, of Caroline county, praying that so much of the public road, therein described, as runs through his farm, may be altered and changed; which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Orrell, Jones, and Douglas of Caroline.

Mr. Ridgway having asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled, An act to abolish the office of Auditor General, and to require the Examiner General to perform the duties now performed by the said Auditor General; it was, on motion, Ordered, That a select committee of five members be appointed to prepare & report the same. Messrs. Ridgway, Thomas of Cecil, M' Mahon, Hope and M' Culloh, were appointed the said committee.

Mr. Thomas of Cecil, offered the following preamble & order for consideration. Whereas by a resolution of the legislature at its present session, the governor and council were directed to furnish the general assembly with a statement of the money paid to each of the several persons employed to record the chancery papers; And whereas a report has been made, showing that the following sums were paid, (to wit):

To William D. Beall for recording since 1826 - \$3,891 39
George Brown, for do do 3 863 43
Isaac Hines, for do do 3 889 26
Henry Hubbs, for do do 3,858 54
Joseph Mayo, for do do 3 890 40

Thomas Culbreth, for superintending the work, - 5,117 26
Henry Hubbs for recording plats, 976
Joseph Mayo for indexing, 100

\$25,586 28

And whereas no statement has been furnished of the costs of paper, and other stationery purchased by the said executive; Therefore,

Ordered, That the governor and council be required forthwith to report to this house, the amount paid for paper, and other stationery, & also by whom said paper, & other stationery was purchased, and whether a commission was allowed for the purchase of the same, and what amount of commission was allowed; and also to report whether an offer or offers were not made to do the whole recording for \$10,000.

Which being twice read, on motion by Mr. Semmes, the question was propounded, That the said preamble and order be laid on the table? The yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:—

Affirmative, 35—Negative 33.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On application of Mr. Beall, he was excused from voting on the question last stated.

Mr. M' Mahon then submitted the following order for consideration:

Ordered, That the governor and council be requested to report to this house forthwith, all their proceedings under the resolution of 1825, (not heretofore furnished,) authorising the recording of the unrecorded chancery papers, and also the cost of paper and stationery for completing said records, from whom, and by whom, purchased, and what commission, if any, was allowed on said purchase, to the person purchasing; and also whether the contracts entered into with them for the recording of the chancery papers under said resolution, extended to all the unrecorded papers in the office of the chancery court, or only to those which related to, or affected the title to real property, and are required to be recorded under the 5th section of the act of 1817, chap 119; and also whether any contract to record

the whole of said papers for a gross sum was offered to them, and if so, what were the terms of said contract, and by whom the same was or were offered.

Which being twice read, the question thereon was taken. Will the house adopt the said order? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough, the house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by him, entitled, An act to reduce into one act, the several acts of assembly relating to the civil jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned was read a second time amended and passed.

The following communication, with the accompanying documents therein mentioned, was read; and, on motion by Mr. M' Mahon, ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Executive Department, Annapolis, March 4 1828.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

In compliance with your order of this day, requesting the governor and council to report to you forthwith, all their proceedings under the resolution of 1825, not heretofore furnished, authorising the recording of the unrecorded chancery papers; and also the cost of paper and stationery for completing said records, for whom, and by whom purchased, and what commission, if any was allowed on said purchase, and also whether the contracts entered into with them for recording the chancery papers, under the resolution of 1825, extended to all the unrecorded papers in the office of said court, or only to those which related to, or affected, the title to real property, and are required to be recorded under the 5th section of the act of 1817, chapter 119; and also whether any contract to record

the whole of said papers for a gross sum was offered to them, and if so, what were the terms of said contract, and by whom the same was offered,—we have the honour to send you, herewith, copies of the resolutions, under which the executive were required to have the said papers recorded, and of two communications from the register in chancery, proposing to do the work, and of all the entries on our proceedings relative thereto. The stationary for the work was purchased by Mr. Thompson, our messenger, (who has long purchased all stationary for the executive, upon the same terms,) and cost, including a commission of ten per centum, \$1017 61.

You will perceive that the contract did not extend to all the unrecorded papers in the chancery office, but only to such as are required by law, (viz. the law of 1817.) to be recorded. No offer to contract for recording the whole of said papers for a gross sum, was made to the executive by any one.

With the highest consideration, We have the honour to remain, Your Obedient Serv'ts.

JOS. KENT.

On motion by Mr. M' Mahon, it was, Ordered, That the governor be requested to report to this house forthwith, whether any public notice was given by the governor and council, of their intention to contract for the recording of the unrecorded chancery papers, and whether proposals for the execution of said work, or for the purchase of paper and stationery, were invited by any such public notice; and also to inform this house, if within their knowledge, from whom the paper and stationery, used for this purpose, were purchased; and also to transmit to this house, copies of all bills for the same, furnished to them by the messenger of the council, and also to report specifically to what kind or species of chancery papers the contracts for recording the same extended.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Tilghman offered the following order for consideration.

Ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed upon the executive communications relative to the recording of the chancery papers under resolution of Dec. session 1825, and that the said committee be instructed to report as soon as practicable.

Which being twice read; On motion by Mr. M' Mahon, the same was amended by inserting at the end thereof the words "and that they have power to send for persons and papers."

The said order, so amended, was then adopted.

Whereupon the Speaker, pursuant to said order, announced, the appointment of Messrs. Tilghman, M' Mahon, Semmes, Sellman, Thomas of Saint Mary's, Thomas of Cecil, and Hughes of Montgomery, as the committee thereby required to be raised.

On motion by Mr. Stevens, it was, Ordered, That the chancellor be requested forthwith to furnish this house with the following information, viz:

Whether the papers which should be recorded in the several suits brought before the court of chancery for decision, from the month of February eighteen hundred and twenty one up to the present time, have been placed upon record by the present register in chancery? And whether, during the above period, there yet remains any part or parts of cases unrecorded? If so, how many? And to furnish a list of the same, giving the names of the parties thereto, and the number of cases so unrecorded, which should have been done.

On motion by Mr. Banning, it was, Ordered, That the governor and council be respectfully requested to furnish to this house all the information they possess regarding what steps have been taken against the late registers in chancery, their representatives or securities, to secure the amount of the costs of completing the unrecorded chancery papers, and the probability of any portion of the same being secured, either from the representatives of said registers or from their securities.

On motion by Mr. Millis, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to suppress duelling, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee on claims, delivered the following report; which was twice read and concurred in, viz:

The committee on claims, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Pickering, of Talbot county, praying for remuneration for his slave, James Mackey, who was murdered, beg leave to report.—That having considered the petition and accompanying documents, are of opinion that the petitioner is not entitled to relief from the legislature. They therefore recommend that the said petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

On motion by Mr. Dennis the house proceeded to consider the resolution, submitted by him on the first instant, for a suspension of proceedings on certain judgments obtained by the state against Chas. Jones, late sheriff of Somerset county, and his securities, which had been made the order of the day for Monday last; and on the second reading of the same,

On motion by Mr. Dennis, it was amended by inserting the words, "and collector," after the words, "late sheriff."

The said resolution, so amended, was then assented to.

The bill reported by Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee on claims, entitled, An act authorising the levy court of Talbot county to levy on the assessable property of said county, the expenses incurred at a special court of oyer and terminer and goal delivery, held at Easton in said county,

on the 23d of January 1828, and continued until the 26th of said month. The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.

From the Richmond Whig. Copy of the Circular Letter addressed by Judge Brook, to Mr. Madison, Col: Monroe, and to each of the other gentlemen nominated as Electors by the Convention lately held in Richmond.

Richmond Feb. 8, 1828.

My Dear Sir: I avail myself of the earliest moment, since the Proceedings and Address to the People of Virginia were printed, under the direction of the Central Committee, to comply with the resolution of the Convention, requesting me to transmit a copy thereof to each of the gentlemen nominated on its Electoral Ticket, and to inform them of their several appointments; and in pursuance thereof, now have the honor to transmit you a copy of the Proceedings and Address, and to inform you of your appointment.

With very great respect, &c. Yr. Ob. St.

FRANCIS T. BROOKE, President of the Convention.

Copy of Mr. Madison's Letter to Judge Brooke.

Montpelier, Feb. 22, 1828.

Dear Sir: The mail of this evening brought me your circular communication, by which I am informed of my being nominated by the Convention at Richmond on the 8th of January, one of the Electors recommended for the next appointment of Chief Magistrate of the U. States.

Whilst I express the great respect I feel to be due to my fellow citizens nominating that assembly, I must request that another name be substituted for mine, on their Electoral Ticket.

After a continuance in public life, with a very brief interval, through a period of more than forty years, and at the age then attained, I consider myself as violating no duty, in allotting for what life might remain, a retirement from scenes of political agitation and excitement. Adhering to this view of my situation, I have foreborne during the existing contest, as I had done during the preceding, to participate in any measure of a party character; and the restraint imposed on myself, is necessarily strengthened by an admonishing sense of increasing years. Nor with these considerations could I fail to combine a recollection of the public relations in which I stood to the distinguished individuals now dividing the favor of their country and the proofs given to both of the high estimation in which they were held by me.

In offering this explanation, I hope I may be pardoned for not suppressing a wish which must be deeply and extensively felt, that the discussions incident to the depending contest, may be conducted in a spirit and manner, neither unfavorable to a dispassionate result, nor unworthy of the great and advancing cause of Representative government.

With great esteem and respect, JAMES MADISON. FRANCIS T. BROOKE Esq President of the Convention, &c. &c.

Copy of Col. Monroe's Letter to Judge Brooke.

Oak Hill, Feb. 22, 1828.

Dear Sir: I have, by this day's mail, received your letter announcing my nomination, by the Convention lately assembled in Richmond, as an elector, at the ensuing election, in favour of the distinguished citizen whom they designate as President of the U. States. For reasons, which I hope will be satisfactory to you, to the members of that body, and to my fellow citizens generally, and which I will frankly communicate, I consider it a duty to decline the trust in question.

After the long and laborious service in which I have been engaged, and in the most difficult conjunctures to which our country has been exposed, it is my earnest desire to cherish tranquility in my retirement. Important as this object is to me, I am satisfied, if I become a party to elections, to the high office of chief Magistrate of the United States, that I cannot accomplish it.

In the pending election, I have motives of a personal nature, which would make it particularly painful to me to interpose.— Having held, in the office from which I lately retired, a very friendly relation with both the candidates, and given to each strong proofs of confidence and regard it would be very repugnant to my feelings to take the part of either against the other.

Other considerations drew my attention at an early period to this subject, and confirmed me in this decision. As a permanent rule, I was led to conclude that it would be better for our country, and contribute more to the success of our excellent system of government, that those who have held the office of chief magistrate, should abstain in their retirement, from becoming partisans in subsequent elections to that office. Instances may occur, in the course of time, and in the vicissitude of human affairs, in which the opinion of those who have had long experience, may be useful. Every government that has existed has been exposed to trying emergencies. All those which were strictly republican have been subverted. Ours will, I trust experience a different fate. Should an emergency of any kind ever occur, it may be important that there should be, among the people, some men unconnected with either of the contending parties and among them, those who have retired from that high office whose voice might be heard. To render service, they must enjoy, in like degree, the confidence of the whole community in their disinterestedness and impartiality.— If they embark as partisans on either side, they would have no weight with the other. By remaining neutral, it might be otherwise.

On full consent, I concluded, would be and tranquil permanent tranquility. Under the decision since, and With great

FRANCIS T. BROOKE President at Richmond

EAST SATURDAY

Called for to the shooting Jack-son's or proof that the made Preside blood of these tion men to de circumstances e extreme six militia n questionable mittee of Co genuity at ce eral Jackson danger had was over, is ferocious m and thinking That Gen. is true—but ingly and cr true. Can of this coun whenever i the man wh stitution of and who roties by thro citizen atte a civil magi such a man men of Ame

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On full consideration, before my retirement, I concluded that the course suggested, would be best adapted to my own peace and tranquility, and contribute most, as a permanent rule, to the welfare of my country. Under this conviction I then formed the decision stated, have frequently declared it since, and cannot depart from it.

With great respect, I am your ob't serv't.
JAMES MONROE.
Francis T. Brooke, Esq.
President of the Convention lately held at Richmond.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Md.
SATURDAY EVENING—MARCH 15—1828.

THE PAPERS

Called for by Mr. Sloane in Congress relative to the shooting of the six militia men by Gen. Jackson's order, afford the most convincing proof that the General, who now wants to be made President of the U. States, is guilty of the blood of these unfortunate men. To put militia men to death under the most coercive circumstances of dire necessity, in moments of extremest peril, is bad enough. But to shoot six militia men, whose period of service is still questionable, and on which the military committee of Congress have exhausted all their ingenuity at construction to turn matters to General Jackson's account, at a time too when danger had actually disappeared and the war was over, is a bloody transaction that marks a ferocious military Chieftain rather than a wise and thinking Statesman.

That Gen. Jackson has behaved well in war, is true—but that he has behaved most shockingly and cruelly and dangerously ill, is also true. Can we trust a man as Chief Magistrate of this country who has grossly abused power whenever it has been confided to him? Can the man who tramples upon the Laws and Constitution of the country in a self-willed manner, and who robs a citizen of his rights and liberties by throwing him into jail, because that citizen attempted to perform his civil duties as a civil magistrate when legally called on, can such a man find favour in the eyes of the Freemen of America?

We shall give Gen. Jackson and his deluded friends a full and fair chance to defend the General in this sanguinary matter of shooting the six militia men. If they can acquit him, let it be done—The American people, particularly that part of our fellow citizens who constitute the militia, soldiers of our country, must see this cruel deed fairly justified before they can agree to vote for Gen. Jackson—and when all is said in Congress that can be said in the General's behalf, we will then give a fair and full commentary upon the whole—in the mean time, we would remark, that it is worthy of the reflection of our citizen soldiers who compose the militia, that the six militia men that Gen. Jackson ordered to be shot, and who were shot to death, were induced by their officers to believe that their period of service for which they were drafted was only three months, and even if these unfortunate men were wrong, they were led astray by their officers—yet the officers suffered a formal indignity merely, whilst the poor militia soldiers were shot to death like sheep stealing dogs—why this distinction between officers and soldiers?

Let the people think of these things deeply, they concern them and their families intimately, and in due time we will give them such further views as shall place them in possession of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The execution of JIM TRUXTON which was to have taken place yesterday, the 14th, has been deferred, by order of the Governor, until Friday 28th inst.

The following account of a voyage from Presq' Isle on Lake Erie to Philadelphia in the year 1795 is an evidence of the increased improvement in our internal communications between distant points in this extended Empire—This voyage which took seven weeks, through imminent perils, can now be safely performed in ten days. Then as now, there were many incredulous good souls who could not bring themselves to understand how such a distance and such dangers and difficulties were to be conquered by canals, or any other internal improvement. But fortunately for those incredulous people there was always a majority who thought differently, and by whose approbation and assistance these wonderful improvements have been wrought and the country eminently benefited.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1795.

On Tuesday last, arrived here, after a passage of 7 weeks, the schooner White Fish, built last summer at Presq' Isle, on Lake Erie. The tediousness of the voyage, was owing to the inclemency of the weather. She is only seventeen and a half feet keel, and five feet seven inches beam. This small vessel was built and navigated by two young men, citizens of the United States, born in the vicinity of this city; they had neither chart nor compass. Her departure was from Presq' Isle, along Lake Erie, to the Falls of Niagara, 110 miles; thence by land to the landing below the Falls 10 miles thence to the garrison of Niagara, 7 miles thence along the South coast of Lake Ontario, to the river Oswego 140 miles; thence up the river Oswego to the Falls, 20 miles; thence by land round the Falls, 1 mile; thence up the same river to three river point, 12 miles; thence up the Straits leading to the Oneida Lake, 19 miles; thence through the Oneida Lake, 28 miles; thence up Wood Creek, 30 miles; to the landing between Wood Creek and the Mohawk river; thence by land passing Fork Schuyler, formerly Park Stanwix, 1 mile, into the Mohawk river; thence down the Mohawk river, 60 miles; thence round the Falls, 1 mile to the landing; thence down the same river 60 miles, to Schenectady; thence by land 16 miles, to Albany; thence down the river Hudson, 170 miles, to the city of New York, thence by sea 150 miles, to the Cape of the Delaware river; thence up the Delaware to this city 120 miles—making in all 947 miles.

The design of this voyage, (the only one ever attempted in the same way) was a disinterested experiment, to prove some of the

great advantages which may in future be derived to the United States from a speedy settlement in and about the new Town of Erie, in this State. The White-Fish (so named from a luxurious fish, in Ichthyology, peculiar to the Lakes) cast anchor opposite Market street wharf, and gave the city a Federal salute of fifteen rounds from a Blunderbuss which was returned by three hearty cheers from a multitude of citizens, who crowded the wharves and vessels, in this port to receive them, for accomplishing this hitherto unexperienced navigation—the two Gentlemen certainly deserve well of their country.

The Legislature of Virginia recently decided, by a small majority of votes, that a convention should be called to revise the constitution of the state.—The population represented by the votes in the affirmative, was 402, 567; that by the negative, was 161, 143.

TURKISH PROPHECY OF NAPOLEON.

A work has been published at Paris, by Santini, Bonaparte's valet. It is entitled "Chagrins Domestiques de Napoleon Bonaparte a l'Isle Saint Helene, &c." and it is also said that it was written partly by Napoleon himself and partly under his dictation. How far Santini is to be believed we know not, but the following language, attributed to Napoleon, has all the air of authenticity.

"The slavery of Europe will commence with Turkey. I now understand the words which the Emperor Alexander addressed to me at one of our secret interviews:—'As soon as the affairs of Europe will permit, I wish to put it out of the power of the Turks to alarm my dominions.' The Czar will seize the first occasion to humble the order of the Crescent. I have proofs in my possession that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is upon the watch for every thing likely to create embarrassment to the Grand Seigneur. The struggle between the two powers will not be long doubtful; for such are the defects of the Turkish Government, that should one battle be lost, Constantinople will become a chapel of ease for the empire of the Czars."

Napoleon proceeds to remark that England is the only power that can save Europe from the consequences of such an event, and that the rivalry between these two great powers will prove to be the safeguard of the other nations. He adds—

"The Russians are at this day on the Continent what the English are on the ocean; so that the best thing which the other nations can do is to encourage these two great powers to cut each other's throats. When two superb lions, the terror of the forests, happen to seize each other by the mane, very ill advised will the other animals be in wishing to separate them; upon the destruction of the two combatants depends the safety of all."

These two "superb lions," instead of seizing each other by the mane, are assuredly hunting in company at present. How long the good-fellowship will last, is a question—the division of spoil may cause a difference of opinion.

We were much gratified yesterday afternoon, while passing up Chatlam-street, with a display of that feeling which has ever characterized American seamen. One of those poor unfortunate men, who have been known by the name of "Pompey Ducklegs" since our days of childhood, was asking alms of the passers by, when a hardy looking son of Neptune walking past, stopped to look at him. His situation seemed to excite the tar's compassion for the tobacco rolled furiously from side to side of his mouth, with a peculiar twirl. At last his hand grasped a pouch, which appeared to be made of a bladder, and was contained in his trousers pocket—he pulled it out, and muttering, exclaimed "All gone but this; d—n my cat's eyes where is it; ballast all gone and the ship is top heavy—no matter, old Short Legs, if you are black, you've got a quizzical face. I say, old boy, I have just got back from Norfolk; had plenty of change this morning; none now but this—take it."

The poor negro seemed overwhelmed with astonishment. The sailor replied, "What, ain't it enough, well Snowball I can't give you any more now; be here at 10 o'clock to-morrow—in the mean time take the ten dollar bill, and be d—d to it," and on he passed with as light a heart as ever blessed the most zealous votary of charity.—New York Enquirer.

At a stated meeting of Coats' Lodge in the Town of Easton, on the first Tuesday in March, A. D. 1828, A. L. 5828, the following proceedings were unanimously adopted.

It having pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to afflict the Fraternity of Masons, with the loss of their inestimable Brother De Witt Clinton, General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the United States of America; the Members of Coats' Lodge emulous with all Free Masons of expressing their regard for so distinguished a Brother, Resolved,

That the members of Coats' Lodge have learned with deep regret the sudden death of their Brother De Witt Clinton, General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the United States of America.

Resolved, That the members of Coats' Lodge commemorative of the regard entertained for our deceased Brother, wear crepe on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the several papers of this place.

By order,
ROBT. W. KENNARD, Sec'y.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—"Opponent" shall appear in our next.

DIED

In this town last evening, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL GROOM, in the 51st year of his age. His friends and acquaintance are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence on Washington street, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

On Saturday night last, after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, of this county. Departed this life, after an illness of five days, on First-day morning, the 24th of the Second Month, JESSE ATKINSON, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a native of Bristol, Pennsylvania, and for the last thirty-six years of his life, resided at Elliotts Mills, Maryland.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet on the 2d Monday of next month (April) to grant Licenses to Qualified Applicants, to practise Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.
March 15.

VALENTINE,

IS five years old this spring; a good bay black legs, mane & tail; sixteen hands one inch high; a fine lofty carriage horse, with a great proportion of bone and sinew.

PEDIGREE of the thorough bred imported horse VALENTINE.

Valentine was gotten by Magistrate, he by Camillus, he by Hamiltonian, he by King Fergus, and King Fergus by Okilly's Eclipse. Valentine's dam, Miss Forrester, was got by Diamond, he by Highflyer, who was never beaten and never paid forfeit. Valentine's grandam, by Alexander, by Eclipse, out of Capt. Absolute's dam, by Sweet William, he by Syphon, he by Squirt, and Squirt by Bartlett's Children; g. grandam, Thetis, by Chemist, he by Matchem, he by Cade, and Cade by the Godolphin Arabian—g. g. grandam, Curiosity, by Snap, he by Snip, and Snip by Flying Childers—g. g. g. grandam, by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian—g. g. g. g. grandam, Bartlett's Children, &c. &c.

It may be seen, by a reference to the general Stud Book, that the above sires, grand-sires, dams and grandams, of the bay horse Valentine, are all of the very best blood in England, with-out one exception.

There can be no doubt but the above is a correct Pedigree of Valentine, as will appear by the following Certificates of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. of Manchester, member of Parliament, and Samuel R. Brooks, Esq. Deputy Consul, U. S. America, at Manchester, with his seal of office affixed thereto.

FARNSFIELD, November 29th, 1826.
This is to certify, that the bay colt by Magistrate, dam Miss Forester, by Diamond, sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Connah, was bred by me; and is now three years old.

WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH.
Miss Forester's dam was got by Alexander, out of Capt. Absolute's dam, by Sweet William—Thetis by Chemist, &c. &c. Magistrate was got by Camillus, out of Lady Rachel, by Stamford—grandam, young Rachel, by Volunteer, out of Rachel, sister to Maid-of-all-work, by Highflyer, &c. &c. &c. "Lady Rachel" is also the dam of Settrington, Rhadamantus, Mimos, Eacus, and Fleur de lis, by Bourbon. The four colts are own Brothers, (by Camillus.)
J. E. SCHOLES.

MANCHESTER, December 18, 1826.
I hereby certify, that the annexed statement of the Pedigree of the bay colt by Magistrate, sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Connah, is correct.

THOS. HOULDSWORTH.
I hereby certify, that Thos. Houldsworth, Esq. M. P. personally appeared before me this 18th day of December, 1826, and signed the above statement, to which full faith and credit is due. Given from under my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of December, 1826, at Manchester.

SAML. R. BROOKS, Dy. Consul, U. S. A.
Bucks County.—Thomas Connah, being solemnly sworn according to law, doth depose & say, that the bay colt Valentine, sold to Bela Bader, is the same colt bought by Wm. Coates for the said Thomas Connah, of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. M. P. agreeably to the annexed Pedigree.
THOS. CONNAH.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 13th day of April, 1827.
WM. SWIFT, Justice of the Peace.

An extract from the Sporting Annals of June, 1823. Magistrate now stands to mares at Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, at 10 guineas each, and one guinea the groom.

Performances of Magistrate—March, 1817.—At two years old, he won £50 at Malton, for all ages—May 28th, same year, he won £50 at Manchester—July 24th, £50 at Nottingham—Sept. 25th, £100 at Doncaster. In 1818, four years old, 6th May, he won the Grand Stand of 100 guineas each, and on the 5th, a Sweepstakes of 100 guineas at Chester—and on the 14th, the Stand Gold Cup at Manchester in 1819, five years old, at the New-Market Craven Meeting, April 12th, he beat Mr. Watson's Fitz Orville, T.M.M. 300 guineas on the 14th, he won the Third Class of the Otland's Stakes, 50 guineas each, 8 subscribers, even betting on Magistrate five to one against any other. On the 17th, he received 250 guineas forfeit from Mr. Bowerie's Manfrid, by election. Note. By the laws of racing, Horses take their ages from May day.

List of Winners by Magistrate.—3 year old black colt, dam by Smolensko, Sir Edward Dodsworth's, £130 at Caterick, & £40 at Stockton. 4 year old, Bestwood, Mr. Charlton's £50 at Beverley. 2 year old Brown Filly, out of Manually, Mr. Watt's £250 at York Spring meeting. 3 year old Butterfly, Lord Jersey's £200 at Newmarket Craven meeting, £400 at Newmarket first spring meeting, 50 sovereigns, £300, and £40 at 3 seat Heath, and £70 at Ipswich—3 year old, Edith, Mr. Davie's £50 at Cheltenham, Mr. Berkeley's, £50, and £45 at Egham—3 year old, Fairy, Mr. Jopp's £50 at Carlisle—3 year old Gift, Mr. Scott's, £50 at Caterick—3 year old, the Constable, Lord Queensbury's £100, at York Spring meeting, £25 at Doncaster—3 year old, His Grace, Mr. Houldsworth's, the Doncaster Goldleaf, £100—and several other prizes not named.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centreville. Particulars hereafter.
March 15.

Young Gabriel,

A beautiful chestnut sorrel eight years old next July, is near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire, OLD OSCAR; dam Diamond, by VINGTUN.

GABRIEL will be at Easton every Tuesday; at the Trappe, and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately throughout the season.—For his Pedigree at large, see Handbill.

TERMS—Five Dollars the spring's chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare in foal, Two Dollars the single leap, Twenty Five Cents in each case to the Groom—He will be managed by Pompey.
E. N. HAMBLETON.

March 15.

THE BEAUTIFUL SPOTTED HORSE

Young Diomead.

Will stand the ensuing season (commencing the 17th inst. and ending the 20th of June next) at Easton every Tuesday, at Wye Mill every Thursday and at the Trappe every Saturday, and the remainder of the time at the Subscriber's stable near Easton, at \$3 the spring's chance, \$3 the single leap, and \$9 to ensure a foal, no insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case, twenty five cents to the groom.

DIOMEAD is four years old the 29th of April next and was sired by Diomead, who was sired by Young Spotted Diomead the property of Littlebury H. Jones of Botetourt county, State of Virginia.—His dam, by Nappertandy, out of a three quarter bred mare—Nappertandy was sired by the thorough bred horse First Counsel, who belonged to Mr. Bond of Philadelphia. I deem it unnecessary to make any remarks on the shape or form of the said horse, as he possesses every mark of Beauty, Strength and Activity too eminently to escape the observation of a Judge.
WM. BENNY, Jr.

March 15.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Female Bible Society, will be held in the Church at Easton, on the first Monday in April (at 11 o'clock) if the day be clear—if otherwise, on the next clear day.

The Rev. Mr. BAYNE will deliver an Address to the Society.—The members therefore are requested, and the Ladies of Easton and of the county generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the Board,
AUGUSTA FORMAN, Sec'y F. B. S.
March 15.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, And at the Store of WILLIAM CLARK. A Narrative and Defence of the Proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore City station, against certain Local Preachers and Lay Members of said Church, by the persons who preferred & sustained the charges—to which is added An Appendix, containing the Rev. Jas. M. Hanson's vindication of his official conduct in relation to the above proceedings: together with other interesting documents.
Easton, March 15—17

Notice.

The Gentlemen associated for the purpose of promoting the breed of fine Horses in this district of country, are hereby notified that the English Imported Horse VALENTINE, the property of Mr. BADER, will be at Easton next Tuesday. They are invited to attend for the purpose of viewing him.
March 15.

N. B. A full meeting of the Stock-holders is requested at Peacock's Tavern in Easton on Tuesday the 25th inst. at which time and place the Stock-holders from Queen-Anne's will attend.

Hides Wanted.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.
WM. HUSSEY.

Easton, March 15.

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th February last, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE; about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has a large scar in her forehead, straight hair, a full mouth and crooked teeth, and appears to be a little deranged. Had on a checked frock and apron, old shoes, and Quaker bonnet. I think she is from Leesburg or New Town, Va. The owner of said runaway is required to come and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN,
Sheriff of Washington county.

March 15—2w

Young Hickory,

Is in high Stud condition and will be let to mares the ensuing Season, in this county and in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county at the moderate rate of \$4 the spring's chance—and 25 cents to the Groom in each case—but if paid on or before the first of August \$3 will be taken in full for \$4—1 dollar the single leap and 6 dollars to ensure a foal.

It appears to be customary and in some cases to be necessary to give a horse a good recommendation and pedigree—but this horse does not need either, he is able to recommend himself—his pedigree can be known by applying to Thomas R. Brooks, in Easton, or the Subscriber.
JOHN TOMLINSON.

Easton March 15.

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th of April next, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock of that day, all and singular the lands and real estate of which James Patton died seized—consisting of part of a tract of land called "Cantebury Manor" alias "Landaff," containing eighty five acres of land more or less, and of part of a tract of land called "Stenings' Hope," containing fifteen acres of land more or less. The first part of the above lands is arable and of good quality, and beautifully situated on a branch of Thread Haven Creek and adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Hayward and Mr. Ignatius Rhodes. The other part is in wood & lies convenient to the first.

The Terms of Sale are as follows—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with such security or securities as the Trustee may approve, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest there on; and within a credit of twelve months from the day of sale will be given. On a ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will, by a good and valid deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers; and his, her, or their heirs, the lands to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs of the said James Patton, deceased, in and to the said lands.

Plots of the above lands, which will be sold together will be exhibited on the day of sale.
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.

March 8 4w

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland will be offered at public sale at the Court House in Centreville in Queen Anne's county, on Thursday the third day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A LARGE AND VALUABLE FARM, lying about a quarter of a mile from the town of Centreville. This property formerly belonged to Jervis Ringgold, deceased, and contains about 467 acres including the woodland which is situated a short distance from the cleared land. The soil is productive and easily cultivated; and the farm has always been considered a very valuable one.

The farm will be sold entire or in parcels as it may be found to be most desirable to the persons present on the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale will be that the sum of Four Hundred Dollars shall be paid to the Trustee on the day of sale and the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee with good security to be approved by him for the payment of the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, in four equal instalments of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months.

The Terms will be more minutely stated on the day of sale.
JOHN B. COLLESTON, Trustee.

March 8 3w

Board & Tuition.

IF IMMEDIATE application be made to the Editor of this Gazette, they will hear of a situation in the Country remarkable for health; where the English Language and other branches of a good Education are taught, and where two boys of good morals will be taken on moderate terms for Board and Tuition.
March 8.

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT



PATUXENT,

CAPT. GEO. WREMS,

WILL LEAVE Baltimore on SATURDAY morning next, the 15th inst. for Easton, viz: Annapolis and Castle Haven, leaving the MARYLAND'S Wharf Baltimore, at 7 o'clock, and Annapolis at 11 o'clock, and Easton the same hour on SUNDAY morning, and will continue this route weekly, until the Steam Boat MARYLAND resumes her regular route.
March 8 4w

The Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above 4 weeks.

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY, ORPHANS' COURT,

25th day of February, A. D. 1828.

On application of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, have heretofore and my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'c.

of Wills for Talbot county

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lloyd Nicols, 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 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.

of Lloyd Nicols, deceased.

March 8 3w

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY 29th days of the present month (February), at 11 o'clock A. M. & will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space & term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order,

JOHN STEWENS, Clerk to the

Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb. 9. 10w

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

NOTICE.

The subscriber of Caroline county, has obtained letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Major Richard Hughlett, deceased, late of Caroline county.—All persons indebted to the said deceased by Judgement, Bond, Note or Account are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

All persons having Claims against the deceased are requested to produce the same Legally proved, for settlement.

ANNA HUGHLETT, Ex'x.

of Richard Hughlett, dec'd.

Greensborough, Jan. 26.

Collector's Notice.

ALL PERSONS in arrears for county Assessment for the years 1826 and 1827, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given after the first day of February next; about the middle of that month all the money will be due from the Collector, and will be payable to the different persons that have claims against the county for the years aforesaid—and after that time I shall go and execute every persons property that is in arrears for county Taxes; this method I must take to prevent those that have claims against the county from suing and executing myself, which they have already threatened to do, as soon as they have it in their power.

LAMBT. W. SPENCER, Collector.

Jan. 26 w

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

POETRY.

BEAUTY IN SMILES.

O, weep not, sweet maid, though the bright
Tear of beauty
To kindred emotion such feeling beguiles;
The softness of sorrow, no magic can borrow,
To vie with the splendour of—beauty in
smiles.

Man roves through creation a wandering stran-
ger,
A dupe to its follies—a slave to its toils;
But bright o'er the billows of doubt & of danger,
The rainbow of promise is—beauty in smiles.

As the rays of the sun, o'er the bosom of nature,
Renew every flow'r which the tempest des-
poils—
So joys faded blossom, in man's aching bosom,
Revives in the sun-shine of—beauty in smiles.

The crown of the hero—the star of the rover—
The hope that inspires—and the spell that be-
guiles;
The song of the poet—the dream of the lover—
The infidel's heaven, is—beauty in smiles.
Dublin Paper.

BEAUTY IN TEARS.

"To pensile drops the radiant eye beguile,
For beauty's tears are lovelier than her smile."
CAMPBELL.

O, sing not to me, of the sweet smile of beauty,
Or the beams that bright eyes can emit from
their spheres;
Their brightness is fleeting, as the day beam
retreating,
And thrills not the bosom, like—beauty in
tears.

When the morning and noon of life's day are
overshadowed,
And the twilight has come in the shadow of
years:
No smile can re-ignite the joys that have faded,
But the cold bosom melts, before—beauty in
tears.

As the mild dews of evening revive the fair
floweret
That withers and droops when the noon-beam
appears,
So the bosom of sadness will brighten with
gladness,
When sympathy softens, sweet—beauty in
tears.

The soul's brightest lustre, the magic of feel-
ing—
The spell that enraptures,—the charm that
endears—
The radiance of heaven, mild mercy revealing—
The hope of the suppliant, is—beauty in tears.
N. Y. Mirror.

G. HAYDEN Dentist

WILL be in Easton in a few days, and will
offer his Professional Services for a short
time.
Feb. 16, 1828—1f

WARRANTED AND CHEAP EARLIEST PEAS.

BEST SECOND CROP PEAS, remarkable
heavy Bearer—Enquire at the Store of
Mr. Camper South Corner of Washington and
Dover streets.
Feb. 23.

GARDEN SEEDS

A WELL ASSORTED SUPPLY
Of Genuine Garden Seeds
Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
For sale on the lowest terms for Cash by
MOORE & KELLIE.
Easton, 2d mo. 23d, 1828.
N. B.—They have also just received a sup-
ply of CLOVER SEED.

A Teacher Wanted.

A person of good moral character and well
qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic
and the English Grammar, can hear of a good
situation in a healthy country place, by making
application to the Editor.
Talbot county, Feb. 23 3w

Notice.

WAS TAKEN UP adrift on Wednesday the
27th February, a large Bateau, between
Poplar Island and the Main. The owner can
have her, by proving property and paying
charges.
WM. SEARS.
Bay-Side, March 8 3w

Notice.

THE Levy Court of Talbot County, will meet
on Tuesday the 11th day of March next, to ap-
point Constables for the several districts of said
county; and on Tuesday the 15th day of April
next, to appoint Overseers of the public roads.
By order, J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
Feb. 23.

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accom-
modating terms, her House & Lot,
situate on Goldborough street—for
terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or
Thomas Martin.
SUSAN SETH.
Nov. 24.

P. S. To an approved tenant the above
House and Lot will be rented low for the
remainder of the present year.
apply to JOHN STEVENS.
March 1, 1828.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR
The Establishment in the village
of Hillsborough formerly occupied by
Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, &
lately by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing
a commodious dwelling & Store house a conven-
ient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage
house, stable and granary with a sizeable paved
Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is consider-
ed one of the best stands for a Store on the
Eastern Shore—there being but one in the
place—it would make an excellent stand for a
Public House, as there has been none in the
place for the last few months—to a good ten-
ant it will be rented on very reasonable terms
by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

RICHARD KENNEY—MASTER.
WILL leave Easton on Sunday the 24th
February (inst.) at nine o'clock, A. M.
returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday
at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave
Easton and Baltimore on the above named
days during the season. The subscriber has
taken the Granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers,
which is in complete order for the reception of
grain or any other freight the public may
please to commit to his charge.
All orders left with the subscriber or with
Capt. T. Parrott, Easton Point, or at Moore &
Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punc-
tually attended to.
The subscriber hopes, from his knowledge of
& strict attention to the business, to share a part
of the public patronage—every accommoda-
tion necessary for the comfort and conveni-
ence of passengers will be attended to by the
public's obedient servant,
RICHARD KENNEY.
Easton, Feb. 16.

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

Vanderford & Hambleton,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and
the Public, that they have taken that well
known stand on Dover Street formerly occu-
pied by Mr. James Meloney, where they intend
carrying on the above business in all its vari-
ous branches; viz: Country work of all kinds,
Gun Locks, Horse Shoeing, Axes, Drawing-
Knives, and other edged tools, warranted of
the Best Materials, at the shortest notice, and
on the most reasonable terms.—They have on
hand and intend keeping a good assortment of
Materials, and from the strictest attention to
business, they hope to give general satisfac-
tion, and therefore solicit a share of Public
Patronage.
Easton, Jan. 12,—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 cus-
tomers.

They have also just received,
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD
GRASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 w

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform
his friends and the public generally, that he
has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr.
Stephen Bussey, and next door to Mr. Far-
low's Dwelling and Joseph Chain's shop, and
nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he
has on hand and will also manufacture at the
shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies'
BOOTS & SHOES
Of all descriptions. The public may rest as-
sured that nothing shall be wanting on his
part to give general satisfaction to all who
may favor him with their custom, and that all
work will be made according to promise.
PETER TARR.
N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice
fancy work to give him a call, as his attention
will more particularly be turned to that
branch of the business.
P. T.
Feb. 9.

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the
Public generally, that he has opened a Boot
and Shoe Store in the new house near the
Drug Store of Moore & Kelly, and nearly op-
posite the Market House, in Easton, where he
intends keeping a constant supply of articles in
his line—He has also in his employ a num-
ber of excellent workmen which will enable
him to execute all orders in the best manner,
and has now on hand copper-fastened Boots;
Water-proof do. of his own make, also Wil-
mington made, and has just received from
Philadelphia a large and elegant assortment
of Ladies Morocco & Lasting thick soled
shoes, together with a general assortment of
childrens boots & shoes—Also a good assort-
ment of calf skins, which he is prepared to
manufacture into boots, &c. in the best man-
ner, at a short notice, and on the most liberal
terms.
ISAAC ATKINSON.
Easton, 1st mo. 26th, 1828—1f

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned
from Baltimore with a handsome and
good assortment of MATERIALS in his line
most respectfully invites his friends and the
public generally to give him a call and view
his assortment and hopes from his long expe-
rience & a determination to pay the strictest
attention to business he will be able to render
general satisfaction.
Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots
would do well to call as he will turn his atten-
tion more particularly to that part of the busi-
ness and flatters himself that he can furnish
them with as handsome and as good boots as
can be had here or elsewhere.
The Public's Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned
from Baltimore with a handsome and
good assortment of MATERIALS in his line
most respectfully invites his friends and the
public generally to give him a call and view
his assortment and hopes from his long expe-
rience & a determination to pay the strictest
attention to business he will be able to render
general satisfaction.
Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots
would do well to call as he will turn his atten-
tion more particularly to that part of the busi-
ness and flatters himself that he can furnish
them with as handsome and as good boots as
can be had here or elsewhere.
The Public's Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Two Story Frame Dwelling
House with the Garden and Improve-
ments belonging to the same, situate
on Harrison Street, lately occupied
by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Jo-
seph Martin, Esquire, Agent for Miss A. C. O.
Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,
JOHN STEVENS.
Easton, Sept. 22.

To Let,

And Immediate Possession Given.
Two comfortable Houses in Earles Row,
—To punctual tenants the terms will
very low, for further particulars enquire of
Alexander Graham or the subscriber
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
January 26.

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the
occupation of Barneville 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.

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his
old customers and travellers gener-
ally who have been so kind and lib-
eral as to afford him the pleasure
of their company. He begs leave to inform
them that he is about to remove to the
stand at the corner of Harrison and Wash-
ington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of
the Bank, where he will have great satisfac-
tion in receiving his old customers, and has
provided for their reception and entertain-
ment every possible convenience.
Private parties can have the most private
apartments and the best entertainment with
compliant servants, and all the luxuries of
the season upon the shortest possible notice.—
Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the cus-
tom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-
boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—1f

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respect-
fully to inform Travellers and the
Public generally, that he has rented
and now keeps that commodious
and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe,
where he will at all times be prepared to ac-
commodate Travellers and the Public gener-
ally in the first rate style and comfort—and
hopes from his long acquaintance with the busi-
ness and his anxious desire to please, to
merit and obtain a share of the public pa-
tronage.
He will be able to accommodate Boarders
by the day, week, month or year.
Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommo-
dated with Horses or Carriages at a moment's
notice.
The public's Obedient serv't.
THOMAS PEACOCK.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

REFRESHMENT.

RICHARD KENNEY

HAS removed from the Union Tavern
and opened a Tavern or REFRESHMENT
House second door below Dover Street, ad-
joining Mr. Camper's Store, where the Public
can be accommodated with OYSTERS,
TERRAPINS, DUCKS and other LUXURIES
that the Seasons afford. His Bar will be fur-
nished with Choice Liquors.
Private Parties can, at all times, be ac-
commodated with good rooms and attentive
Servants.
His charges will be very moderate, as he is
determined to do a CASH business if he does
any.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON,
Talbot county, respectfully solicits the
patronage of the public, in the
line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges
himself to keep good and attentive servants—
his house is in complete order, and is now
opened for the reception of company, furnish-
ed with new beds and furniture—his stables
are also in good order, and will always 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 com-
mands. He intends keeping the best liquors
of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month or year,
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
Easton, March 25, 1828.
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. Samu-
el Lucas, where his customers will
be accommodated with the best of
every thing in season, afforded by the mar-
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-
sonal attention and those of his family, he can
assure the public of the best accommodations
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-
lent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he
will keep constantly on hand the best liquors
that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will
be constantly supplied with the best of provi-
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times
be furnished with private rooms at the short-
est notice—travellers and the public gener-
ally are invited to give him a call. The sub-
scriber is provided with rooms to accommodate
the court and bar during the session of our
Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1f

Runaways.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington
county, on the 19th inst. as a runaway slave,
a negro boy by the name of JOHN PARKER,
but since calls himself RICHARD KING—
about 17 years of age, five feet four inches
high—his upper front teeth are wide a part.
Had the following clothing:—blue cloth coat,
casinet round-about and pantaloons, coarse
shoes, black seal skin cap. He says he belong-
ed to Frederick Fishback of Culpepper county,
Va.
—ALSO—
Was committed to the jail of Washington
county, as a runaway slave on the 19th inst.
a negro man by the name of HENRY PARK-
ER, but since calls himself WILLIAM KING—
about twenty years of age, five feet three
inches high—has a small scar about the centre
of his forehead. Had the following clothing:
blue cloth coat and p. taloons, two white
marseilles waistcoats, black fur hat and coarse
shoes. He says he belonged to Henry Ward
of the town of Jefferson in Culpepper county,
Va.

The owners of said slaves are required to
come and take them away or they will be re-
leased according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff. Wash. Co.
Feb. 9.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE HOUSE AND LOT, situate
on Aurora Street, now occupied
by Mrs. Parrott.
JOHN ROGERS.
Sept. 29,

Collector's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under and in
virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias
from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton
on Monday the 24th day of March, (inst.) be-
tween the hours of 12 o'clock in the fore-
noon, and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the
same day, on or near the premises, the fol-
lowing property, which has been seized and
taken by me as Collector of the Town Taxes
for the year 1826, for arrears of Town Taxes
due from the following persons, to wit:

Part 2 of Lot No. 133, agreeably to the town
plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum
of \$7 70, due from the Heirs of Mark Benton
dec'd. as the town tax due on the property
for the year 1826 and the costs and expenses of
the Levy and Sale.
Part 5 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town
plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum
of eighty cents, due from the Heirs of William
Lowery, deceased, as the Town Tax on their
property for the year 1826, and the costs and
expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 9, agreeably to the town plat, will
be then set up and sold to raise the sum of
42 cents, due from Mary Brooks, as the town
tax on her property for the year 1826 and the
cost and expenses of the Levy and Sale.
Lot No. 31, agreeably to the town plat,
will be then set up and sold to raise the sum
of 62 1/2 cents, due from Henry Freeman as the
town Tax on her property for the year 1826,
and costs; and expenses of the Levy and
Sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town
plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the
sum of 60 cents, due from Caleb Lockwood,
as the town Tax on his property for the year
1826 and the costs and expenses of the Levy
and Sale.
Lot No. 140, agreeably to the town plat,
will be then set up and sold to raise the sum
of \$1 20 due from the Heirs of Samuel Sher-
wood, as the town tax on their property for
the year 1826 and costs and expenses of the
Levy and Sale.

Part 3 of Lot No. 114, agreeably to the town
plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the
sum of \$1 20, due from Henry Toomy, as the
town tax on his property for the year 1826,
and the costs and expenses of the levy and
sale.
Part 9, of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town
plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the
sum of \$80 60, due from the heirs of
Martha Wilson as the town tax on the prop-
erty for the year 1826, and the costs and ex-
penses of the levy and sale.

Part 2, of Lot No. 107, will then be set up
and sold to raise the sum of \$1 60, due from
the heirs of John Kemp, as the Town Tax on
their property for the year 1826, and the costs
of the Levy and Sale.
Lot No. 166 agreeably to the town plat will
then be set up and sold to raise the sum of six-
ty cents, due from John Maxwell as the town
tax on his property for the year 1826, and the
costs of the levy and sale.
WM. E. SHANAHAN, Collector
of the town taxes in Easton for the year 1826.
March 1—1s

N. B. All persons that are indebted for town
tax from this date and settle their respective
Taxes, their property will also be advertised.
W. E. S.

Collectors' Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, under and in
virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias
from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton,
on Monday 24th of March, (inst.) between
the hours of one o'clock and seven o'clock, in
the afternoon, at the Court House door, the
following property, seized and taken by me as
collector of the town taxes for the years 1823
and 1825, for arrears of town taxes due from
the following persons, to wit:

Part 2 of Lot No. 133 agreeably to the town
plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum
of \$8 25, due from the heirs of Mark Benton,
dec'd. as the town tax due on their property
for the year 1823 and the further sum of \$7
10, town tax also due from them for the year
1825, and the costs of the different levies and
sales.

Part 5, of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the
Town Plat will then be set up and sold to
raise the sum of \$1 due from the heirs of Wm.
Lowery, dec'd. as the Town Tax on their
property for the year 1823, and the further sum
of \$0 80 cts, Town tax also due for the
year 1825 and the costs of the different Levies
and sales.

Lot No. 116 agreeably to the town plat will
be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$9
03 cts, due from Jabez Caldwell, as the town
tax on his property for the year 1825 and the
costs of the levy and sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 130 agreeably to the
town plat, will then be set up and sold to
raise the sum of \$0 97 cents due from the
heirs of Cloudsbury Kerby, as the town tax
on their property for the year 1825, and the
costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 11 of Lot No. 124, agreeably to the
Town Plat, will then be set up and sold to
raise the sum of \$0 50 cts due from the heirs
of Martha Wilson dec'd. as the town tax on
their property for the year 1825 and the costs
of the levy and sale.
Part 12 of Lot No. 134 will then be set up
and sold to raise the sum of sixty cents due
from Caleb Lockwood as the town tax due on
his property for the year 1825 and the costs
of the levy and sale.

Lot No. 93, will then be set up and sold to
raise the sum of 25 cts. due from Rebecca C.
Catrup, as the town tax for the year 1823 and
the further sum of 20 cts also due from her for
town Tax for the year 1825 and the costs of
the Levy and Sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 122, will then be set up
and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the
heirs of John Merrick as the Town tax for the
year 1823, and the further sum of 80 cts, also
due from them for town tax for the year 1825
and the costs of the levy and sale.
Part 2 of Lot No. 107, Will then be set up
and sold to raise the sum of \$1 60 cts due
from the heirs of John Kemp, as the town
tax on their property for the year 1825 and the
costs of the levy and sale.
RICH'D. D. RAY, Collector
of the town tax for 1823 & 1825.
Easton, March 1—1s

N. B. All persons that are indebted for town
tax that do not come forward within twenty
days from this date and settle their respective
Taxes, their property will also be advertised.
R. D. R.

VALUABLE SERVANTS

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

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, under and in
virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias
from the Commissioners of the town of Easton
on Monday the 24th day of March (inst.) be-
tween the hours of 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock, in
the afternoon, at the Court House door, the
following property, which has been seized and
taken by me, as collector of the Town Taxes
for the year 1824, for Arrears of Town Taxes
due from the following persons, to wit:—

Part 2 of Lot No. 133 agreeably to the town
plat will be set up and sold to raise the sum of
\$7 10 due from the Heirs of Mark Benton dec'd
as the town tax due on their property for the
year 1824 and the costs of the Levy and sale.
Part 5 of Lot No. 134 agreeably to the Town
plat will then be set up and sold to raise the
sum of 80 cents due from the Heirs of Wm.
Lowery, dec'd. as the Town Tax on their prop-
erty, for the year 1824 and costs of the Levy
and Sale.

Lot No. 166, agreeably to the Town plat will
then be set up and sold to raise the sum of
Sixty cents, due from John Maxwell as the
town Tax on his property for the year 1824
and the costs of the Levy and Sale.
PHILIP HORNEY, Collector.
of the Town Taxes for the year 1824
March 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

That handsome new Establishment, lately
occupied by James M. Lambdin in Easton, con-
sisting of a neat and most commodious Dwel-
ling House, ample back buildings,
with a Counting-Room and Store in
front, all new and in fine order, in
the most eligible part of the town
for business, will be sold at Public Vendue on
Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at the
hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the premises,
to the highest bidder. A credit of two years
will be given to the Purchaser—the purchase
money to be paid in three equal instalments,
at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four months
from the day of sale, and Bonds with good &
approved security must be given by the pur-
chaser for the respective instalments bearing
interest from that day. Immediate possession
will be given upon the execution of the Bonds,
and a full and ample title will be conveyed
upon the final payment of the purchase mo-
ney upon the above terms.
Persons desirous of purchasing are invited
to inspect the premises.
ROBT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE W. NABB,
JOHN M. G. EMOKY.
Easton, Feb 23, 1828—1s

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of
Peck's Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek,
leading up to Easton, about six miles from
town by water, and about nine by land—it is
more than half surrounded by water, and two
hundred panels of fence will enclose the said
farm to itself.—The shores abound in the
finest Shell Banks, as to improving the prop-
erty, which is in a high state of improvement
already—there is on this farm two hundred &
ninety six acres, there will be about one hun-
dred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on
the said farm this fall; there is but few situa-
tions on the water to excel it—Fish, Oys-
ters, and Powl in their season, are plenty;
& perhaps there is no better shooting ground
on said river. Any person wishing to pur-
chase such a situation, can now visit himself,
and can get possession at Newyear's Day—for
further information apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.

THE SPLENDID HUNTER, LOGAN,

WILL be let to mares this sea-
son at the moderate price of Six
Dollars the spring's chance,
and Twelve Dollars the single leap,
and Twenty-five Dollars to ensure a mare with foal;
No mare will be considered as ensured but by
agreement with the subscriber himself.
LOGAN is full sixteen hands high, a beauti-
ful dark bay, six years old in May next; and
for bone, muscular power and action, is equal
to any horse on the Eastern Shore—He was
sired by the Imported Hunter, EMPEROR, out
of a Middy Mare. Logan will be in Easton every
Tuesday during the season; every other Wednesday
at Queenstown, every other Thursday at
St. Michaels, at the Trappe every other Satur-
day, at the Subscriber's Stable the remainder of
the time—and will attend the above stands.
Season to commence the 17th inst. and end on
the 20th of June next.
JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.
Talbot county, March 8.

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded horse
TUCKAHOE,
that took the 1st premium last fall
at the Easton Cattle Show, will be
let to Mares the ensuing season at the follow-
ing prices, to wit: Four Dollars the single leap
Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve
Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Fifty Cents
in each case to the Groom.
Tuckahoe is a beautiful grey, full fifteen
hands three inches high; sired by Governor
Wright's celebrated horse Silver Heels, out
of a full blooded Top-Gallant Mare.
Tuckahoe will be in Easton on Monday,
Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and
19th of March—at the Trappe the remainder
of the week—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday
and Wednesday of the following week, and
the remainder of the week at the subscriber's
stable, "Farmers Delight," head of Wye, and
will attend each of the above stands, on the
above named days alternately once in two
weeks—the season to commence the 17th
March, and end on the 20th of June next.
E. ROBERTS.
February 23.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION

Tom Jefferson,
Will stand the ensuing Sea-
son (commencing on 25th March,
and ending on the 25th of June)
at Easton, Denton, Trappe and
Wye Mill. Tom Jefferson was sired by the
Imported Cleveland bay Exile, out of an Eagle
mare.
If the Cleveland bay strain is not superior to
any other for every purpose except the turf,
both the breeders and writers of England,
have laboured under an illusion which one or
two centuries has not removed. In the Sport-
ing Magazine for 1827, will be found the
following remark from the first writer in Eng-
land. "I consider Durham altogether a very
superior county—the Farmers ride good horses
the greater part of which they breed themselves
beginning the cross with the Cleveland bay."
So much for the Cleveland bay strain "Old
Fielders" and non-descripts to the contrary
notwithstanding.—For the particulars of Tom
Jefferson's pedigree, terms, &c. see his Bill.
PHILIP WALLIS.
Feb. 23.

VOL.

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ADV

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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1828.

NO. 10.

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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.

THE MILITIA MEN.

From the Marylander.

To enable our readers to judge of this matter fairly, we shall give a brief summary of the substance of the several letters called for by Congress, having a bearing on the matters at issue.

The first letter in the series, is from Gov. Blount, of Tennessee, and is dated 10th December, 1813. It informs the Secretary of War, that the military force of that state called into service, consisted of United States volunteers, of militia detached under the orders of the War Department, and of Tennessee volunteers; that the first description of troops were of opinion, that their time of service would expire on the day of the date of his letter, and that the second, to wit, the militia drafts, were under the impression, that their term of service would expire at the end of three months from their entrance into service, that, being considered by the militia laws of Tennessee, made prior to the act of Congress, as a TOUR DUTY. As the third kind of troops will not come into question in the course of this discussion, we shall not remark further on them. The Governor however adds in his letter, that at the time of calling out these troops, their term of service was neither mentioned by the department of war, nor by the state law, nor in his ORDER calling them out, and asks for advice on this head.

On the 24th December, 1813, Governor Blount informed the Secretary of War, that he had received a letter from Major General Cocke, informing him of the gallant conduct of the troops, also one from Col. William Carroll, and one from General Jackson, apprising him, that, owing to the belief among the volunteers under his command, that their time of service had expired, and their desire to return, he had, as the only means of retaining them, despatched Col. Carroll to raise a sufficient number of volunteers to supply their places—that a body of volunteers had left him, and were on their way home: the General also remarks, that the drafted militia were of opinion, their time of service would expire at the end of three months from their entrance into it.

Gov. Blount on the 22d December, 1813, writes Gen. Jackson, "that the construction given by the troops to their time of service was to be lamented; but, says the Governor, since it is the most general, and likely to become almost the universal construction in camp, and since there is no AUTHORITY VESTED HERE, that can be interposed, to give a counter current of opinion," he did not doubt that government would authorize the formation of a new force, and that "the President will be satisfied to consider that the THREE MONTHS TOUR performed by your (General Jackson's) and General Cocke's detachments, with so much good to the service, and with so much credit to yourselves, may terminate the present campaign."

Governor Blount had asked the opinion of the Secretary of War, as to the time of service of the drafted militia. We shall now give his reply.
On the 3d of January, 1814, General Armstrong, then Secretary of War, says:—"The militia may be considered as having been called out under the law of 1795, which limits the time of service to three months. The President is the more disposed to make this decision, as the State law provides that a period of THREE MONTHS shall be deemed a tour of duty."
Thus far the reader will have perceived that the Secretary of War and the President concur in thinking three months the proper time of service: we shall now show that Gov. Blount acquiesced in the propriety of this time.

In a letter dated January 5, 1814, to the Secretary of War, he expressly says:—"The tour of duty mentioned, is most congenial to the feelings and expectations of the militia: hence the better to promote the good of the service that term was mentioned, together with the hope, that, in that time, the campaign would be over." The Governor then adds: "The idea of a longer term to militia, who I believe are all alive to a sense of duty, and anxious for a vigorous and effectual prosecution of the campaign, to a final accomplishment of the objects of government, is disgusting; and if required of them to perform a longer tour, their disappointment might lead to great evils, which it is very desirable to avoid."

We wish it to be born in mind, that on the 3d of January, 1814, the Secretary of War prescribed three months as the time of service; and on the 5th of the same month, Gov. Blount expressed the opinion, that that time was most congenial to the feelings and expectations of the militia. On the 3d January, 1814, Gov. Blount in a letter to Gen. Cocke, who has issued orders to get out a reinforcing body, states, "that the tour of the militia called out from the 2d

division, will be for three months ACTUAL SERVICE, if, in the opinion of the President, public good should require such a term of service."

On the same day, January 3, Governor Blount issued an order to the eldest brigadier of the 2d division of Tennessee militia, in the absence of the major-general, directing him to call out, &c. 2500 of the militia of that division, to act against the Creek Indians, to be "Detached, organized, armed, and equipped, as the act of Congress respecting detached militia, passed the 10th of April, 1812, requires, for a tour of three months actual service."

It is thus manifest, that the orders of Gov. Blount emphatically specified the time of service of these detachments; and that he fixed that time at THREE MONTHS.

The Secretary of War to Gov. Blount.

WAR DEPARTMENT Jan. 11, 1814.

SIR: You are authorized to supply, by militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia division under the command of Major General Jackson, and without referring, on this head, to this department. It may be well that your Excellency should consult General Pinckney on such occasions, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects.

I have the honour, &c.

J. ARMSTRONG.

His Ex^{ty} the Governor, of Tennessee.

This general order is seized upon with the utmost avidity by the Committee, in a spirit of distinguishness, which nothing short of desperation could have inspired.

The Secretary of War, as we have before shown, on the 3d of January, 1814, expressly stated, that the militia were to be considered as having been called out under the act of 1795, which limited their time of service to three months; but notwithstanding this explicit avowal of the intention of the President, on the part of his Secretary, the Committee cling to the letter of the 11th January, because of the discretionary power it contains, and consider it as a *carte blanche* which enabled Governor Blount, or General Jackson, to do with impunity almost any thing.

We contend that the letter of the 11th January, 1814, from Gen. Armstrong to Gov. Blount, conferred no power upon the latter, save merely that of pledging the general government to PAY and ASSIST such militia as Governor Blount, with the advice of General Pinckney, might choose to call out. Our readers by referring to Governor Blount's letter of the 24th Dec. 1813, will see, that he had, as *ex officio* he will might, before called out and employed certain bodies of militia whom he afterwards recommended as worthy of being received into the service, and of compensation. General Armstrong's letter of January 11, relieved him from the necessity of referring thereafter to the department on such a subject. It did, and could do, no more. It alludes in no wise to the term of service.

The Committee conclude because there is nothing in the act of 18th April, 1814, (passed three months and seven days after the Secretary's order, granting a certain restricted discretionary power to Governor Blount,) preventing the President from expressing his opinion, through general instructions, to a governor of a state, that that governor had by the vague order of the 11th January, 1814, been clothed with the same power as the president, in the choice of the time of service. Giving thus to the law of April 18, 1814, a retroactive efficiency, they make it as much like an *ex post facto* one, as any we remember to have heard of.

Such is the sophistical character of this report, alike discreditable to those who drafted it and to the body permitting its publication.

The order of General Jackson calling out the detachment of which the six militiamen were a part, is dated on the 24th of May, 1814, and purports to be issued in obedience to an order from Governor Blount. It specifies six months as the time of service. Governor Blount's order does not appear among the documents and so far as we know, has never been officially made public; but it is said to bear date 20th of the same month. The act of April, 1812 prescribing six months as the utmost time of service, expired on the 10th of April 1814, by its own limitation. By what authority then could Governor Blount, or General Jackson acting in obedience to him, issue the order in question? By an authority conferred upon him by the Department of War, in the letter of the 11th January, 1814? No; first, because, as we have already argued, the department intended to confer no such authority; and next, because it could not confer it as the act of 1812 from which only it derived its power to authorize levies for a six months' tour of duty, expired before the issue of General Jackson's order. Any authority therefore, conferred in that letter, must have expired with the act of Congress.

We have already observed that the act of 1814, could have no retroactive character; and are irresistibly led to the conclusion, that the order was wholly unauthorized, illegal and invalid.

We have, we think, sufficiently proved that the six militiamen were not legally called out for more than three months—the term prescribed by the laws of Ten-

nessee, as well as by the act of 1795 which continued in operation after the expiry of that of 1812. It follows that they committed no crime, and became not deserters or mutineers, in leaving the Camp when they did so.

We shall not dwell upon this part of the subject, because we deem it of little importance whether they were subject to a six or three months tour duty. In either case the cruelty of their punishment was the same. The destruction of human life should never be resorted to but in cases of extreme necessity. That necessity, we maintain, did not exist; nor did the safety or interests of the country require that the lives of six fellow beings should be taken away. When General Jackson signed the order for their execution, peace had been made 28 days before, and on the 19th of January, 1815, three days anterior to his signature of that bloody rescript, he wrote to the Secretary of War, that the enemy's last exertions had been made in that quarter.

With such a belief resting on his mind, where could he find a reason for spilling the blood of his countrymen—those whose fault, if any fault they had, was one of opinion solely. Magnify it as much as you please, distort it as you will, it amounted to nothing more than a delusion. They believed, and we think rightly believed, there was no law to detain them longer than three months; several of their officers believed so too; the Secretary of War coincided in that opinion, (see his letter of the 3d of January.) Acting under this confident belief, and anxious once more to embrace those whom they had left at home, they undertook to do that for themselves, which they conceived their commanding officer was bound to do for them.

This was the head and the front of their offending. In all this, there certainly lay not sufficient offence to justify the infliction of the punishment of death, especially as it was not called for on the score of example.

From the Albany Morning Chronicle.
UNITED STATES' RACES.

Mr. Editor—The United States' Races are shortly to take place, and great preparations are daily making for them throughout the Union. They commence next fall; but if the first heat should happen to be drawn one, they will not terminate until some time in the winter.

The last time this race took place, it was a sweep-stakes; but the prospect is, that now it will be a match race—play or pay. The whole United States are the ground over which this celebrated race is to be run; and the plate to be run for is a curious chair—the only one of the kind in the whole world—called the *Presidential Chair*.

The Southern sportsmen have entered the warhorse, *Old Hickory*, and have selected for his rider the Northern Jockey who, at the last race, rode the Cotton-Plaster. The Northern, Eastern & Western sportsmen have entered the famous courser, *Brother Jonathan*, who, at the last sweep-stakes, after two hard-contested heats won the plate over the same course. He runs without a rider. His backers are in high spirits; relying not only on his great fleetness of foot, but his excellent bottom, his perfect training for, and acquaintance with the course and his entire freedom from defect or blemish. He is not one of those prancers who break themselves down at the first burst, and then flag through all the remainder of the course. On the contrary, he keeps cool and calm, and reserves his wind and the top of his speed till the trying moment, the pinch of the race.—High keeping, and his celebrity on the turf have not injured him nor rendered him head strong and restive.

Not so with *Old Hickory*. He was always obstinate and unmanageable, and had an ugly trick of taking the bits between his teeth and dashing off the course—trampling on all that came in his way or attempted to restrain his career. Of late, too it is said that pampering, high keeping, and the rubbing down with the *Oil of Flattery* which he daily receives from the hands of his keepers, have made him uncommonly restive—odd in his capering and prancing he has pawed up the Clay and spattered it about, till he has greatly soiled the holiday suits of some of his best friends, and some of them are even reported to have received such quantities of it in their faces and eyes that, for a while it nearly blinded them.

If *Old Hickory* was, it will be owing to foul play and management on the part of his rider and his backers, & not to either his speed or his bottom. Indeed, they have already made use of a variety of expedients and artifices to endeavor to deprive *Brother Jonathan* of a fair field and open course, by seeking to encumber him with weights, to annoy him, and to make him stumble. For this purpose they have proclaimed to those sportsmen who were disposed to back him, that he was to run with an enormous clog to his heels, called opposition to the Tariff. They further more manufactured and scattered over the track in which he has to run, certain *chevaux de frise*, called corruption, bargain, aristocracy, prodigality, loss of West India trade, &c. &c. But his friends discovered these machines in season, and in a surprisingly short space of time, and with very

little labor, have cleared them all out of the track; so that he has now a course as smooth as the surface of a Venetian mirror. As to the clog which his enemies asserted he was to carry, that has been found, upon examination, to be actually and irremovably attached to the feet of his competitor.

Besides this unlucky clog *Old Hickory* carries weight that would break down any other horse ever brought upon the turf, before he had run half the distance. These weights are literally hung around him on every side, and piled upon his back, until it is difficult to discover where his rider is ever going to contrive to find a seat. The weights, some of which are absolutely enormous are all labelled. On one you discover the words 'martial law'; on another 'the six militia men.' Others are entitled 'unjust imprisonment—suspension of habeas corpus—defiance of civil authority—massacre of Indians in cold blood—suspension by an armed force of the sittings of a state legislature—arbitrary execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister—disobedience of the orders of a military superior—unauthorised invasion of Florida, &c. &c. besides a multitude of smaller ones, called ignorance, incompetence, revenge, and many others which I will not stop to enumerate. His friends have struggled hard to remove some of these weights but hitherto without success; and the prospect now is, that he has got to make the race in the best manner that he can, with all of them attached to him. They are however determined he shall run. His rider has the most positive orders to push him with whip and spur from the starting post; & with the help of a skillful jockey, knowing friends, desperate exertions, and foul play, they still hope he may win this heat—after which it is their fixed intention to cry him down, as no longer fit for the turf and turn him out to grass. Bets, at present, are five to three in favor of *Brother Jonathan*. Success to him.

UNCLE JOE.

Curious case of Compounding a Felony.

We lately referred to the robbery of Mr. Broughn's bag of briefs and the means by which it was recovered, with the remark that the case presented a curious aspect of the state of the London police. A new instance of composition between the robber and the party robbed, or the larcener and the larcenee has occurred in that city, and has occasioned a great sensation. The circumstances are these:

The store of Messrs. Grimalde & Johnson, watchmakers in the Strand, was not long since robbed of property to the amount of 18000 sterling, without breakage into the premises, and in spite of a watchman and box stationed close upon and overlooking the premises. No clue could be found for the purpose of tracing the depredators, and Messrs. Grimalde & Johnson were obliged to content themselves with pocketing the loss. Recently, however, while Mr. Johnson was standing in his shop, a well dressed gentleman like man entered, and having called him aside, as if to speak upon some particular business, told him without any circumlocution of speech, that the whole property might be restored on payment of 11500. Time was given him to consider the proposition, and he was informed that he could furnish his answer the next evening, when a person in a hackney coach would drive up and receive it.—He was told, however, that the 11500 must be first paid; and that he must have faith, as without it nothing could be done.

Mr. J. was very naturally puzzled what to do; because if the offer should prove a deception—if the 11500 should become an additional loss, he would have reason to deem himself much nearer being a ruined man than before. The plunge, however, was taken and proved fortunate. Late on the next evening, a man drove up in a hackney coach, and Mr. J.'s attendance was required. The man demanded the 11500, which were forthwith tendered to him in bills; but he was not to be caught and demanded sovereigns, which were accordingly paid him. Mr. J. was then told to walk over Waterloo bridge on the ensuing (Sunday) evening at a particular hour; to walk on the right hand side of the bridge; to go by himself, to pass through the gate on the opposite side; and to proceed to the right hand corner of the first street over the bridge, where some one would accost him.—He was further assured that he would be watched all the way; and that if he were seen to be followed by any person in the hope of tracing those who might speak to him no notice would be taken of him, but the 11500 would be sacrificed. Mr. J. faithfully kept his engagement, and attended as desired. On arriving at the corner of the first street over Waterloo bridge, some man ruffled up in a cloak, came up to him, placed a key in his hand, and told him that at the corner of such a street, naming it, he would perceive a hackney trunk which he would find in that coach, and which trunk contained all the lost property. Mr. J. proceeded accordingly, and there sure enough found the coach waiting; and on getting into it, there was the trunk with which he went home. On opening the trunk at home, all the stolen property was found, with the exception of some trifling articles; but he was told, should any of the articles be missing they should be forthcom-

ing on notification of such fact being given.

This is a curious affair, and shows the consummate ingenuity of the villain by whom the English metropolis is infested. The offence of compounding a felony is punishable by statute, and the papers are loud in their cries against this transaction. Some of them have even insinuated that an officer of the police had a hand in it; but the magistrates repelled the insinuation, and demanded any evidence of the kind which could be furnished—but none was given.
N. Y. Statesman.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Female Bible Society, will be held in the Church at Easton, on the first Monday in April (at 11 o'clock) if the day be clear—if otherwise, on the next clear day.

The Rev. Mr. BAYNE will deliver an Address to the Society—The members therefore are requested, and the Ladies of Easton and of the county generally, are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Board,
AUGUSTA FORMAN, Sec'y F. B. S.
March 15.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet on the 3d Monday of next month (April) to grant licences to Qualified Applicants, to practise Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.
March 15.

Notice.

WAS TAKEN UP adrift on Wednesday the 27th February, a large Bateau, between Poplar Island and the Main. The owner can have her, by proving property and paying charges.
WM. SEARS.
Bay-Side, March 8 3w

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, and at the Store of WILLIAM CLARK. A Narrative and Defence of the Proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore City station, against certain Local Preachers and Lay Members of said Church, by the persons who preferred & sustained the charges—to which is added An Appendix, containing the Rev. Jas. M. Hanson's vindication of his official conduct in relation to the above proceedings; together with other interesting documents.
Easton, March 15—1f

Notice.

The Gentlemen associated for the purpose of promoting the breed of fine Horses in this district of country, are hereby notified that the English Imported Horse VALENTINE, the property of Mr. BANCROFT, will be at Easton next Tuesday. They are invited to attend for the purpose of viewing him.
March 15.

N. B. A full meeting of the Stock-holders is requested at Peacock's Tavern in Easton on Tuesday the 25th inst. at which time and place the Stock-holders from Queen-Anne's will attend.

NOTICE.

The subscriber of Caroline county, has obtained letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Major Richard Hughlett, deceased, late of Caroline county.—All persons indebted to the said deceased by Judgement, Bond, Note or Account are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay. All persons having Claims against the deceased are requested to produce the same Legally proved, for settlement.
ANNA HUGHLETT, Ex^{tr}.
of Richard Hughlett, dec'd.
Greensborough, Jan. 26

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th February last, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE; about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has a large scar in her forehead, straight hair, a full mouth and crooked teeth, and appears to be a little deranged. Had on a checkered frock and apron, odd shoes, and Quaker bonnet. I think she is from Leesburg or New Town, Va. The owner of said runaway is required to come and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN,
Sheriff of Washington county.
March 15—3w

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY 29th days of the present month (February), at 11 o'clock A. M. & will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space of term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
Feb. 9. 10w

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.

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

THURSDAY, March 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed, after a long discussion, for extending to the 30th of November next the term of the commission for adjusting the claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent for the loss of slaves.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker moved the House to consider the resolution offered by him some weeks since changing the hour of meeting from twelve o'clock to eleven o'clock. The motion prevailed, and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. Haile called up his resolution relative to the restriction of the discussion in the House, but the House refused to consider it. Mr. Haile then offered another resolution, referring it to the Select Committee on the rules to inquire into the expediency of adopting some mode of ensuring a closer attention to public business, but the motion was rejected. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and took up the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. James S. Stevenson addressed the House at some length, in explanation of the views of the Majority of the Committee on Manufactures. He was followed by Mr. Anderson of Maine, who opposed, particularly, the proposition to lay a duty on molasses, which he considered as having a tendency to destroy the trade of the Eastern States to the West Indies in lumber and fish, and also to break up the invaluable nursery for seamen which that trade afforded. Mr. Hunt of Vermont had obtained the floor, when the Committee rose.

FRIDAY, March 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States in the year 1828, was resumed. The motion to strike out the allowance of 1500 dollars for the expenses of the Board of Visitors of the Academy at West Point, being under consideration. After a long debate, the motion was rejected. A motion was then made to reduce the amount of the contingent fund from 10,000 dollars to 8,500 dollars, which has not been decided.

In the House of Representatives, a quorum not having assembled, at eleven o'clock a call of the House was ordered on motion of Mr. McCoy, but a quorum having assembled, by the time the Clerk had gone through the rolls, the further proceedings were dispensed with.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Hunt, of Vermont, spoke against the proposed duty on molasses, and was followed by Mr. Claiborne, who opposed the bill throughout, as going beyond the powers vested in Congress by the Constitution. Mr. Floyd then suggested the propriety of withdrawing the motion to strike out the enacting words, in order to give an opportunity to amend the bill before a general discussion of its principles should be gone into. Mr. Barney withdrew his motion. The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Mallory to amend the bill, Mr. Silas Wright spoke about two hours against the amendment, and in favor of the provisions of the bill as reported. Before he had concluded his observations, the Committee rose and reported progress.

SATURDAY, March 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the Naval Service of the United States, was amended and passed. The bill authorizing those persons who have relinquished land, to re-purchase the same, at a fixed price was ordered to a third reading. The bill for the repeal of the law for the examination of the Land Offices was discussed and ordered to a third reading. The discussion on the bill for the relief of John Smith, T. and Wilson P. Hunt, securities for Lieut. Kingsly, late paymaster in the army, occupied the remainder of the day; and the bill was rejected, 17 to 19. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual morning business—consisting of Reports & Resolutions—was gone through the Speaker called the Orders of the Day and was proceeding to take up the private bills when Mr. McDuffie moved the House to postpone the Orders of the Day, for the purpose of taking up the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. The motion was agreed to and the bill was taken up. The question recurring on the motion made by Mr. Oakley, to amend the clause relating to surveys, by limiting the application of the money to such surveys as have been commenced. Mr. Gilmer addressed the House on the Constitutional power of Congress, and was followed by Mr. Whipple, Mr. Wilde, Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Marvin, Mr. Randolph & Mr. Wright.

The question was then taken on Mr. Oakley's amendment—ayes 72, noes 101. The question was then put, on filling the blank with 30,000 dollars—ayes 110, noes 60. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day.

MONDAY, March 10.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements was read a third time and passed—ayes 124 noes 67. An attempt was made to amend the title, by striking out "making appropriations for internal improvements," and inserting "to authorize the completion of certain surveys, and for other purposes;" but this motion failed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade; when Mr. P. F. BARBORN spoke at some length against the bill. Mr. DRAYTON rose to address the committee, after Mr. BARBORN, but before

he had made any progress, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, March 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee of Military Affairs made a report, concluding with a resolution, that it is inexpedient to abolish the office of Major General of the U. States Army. A bill granting a donation of one township of land to the Pennsylvania Institution, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and another to the North Carolina Institution, was passed to a third reading. Several hours were spent in the discussion of the claim of the State of South Carolina, for further remuneration for militia services rendered in the late war.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro, on Saturday, on the subject of applicants under the Commission setting in this city, to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, a bill for extending the time for which the commission has been appointed having passed the Senate, was modified & agreed to, after a short discussion. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. Mr. S. Wright spoke about three hours, in conclusion of the remarks he commenced when the bill was last under discussion. He terminated his remarks about the usual hour of adjournment, when Mr. Woodcock obtained the floor. The Committee then rose, and reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, it was ordered, that for the remainder of the session, the hour of meeting shall be 11 o'clock, instead of 12. The consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving officers of the Revolution was resumed, the motion to fill the blank with \$1,100,000, still pending. Messrs. HARRISON and ROBBINS spoke in favor of the bill. The motion to fill the blank with \$1,100,000 was lost, only 12 voting for it. Mr. HAYNE moved to fill the blank with \$800,000, and supported the motion at some length, but no question was taken on it.

In the House of Representatives, a quorum not appearing at 11 o'clock, a call of the House was ordered, and the call proceeded so far that the doors were closed, when the further proceedings were dispensed with, and the absent members were admitted. A resolution was afterwards offered by Mr. EVERETT, changing the hour of meeting from eleven o'clock until twelve, which was agreed to. The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Woodcock made some observations in opposition to the bill as reported. After he had concluded, the committee rose.

THURSDAY, March 13.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill for the purchase of a site, and the erection of barracks thereon, at New Orleans, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for certain surviving Revolutionary Officers, was considered. The motion to fill the blank with 8 hundred thousand dollars pending. After some discussion, the question on filling the blank with eight hundred thousand dollars was decided in the negative—ayes 19, noes 26. A motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill was negatived—ayes 22, noes 23. A motion to fill the blank with five hundred thousand dollars was also rejected—ayes 20, noes 25. The bill was then laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Randolph introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the police established and enforced in the Counties of Washington and Alexandria, in regard to the slaves, and other negroes and mulattoes, and to report what measures, if any, are necessary to enforce discipline among them. He gave his reasons at some length, and the resolution was agreed to—ayes 125, noes 22. Mr. J. S. BARBORN offered a resolution on the subject of dissolving the connection between the President and the disbursing officers, and said a few words in explanation. Mr. STORRS, rising in reply, was checked by the Speaker, the hour devoted to that kind of business having expired. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, commenced some observations on the bill, but before he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Oakley, the Committee rose. The House then took up the joint resolution providing for the distribution of the books remaining in the library, which induced a sharp discussion, in which Mr. Randolph and Mr. Wright were the principal speakers. The discussion was finally cut short, by a successful motion of Mr. Sprague, to lay the resolution on the table.

FRIDAY, March 14.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Mississippi was considered, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for the erection of an arsenal at Pensacola was amended so as to make the location "on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola Bay," and ordered to a third reading. Some discussion took place on the bill "to authorize the lease of certain lead mines in the State of Missouri;" but the question was not taken on ordering it to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. BARBORN on the subject of dissolving the connection between the Executive and the disbursing officers, was laid on the table at his request, conveyed through Mr. McCoy, the mover himself being detained from the House by business. The resolution offered by Mr. Woods, calling on the President for information relative to the individuals deposed by Col. McKenney during his mission to the

Indians, was taken up, and, after some discussion, was laid on the table. The House then resolved itself into committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill, when Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, concluded his remarks against the bill as reported. He was succeeded by Mr. MARTINDALE, who argued for some time on the same side. Mr. BARNARD, of New York, then obtained the floor, and on his motion the Committee rose.

SATURDAY, March 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, in the year 1828, was passed. The Bill for the better organization of the Medical Staff of the Army was considered, and after some discussion was ordered to a third reading. The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives the resolution offered on Thursday, by Mr. Wickliffe, calling for information on the subject of the expenditures in the examination of the Land Offices for 1825, 26 and 27, was modified on motion of Woods, by including the years 1823, 4, and further, on motion of Mr. VINTON, by embracing in the inquiry the benefits which have resulted from the examination, and in this form was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. DRAYTON spoke in favor of the claim of the bill, and was followed by Mr. STORRS, who spoke against it. Mr. SERGEANT then commenced some remarks in favor of the bill, but before he had proceeded far, the Committee rose reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

FOREIGN.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the N York Commercial of 15th inst.

The new and fast sailing ship Salem, Captain Richardson, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th ultimo. By this arrival, the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser has received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers—the former to the 19th, and the latter to the 20th.

But one important debate had occurred in the House of Commons, in addition to those which we noticed last evening. This debate arose on the evening of the 14th of February, on motion of Mr. Hobhouse, for a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Codrington, and the officers under him, for the victory of Navarino.

On the 15th of February, Mr. Secretary Peel moved in the House of Commons for the appointment of a select committee on the present state of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom; and to consider and report what further regulations and checks it may be proper in the opinion of the committee to adopt, for the purpose of establishing an efficient control over all charges incurred, and all matters connected with the receipt, custody, and application of the public money, and what further means may be adopted for the reduction of every part of the public expenditure, &c. The question was carried unanimously, and a large committee appointed.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of February, after the House had resolved themselves into a committee of supply, the ministers entered into explanations in full, which occupied the whole day. Mr. Peel stated, that he believed the Duke of Wellington would pursue a strictly neutral course on the Catholic question, and represented the ministers as not pledged on any subject. He said he had declared to the Duke that, in his opinion, if a decided preference should be given to either the agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing interest, it would be the ruin of the government. The Duke's reluctance to accept the Premiership arose from an unwillingness to resign the command of the army.

The speech of Mr. Peel by which the motion for the Committee was accompanied, gave a statement of the British finances. It appears that for the last five years the actual excess of the income of the British Empire over the expenditures has amounted to twelve millions. The interest of the national debt, as compared with what it was in 1822, has been reduced a million and a quarter—and as compared with 1815 the reduction amounts to nearly three millions.

The income and expenditure of the British Empire, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1828, is stated as follows:—Ordinary revenue, 149,581,575; extraordinary do. 1470,081; total, 150,051,658. The expenditure of the same year, including payments for the funded and unfunded debt, which are stated at 128,239,848, amounted to \$50,010,637 leaving a balance of 141,019, to be applied for other purposes of the government. No part of the revenue mentioned in this statement is fictitious or derived from loans or exchequer bills, which increased the national debt.

We find in a Liverpool paper an announcement of a new romance, from the prolific pen of Sir Walter Scott. It is to be entitled "St. Valentine's day, or the Fair Maid of Perth," in three volumes, and will form the series of Chronicles of Canongate. A London Literary Journal also announces the intended publication of *Sermons* by the author of *Waverley*. They were originally written as an act of kindness towards a young friend engaged in theological studies, and are now published for his benefit by consent of the author.

Lord Hill has been appointed to the command of the army, in the place of the Duke of Wellington. The powers to be exercised by Lord Hill, will be the same as those possessed by the Duke, though his title will be General of the Staff. Lord Hill served under the Duke in Spain, and it

is now objected to his appointment, that it is in fact on real separation of two offices of Commander in Chief and Prime Minister as it is believed that his Lordship will be equally as obedient to his orders now, as when under his Grace's orders in Spain. It will be recollect that it was an insuperable objection with Mr. Canning, that the military character of the Duke could not be merged in a civil station—that he could never divest himself of his influence with the army.

It is said that though the Duke of Wellington will be Premier, yet he will not trouble himself with any but the more important duties of the office; the detail of business will be entrusted to Mr. Peel. The patronage, however, will be entirely at the disposal of his Grace. If this is true the Duke of Wellington, as late commander in chief and Premier, will be the most powerful man in the nation with respect to patronage, the King himself not excepted.

ARRIVAL OF LORD COCHRANE IN ENGLAND.

The Hampshire Telegraph states that Lord Cochrane arrived in his private schooner, the Unicorn, from Poros, (one of the Grecian Isles in the Archipelago,) in 28 days. His reason for returning he asserts to be, that the Turks have not a single ship of any description on the sea, and that therefore the Greeks no longer require his aid. The Hellenic frigates and the corvettes had been laid up at Hydra; the smaller vessels of the Greek navy are cruising for the suppression of piracy. Lord Cochrane thinks that piracy can be effectually suppressed in two ways: either the active use of the well appointed steam boats, or an inducement held out to the Greeks, who engage in this petty but destructive warfare, by a regular and firm Government, to obtain a subsistence by honest and industrious exertions. He states that the Egyptians are retiring from the contest in the Morea with all possible celerity. Soon after the battle of Navarino, they commenced collecting all the vessels they could, both Egyptian & Turkish, and embarked in them 15,000 of their troops, who sailed for Alexandria, leaving 8000 in the fortified places, in the most wretched & destitute condition. It is estimated that 12,000 must have perished since Sir Edward Codrington's statement of the battle was made, either by the sword, disease or famine. Lord Cochrane had set off for London. The system of retaliation, which on the onset was provoked by Turkish cruelty, is now continued by necessity, and the establishment of a better government and order of things in Greece is the best cure for it. His Lordship has expressed his willingness to return to Greece, to assist in the suppression of piracy by means of armed steam-boats.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The report of Mr. Huskisson being about to retire from office was silenced on Thursday by that Right Hon. Gentleman taking possession of the House in Downing-street, formerly belonging to Sir Robert Preston, which was purchased of the worthy Baronet in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Littleton, for providing a future residence for the Secretary of State or Foreign Affairs.

BRITISH MINISTRY.

We extract the following interesting description of the new British ministry from the Dublin Evening Post:

Before we proceed to any general observation; we shall analyse the Ministry, if we may be allowed the expression, in the several forms which they present to the public. First—as to Lord and Commons—The titled Aristocracy supply seven members, and the Commons six. With regard to the former, there are only three men of Parliamentary talent among them:—Lords Lyndhurst Dudley and Ellenborough. Lord Aberdeen is a man of pretension, a dilettante, and what is called a pretty speaker. With regard to Lord Ellenborough, we doubt whether the petulance and self-sufficiency by which he was distinguished in opposition, will serve him or the party, or be endurable in a Ministry. Lord Dudley has the reputation of being very sensible, but absent and idle man, and he is moreover abundantly rich. He is placed, however, in a position which will try him, and it is supposed by his friends that he will not be found wanting. As a Chancellor; Lord Lyndhurst is said not to give satisfaction at the Bar—whether his alleged incompetence will militate against his efficiency in the House of Lords remains to be seen. Lord Bathurst is a very ineffectual speaker, and Lord Melville can scarcely be called a speaker at all.

We shall soon be able to decide, whether as to *parat. act.* these noblemen, even with the aid of the Church, and Borough Lords will be able to sustain themselves against the combination of talent, by which they will be assuredly encountered in the Upper House. Of the six Ministers in the Commons, five are speakers—Mr. Herries not. Again, it will soon be seen, whether in debate Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel, Mr. Grant, Mr. Gouldburn, and Lord Palmerston will be able to compete with Mr. Tierney, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Abercrombie, Sir James Macintosh, and Sir James Scarlett—not to mention others—we apprehend not. In point of talent, then as far as that talent may be estimated by public speaking and we apprehend, in a Government like ours, this will be considered the criterion we are justified in pronouncing the present administration a feeble one. Secondly—With regard to the constituent portion of this Cabinet, it is to be observed, that none of the great borough mongering lords have a seat in the council, even that of Privy Seal, Lord President, or the Douchy—generally sinecures. Neither the Dukes of Rutland or New Castle—or the Lords of Hertford or Londale. The truth is, that the great Tory Aristocracy are without talent—& they find it very difficult to make up a committee of their number in the cabinet. Neither in the House of Commons is there an individual, with the exception of Lord Palmerston (who is Irish) whom the Aristocracy consider a man of family. They are all without exception, *Noni Homines*.

This is another sacrifice to which the proud stomachs of the Aristocracy must descend. They have not amongst them the material, and those persons who would not brook to Mr. Canning—must submit to be controlled by Mr. Peel. Thirdly—With regard to the politics of the individuals on the Catholic Question there is nearly as great a difference as in the last Cabinet.

only that the parties are more nearly balanced. They stand thus:

For the Catholic Question.

Earl Dalry, Earl of Aberdeen,
Lord Melbourne Lord Palmerston,
Lord Ellenborough Mr. Huskisson,
Mr. Grant.

Against the Catholic Question.

Duke of Wellington, Lord Chancellor,
Earl Bathurst, Mr. Peel,
Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Herries,

(For the Eastern Gazette.)

Mr. GRAHAM.
Upon the receipt of your useful paper at my village, to day, we noticed a whole column consumed by a defence of "dancing." After reading the display of the Advocate, we were at a loss to determine the best course to pursue—whether to pass it unnoticed, as the ellusion of a "caecoths scribendi," or make some remarks to amend the gentleman's ideas in the principles of the Christian "mythology" and his opinion of true "deceit and refinement."

His object, he tells us, is to remove the errors of them, who oppose "dancing" as being repugnant to religion and morality. But a disposition exists on our part to satirize on the Advocate's defence, his removal of "errors" would afford a sufficient ground; as "my Bible teaches me" that where the "blind lead the blind they both fall into the ditch!"

Waving this however, let us proceed. The first admission of the Advocate of the "dance" evinces his perplexity in reconciling this immoral custom to the "pure and gentle spirits of the Christian religion." He admits that there is nothing in it so exalted as to "command the adoration of the high and elevated" nor so commanding as to prohibit the approach of vice; confessing then in the first place that his system cannot present an object worthy of the aspiring look of virtuous wisdom and exalted talents; in the second that it is not impregnable to the advances of sin. Must we not then infer from this zealous "defence" that he is satisfied, in attending to things of minor importance, in rejecting the nobler pursuits of a cultivated mind, and in attaching himself to a habit, that so far from rejecting, rather invites the association of crime. One would have supposed from this discovery of the ancient origin of the "dance" that he might have pointed his classic quill to a higher elevation.

Our Advocate then goes on, to draw a parallel between the "dance" on the one side, the scriptures of truth and a classical education on the other. He touches upon some "errors" of the Bible, and adverts to some objections that have been offered to the learning of the dead languages. He asks (oh—rue the ingenuity) if the treachery of Judas Iscariot who hanged himself for the very "act" is to confute the sacred truths of divine revelation? If the frivolous opposition of the ignorant to the acquisition of literature, on account of its opening the heathen "mythology" which of itself particularly among the poets reveals the libidinous life of the Deities, is to sap the groundwork of those foundations upon which are erected the loftiest edifices of genius? We must take it for granted that the Advocate is sufficiently wary, to guard against the entangling meshes of Vulcan's net. We might notwithstanding be indulged a regret, that together with his prudence, he had not imbibed a little larger "portion of mental vision" to discern "the structure of that man's mind" who considers the cases parallel.

Our next point is the origin of "dancing." The Advocate tells us, on this part of the subject (very justly no doubt) there is "no account among mankind." But immediately after, unwilling to desert a subject of so agreeable a nature, he substitutes conjecture for history, and attributes it to the mechanism of the human body. If he permit us to place Dr. Robertson on an equal with Plato and Lycurgus, we will give him a quotation from that philosopher.

"Among savages, in every part of the globe the love of 'dancing' is a favourite amusement." His. Amer. vol. 1, lib. 4, sec. 98.

It appears from the Doctor's reflections that the "dance is celebrated on every occasion." That it is made an emblem of the most violent ebullitions of human rage and resentment!—Yes, this idol of modern decency and refinement was worshipped in the most deadly exercises of savage warfare! And in the next section, immediately connecting the excesses in games of hazard with the jollity of the "dance" he says—"From causes similar to those which render them (the savages) fond of play, the Americans are extremely addicted to drunkenness. It seems to have been one of the first exertions of human skill, to discover some composition of an intoxicating quality; and there is hardly any nation so rude or so destitute of invention, as not to have succeeded in this fatal research. Section 100th. Among savages it might be allowed, from a want of knowledge of better employment; among the Greeks as a military exercise; among the Jews from a superstitious notion of its religious efficacy; and among the Spartans as an effort of heroism!—But a barren mind is that, which amid the luminous rays of civilization aims at amusement in the intoxication of the 'dance' I should like very much to know how an enlightened American can avail himself of these testimonies and references in support of a pith of dancing pleasure. He would have, I suppose, the refined and delicate to stoop for instruction to the drunken savage or the gymnastic Greek, the superstitious Jew, or the chivalric Spartan!

Lycurgus, he adds, instituted a dance composed of three choirs, &c." Intending by this, to refute the "errors" of the moral and religious. To cite Lycurgus, in defence of dancing is as correct in the Advocate of the same, as it would be in the thief, to bring the institutions of that celebrated lawyer to bear against the commands of God on Sinai. "Thou shalt not steal." Had our friend of Centerville possessed a little more regard for consistency we should have been saved the necessity of the above remark. He first rejects the idea of receiving pernicious instruction from the classical writers of antiquity and then adduces that very politician who sanctioned thieving, by the laws of the land! Next with ingenuity peculiar to himself he remarks that "Plato reduces the dances of the ancients to three classes. If he means, by introducing the historical observations of this disciple of Socrates, to inscribe his name on the lists of the 'dance' by a parity of reasoning, we may urge that Hume approved of the despotism of that fell and bloody tyrant Henry 8th, because he recorded it. "It can hardly be said that the cases are not parallel." After drawing a few more comparisons about as analogous as the preceding, and expatiating on the bias of his favourite amusement, he sees the utter impossibility of stifling any longer the admonitions of his conscience and concludes partly by yielding to the messenger of Providence although he finds it like tearing soul from body to abandon the anticipations of the joys of the "dance."

As death extinguishes the "vital spark" of man, so it does that of his defence. He feels this no doubt. And we are sorry to add this is the only point that touches his sensibility. The careless, the giddy and the dissipated are all conscious of approaching dissolution, unless too much excited by the intoxication of the dance. And in answer to the fear of giving up the Ghost in the ball room, he informs us, that the merchant, the farmer, the religious man and the "honest politician" would be "unwilling" to depart from the stage of life at an important crisis in their affairs. Without comment upon this, it is only necessary to add that he is car-

ful enough to distinguish the difference between unwillingness and fear.

Could we have seen his conclusion in any other state than public print, we should have been doubtful whether he intended it for publication, or expected it to be read by those whose minds had a structure similar to his own. Some such characters we have among us.

Hillsborough, Caroline co. March 4, 1828.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—MARCH 22—1828.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

So far, the selection of Electors, favourable to the election of J. Q. Adams, has gone on most satisfactorily to the wishes of the people of this state, who have in their respective districts shown an uncommon degree of unanimity, and the choice has fallen upon distinguished and worthy citizens—such as Littleton Dennis, Esq. from Worcester, Somerset and part of Dorchester counties—Col. Thomas Emory from Queen Ann's and Kent counties—Col. James Sewell from Cecil and Harford counties—Col. James Boyle and Col. William Stewart from Anne Arundel counties and Baltimore City—William Price & George Baltzell, Esquires, from Alleghany, Washington and Frederick counties—and James W. McCulloch, Esq. from Baltimore county. The first, second and ninth districts are yet to be heard from, when all the Candidates will be before the people. The observation is a general one that Gen. Jackson is losing ground daily—the hopes of his adherents have been declining for the last six months, and it is believed they are much disappointed in the result of things. When all is calm and quiet, the adherents of the General find that reflection disposes men to prefer the man as President of the U. States, who has most knowledge and experience as a Statesman, and who has been found eminently fit and able in every station in which he has been placed.

In a state of excitement, when an appeal can be made to the passions of the people, by which the adherents of the General expected to prevail when they exhibited before them General Jackson's victory at New Orleans, they find themselves met with the savage ferocities, unnecessary cruelties, and the contempt and violation of constitution, law, and citizens personal rights, which have marked the whole progress of Gen. Jackson's military career—seeing so much to dismay them, in either alternative, it is not wonderful that their hopes which were never very firmly based, should decline. We cannot help calling to the recollection of those who say they prefer Gen. Jackson, the well weighed and deliberate opinion of the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, viz: "That no greater curse could befall this country than the elevation of such a man as General Andrew Jackson to be President of the United States."

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Sunday morning last, 16th inst.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

The following Resolutions, introduced by General Stewart into the House of Delegates, have been adopted by our Legislature:

Resolved, unanimously, That the General Assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of the gallantry of Henry E. Ballard, a native of this State, First Lieutenant of the United States frigate Constitution in her memorable action with the British ships Cyane and Levant, during the late war, and also appreciate his distinguished activity and seamanship whilst in command of the Levant, after the capture of that ship.

Resolved, That the Governor of this state be authorized and directed to procure such a sword as he may deem fit, and present the same to H. E. Ballard on behalf of the state, as a testimony of its high consideration and value of his services—and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw upon the treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland for such a sum as will be necessary for the same.

STATE FINANCES.—It appears that owing to the differences which occurred between the Senate & House of Delegates during the last two or three days of the session, the Legislature of Maryland finally adjourned without making any provision to meet either the ordinary expenses of government, or the appropriations which that body had previously authorized. The differences to which we allude, it seems, grew out of the General Assessment Bill, which bill, we understand, contained the provisions upon which reliance was placed for the replenishment of the Treasury.—The Annapolis Republican informs us that "in a few weeks there will not be money in the State Treasury to meet common appropriations;" and the editor adds:—

"Three expedients only suggest themselves from which it seems to us that the executive have the possibility of selecting in such an emergency.

1st. To suffer the faith of the state to be violated, the officers of government, the judiciary, revolutionary pensioners and others, just claims to go unpaid, and to refrain from incurring even indispensable obligations: in short to stop payment.

2d. To convene the legislature, and again urge them to perform their duty; an expensive if not a vexatious expedient, and in the present spirit of the parties hardly promising success.

3d. To assume the responsibility, not authorized indeed by law, but which seems to us to be justified by the exigency, of borrowing sufficient sums to meet such demands as cannot be delayed, and trust to the clemency of the people and the wisdom of the next legislature to ratify and approve of their proceeding. We know that it is a high and delicate responsibility for the

Governor and Council to incur, but we know, too, that the people of Maryland are a high minded and public spirited community, having sufficient intelligence to distinguish the posture of circumstances thus imposed upon their public agents, and can-our enough to appreciate the true motives of the course, they may think it best for the state, that they should adopt in such emergency. The people will rally around their government the more they find it surrounded with difficulties which they who administer it have not had the agency in producing."

Speaking of the late Major General Brown, the conqueror of Riall and Drummond, at Erie and Lundy's Lane, a Philadelphia paper says, this distinguished officer, and unassuming and amiable man, achieved for his country the greatest victory won by her arms during the late war. Yet his name was never mentioned by the 'Hickory Men,' at their feasting on the last 8th of January.

General Brown met and conquered the legions of England in open conflict—bayonet to bayonet—breast to breast! No cotton bags protected him and his army from the fire and steel of the enemy.

As a commander, General Brown was brave amiable and merciful—and, to his credit be said, he never trampled upon the constitution and laws of his country!—*We the People.*

It is a very singular fact, that within a short time, the following distinguished men have died almost instantaneously, viz. Wm. Pinkney, and Robert G. Harper, of Baltimore, William P. Van Ness, and Thomas Addis Emmett, of New York, Richard Stockton, of Princeton, New Jersey, and Governor Clinton at Albany. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Harper, Mr. Stockton, and Mr. Emmett, were practising lawyers, of the most distinguished talents in the profession. Mr. Van Ness, and Governor Clinton had both belonged to the bar, but had left the practice for a good many years. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Emmett died in term time, and whilst laboriously engaged in professional business, an excessive attention to which probably contributed to their sudden decease.

From the Pennsylvania (German) Telegraph.

It is a striking fact and worthy of notice, that there are at present upwards of fifty papers published in this state which advocate and defend the present virtuous and enlightened Administration of the General Government of the United States. And it is equally striking, that at the last Presidential election in 1824, not a single paper supported the claims of Mr. Adams to the Presidency. Notwithstanding these facts, which are so glaring and well known to the present unholly "combination," yet they have the effrontery to maintain, that no changes have taken place amongst the people of Pennsylvania, relative to the Presidential election. Wonderful! But it requires the most extraordinary and desperate efforts to keep up the sinking spirits of the worshippers of the "Military candidate," and prevent them from falling into absolute despair.

Citizens of Pennsylvania, continue your efforts in so good a cause as that in which you are now engaged, and your efforts will be crowned with success; and the voice of Pennsylvania will be heard in favor of the present Administration.

From the National Intelligencer.

LIVERWORT.

I find it absolutely necessary to resort to this method of advising the public not to employ the roots of the Liverwort, but the leaves alone, as the former is nauseating and otherwise ill adapted to the end in view. The leaf alone is always what I intended and meant to recommend; and another thing I wish to enforce, for the credit and character of the remedy, that all other remedies should be relinquished and as much as possible avoided, during the use of this article: for how can it have a fair chance and trial, when it is continually—as I know it has been in numerous instances—opposed by the intervention of so many conflicting counter agents. Such a state of things would defeat the best and most powerful remedy upon earth.

Another thing, a great many cook the preparation entirely too much; a simple infusion is all that is expedient and necessary. The applications are so numerous, and the attention to them so arduous, I shall require 10 dollars in all cases, in the first instance, and 20 if a correspondence is invited—of course, making the exceptions which I have made, and always intended to make, in regard to the poor and needy.

T. P. HERFORD.

Haymarket, Va. Feb 23, 1828.

From the Chestertown Telegraph.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—In the early part of the night of the 1st inst. a negro man, (whose name we have not learnt) made an attempt to break into the house of Mrs. McLaughlin, a widow lady living near Massy's Cross Roads in this county. Mrs. McL. put a child out at a window and sent it to a neighbours house for assistance—a friend came and remained until a late hour, during which time the attempt was not renewed. Apprehending no farther danger he returned home. Soon after, the negro again renewed his efforts to break into the house, when the child, as before, was despatched for assistance.

In the mean time the negro was making rapid progress at Mrs. McL's chamber window, and she found it necessary to stand on the defensive, and accordingly commenced operations, with an axe-helve, upon his head, by the time her neighbours arrived she had despatched him—life was extinct, and she saved from robbery, violation, and perhaps death. Murder is shocking, in all most any shape, to the fiercer feelings of our

nature, but it must be admitted that the above was an act of justifiable homicide.

Singular Iron Case.—The Boston Evening Gazette mentions, that a merchant of that city, expecting a ship from Russia, laden with iron, entered into a contract some time since, for the sale of it at a certain rate, provided the vessel arrived before the 1st of March; or, if after that time, the contract was to be null. On the 29th of Feb. the ship was telegraphed; and in the course of the day, she came to anchor in the lower harbor, being compelled to do so from head wind and tide. Since the contract was made, Iron has risen in the market, and both parties claim the cargo; one that the ship had, and the other that she had not arrived.

Query. When may a ship be said to have arrived, and where must she lay? In coming up the harbour, the ship got ashore on the point at Fort Warren—had she arrived then?

There is a son of Mungo Park, waiting at Acra (on the G. Id Coast, for the Eden by which he expects to receive some scientific instruments from Europe. This modern Telemachus is a midshipman belonging to the Sybille, and is on the point of setting out in quest of certain intelligence respecting his father's death. He has already gone a journey of about 90 miles into the interior, in order to feel his way; and he appears to like his further plan very much having assurances of three hundred miles safe convey. He goes habited like a black, with a cloth about his loins; oils his skin every day, and wears neither shoes nor stockings.—*Literary Gazette.*

DIED.

In this town on Friday the 14th inst. after a painful illness, Mr. SAMUEL GROOMER, in the 51st year of his age. This highly respectable citizen has been many years engaged in active Mercantile pursuits, and by his enterprise and public spirit contributed very largely to the improvement of this Town. The death of such men never fails to inflict on society a severe and irretrievable loss. The energy which characterizes their laudable exertions, is diffused through every class of the community. And perhaps to no one could this remark be more justly applied than to the deceased. Although industriously and extensively employed as a Merchant, his activity and usefulness were by no means limited to the occupation. He was constantly engaged in various employments which called for the aid of other classes of citizens, and thus essentially contributed to their subsistence and comfort. In his death our town must necessarily feel the loss of a respectable, active and enterprising citizen.

His remains were attended on Sunday afternoon by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens, and after divine service at the Episcopal Church in this place, were removed to the burying ground belonging to that Church.

—In this county, on Wednesday last, Mr. William Scott.

—In this county, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Catrup, wife of Mr. John Catrup.

To the publishers of Papers and Periodical Works throughout the United States.

It is intended before, or certainly by the 1st of May next, in a pamphlet with other statistical matters, to notice all the Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the City or Town where published, by whom, and the conditions of publication, &c. A copy containing the above shall be faithfully forwarded to each of you, who will insert this notice once and forward a paper or a copy of the work you publish, to Philadelphia, directed to

'THE TRAVELLER.'

Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1828.

TIDE MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained by Letters Patent, the full and exclusive right of making, constructing, using, and vending to others, to be by them used, A Patent-TIME for the Erection, Making and Using TIDE MILLS throughout the United States, & Territories thereof, will sell and dispose of, to those who are disposed to contract for, and embark in, this highly valuable and important invention, an ample, full and clear right and power to vend or use the same, for a single Mill, or for any County, State or Territory. This discovery is of the utmost importance to the great and increasing interest of the Agricultural and Manufacturing concerns of the Community at large. The great droughts that have prevailed during the Spring and Summer months for many years past, combined with the effect produced by clearing up the low lands and the cultivation of the high lands, has caused many streams of water that were formerly of great volume and constant flow, to become entirely exhausted and of no value; from which circumstances a very serious inconvenience has already been felt from the great difficulty in getting grain ground for one half of the year; and as the population of our country, and the cultivation thereof increases, so in the same ratio will this evil be felt. If the Tide Waters where they flow into small creeks, can be made to subservise the purposes of Manufacturing grain and propelling Machinery for other valuable uses, much expense, time and labour will be saved, and that this can be easily and with little cost effected has already been clearly demonstrated.

—In order to prove the great convenience & utility of Tide Mills, I caused one to be erected, and which now belongs to Edward N. Hambleton Esquire, and Col. John Fighman, on a small Creek near St. Michaels, and which although located within one or two miles of an extensive Steam Mill, does profitable and satisfactory business; and the Flour and Meal manufactured at the Tide Mill is equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is supposed that Creeks convertible to those valuable purposes may be found along all our river shores, where the tide ebbs and flows.—A sufficient power can be obtained from Tide Mills to give all the velocity necessary for the purposes of propelling Machinery used for manufacturing, and can be kept in successful operation twenty hours, in every twenty-four, throughout the year.

Application to the Subscriber, post-paid, will be promptly attended to.

Easton, Talbot county, Md.

OF P. S. Editors friendly to the promotion of useful discoveries, and in which the Public are interested, will confer a favor by inserting the above in their respective papers.

C. HAYDEN Dentist.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity—He is at the Union Tavern, where he will remain a short time, and will be happy to render any assistance that may be required of him, in his profession.

March 22—t

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

NOVEMBER 16th, 1827.

A FORMER ORDER of this Court not having been complied with, Ordered that the report of Thomas H. Dawson, Trustee for the sale of certain property in the cause of James Newman, by Charles M. Bromwell his next friend, Edward Hopkins, and Mary his wife, by Charles M. Bromwell, her next friend, Elizabeth Bromwell, Susan Bromwell, by Charles M. Bromwell her next friend, Mary Orem, Henry Stapleford & Ann his wife, John Boyles & Henrietta his wife, Henry Merchant, Elizabeth Merchant by Charles M. Bromwell, her next friend, Thomas Cockayne, Eliza Cockayne and James Cockayne, Jr. against John Newman administrator of James Newman Senior, William Mullikin son of Patrick, William Mullikin son of John, Jacob Bromwell, surviving executor of Jeremiah Bromwell, James Cockayne senior—James Cockayne senior, administrator of Rosanna Bromwell; Isaac Atkinson & Nicholas Hammond administrators of Elizabeth Merchant, be ratified & confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of May Term next, Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the Newspapers published in Easton, before the said first day of May Term next.

The report states the amount of Sales to be \$1617,21

RICH'D. T. EARLE

LEWEL PURNELL.

True copy

Test.

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

March 22—3w

Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at BOSFIELD, the residence of James L. Chamberlaine esq. on Thursday the 7th March inst. at 11 o'clock; at which the members are particularly requested to attend By Order,

RICH'D. SPENCER, Sec'y.

March 22—1828

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, as a runaway, by Jacob Deems, Esq. a negro man who calls himself HERCULES, and says he belongs to Andrew Olford, of Montgomery county. Said negro is about twenty seven years of age about five feet seven inches high—his clothing when committed was a drab coat and pantaloons, moccasins, coarse shoes and old hat. 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.

DIXON STANBURY, Warden,

Baltimore County Jail.

March 22.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore County by F. Gourdon, Esq. as a runaway, a Negro Boy, who calls himself WILLIAM THOMAS alias LEM JOHNSON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout built, says he belongs to Benjamin Gant, of Prince Georges county; his clothing a drab jacket and trousers, of stout country cloth, coarse shoes and old hat. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANBURY, Warden.

March 22—

CANTON SPECULATOR.

THE well known Horse CANTON SPECULATOR was sired by Old Canton, his Dam by the much admired Horse Speculator whose colts in general have been celebrated for their superior qualities for saddle and harness—The Horse is very kind to all sorts of Geer, and by proper management may be made as good a Saddle Horse as his Grand sire.

CANTON SPECULATOR will stand this Season at Easton on Tuesdays, at the Trappe and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately. The terms will be 4 dolls. the spring's chance, but if paid by the first of September 3 dollars will discharge the claim, 2 dollars the single leap, payable with 1 dollar and 50 cents cash, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the 25th March and end the 25th June.

R. H. WATTS.

March 22.

THE BEAUTIFUL SPOTTED HORSE

Young Diomead.

Will stand the ensuing season (commencing the 17th inst. and ending the 20th of June next) at Easton every Tuesday, at Wye Mill every Thursday and at the Trappe every Saturday, and the remainder of the time at the Subscriber's stable near Easton, at \$5 the spring's chance, \$3 the single leap, and \$9 to ensure a foal, no insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case, twenty five cents to the Groom.

DIOMEAD is four years old the 29th of April next and was sired by Diomead, who was sired by Young Spotted Diomead the property of Littlebury H. Jones of Botetourt county, State of Virginia—His dam, by Nappertancy, out of a three quarter bred mare—Nappertancy was sired by the thorough bred horse First Council, who belonged to Mr. Bond of Philadelphia. I deem it unnecessary to make any remarks on the shape or form of the said horse, as he possesses every mark of Beauty, Strength and Activity too eminently to escape the observation of a Judge.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

March 15.

Young Hickory,

Is in high Stud condition and will be let to mares the ensuing Season, in this county and in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county at the moderate rate of \$4 the spring's chance—and 25 cents to the Groom in each case—but paid on or before the first of August \$3 will be taken in full for \$4—1 dollar the single leap and 6 dollars to ensure a foal.

It appears to be customary and in some case to be necessary to give a horse a good recommendation and pedigree—but this horse does not need either, he is able to recommend himself—his pedigree can be known by applying to Thomas H. Brooks, in Easton, or the Subscriber.

JOHN TOMLINSON.

Easton March 15.

VALENTINE,

IS five years old this spring; a good bay, black legs, mane & tail; sixteen hands one inch high; a fine lofty carriage horse, with a great proportion of bone and sinew.

PEDIGREE of the thorough bred imported horse VALENTINE.

Valentine was gotten by Magistrate, he by Camillus, he by Hamiltonian, he by King Fergus, and King Fergus by Okilly's Eclipse. Valentine's dam, Miss Forester, was got by Diamond, he by Highflyer, who was never beaten and never paid for. Valentine's grandam, by Alexander, by Eclipse, he by Syphon, by Squirt, and Squirt by Bartlett's Children; g. grandam, Thetis, by Chemist, he by Mathiasem, he by Cade, and Cade by the Godolphin Arabian—g. g. grandam, Curiosity, by Snap, he by Snip, and Snip by Flying Childers—g. g. grandam, by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian—g. g. g. grandam, Bartlett's Children, &c. &c.

It may be seen, by a reference to the general Stud Book, that the above sires, grandires, dams and grandams, of the bay horse Valentine, are all of the very best blood in England, without one exception.

There can be no doubt but the above is a correct Pedigree of Valentine, as will appear by the following Certificates of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. of Manchester, member of Parliament, and Samuel R. Brooks, Esq. Deputy Consul, U. S. America, at Manchester, with his seal of office affixed thereto.

FARMSFIELD, November 29th, 1826.

This is to certify, that the bay colt by Magistrate, dam Miss Forester, by Diamond, sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Connah, was bred by me; and is now three years old.

WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH.

Miss Forester's dam was got by Alexander, out of Capt. Absolute's dam, by Sweet William—Thetis by Chemist, &c. &c. Magistrate was got by Camillus, out of Lady Rachel, by Stamford—grandam, young Rachel, by Volunteer, out of Rachel, sister to Maid-of-all-work, by Highflyer, &c. &c. "Lady Rachel" is also the dam of Settrington, Rhadamantus, Minos, Eacus, and Fleur de lis, by Bourbon. The four colts are own brothers, (by Camillus).

(J. S. SCHOLES.

MANCHESTER, December 18, 1826.

I hereby certify, that the annexed statement of the Pedigree of the bay colt by Magistrate, sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Connah, is correct.

THOS. HOULDSWORTH.

I hereby certify, that Thos. Houldsworth, Esq. M. P. personally appeared before me this 18th day of December, 1826, and signed the above statement, to which full faith and credit is due. Given from under my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of December, 1826, at Manchester.

SAM'L. R. BROOKS, Dy. Consul, U. S. A.

Bucks County. Thomas Connah, being solemnly sworn according to law, doth depose & say, that the bay colt Valentine, sold to Benjamin Coates, is the same colt bought by Wm. Coates for the said Thomas Connah, of Thomas Houldsworth Esq. M. P. agreeably to the annexed Pedigree.

THOS. CONNAH.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 13th day of April, 1827.

WM. SWIFT, Justice of the Peace.

An extract from the Sporting Annual of June, 1825.

Magistrate now stands to mares at Farmsfield, Nottinghamshire, at 10 guineas each, and one guinea the groom.

Performances of Magistrate—March, 1817—At two years old, he won 150 at Malton, for all ages—May 28th, same year, he won 100 at Malton—July 24th, 1817 at Nottingham—Sept. 25th, 1817 at Doncaster—in 1818, four years old, 6th May, he won the Grand Stair Cup of 100 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 guineas each and on the 21st, the Stand Gold Cup at Manchester.

April 12th, he beat Mr. Watson's Fitz Grville, 27M, 300 guineas—on the 14th, he won the Third Class of the Oakland's Stakes, 50 guineas each, 5 subscribers, even betting on Magistrate five to one against any other—on the 17th, he received 250 guineas for a forfeit from Mr. Bowdler, forfeited by election.—Note. By the news of racing, Horses take their ages from May day.

List of Winners by Magistrate.—3 year old black colt, dam by Smolienko, Sir Edward Dodsworth's, 1.130 at Catterick, & 1.40 at Stockton—4 year old, Bestword, Mr. Charlton's 1.50 at Beverley—2 year old Brown Filly, out of Manually, Mr. Watt's 1.250 at York Spring meeting—3 year old Butterfly, Lord Jersey's 1.200 at Newmarket Craven meeting, 1.400 at Newmarket first spring meeting, 50 sovereigns, 1.300 and 1.40 at Ascot Heath, and 1.300 at Wych—3 year old, Edith, Mr. Day's 1.50 at Cheltenham, Mr. Berkeley's 1.50, and 1.45 at Egham—3 year old, Fairy, Mr. Jopp's 1.50 at Carlisle—3 year old Gift, Mr. Scott's, 1.50 at Catterick—3 year old, the Constable, Lord Queensbury's 1.100 at York Spring meeting, 1.25 at Doncaster—4 year old, His Grace, Mr. Houldsworth's, the Doncaster Goldcup, 1.100—and several other prizes not named.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centreville. Particulars hereafter.

March 15.

Young Gabriel,

A beautiful chestnut sorrel eight years old next July, is near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire, OLD OSCAR; dam Diamond, by VINGTUN.

GABRIEL will be at Easton every Tuesday, at the Trappe, and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately throughout the season.—For his Pedigree at large, see Handbill.

TERMS—Five Dollars the spring's chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare in foal, Two Dollars the single leap, Twenty Five cents in each case to the Groom—He will be managed by Pompey.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

March 15.

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland will be offered at public sale at the Court House in Centreville in Queen Ann's county, on Thursday the third day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE FARM, Lying about a quarter of a mile from the town of Centreville. This property formerly belonged to Jervis Ringgold, deceased, and contains about 467 acres including the woodland which is situated a short distance from the cleared land. The soil is productive and easily cultivated; and the farm has always been considered a very valuable one.

The farm will be sold entire or in parcels as it may be found to be most desirable to the persons present on the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale will be that the sum of Four Hundred Dollars shall be paid to the Trustee on the day of sale and the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee with good security to be approved by him for the payment of the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, in four equal instalments of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months.

The Terms will be more minutely stated on the day of sale.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON, Trustee.

March 9 3w

POETRY.

FROM THE ALBION.
YOUTH AND AGE.

BY S. T. COLERIDGE, ESQ.

YOUTH, a breeze mid blossoms straying,
Where Hope clings feeding like a bee,
Both were mine! Life went a Maying
With Nature, Hope and Poesy.

When I was young!—Ah, woful when!
Ah, for the change 'twixt now and then!
This house of clay not built with hands,
This body that does me grievous wrong,
O'er hill and dale and sounding sands,
How lightly then it flashed along!—
Like those trim boats, unknown of yore,
On winding lakes and rivers wide,
That ask no aid of sail or oar,
That fear no spite of wind or tide!
Nought cared this body for wind or weather,
When youth and I lived in't together.

Flowers are lovely; Love is flower-like,
Friendship is a sheltering tree;
O the joys that come down shower-like
Of Beauty, Truth and Liberty,

Ere I was old!—Ah, woful ere,
Which tells me youth's no longer here!
O youth for years so merry and sweet,
Tis known that thou and I were one,
I'll think it but a false conceit,
It cannot be that thou art gone!

Thy vesper bell hath not yet toll'd,
And thou wert yet a masker bold.
What strange disguise hast now put on,
To make believe that thou art gone?
I see those locks in silvery slips,
This dragging gait, this altered size;—
But spring tide blossoms on thy lips,
And tears take sunshine from thine eyes!
Life is but thought, so think I will
That youth and I are house-mates still.

WARRANTED AND CHEAP EARLIEST PEAS.

BEST SECOND CROP PEAS, remarkable
heavy Bearers—Enquire at the Store of
Mr. Camper South Corner of Washington and
Dover streets.
Feb. 23.

GARDEN SEEDS

A WELL ASSORTED SUPPLY
Of Genuine Garden Seeds
Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
For sale on the lowest terms for CASH by
MOORE & KELLIE.
Easton, 2d mo. 23d, 1828.
N. B.—They have also just received a sup-
ply of CLOVER SEED.

Board & Tuition.

IF IMMEDIATE application be made to the
Editor of this Gazette, they will hear of a
situation in the Country remarkable for health;
where the English Language and other branches
of a good Education are taught, and where
two boys of good morals will be taken on mod-
erate terms for Board and Tuition.
March 8.

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT



PATUXENT

CAPT. GEO. WEE IS,

WILL LEAVE Baltimore on SATURDAY
morning next, the 16th inst. for Easton,
viz: Annapolis and Castle Haven, leaving the
MARYLAND'S Wharf Baltimore, at 7 o'clock,
and Annapolis at 11 o'clock, and Easton the
same hour on SUNDAY morning, and will con-
tinue this route weekly, until the Steam Boat
MARYLAND resumes her regular route.
March 8 4w

The Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle will
please insert the above 4 weeks.

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY, ORPHANS' COURT,
26th day of February, A. D. 1828.

On application of Robert H. Goldsborough,
Esq. Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, 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 deceas-
ed's estate, and that he cause the same to be
published once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks, in both of the news-
papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Talbot county Orphans'
Court, I have hereunto set my hand,
and the seal of my office affixed,
this 25th day of February, in the
year of our Lord, eighteen hun-
dred and twenty eight.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of said coun-
ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of Lloyd Nicols, 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 15th day of September next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under my
hand this 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen
hundred and twenty eight.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.
of Lloyd Nicols, deceased.
March 8 3w (8)

Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accom-
modating terms, her House & Lot,
situate on Goldsborough street—for
terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or
Thomas Martin.

SUSAN SETH.

Nov. 24.

P. S. To an approved tenant the above
House and Lot will be rented low for the
remainder of the present year.

Apply to JOHN STEVENS.
March 1, 1828.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

RICHARD KENNEY—MASTER,
WILL leave Easton on Sunday the 24th
February (inst.) at nine o'clock, A. M.
returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday
at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave
Easton and Baltimore on the above named
days during the season. The subscriber has
taken the Granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers,
which is in complete order for the reception of
grain or any other freight the public may
please to commit to his charge.

All orders left with the subscriber or with
Capt. T. Parrott, Easton Point, or at Moore &
Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punc-
tually attended to.

The subscriber hopes, from his knowledge of,
& strict attention to the business, to share a part
of the public patronage—every accommoda-
tion necessary for the comfort and conveni-
ence of passengers will be attended to by the
public's obedient servant,
RICHARD KENNEY.

Easton, Feb. 16.

Hides Wanted.

The Subscriber will give the highest price
in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons
having hides for sale, will find it to their ad-
vantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the sub-
scriber.

WM. HUSSEY.

Easton, March 15.

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

Vanderford & Hambleton,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and
the Public, that they have taken that well
known stand on Dover Street formerly occu-
pied by Mr. James Meloney, where they intend
carrying on the above business in all its vari-
ous branches; viz: Country work of all kinds,
Gun Locks, Horse Shoeing, Axes, Drawing
Knives, and other edged tools, warranted of
the Best Materials, at the shortest notice, and
on the most reasonable terms.—They have on
hand and intend keeping a good assortment of
Materials, and from the strictest attention to
business, they hope to give general satisfac-
tion, and therefore solicit a share of Public
Patronage.
Easton, Jan. 12.—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 cus-
tomers.

They have also just received,
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD
GRASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 4w

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform
his friends and the public generally, that he
has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr.
Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Far-
low's Dwelling and Joseph Chain's shop, and
nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he
has on hand and will also manufacture at the
shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies'
OF all descriptions. The public may rest as-
sured that nothing shall be wanting on his
part to give general satisfaction to all who
may favor him with their custom, and that all
work will be made according to promise.

PETER FARR.

N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice
fancy work to give him a call, as his attention
will more particularly be turned to that
branch of the business.
Feb. 9.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned
from Baltimore with a handsome and
good assortment of MATERIALS in his line
most respectfully invites his friends and the
public generally to give him a call and view
his assortment and hopes from his long expe-
rience & a determination to pay the strictest
attention to business he will be able to render
general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots
would do well to call as he will turn his at-
tention more particularly to that part of the
business and flatters himself that he can furnish
them with as handsome and as good boots as
can be had here or else where.

The Publics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Two Story Frame Dwelling
House with the Garden and Improve-
ments belonging to the same, situate
on Harrison Street, lately occupied
by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Jo-
seph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O.
Martin the owner, or to the subscriber.
JOHN STEVENS.
Easton, Sept. 22.

To Let,

And Immediate Possession Given.
Two comfortable Houses in Earles Row.
To punctual tenants the terms will be
very low, for further particulars enquire of
Alexander Graham or the subscriber
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
January 26

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the
occupation of Barnwell 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.

TO RENT

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

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of Talbot county
Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the
subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale,
at the front door of the Court House, in the
town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th of April
next, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock of
that day, all and singular the lands and real
estate of which James Patton died seized:—
consisting of a part of a tract of land called
"Canterbury Manor" alias "Landau," contain-
ing eighty five acres of land more or less, and
of part of a tract of land called "Jennings'
Hope," containing fifteen acres of land more or
less. The first part of the above lands is arable
and of good quality, and is beautifully situated on
a branch of Thread Haven Creek and adjoining
the lands of Mr. Thomas Hayward and Mr.
Ignatius Rhodes. The other part is in wood &
lies unimproved to the first.

The Terms of Sale are as follows—The pur-
chaser or purchasers will be required to give
bond with such security or securities as the
Trustee may approve, for the payment of the
purchase money, with interest thereon; on
which a credit of twelve months from the day
of sale will be given. On a ratification of the
sale, and the payment of the purchase money,
the Trustee will, by a good and valid deed, con-
vey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his
her, or their heirs, the lands to him, her or
them sold, free, clear and discharged from all
claim of the heirs of the said James Patton, de-
ceased, in and to the said lands.

Plots of the above lands, which will be sold
together will be exhibited on the day of sale.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Trustee.
March 8 4w

UNION HOTEL.

S. LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his
old customers and travellers gener-
ally who have been so kind and lib-
eral as to afford him the pleasure
of their company. He begs leave to inform
them that he is about to remove to the
stand at the corner of Harrison and Wash-
ington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of
the Bank, where he will have great satisfac-
tion in receiving his old customers, and has
provided for their reception and entertain-
ment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private
apartments and the best entertainment with
complaints servants, and all the luxuries of
the season upon the most possible notice.—
Mr. S. Lowe calculates and invites the cus-
tom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hack will attend the steam-
boat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—1f

EASTON HOTEL

The Subscriber begs leave respect-
fully to inform Travellers and the
Public generally, that he has rented
and now keeps that commodious
and well known stand called

THE EASTON HOTEL,

For many years kept by Mr. Solomon Lowe,
where he will at all times be prepared to ac-
commodate Travellers and the Public gener-
ally in the first rate style and comfort—and
hopes from his long acquaintance with the busi-
ness and his anxious desire to please, to
merit and obtain a share of the public pa-
tronage.

He will be able to accommodate Boarders
by the day, week, month or year.
Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommo-
dated with Horses or Carriages at a moment's
notice.

The public's Ob'dient serv't.
THOMAS PEACOCK.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 1f

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
El Lucas, where his customers will
be accommodated with the best of
every thing in season, afforded by the mar-
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-
sonal attention and those of his family, he can
ensure the public of the best accommodations
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-
lent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he
will keep constantly on hand the best liquors
that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will
be constantly supplied with the best of provi-
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times
be furnished with private rooms at the short-
est notice—travellers and the public gener-
ally are invited to give him a call. The sub-
scriber is provided with rooms to accommodate
his court and bar during the season of our
Court.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 1f

Runaways.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington
county, on the 19th inst. as a runaway slave,
a negro boy by the name of JOHN PARKER,
but since calls himself RICHARD KING—
about 17 years of age, five feet four inches
high—his upper front teeth are wide a part.
Had the following clothing—blue cloth coat,
cassinet round-about and pantaloons, coarse
shoes, black seal skin cap. He says he belong-
ed to Frederick Fishback of Culpepper coun-
ty, Va.

—ALSO—

Was committed to the jail of Washington
county, as a runaway slave on the 19th inst.
a negro man by the name of HENRY PAR-
KER, but since calls himself WILLIAM KING
—about twenty years of age, five feet three
inches high—has a small scar about the centre
of his forehead. Had the following clothing—
blue cloth coat and pantaloons, two white
marcellis waistcoats, black fur hat and coarse
shoes. He says he belonged to Henry Ward
of the town of Jefferson in Culpepper county,
Va.

The owners of said slaves are required to
come and take them away or they will be re-
leased according to law.
GEO. SWARINGEN, Shff. Wash. Co.
Feb. 9.

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR
The Establishment in the village
of Hillsborough formerly occupied by
Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, &
lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing
a commodious dwelling & Storehouse a conven-
ient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage
house, stable and granary with a sizeable paved
Garden, and Vegetable lot—This is consid-
ered one of the best stands for a Store on the
Eastern Shore—there being but one in the
place—it would make an excellent stand for a
Public House, as there has been none in the
place for the last few months—to a good ten-
ant it will be rented on very reasonable terms
by applying to

HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md, Dec. 15

Collector's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under and in
virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias
from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton
on Monday the 24th day of March, (inst.)
between the hours of 12 o'clock in the fore-
noon, and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the
same day, on or near the premises, the fol-
lowing property, which has been seized and
taken by me as Collector of the Town Taxes
for the year 1826, for arrears of Town Taxes
due from the following persons, to wit:

Part 2 of Lot No. 133, agreeably to the town
plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum
of \$7 70, due from the Heirs of Mark Benton
dec'd. as the town tax due on the property
for the year 1826 and the costs and expenses of
the Levy and Sale.

Part 5 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town
plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum
of \$7 70, due from the Heirs of Mark Benton
dec'd. as the town tax due on the property
for the year 1826 and the costs and expenses of
the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 9, agreeably to the town plat, will
be then set up and sold to raise the sum of
\$2 cents, due from Mary Brooks, as the town
tax on her property for the year 1826 and the
cost and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 31, agreeably to the town plat,
will be then set up and sold to raise the sum
of 62 cents, due from Henry Freeman as the
town tax on her property for the year 1826,
and costs and expenses of the Levy and Sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the town
plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the
sum of 60 cents, due from Caleb Loockwood,
as the town tax on his property for the year
1826 and the costs and expenses of the Levy
and Sale.

Lot No. 140, agreeably to the town plat,
will be then set up and sold to raise the sum
of \$1 20 due from the Heirs of Samuel Sher-
wood, as the town tax on their property for
the year 1826 and costs and expenses of the
Levy and Sale.

Part 3 of Lot No. 114, agreeably to the town
plat, will be then set up and sold to raise the
sum of \$1 20, due from Henry Toomy, as the
town tax on his property for the year 1826,
and the costs and expenses of the levy and
sale.

Part 9, of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the
town plat, will be then set up and sold to
raise the sum of \$50 60, due from the heirs of
Martha Wilson as the town tax on the prop-
erty for the year 1826, and the costs and ex-
penses of the levy and sale.

Part 2, of Lot No. 407, will then be set up
and sold to raise the sum of \$1 60, due from
the heirs of John Kemp, as the Town Tax on
their property for the year 1826, and the costs
of the Levy and Sale.

Lot No. 166 agreeably to the town plat will
then be set up and sold to raise the sum of six-
ty cents, due from John Maxwell as the town
tax on his property for the year 1826, and the
costs of the Levy and Sale.

WM. E. SHANAHAN, Collector
of the town taxes in Easton for the year 1826.
March 1—1s

N. B. All persons that are indebted for town
tax that do not come forward within twenty
days from this date and settle their respective
Taxes, their property will also be advertised.

W. E. S.

Collectors' Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, under and in
virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias
from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton,
on Monday 24th of March, (inst.) between
the hours of one o'clock and seven o'clock, in
the afternoon, at the Court House door, the
following property, seized and taken by me as
collector of the town taxes for the years 1823
and 1825, for arrears of town taxes due from
the following persons, to wit:

Part 2 of Lot No. 133 agreeably to the town
plat, will be set up and sold to raise the sum
of \$3 25, due from the heirs of Mark Benton,
dec'd. as the town tax due on their property
for the year 1823 and the further sum of \$7
10, town tax also due from them for the year
1825, and the costs of the different levies and
sales.

Part 5, of Lot No. 134, agreeably to the
Town Plat will then be set up and sold to
raise the sum of \$1 due from the heirs of Wm.
Lowery, dec'd. as the Town Tax on their
property for the year 1823, and the further
sum of \$0 80 cts, Town tax also due for the
year 1825 and the costs of the different levies
and sales.

Lot No. 116 agreeably to the town plat will
be then set up and sold to raise the sum of \$9
03 cts, due from Jabez Caldwell, as the town
tax on his property for the year 1825 and the
costs of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 130 agreeably to the
town plat; will then be set up and sold to
raise the sum of \$0 97 cents due from the
heirs of Cloudsbury Kerby, as the town tax
on their property for the year 1825, and the
costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 11 of Lot No. 124, agreeably to the
Town Plat, will then be set up and sold to
raise the sum of \$0 50 cts due from the heirs
of Martha Wilson dec'd. as the town tax on
their property for the year 1825 and the costs
of the levy and sale.

Part 12 of Lot No. 134 will then be set up
and sold to raise the sum of sixty cents due
from Caleb Loockwood as the town tax due on
his property for the year 1825 and the costs
of the levy and sale.

Lot No. 93, will then be set up and sold to
raise the sum of 25 cts. due from Rebecca C.
Gatrup, as the town tax for the year 1823 and
the further sum of 20 cts also due from her for
town Tax for the year 1825 and the costs of
the Levy and Sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 122, will then be set up
and sold to raise the sum of \$1 due from the
heirs of John Merrick as the Town tax for the
year 1823, and the further sum of 80 cts, also
due from them for town tax for the year 1825
and the costs of the levy and sale.

Part 2 of Lot No. 107, Will then be set up
and sold to raise the sum of \$1 60 cts due
from the heirs of John Kemp, as the town
tax on their property for the year 1825 and the
costs of the levy and sale.

RIGHT, D. RAY, Collector
of the town tax for 1825 & 1825.
Easton, March 1—1s

N. B. All persons that are indebted for town
tax that do not come forward within twenty
days from this date and settle their respective
Taxes, their property will also be advertised.

R. D. R.

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

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

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, under and in
virtue of a warrant in nature of a fieri facias
from the Commissioners of the town of Easton
on Monday the 24th day of March, (inst.) be-
tween the hours of 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock, in
the afternoon, at the Court House door, the
following property, which has been seized and
taken by me, as collector of the Town Taxes
for the year 1824, for Arrears of Town Taxes
due from the following persons, to wit:—

Part 2 of Lot No. 133 agreeably to the town
plat will be set up and sold to raise the sum of
\$7 10 due from the Heirs of Mark Benton dec'd
as the town tax due on their property for the
year 1824 and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

Part 5 of Lot No. 134 agreeably to the Town
plat will then be set up and sold to raise the
sum of 80 cents due from the Heirs of Wm.
Lowery, dec'd. as the Town Tax on their prop-
erty, for the year 1824 and costs of the Levy
and Sale.

Lot No. 166, agreeably to the Town plat
will then be set up and sold to raise the sum
of sixty cents, due from John Maxwell as the
town Tax on his property for the year 1824
and the costs of the Levy and Sale.

PHILIP HORNEY, Collector.
of the Town Taxes for the year 1824
March 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

That handsome new Establishment, lately
occupied by James M. Lambdin in Easton, con-
sisting of a neat and most commodious Dwel-
ling House, ample back buildings,
with a Counting-Room and Store in
front, all new and in fine order, in
the most eligible part of the town
for business, will be sold at Public Vendue on
Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at the
hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the premises,
to the highest bidder. A credit of two years
will be given to the Purchaser—the purchase
money to be paid in three equal instalments,
at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four months
from the day of sale, and Bonds with good &
approved security must be given by the pur-
chaser for the respective instalments bearing
interest from that day. Immediate possession
will be given upon the execution of the Bonds,
and a full and ample title will be conveyed
upon the final payment of the purchase mo-
ney upon the above terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited
to inspect the premises.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE W. NABB,
JOHN M. G. EMORY.
Easton, Feb. 23, 1828—1s

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of
"Peck's Point," lying on Treadhaven Creek,
leading up to Easton, about six miles from
said town by water, and about nine by land—It
is more than half surrounded by water, and two
hundred paces of fence will enclose the said
farm to itself.—The shores abound in the
finest Shell Banks, as to improving the prop-
erty, which is in a high state of improvement
already—there is on this farm two hundred &
ninety six acres, there will be about one hun-
dred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on
the said farm this fall; there is but few situa-
tions on the water to excel it—Fish, Oys-
ters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty;
& per se there is no better shooting ground
on said river. Any person wishing to pur-
chase such a situation, can now suit himself,
and can get possession at Newyear's Day—for
further information apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot co. Nov. 5.

THE SPLENDID HUNTER, LOGAN,

WILL be lot to mares this sea-
son at the moderate price of Six
Dollars the spring's chance,
Four Dollars the single leap,
and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare with foal.
Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case—
No mare will be considered as ensured but by
agreement with the subscriber himself.

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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1828.

NO. 11.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER
ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

LIST OF LAWS

PASSED AT DECEMBER SESSION, 1827.

[Continued]

143. An act to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of Anne Arundel county.
144. An act to authorise the Levy Court of Prince Georges county, to sell a lot of public land, in the Town of Upper Marlborough.
145. An act to provide for electing commissioners for Cecil county, and prescribing their powers and duties.
146. A further supplement to the act entitled, "An act authorising the commissioners of Charles Town, in Cecil county, to purchase a lot of ground for the purpose therein mentioned."
147. An act for the relief of Sarah Curry, of Frederick county.
148. An act for the relief of the securities of Basil Bowling, of Prince Georges county.
149. An act for the relief of Fitz King, an imprisoned debtor in the jail of Baltimore county.
150. A supplement to an act, entitled "an act regulating fines in Charles and Allegany counties, passed at December session, 1826, chapter 82."
151. An act for the payment of the Journal of Accounts.
152. A supplement to the act entitled, An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Cecil county.
153. A supplement to an act entitled, an act to promote education in Frederick passed at the present session.
154. An act to authorise the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to borrow a sum of money for the improvement of the Penitentiary.
155. An act directing the payment of the salaries of the Clerk, Physician and other persons employed by the directors of the Penitentiary.
156. An act authorising the Levy Court of Talbot county, to levy on the assessable property of said county, the expenses incurred at a special court of Oyer and Terminer, and jail delivery held at Easton in said county, on the 23rd day of January, 1828, and continued by adjournment until the 26th day of said month.
157. An act for the repairing of a bridge over the main falls of Patapsco, on the Deer Park Road in Baltimore county.
158. An act to make valid a certain deed therein mentioned, and for other purposes.
159. An act to change the time of holding the November Term of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore.
160. An act to amend the Lottery System.
161. An act to incorporate a company for the establishment of a Literary, Scientific and Military Academy in Baltimore county.
162. An act to appoint a state Wharfinger in the city of Baltimore and to authorise the collection of wharfage in certain cases in the said city.
163. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.
164. An act to secure Henry Hindeman, of Queen Anne's county, an annuity in the real estate therein mentioned.
165. An act to authorise Lucy T. Gwynn, of Frederick county to remove negro James into this state.
166. An act for the relief of Eli Rensch, of Washington county.
167. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for electing commissioners for Baltimore county, and prescribing their powers and duties, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty six, chapter two hundred and seven.
168. An act to open Freedom Alley from Franklin street, Hagerstown, to Harry's town.
169. An act for the relief of Washington Lucas of Washington county.
170. An act to authorise the president, managers and company of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road, to construct a Rail Road from the city of Baltimore, to the district of Columbia, the direction of the city of Washington.
171. An act extending the time for completing the Turnpike Road from Boonsborough, to the Potomac River.
172. An act to empower the judges of Montgomery county court, to direct the sale of lands therein mentioned.
173. An act for the encouragement of Primary schools in Anne Arundel county.
174. An act to incorporate the stock holders of the Halco-tal Mining company of Baltimore.
175. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for electing Commissioners for Cecil county, and prescribing their powers and duties, passed at the present session of the legislature.
176. An act for the benefit of Sally Ezey & William Long, of Somerset county.
177. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act, to incorporate a company, to make a Turnpike Road from the public square in Hagerstown, to intersect the Turnpike Road leading from Gettysburg through Nicholson's Gap at the Pennsylvania line.
178. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road to lead from cross roads near Richard Gatons Lime Kiln in Baltimore county nearly in the direction of Jones Falls, in the city of Baltimore.
179. An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act relating to the road lately located from Snapsburg, to Hagerstown, in Washington county.
180. An act for the benefit of the proprietors of certain lots on Jones Falls in the city of Baltimore.
181. An act to regulate the gauging of casks, and the inspection of domestic distilled liquors in this state.
182. An act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Columbia Turnpike road company.
183. A further supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to erect Baltimore town in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof."
184. An act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session.

185. An act to authorise the sale of a portion of the unsubscribed shares of stock, reserved for the state in the Union Bank of Maryland.
186. An act to incorporate the Franklin Turnpike Road company.
187. An act to incorporate the Elkton and Wilmington Rail Road company.
188. An act to abolish certain offices therein mentioned and for other purposes.
189. An act to incorporate the Maryland company, for insurances on lives, granting annuities, and other purposes.
190. An act for the relief of John Asquith, administrator of Robert C. Asquith, late collector of the taxes of the city of Baltimore, deceased, and of his securities.
191. A supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis."
192. An act to authorize and empower Richard Ireland Jones of the city of Annapolis, to remove certain negroes from the state of Kentucky into this state.
193. An act to incorporate the Young Men's Bible society of Frederick county.
194. An act for the relief of Julian Walgnot, of Washington county.
195. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to lay out and open a road from the town of Westminster, in Frederick county, to the city of Washington & Georgetown.
196. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts in the sixth judicial district, passed at December session, 1824, chap. 196."
197. An act to incorporate the Alleghany iron company.
198. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, "an act for the benefit of the University of Maryland, passed at December session, 1816, chapter 78."
199. An act for the protection of sheep in the several counties of this state, and for other purposes.
200. An act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Chesapeake Turnpike Road company.
201. An act relative to the vacant state lands, in Washington county.
202. An act to make public a road therein mentioned.
203. An act for the relief of Rebecca Hartman of the city of Baltimore.
204. An act for the relief of the securities of Francis Gillispie.
205. An act to incorporate the Maryland Hospital.
206. A supplement to an act to provide for the repair of public roads in Montgomery county.
207. An act to authorise the New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike company, to make a road from Frenchtown, on Elk River, to the Delaware line, in a direction towards New-Castle.
208. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to direct descents."
209. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company."
210. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for amending and reducing into one system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators, and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.
211. An act to authorise the leasing of a lot in the city of Baltimore, belonging to the heirs of Kennedy Owen.
212. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Elkton and Susquehanna Bridge Turnpike Company.
213. An act for the relief of Charles H. W. Wharton, of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, and Rebecca Wharton his wife.
214. An act to regulate certain powers, duties and compensation of the sheriff of Baltimore county and for other purposes.
215. An act to authorise an investment on certain unsubscribed shares in the Commercial and Farmers bank of Baltimore and for other purposes.
216. An act to provide for the payment of the interests on loans for the use of the state and for other purposes.
217. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to abolish the several offices therein mentioned and for other purposes.
218. An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

The following affecting anecdote of Napoleon reflects more honor on his character than the greatest of his victories.—We extract it from Scott's Life of Napoleon, where it is given on the authority of the French General Gourgaud: "As he passed over a field of battle in Italy, he saw a houseless dog, lying on the body of his slain master. The creature came towards them, then returned to the dead body, moaned over it pitifully, and seemed to ask their assistance.—"Whether it were the feeling of the moment," continued Napoleon "the scene, the hour, or the circumstance itself, I was never so deeply affected by any thing which I have seen upon a field of battle. That man I thought has perhaps had a house, friends, comrades and here he lies deserted by every one but his dog. How mysterious are the impressions to which we are subject! I was in the habit, without emotion, of ordering battles which must decide the fate of a campaign, and could look with a dry eye on the execution of manœuvres which must be attended with much loss, and here I was moved—nay, painfully affected—by the cries and the grief of a dog. It is certain—that at that moment I would have been more accessible to a suppliant enemy and could better understand the conduct of Achilles in restoring the body of Hector to the tears of Priam."

An Irish colonel of dragoons, previous to a trial in which he was defendant, was informed by his counsel, that if there were any of the jury, to whom he had any personal objections, he might legally challenge them—Faith, and so I will, replied the son of Mars—if they do not bring me off handsomely, I will challenge every one of them!

From the Western Balance. OLD TIMES IN TENNESSEE.

"A boundless forest wild;
Nought to be seen but savage woods and skies;
No cities flourish'd arts, no culture smil'd
No government, no law, no gentle manners mild."
THOMPSON.

Early in the month of February in the year 1794, a man named James Helm, who was in the employment of Jonathan Robertson, was killed on the Cumberland River, about six miles below Nashville, by a party of Creek Indians. He was shot tomahawked and scalped, while at work alone, in a piece of new ground on his employer's farm. After committing this outrage, the Indians retreated, taking from the settlement about 20 horses. A company of rangers, or spies, a kind of regular troop, who had enrolled themselves under government pay, for the purpose of protecting the settlement from the attacks of the Indians, and who were under the command of Captain John Davis together with a number of settlers, amounting in all to 136 assembled the next day at Joslin's Station for the purpose of pursuing the Indians who had committed this outrage. The command of the expedition was given to Captain Thomas Murray. After being detained at Joslin's one day, in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, they commenced the pursuit, and at night crossed Big Harpeth and encamped near the mouth of West Harpeth. The journey of this day was rendered tedious and difficult in consequence of the thick growth of cane which every where covered the country; and which there being no traces larger than those produced by Deer or Buffalo as they repaired to the different salt licks and water courses they had to break through for the first time.

The next morning they fell in with the Knob creek trace, which they followed pretty briskly to the foot of the Duck River Ridge, before they made any discovery of the Indian trail. This seemed to have been their place of rendezvous, as they had scattered (as is their custom on such occasions,) and here, from the sign, it appeared a pretty large body of them had met together, not more than two or three days before. From this point, the trail becoming larger, was easily and rapidly pursued. It would be well enough to observe here, that the Indians had seldom been pursued further in this direction than Duck River; hence after crossing that, they entertained few fears and consequently relaxed considerably in speed and caution. The party reached the foot of the ridge pretty late on the evening of the second day, and shortly after encamped for the night.

Early next morning they set out, crossing Duck River and passed Green's Lick so called from being on the body of land in Maury county granted by North Carolina to General Nathaniel Green, and now occupied by the descendants of that meritorious officer. They continued their pursuit without any incident worth relating until the evening of the sixth day, when they came upon the camp, that had from every appearance, been occupied by the Indians the night before, and left by them that morning. The fires were not extinguished when our party arrived. They were now within about fifteen miles of the mouth of Shod Creek which empties into the Tennessee a few miles above the foot of the Muscle Shoals on this side of the enemy.

The party halted at the camp, sent out their scouts, put out their picket guards, and rested till about midnight, when they again mounted their horses and continued the chase. It was a very cold frosty night, and the moon shone with much brightness, which enabled them to follow the trace with unabated rapidity for several hours, when it forked, each branch appearing to be about equal size. Here they were compelled to remain until the morning advanced sufficiently to enable them to discover the one taken by the Indians, for the ground was so hard as to prevent them from ascertaining the fact by moonlight; they found it to be the left hand track, and followed it accordingly till about 11 o'clock, when they got the first view of the Tennessee.

They were now upon a high, long, sloping ridge, which approached the river by a regular descent until within about thirty yards of the bank where there was a tolerably perpendicular descent of about 15 or 20 feet, between which and the river was a narrow valley which seemed to extend to some considerable distance above and below; and somewhere in which it was supposed the Indians would be found as they had not time to make rafts and the river was too wide and the water too cold for them to swim.

Here the party halted, and about forty men on foot, were sent forward to reconnoitre, and if they found the enemy to commence the attack, in which they would be supported by a charge from the balance. They had not proceeded more than four or five hundred yards before they discovered the Indian camp and commenced the attack accordingly, in which they were soon joined by their companions. They rushed forward pell mell, into the camp, in which they killed three men and captured two squaws, which were all they found there although from the number of rifles, and other circumstances, they were convinced

that a greater number of the savages were absent. Some tracks were found in the sand approaching the waters edge, & on a close examination, a cunning Indian was found under the bank, which there somewhat projected over the river, completely immersed in the water, except his nose which he kept out for respiration. He was soon drawn forth from his hiding place and dispatched; as was also another found in the same situation not far from him.

By this time the party had scattered along the valley and high ground in different groups up and down the river in search of the balance of the enemy. In a short time some firing was heard above, and six large Indians soon made their appearance running towards the camp with uplifted tomahawks, or axes of a larger size, commonly called Squaw Axes, with which they had been constructing rafts on the bank of Shoal Creek, and not anticipating an attack they had left their rifles at the camp. It is impossible to describe the fury depicted in their savage countenances as they came on to the attack yelling most horrible. Finding that the camp had been surprised and their friends cut off, they seemed animated and entirely engrossed by a common thirst for vengeance, for which they seemed to be entirely willing to lay down their lives. When it is recollected that there were only six of them opposed to upwards of one hundred whites—this charge will be considered the most desperate perhaps on record. They found the death they courted, but not without a severe struggle, and after having penetrated pretty near to the camp.

The largest of this party and apparently the leader, first made his appearance, charging at full speed with his upraised axe upon a party who were advancing in that direction from the camp. When within something like one hundred yards of this company, one of their number, Geo. Cook, fired at him. He was just passing a small tree; this he seized in his arms and wheeled, or swung suddenly round it so as to induce the belief that the shot had taken effect—but still he continued to advance, when in passing, Col. William Pallow, who was pretty near him on the higher ground, that gentleman shot at and gave him a mortal wound which stretched him on the ground. The horse of one of the rangers became frightened and threw his rider; one of the Indians rushed forward seized the gun which had fallen from the man's hands, and sprung to a contiguous tree. Capt. Murray was very near to him and took a tree also; each continued to watch the other closely for some time, as upon exposure of the person depended the life of one or the other—when the Indian bearing our men approaching in a direction rather different from that of his antagonist, in turning from them exposed so much of his person to Murray that he instantly took advantage of it and shot him through the hips—he fell full length on the ground. "Our chance," said Murray, to the party who then came up, "was pretty equal in this game of bo-peep, for some time; your coming up turned the gentleman somewhat towards me, and my rifle did the rest."

On returning to the camp they found a great many fine guns, some five or six hundred Deer and Bear skins, besides a large quantity of Bears' oil; these they set on fire and soon destroyed. They also found the hat of the murdered man, but after the most careful search, his scalp could nowhere be discovered; this led them (knowing the care taken by the Indians to preserve trophies of this kind) to believe they had not yet fallen in with the whole party. This conjecture turned out to be correct; one of the Indians, and the only one who escaped to carry the tale of death to his friends, was absent from the camp, hunting, at the time of the attack, and had the scalp with him. All the horses which had been stolen from the settlement, were found and returned to their owners; they also got fifteen or twenty from the Indians. The squaws were brought into Nashville and shortly after sent to Governor Blount at Knoxville, where they were soon after sent into their own country in exchange for so many whites, prisoners to the Indians.

This was supposed to have been the party who had made frequent attacks upon the settlement before from the same quarter. They were, perhaps, the most cunning and resolute with which the settlers had to contend, and their destruction produced the happy effects of intimidating others of their nation and of giving tranquility to the settlement for some time.

BELZONI.

John Belzoni was the son of a poor barber at Padua, was born in the year 1788. When a boy he worked at his father's trade, but had always a desire to see the world. At 15 years of age he left his home, taking his brother Anthony with him, and made his way in the direction of Rome as far as the Apennines. Arrived at this point, and being almost in a state of destitution, the claims of Anthony, who sat upon a rock, and refused to proceed farther, compelled the young traveller to return. Three years after, however, having enlisted a new companion, he started a second time, and then reached Rome in earnest. What Belzoni did at Rome is uncertain. It has been said

that he applied himself to the study of hydraulics, but we should doubt whether he ever received any regular instructions in that science. In the end however, being fertile in resources, he took up the trade of a Monk, for want of any better means of livelihood, and remained in that condition until the period of the revolution.—Having laid aside the cowl Belzoni returned to Padua; but finding but little prospect there, in 1800 he proceeded to Holland, proposing to instruct the Dutch in the science of Hydraulics. Apparently, however, there was some miscalculation in this arrangement; the Dutch turned out to know more of Hydraulics than their Italian master; and at the end of twelve months the traveller again appeared in Italy, from whence he proceeded to England in the year 1803. By this time his colossal figure began to develop itself, and his personal strength was in proportion to his exterior appearance. He married a young English woman, and being still something at a loss for a profession, he determined to profit by the curiosity which his personal powers excited, and to exhibit from town to town through Great Britain his Hydraulic experiments and feats of muscular strength. It was a curious spectacle to see this colossus coming forward on the stage carrying sometimes as many as 20 men placed in different ways upon his body.

This resource, however, did not last long. The people got tired, and Belzoni was obliged to seek his fortune elsewhere. In 1812 he went with his wife to Portugal, and offered his services at the great theatre of San Carlos, in Lisbon. The Portuguese speculation did well for a time, for a pantomime called Sampson, was brought out, and Belzoni attracted immense audiences in the principal character; but at length the people here got tired too, and Belzoni went to Malta, where he offered his services as a professor of Hydraulics to Ismael Gibraltari, agent of the Pacha of Egypt. Belzoni's exhibitions as a posture master terminated at this period; but though he was engaged by the Pacha of Egypt, his first essay as a professor of Hydraulics was rather unfortunate.—He had been presented to the Viceroy, who employed him to construct a machine to water the gardens of Sautra, a villa which he possessed on the banks of the Nile. The work was performed, and according to Belzoni's account, successfully; but the event was unfortunate, and had nearly proved tragical. The Viceroy took it into his head to put 15 men, besides Belzoni's Irish servant, upon the machine when it was in motion. The result was that an accident occurred. The men were thrown, Belzoni's servant had his thigh-broken, and, but for the exertion of his master's personal strength, would have been entirely destroyed. The superstitious temper of the Turks led them to regard this event as ominous; and that which, perhaps, went as far in finally knocking up the project, the Pacha discovered that it cost him more to water his gardens with the new machine than it had done by the old system with the bullocks.

Fortunately for Belzoni, he fell at this time into the hands of the consul, Mr. Salt, who perceiving his capacities, employed him in those works by the performance of which he afterwards acquired so much reputation.—His physical powers fitted him admirably for the execution of the new duties intrusted to him. Dressed in the Turkish garb, he ruled the Egyptian peasants with the gravity of a Cadi or an Aga; and it is said that he did not scruple to administer personal correction for any failures of duty which they might be guilty. In his temper, however, and manners, he was mild in general, and unassuming; and M. Depping describes his peaceable demeanour as rather curiously contrasted with his Herculean figure and appearance. "One day," says Mr. D relating his first interview with the eastern traveller, "in the autumn of the year 1821, I saw a man of extraordinary stature enter my house. He was built like a Hercules, and his head touched the top of the door as he came in. His shoulders were broad, and his hair thick and bushy; but his countenance was mild, and there was nothing fierce or alarming in his demeanour. He carried a book under his arm, and was followed by the publisher Galignani; from which circumstances I instantly guessed that he was an author, though certainly I had never before seen one of such dimensions. If the Patagonians wrote, probably this fellow might be discovered among them. This Hercules, however, explained to me, with great mildness and simplicity, the object of his visit, which was to get a translation made of his Egyptian travels, which had just appeared in English. At the time, I knew very little of the man, even by report; but I appreciated his character as soon as I looked over his work; and I was still more astonished when I became acquainted with the detail of his early life; and found the individual who had begun by walking upon stilts, and playing the mountebank for bread, concluded by opening the pyramids of Egypt, and digging out from under a mountain of sand the gigantic temple of Ipsamboul."—[French paper.]

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW LICENSE LAW.

The following Act, passed at the late Session of our State Legislature, will be found important to many of our Subscribers—we therefore insert it and call their attention to its provisions.

A BILL, ENTITLED, AN ACT TO REGULATE THE ISSUING OF LICENSES, TO TAVENERS, KEEPERS OF ORDINARYS AND OTHERS.

Sec. 1. And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic within this State, other than the grower, maker or manufacturer of the specific articles which shall be therein exposed for sale or barter, to open, set up, keep, or use any booth, stall, shop, office, store, ware house or other buildings, yard, inclosure, vessel or any other place or part of house, building or other place, for the purpose of selling by wholesale or retail, or bartering any dry goods, groceries, spirituous or fermented liquor, imported dried fruit, glass, crockery, hardware, drugs or medicines, paints, printed books, stationery, saddlery, gold, silver or plated ware, jewelry, toys, wearing apparel, salted provisions, grain, meal, flour, lumber, tobacco, cotton, leather, hides, lime, wrought or cast iron, copper, tin, or any other kind of goods, wares or merchandise, foreign or domestic, without first obtaining a license in the manner prescribed by this act. Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who on the day before mentioned, shall have a license under the present existing laws, to sell or barter, in virtue thereof, until the expiration of the term for which the license was granted, as freely as he, she or they might have done if this act had not have passed. Provided that any license to vend said articles may be granted by said clerks to extend to the second day of May next; for which the person receiving the same, shall pay for the use of the state a sum proportionate to that charge for a license under the existing laws, for a whole year, regarding the time for which it shall issue. And provided also, that persons carrying on said and herring fisheries in this State may sell and dispose of so much salt as is necessary to cure the fish purchased of them, during the months of April and May, and no longer without license.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That a license to sell or barter any of the goods, wares or merchandise heretofore mentioned, shall be granted by the clerk of each county court to any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, residing in his county, and by the clerk of Baltimore city court to any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, residing in said city, who shall apply therefor and pay to such clerk the sum of twelve dollars for the use of the State, which license shall authorize the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to whom the same shall be granted, to sell or barter any of the said goods, wares or merchandise, only at such house or other building or place as shall be therein particularly described from the day of its date, until the first day of May next thereafter, but such license shall not authorize the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to whom the same shall be granted, residing in the several counties in this State, to sell or barter any spirituous or fermented liquor in quantities less than a pint at any one time, nor shall such license authorize any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic to sell or barter spirituous liquor by retail or in quantities less than ten gallons, and not less than a pint within the city of Baltimore unless the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, obtaining such license, shall pay to the clerk of Baltimore city court, in addition to the twelve dollars aforesaid, the further sum of four dollars for every such license, the said further sum to be applied to the payment of the expense of the seal of the said city and county of Baltimore as heretofore provided by law, and the license so to be issued as last aforesaid, shall expressly state that the person to whom the same shall be granted, is or are authorized to retail spirituous or fermented liquor by retail in quantities not less than a pint at any one time within the city of Baltimore, at a place which shall be particularly described in such license, as is hereinafter required in other cases, provided, that any stock keeper or other holder, except the keepers of ordinaries, removing his her or their store, from one part of a county or city to another part of the same county or city, with a view to a permanent settlement, may continue to sell under the license obtained for the first establishment provided he, she or they shall go to the county or city, and have the name or description of their new place of residence endorsed on the back of the license, already obtained for which service they shall pay to the clerk the sum of twelve and an half cents. Provided, that no distiller of spirituous liquors, shall at one time sell less than a quart without obtaining a license under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to open, set up or keep any ordinary tavern or inn, nor any victualling house, cook shop or oyster house, nor any place at or in which any spirituous or fermented liquor, shall be sold or bartered, in quantities less than a pint at any one time without first obtaining a license in the manner, now provided by law: Provided, nevertheless, that if the grand jury of any county court, or of the city court of Baltimore, shall signify to the county court, or city of Baltimore, (as the case may be), their opinion that a license ought not to be granted to any individual or individuals named in the lists to be laid before them, under the provisions of this act, that the clerks of the said courts shall not be authorized to grant a license or licenses to any such individual or individuals, without the special direction of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That a license, to open, set up and keep an ordinary tavern or inn, or victualling house or cook shop, or oyster house, or a place at or in which spirituous and fermented liquors may be sold or bartered in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, shall be granted by the clerk of any county court, or the clerk of Baltimore city court, to any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, who shall produce and deliver such certificate as is hereinafter required, and who shall at the time of applying for such license, pay therefor to such clerk the sum of twelve dollars for a license to keep a victualling house or cook shop, or an oyster house, eighteen dollars for every other license required by this section for the use of the State, which licenses shall particularly describe the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, may in virtue thereof, open, set up and keep such ordinary, tavern, inn, victualling house, cook shop, or oyster house, and fermented liquor as aforesaid; and it shall authorize the same only at the place so described therein, from the day of its date until the first day of May next thereafter or until the same shall be suspended or revoked in the manner required by law.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county of this state, annually in the month of April, to make or cause to be made an alphabetical list of the names of all the persons or bodies corporate or politic in each election district of his county, and in the city of Baltimore, in each ward of said city, who shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the use or occupation of any house or place,

for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by this act, or any existing law of this State and to return such list or lists on Monday preceding the last Saturday in said month to the clerk of his county court, or to the clerk of Baltimore City court, as the case may require, and the sheriff of each county shall within the first week of the month last before mentioned, cause a written or printed notice to be set up, in at least six public places, in each of the election districts and wards in his county or city, cautioning all persons, and bodies corporate or politic whom it may concern to obtain a license or renew the same according to the provisions of this act, before the tenth day of May, then next ensuing, and each sheriff shall be entitled to receive twenty five cents for every license, obtained by any person whose name shall be contained in the list or lists so returned by him, to be deducted by the clerk from the money received for such license and paid over to said sheriff to give the public notice herein before directed, shall not be allowed to excuse any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, who shall neglect to obtain a license as required by this act, and returning or cause to be made and returned on or before the Monday next preceding the last Saturday in every month, besides the month of April, in each and every year, a list of the names of all such persons or bodies corporate or politic, as shall from time to time come to reside in each election district in his county, or in the city of Baltimore, then in each ward of said city, or whose names or titles of incorporation he shall discover to have been omitted in his annual and previous returns, who by any of the provisions of this act are required to obtain a license, and he shall be entitled to the same compensation out of all licenses, that may be obtained by them.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts of this state and of the clerk of Baltimore City court, to transmit to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, semi-annually; or before the first Monday of May and November in every year hereafter lists and accounts of all licenses which shall by them severally be granted in pursuance of this act or any existing law of this State; and to lay before every grand jury attending his court, on the first day of their attendance the returns made to him by the sheriff of his county as herein before directed, and a list of all licenses granted by the clerk in virtue of this act, or any existing law of this State, and not by him before returned to any grand jury, and if any clerk or sheriff shall willingly omit to perform any duty required of him by this act he shall on conviction thereof, be fined any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the state.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, body or bodies, corporate or politic, shall sell or barter, or suffer to be sold or bartered in his, her or their dwelling or other building, or at any place in his, her or their occupation, by his, her or their agent or servant or any other person whatsoever, with his, her or their knowledge, any goods, wares or merchandise, spirituous or fermented liquor without license first had and obtained as herein before provided, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars or one half to the informer, and the other half to be paid to the clerk of the county court, or city court as the case may be, to the use of the state, to be recovered in the name of the State of Maryland, by action of debt or indictment in the county court of the county where such offence shall have been committed, or in Baltimore city court, if the offence shall have been committed within the limits of said city.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained, shall be so construed, as to prevent the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, the corporation of Annapolis City or the corporation of Frederick, from imposing, levying and collecting any tax or duty which they are or shall be authorized by their respective charters or any law of this state, to impose levy and collect.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That any person or body corporate or politic, who shall be convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of this act before any county court or Baltimore city court, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, before whom he or she shall be thereof convicted; provided always, that if within ten days after the termination of any license herein before mentioned, the person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic to whom the same was granted, shall apply for and obtain a further license, he, she or they, shall not, merely on account of such delay, be considered as having violated any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed, as to permit any hawk, or pedler to sell or barter any goods, wares or merchandise within this state without having obtained a license for that purpose, as heretofore required by law, nor to impair the privileges which are now secured to the Shad and Herring fisheries of this state.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several counties, and the city court of Baltimore, shall receive fifty cents for each and every license, in lieu of all other fees, except the five per cent allowed by the existing laws.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That so much of any act or acts of Assembly of this state as may be repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall cease to be of any force or effect, from and after the last day of April next. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained, shall abate any prosecution that may then be pending under the laws of this state, and provided further, that all offences committed before that period, shall be and they are hereby directed to be proceeded against and punished in the same manner as they would have been proceeded against and punished if this act had not passed; Provided, however, that the repeal shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of licenses under the said act or acts to be in force, until the first day of May next; and for which there shall be paid such sum of money for the time that such license is to continue as shall be in just proportion to the sum required by said act or acts for a license for an entire year.

Sec. 13. AND BE IT ENACTED, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any importer of goods, wares and merchandise, who does not break packages, or sell the said imported goods, wares and merchandise in less quantity than the case, package or other form in which the same was imported.

Singular: Expedition across the Atlantic.

As a proof of the great celerity with which news is circulated at the present day, we may instance the following: The American President's speech, delivered at Washington, left New York in the packet ship Silas Richards, on the 11th December, arrived in Liverpool on Monday the 31st, was despatched, by express, to London at three o'clock, where it reached at three o'clock on Tuesday; was printed and published by five o'clock the same evening, in a second edition of the "Sun" Evening Paper, occupying nearly five columns, closely printed, and left London that night by all the mails at eight o'clock, arrived again at Liverpool on Wednesday at seven, copies of which were next day forwarded

to New York, which it would probably reach in about thirty days, thus affording President Adams an opportunity of perusing his own speech in the Sun paper, after having sailed across the Atlantic and back again, a distance of 7000 miles, in about forty eight days!—[Liverpool Courier.]

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 20.

The brig Rhine from Havre arrived at Boston, brings Paris papers to the 20th ult. The Boston Daily Advertiser furnishes us with the following extracts from them, which, however, will be found to contain hardly any thing but reports,—and some of them we have had before.

The Royal ordinance had been published in France, establishing a superior council of war, to be under the presidency of the Dauphin, for establishing the military legislation of the land forces. This council consists of the Secretary of War, three Marshals, the Duke of Belluno, the Duke of Ragusa, and Count Molitor, and twelve other members.

The Gazette de France gives the following statement of the comparative strength of parties in the Chamber of Deputies. In eight sessions the right side has counted from 86 to 100 members. The right centre 80 to 99. The left centre 66 to 86. The left side 61 to 75. The whole number of members ought to be 130, but there is about 80 double elections two have been made peers, one has died, and near 40 were absent.

The new manifesto of the Porte was received at Paris. The Journal des Debats not being able to publish the whole in the paper of the 20th, gives the following extract:

"As it is evident that the pretence of liberty in favor of the Greeks tends to nothing less (Heaven preserve us!) than to make all the countries of Europe and Asia when the Greeks are mixed with the Mussulmans, fall into the hands of the infidels, to put the Rajahs insensibly in the place of the Ottomans, and the Ottomans in the place of the Rajahs; to convert perhaps our mosques into churches, & to make bells re-sound from them, and in a word easily and promptly annihilate Islamism; neither law nor reason, nor policy permit the acceptance of such propositions."

The proclamation enjoins upon all the public agents and functionaries, a general armament. Preparations were making for a vigorous resistance. A hundred thousand Kurds were said to be already on their march, and would arrive in Europe by the end of March.

Letters had been received from Constantinople to the 11th of January which state that the Count Capo D Isria had arrived in the Morea, and had been proclaimed Chief of the Greek government, and that a new squadron of the Allies, including some vessels of the Netherlands had entered the Archipelago, and was advancing toward the Dardanelles. This news had roused the Porte to adopt some measures of a vigorous character. He had given orders for closing the Bosphorus. Several vessels of war had been sent to reinforce those which were at anchor in the channel.

Another letter from Constantinople states that the Grand-Signior caused to be arrested several Greek monks, among whom was the rich Reali, charged with having communications with the insurgents, and had caused them to be cast into the Bostandji Baschi. The richest Greek merchant were alarmed and fled, among whom was Dancst, banker of the Russian embassy, who has already been once exiled to Asia. An order was issued for all subjects of France, England and Russia to depart for the Archipelago. The government will tolerate them no longer. Some only of the most respectable remain under the immediate protection of the Porte, to liquidate the affairs of all, and beyond this no exception is admitted.—no foreign protection is admitted.

CONSTANTINOPLE Jan 11.—Merchant vessels under European flags have not been able to find facilities for leaving, except by abandoning their cargoes. The system of persecution has again commenced, and it is principally directed against the Armenian Catholics, who are carried away by thousands into Asia.

A letter from Odessa, dated Jan. 27 gives information from Constantinople to the 14th. It was reported that Reali, who had been imprisoned, had been strangled after two days of torture. It was inferred from this, he being a native of Scio, that the castle of Scio had fallen into the hands of the Greeks.

A letter from Smyrna, of Jan. 4, states that the city was much agitated, in consequence of information from Constantinople, and that the most considerable merchants had embarked, and had put their property in a place of safety.—The principal editor of the Oriental Spectator, Mr. Blaque, had been arrested by the order of the French Consul, and with his presses put on board of the Pomona, to be transported to Toulon, for having inserted in the 300th number of that Journal, a very offensive article against the French Government. The banishment of Mr. Blaque is much regretted, as he was a man much esteemed, and as his trust of president of French commerce caused him to be much respected by the local authorities. The second editor has fled.

The report we have given from the latest Paris paper of the arrival of Count Capo d'Istria in the Morea, is probably not true, as it was previously stated, on the authority of Mr. Eynard, that he was at Malta, Jan. 9, and was to sail thence on the 13th.

In the Havre Journal of the 20th Feb. is advertised for sale "Un Serpent a sonnettes" (a rattle snake) five feet nine inches long, brought from Savannah in the American ship Minerva.

Extract of a letter received by the Rhine, dated

"HAVRE, Feb. 20, 1823.—The Grand Sultan has issued a proclamation, in which he refuses to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and calls upon all his subjects, civil and religious, to defend their rights and their country!—Still we do not believe there will be war!"

A letter of the 21st, says, the news from Constantinople is confirmed on all sides.

The Montreal papers announce the arrest of a party of resurrectionists who had been guilty of robbing the grave of the body of a Mr. Foster, at Chateauguay. The dead body was recovered, but the only punishment which it appears was inflicted for so gross an act was according to the papers, that the resurrectionists were compelled to take the body back to the burying ground, purchase a new coffin, dig the grave anew, and 'treat' their un-wished for acquaintances to two gallons of a certain beverage vulgarly termed 'grog,' which they sipped with inimitable nonchalance, while the disappointed and bereaved body lifters were toiling in doing what they had so lately laboured to undo—and thus ended the affair to the satisfaction of one party at least."

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, March 17.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, after a less amount of preliminary business than is usual, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Sergeant then resumed his remarks, which were interrupted on Friday by a successful motion for the Committee to rise. Mr. Sergeant spoke long and very ably, in defence of the claim. After he sat down, Mr. Sutherland spoke on the same side, and succeeded by Mr. W. Adams, who shortly delivered his opinions on the other side. Mr. Archer then made a successful motion for the Committee to rise. A message was received from the President in reply to a resolution calling for information as to our territory west of the Rocky Mountain, containing the information required.

TUESDAY, March 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill to prevent desertions, in the Army was discussed, and having been amended, was ordered to a third reading. The bill to grant certain lands to the State of Alabama for purposes of Internal Improvement was also, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for the Navy was taken up in Committee of the whole, with the amendments made in the Senate. The amendment making appropriations for the first quarter of 1829 was disagreed to. The Committee then took up the bill making appropriations for Fortifications, as amended by the Senate, and refused to concur with the amendment appropriating 50,000 dollars for a fortification at Barrataria. The Committee reported the non-concurrence, and the House concurred in their disagreement. The other amendment made by the Senate was concurred in. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Tariff bill, when Mr. BARNARD, of New York, made some observations against the bill, and in favor of the amendment. After speaking with great force and pertinence for about an hour and a half, Mr. Ingham took the floor. The Committee then rose and reported progress.

FRIDAY, March 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, a motion made by Mr. Branch, to consider the resolution fixing the 30th day of April for the adjournment of Congress was, after some discussion, lost, without a division. The consideration of the bill providing for the adjustment of private land claims in several States and Territories, was resumed and a substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. Berrien.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Woods, of Ohio, relative to the conduct of Colonel McKenney in depositing an individual among the Creeks, was again under discussion, and several amendments were offered and adopted but before any question was taken the hour devoted to resolutions having expired, the discussion was arrested. The House then, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff; when Mr. Hoffman spoke for about four hours in defence of the bill, as reported, and in opposition to the amendment.—Before he had concluded his remarks, the Committee rose and reported progress.

SATURDAY, March 22.

In the Senate yesterday, the Bill for the organization of the Militia, was discussed and laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Noble, who gave notice that he should offer a substitute for the bill. The bill for the erection of a Baskwater at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, was passed. The bill providing for Invalid Pensioners was passed. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Woods, and under discussion during the two preceding days, was adopted without further debate. Various other resolutions asking for information on the subject of the Indians, were laid on the table by different members, and will be taken up, in regular course, to day. When the orders of the day were called Mr. Everett moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the Claim of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Mallory and Mr. Oakley rose at the same time to make a motion, the object which was to get the Tariff under discussion.—Mr. Oakley having obtained the floor, moved to postpone the private business but the motion was rejected—ayes 60, noes 82. The House then, in Committee of the whole, resumed the discussion of Mr.

Meade's claim. Mr. Archer spoke at length in favour of the claim, and Mr. Bunker had the floor when the Committee rose. On the question that the Committee have leave to sit again on this claim, the motion was opposed, and as no quorum voted upon it, a motion to adjourn was carried before the question was decided.

TURKISH CANNON.

It is singular, that in our conflicts with barbarians, or with half disciplined troops we generally sustain a heavier loss than in our battles with veteran and well organized armies. Whether this arises from our contempt of the enemy inducing us to attack them at greater odds, or at closer quarters, or that such foes are stimulated by the fiercer passions of untamed nature we cannot determine, but the fact is well worthy of consideration. Our attack on Algiers was attended with a loss of life nearly equal to any thing we had ever sustained on board of a fleet; and, if we include the number killed on board the Reus a ship at Navarino, we shall find the total number of killed and wounded to be nearly as great as in any of our battles last war. With respect to the Turks, this may arise from the extremely heavy cannon which they generally use. In our ships, and, we believe, in our batteries, we seldom use a heavier gun than a thirty-two pounder. No man-of-war carries any cannon of a larger calibre; but the Turk make use of even eight hundred pounders! When Sir J. Duckworth passed the Dardanelles to attack Constantinople, in 1807, his fleet was dreadfully shattered by these immense shot.

The Royal George (of 110 guns) was nearly sunk by only one shot, which carried away her cut-water, another cut the main mast of the Windsor Castle nearly in two; a shot knocked two parts of the Thunderer into one; the Repulse (74) had her wheel shot away, and twenty four men killed and wounded, by a single shot, nor was the ship saved but by the most wonderful exertions. One of these guns was cast in brass in the reign of Amurat; it was composed of two parts, joined by a screw at the chamber, its breech resting against a masonry stone work; yet the difficulty of charging it would not allow its being fired more than once; but, as a Pacha once said, one single discharge would destroy almost a whole fleet of the enemy. The Baron de Tott, to the great terror of the Turks, resolved to fire this gun. The shot weighed 1100 lbs. and he loaded it with 300 lbs. of powder; he says, "I felt a shock like an earthquake, at the distance of 800 fathom: I saw the ball divide into three pieces, and these fragments of a rock crossed the Strait and rebounded on the mountain." The heaviest shot which struck our ships was of granite, and weighed 800 lbs. and was two feet two inches in diameter. One of these huge shot, to the astonishment of our ears, stove in the whole larboard bow of the Active; and having crushed this immense mass of solid timber, the shot rolled ponderously aft, and brought up a breast the main hatchway, the crew standing aghast at the singular spectacle. A few years ago, a party of English Midshipmen crawled into one of these guns on their hands and knees, to the no small amusement of the Turks.—[London Observer.]

[FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.]

Mr. Graham, The Star of last Tuesday and of Tuesday week presented some publications that were disgraceful to a public print and to the authors of them. Every man of correct sentiments lamented to see such productions. It is to be hoped that the citizens there attempted to be abused will look with silent neglect upon the weak and malevolent attempt—nor ought any friend of theirs to condescend to defend them against such poor and spiteful ribaldry. How ungenerous to try to pull down such a man as Mr. Mills, who has raised himself by his own good conduct from poverty to comfort and respectful public notice!—As to Mr. Banning he is a man of such standing in society that these miserable attempts can't affect him. You may blot the newspaper with calumnies from beginning to end throughout every week in the year, but his credit will stand unimpaired, his lands will yield their regular increase to his industrious exertions, his reputation will be unsoiled by the base designs, and he will be more and more endeared to his friends in consequence of these attempts.

But remember in reply to such remarks, a wide range may be taken. The secret authors may believe themselves unknown—a heavy account lies open in re tort if any one is inclined to expose it to view, and things not expected may be brought to light that will set heavy upon the feelings of those authors and of those they call their friends. None but inferior men with interested designs ever make such attacks as those we have alluded to—and such men are unworthy of notice. Let them fret themselves out and then they will be quiet.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. GRAHAM, Those who are fond of fine horses have never had so good an opportunity of gratifying their taste in viewing and selecting fine sires as this spring. The display of these beautiful animals on Tuesday last at Easton was superior to any thing ever seen on this shore. There was Mr. Bartlett's Splendid Hunter, Logan—Mr. Wallace's fine Cleveland bay, Tom Jefferson—Mr. Roberts' beautiful horse, Tuckahoe was absent, but must be enumerated in the sud.—Mr. Hambleton's finely formed Young Gabriel—Mr. Benny's Young Diomed, who in form is a perfect picture—Captain Coward's powerful draught horse sired by Emperor, of superior powers—Mr. Rose's fine young horse, Jackson—Besides many others whose names and

owners are unknown, many of which were very fine. To these may be added that well bred and beautiful grey of Mr. Hambleton's Young Chance that was greatly admired by judges and by-standers; and last, though certainly, as might be expected, superior to all, the blooded horse Valentine, who shows himself of the highest order of his race.

Amateurs will be greatly delighted with this exhibition of well chosen animals, where a choice may be made of the high blooded Racer, the Hunter, the Coach Horse, the Draught Horse, the Saddle Horse, the Gig Horse, and the Horse adapted to the morning's airing in the City Barouche or Curricule. It is worth a ride of five and twenty miles to spend an hour in admiration of this collection of fine horses.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING—MARCH 29—1828.

A considerable number of citizens, of this and some of the adjacent counties, came to this town yesterday, to witness the execution of Jim Truxton, now confined in Jail under sentence of death—yesterday was the day designated in the warrant for his execution, as heretofore stated in our paper of the 15th inst. but in consequence of representations being made by a portion of the citizens in behalf of Truxton, the Governor was induced to respite the execution until Friday next the 4th day of April. If not respite, or his punishment be not commuted before that time, he will on that day be executed.

SNOW-HILL, March 25, 1828.
On Sunday morning last, four criminals escaped from the goal of this county—they set fire to the door of an adjoining room wherein the chimney was, and let themselves out of a breach, previously made by prisoners who escaped on a former occasion. They very generously put out the fire, ere they crept through the opening.

We hear that JUDGE MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a few days since in conversation with a gentleman, said "I have not voted for twenty years; but I shall consider it a solemn duty I owe my country, to go to the polls and vote at the next presidential election—for" added he in his impressive manner, "should Jackson be elected I shall look upon the government as virtually dissolved."

Robbery of the Southern Mail.
The mail was robbed on Thursday evening last, between Trenton and Princeton. The particulars are given in the following letter, from the Post Master at Princeton to the Post Master at Rahway.

Princeton N. J. March 14, 1828.
Mr. MARSH, Sir—You will doubtless be very much astonished on opening this package of letters to find it in so sad a condition. I will relate the circumstances as nearly as possible: Last evening (March 13) the way Mail from Philadelphia dropped from the stage between this and Trenton. Soon as it was missed the guard went directly back—when he arrived within three and a half miles of Trenton he found the mail. It had been picked up from the road by some one, who took it into a field near by cut it open, and was plundering it when he heard some one coming. He ran and left it. The person who was crossing the field stumbled over it—picked it up, and brought it to a house. The guard gathered all the fragments, and put them in the bag that had been cut open. As the letters were torn and flying in all directions, I of course thought best to retain all the pieces, and have succeeded in getting them together, so as to find their places of destination. The only two bills torn so much apart, were yours and Morristown, N. J.

The following article relative to the illness of the King of England, is copied from a Liverpool paper of Feb. 21st, the latest received at Boston.

"Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 19.
"The statements in the Morning Chronicle, Observer, and Atlas, newspapers, on the subject of the King's health, are much at variance with the Windsor letters, which represent his Majesty as gradually recovering from the weakness in his legs, with which he has been so long afflicted. When we recall to mind the imprudent assertions of some public journals as to the state of the late Duke of York, we shall not be surprised at finding such statements with reference to his Majesty; and certainly they would be meritorious if they were not calculated to conceal from the country a fact which must, at length, transpire with additional force from the circumstance of the attempt to conceal it.

"The truth is, and I have my information from an authentic source, that the health of his Majesty has been for some time giving way, and latterly has resisted the milder remedies, whilst a torpidity of the system, which is but too common in dropsical complaints, has manifested itself. Indeed, from the statement which has been made to me, I am warranted in coming to the conclusion, that the situation of His Majesty already resembles, but too closely, that of the late Duke of York in the early period of his last illness. The latest accounts I have received of the King's health, was of yesterday morning, at which time there was an improvement as compared with the condition on previous days, but none as to the character of the complaint.

DIED
On Monday morning last, Mr. JOHN WILCOX, of this county.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Groome, deceased; all persons indebted to the said estate on Note or Open Account are hereby requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber who is anxious to settle the estate as soon as possible, and therefore cannot give indulgence—and all persons having claims, are also requested to present the same for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO WISHES TO DISPOSE OF THE STOCK OF GOODS LEFT ON HAND BY THE DECEASED.

ALSO TO RENT, The Store Room and Cellar Which contains the goods; to which will be added, if desired,

The Elegant Duelling establishment, attached to the above. For all which very favourable terms will be given.

The very extensive and profitable business which it is well known the deceased has done in this establishment for the last 12 or 15 years, recommends it to the notice of industrious and enterprising capitalists as the best opportunity of making a fortune that has been presented to them for many years past, or that may perhaps occur for many years to come.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r of Samuel Groome, dec'd.
March 29.

Wanted
A TEACHER in a private School, an elderly man, with a good moral character, may hear of a situation, by applying to the Editor.
March 29—4f

Branch Bank at Easton,
March 19th, 1828.

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 April next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
March 29—3w

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
25th day of February A. D. 1828.

On application of Richard Spencer, Esquire, Administrator of Stuart Redman, 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the State of Delaware.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of February in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Stuart Redman 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 9th day of October next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

RICHARD SPENCER, Adm'r. of Stuart Redman, dec'd.
March 29—Sw

The Delaware Gazette will publish the above once a week for three successive weeks and send their account to this office for collection.

MARYLAND:
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
25th day of February, A. D. 1828.

On application of Colonel Perry Spencer, Esquire, Executor of Col. Perry Spencer, 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Col. Perry Spencer 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 9th day of October next—they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

RICHARD SPENCER, Ex'r. of Col. Perry Spencer, dec'd.
March 29 Sw

The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above three times, and forward their account to this office for collection.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

REANA WAY on Monday the 24th inst. a negro man called DENNIS, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high, very much marked in the face by the small-pox, which he has had in the natural way, and has a film on the sight of one of his eyes, (probably his left) from the same cause.

Twenty dollars reward will be given if he is taken in this or the adjoining counties, and secured in Easton jail, or Fifty dollars if taken out of the State, and secured as above.

J. ROGERS, Talbot county, Md.
March 29—4f

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Thursday the 10th of April next, at the late residence of John Dudley, dec'd. The residue of his personal estate, consisting of ninety Barrels Corn, Thirty bushels Oats, pot fodder, &c. A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums of five dollars, and for all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required. The purchaser or purchasers to give their note with good and sufficient security before the removal of the property—bearing interest from the day of Sale.—Attendance by
GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r. of John Dudley, dec'd.
March 29—ts

New establishment at the old Stand

BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the public generally that he has opened a

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store
in the house formerly occupied by WILLIAM WHITE, on Washington Street, opposite the Court House, where he has for sale a handsome assortment of the above articles, which he is disposed to sell very low for Cash only—He will also manufacture Boots or Shoes at the shortest notice, (having excellent workmen in his employ,) which he will warrant to be equal to any manufactured on this or the Western Shore. He has a good supply of Leather on hand, selected by himself in Baltimore, to which he calls the attention of Boot & Shoemakers, and farmers who may want that article—he solicits a share of the public patronage.

THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, March 29.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Md. and to me directed against William Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 24th day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said William Ferguson, of, in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of land as follows, viz: Carlisle's purchase, containing the quantity of 267 acres of land, more or less. Buck's Range and Warner's Discovery, containing 105 acres, more or less—Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Addition, containing 50 1-8 acres more or less—also Kirby's Venture, containing 12 1/2 acres of land more or less.

Also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against the said William Ferguson, viz: at the suit of Isaac Atkinson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, will be sold on the day aforesaid, and between the like hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All and singular, all that farm and plantation of him the said Wm. Ferguson, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the Chapel, on which one William H. Nabb now resides as the Tenant of said Wm. Ferguson—also, all and singular all that other farm or plantation of him the said Wm. Ferguson, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the Chapel, on which one Henry Sherwood now resides or did reside as the Tenant of said Wm. Ferguson, which said farms are composed of the several tracts or parts of tracts of land: that is to say, part of Buck's Range, Warner's Discovery, Kirby's Venture, part of Morgan's Addition, part of Wolf Pit Ridge, part of Turner's Chance, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Addition, and containing in the whole by estimation, the quantity of six hundred acres of land, more or less—taken and to be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fas. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon, subject to prior liens. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
March 29 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE
By virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against James J. Chambers, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Edward N. Hambleton, use of Jacob Lookerman, use of Levin Mills, sen. William Ferguson and Eusebius Leonard (Levin Mills, sen. and William Ferguson's parts for the use of William Jenkins) the State of Maryland for the use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory, and George W. Nabb, will be sold on Wednesday the 23rd day of April next, at the Jewelling plantation of said James Chambers, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said James Chambers, of, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, that is to say, part of Oren's Delight and Turner's Reserve, containing the quantity of 102 acres of land, more or less, part of Beaver Dam Neck and part of Forest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less, part of Chambers' Adventure, and part of The Adventure, containing 2 1/2 acres of land, part of Locust Grove, containing 36 1/2 acres, part of Dumore Heath, in King's Creek, containing 27 1/2 acres, more or less—also all the life estate of said James Chambers and Alice his wife, of, in and to one third part of a tract of land, called Poplar Level and part of Summery, containing 75 acres of land, more or less—also the following negroes, to wit:—one negro man called Tom, I do. called Jim, I do. Greenbury, I woman called Patience, I do. called Annie, I girl called Charlotte, I do. called Mary, I do. called Maria, I boy called George, I called Theodore; all the above negroes are for a term of years; also ten beds, bedsteads and furniture, I eight day clock, 2 side boards, 4 tables 13 Windsor chairs, 2 cupboards and contents, all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture—also 14 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 40 head of hogs, 24 head of sheep, 1 gig and harness, all the crop of wheat seeded on the lands, a quantity of corn housed, and eight stacks of hay—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fas. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
March 29 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan and Henry Morgan, at the suit of Robert Delahay, Henry Delahay and Edward B. Stevens, will be sold at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest or claim of the said Enoch and Henry Morgan, of, in and to, that farm or plantation, situate in Babury, called part of Little Bristol, containing the quantity of 337 acres of land, more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fas. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
March 29 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan and Henry Morgan, at the suit of Robert Delahay, Henry Delahay and Edward B. Stevens, will be sold at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of April next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest or claim of the said Enoch and Henry Morgan, of, in and to, that farm or plantation, situate in Babury, called part of Little Bristol, containing the quantity of 337 acres of land, more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fas. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
March 29 ts

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against William Cox, late of Talbot county deceased, at the suit of John L. Kerr, and Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 24th day of April next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Cox, of, in and to the several tracts of land as follows, to wit: Hawk's Hill and Hawk's Addition, being the lands purchased by James C. Wheeler of John L. Kerr, and sold by Edward N. Hambleton to said Cox, more or less; about 70 acres of the above is wood land, and 40 acres arable, situate within one mile of Easton, on the main road leading from Easton to Dover Bridge and lately occupied by Samuel Jackson—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fi. fas. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
March 29 ts

THE CELEBRATED STALLION Tom Jefferson,

Will be let to mares this season, (commencing 25th March & ending 25th June,) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Easton; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Denton and Wye Mill, and Saturdays at the Trappe. Terms \$4 the single leap, \$6 the spring's chance, and \$12 to insure a mare in foal; 25 cents in each case to the groom, payable on or before the 18th of October next. PEDIGREE, &c.

Tom Jefferson was foaled on the 2d September, 1822, is upwards of 16 hands high, a beautiful bay with black legs, "high formed," "a fine twig" and can be "hailed out" without suffering much in comparison with any horse in point of form, figure and action. He was sired by the celebrated Cleveland bay Exile, who sold for \$1500; his grand sire, one of the most splendid coal horses in England; his great grand sire, the famous Yorkshire horse Moltenox, that sold for \$2500. His dam was got by Eagle which sold for \$700 (Eagle may be traced to the celebrated English Eclipse) grand dam by Montezuma, g. g. dam by Nebuchadnezzar, g. g. g. dam by Obscurity, g. g. g. g. dam by Badger. TOM when he had just turned two years old was recommended to the attention of breeders of fine horses by the Agricultural Society of Maryland; and before he was three, received a premium as a Stallion adapted to get horses for the quick draft. See 7. American Farmer 90, Lewis's Col.

The breed of Cleveland bays was the native sort of improved English horse, before the introduction of the Arabians and Barb. Yorkshire has always been celebrated for its horses, and Cleveland is the Northern district of that country; by crossing their mares with race horses, the Yorkshire breeders have supplied, for many years, London with high priced coach horses, and the sportsmen with hunters, to carry high weights. The cross with the blooded horse is admirable, as it combines strength and power with fleetness; but by crossing too much with the blooded, we have lost so much in size and strength, that it is difficult to get a horse to carry weight, that has sufficient activity. Their colour ranges through the various shades of bay. I have never bred from any other colour. See 2. A Farmer, 239, Taplin, 322—425.

In the Sportsman's Magazine for 1827, will be found the following remark from the first writer and sportsman in England: "I consider Durham altogether a very sporting county, the farmers ride good horses, the greater part of which they breed themselves, beginning the cross with the Cleveland bay." In fine the crosses from the Cleveland bay strain are better than any other for every purpose (except the turf) which a horse can be applied to, and without the primary cross from this strain, the blooded horse would only be speedy without being stout. The American Eclipse has some of the Cleveland blood in his veins—he is in the Simpson line of descent. Any breeder desirous of information upon this subject will find that each and every of the foregoing statements is fully sustained by reference to John Lawrence on the blooded horse in the Sportsman's Magazine.

PHILIP WALLIS.
March 29.

TIDE MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained by letters Patent, the full and exclusive right of Making, constructing, using, and Vending to others, to be by him used, A Patent-Right for the Erection, Making and Using TIDE MILLS throughout the United States, & Territories thereof, will sell and dispose of, to those who are disposed to contract for, and embark in, this highly Valuable and important invention, an ample, full and clear right and power to Vene or use the same, for a single Mill, or for any County, State or Territory. This discovery is of the utmost importance to the great and increasing Interest of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Concerns of the Community at large. The great droughts that have prevailed during the Spring and Summer months for many years past, combined with the effect produced by clearing up the low lands and the cultivation of the high lands, has caused many streams of water that were formerly of great Volume and constant flow, to become entirely exhausted and of no value; from which circumstances a very serious inconvenience has already been felt from the great difficulty in getting grain ground for one half of the year; and as the population of our country, and the cultivation thereof increases, so in the same ratio will this evil be felt. If the Tide Mills where they flow into small creeks, can be made to subserv the purposes of Manufacturing grain and propelling Machinery for other valuable uses, much expense, time and labour will be saved, and that this can be easily and with little cost effected has already been clearly demonstrated.—In order to prove the great convenience & utility of Tide Mills, I caused one to be erected, and which now belongs to Edward N. Hambleton Esquire, and Col. John Tighman, on a small Creek near St. Michaels, and which although located within one or two miles of an extensive Steam Mill, does profitable and satisfactory business; and the Flour and Meal Manufactured at the Tide Mill is equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is supposed that Creeks convertible to those valuable purposes may be found along all our river shores, where the tide ebbs and flows—A sufficient power can be obtained from Tide Mills to give all the velocity necessary for the purposes of propelling Machinery used for manufacturing, and can be kept in successful operation twenty hours, in every twenty-four, throughout the year.

Application to the Subscriber, post-paid, will be promptly attended to.
ROBERT SPEDDEN.
Easton, Talbot county Md.
P. S. Editors friendly to the promotion of useful discoveries, and in which the Public are interested, will confer a favor by inserting the above in their respective papers. R. S.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the twenty-second of April next, between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. A FARM in Talbot county, situate on the public road leading from Easton to Dover Bridge, & within two miles of said town, containing ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY ACRES of LAND, the Improvements are a new two story Brick Dwelling House, made of the best materials & finished in a handsome and fashionable manner—A Wooden House adjacent, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, Corn House, Garriage House, Barn and Stables—the arable Land is of a good Productive Quality. There are about forty acres Meadow Land of the best quality, having a fine stream of water running through it at the driest seasons of the year and which is convenient to every field.—The terms are one-fourth CASH, and the balance to be paid in two equal annual instalments with interest from the day of sale. A bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and when the whole of the purchase money is paid, a good and indisputable title will be given.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.
Talbot county, March 29—ts

VALENTINE,

IS five years old this spring; a good bay, black legs, mane & tail; sixteen hands one inch high; a fine lofty carriage horse, with a great proportion of bone and sinew. PEDIGREE of the thorough bred imported horse VALENTINE.

Valentine was gotten by Magistrate, he by Camillus, he by Hamiltonian, he by King Ferris, and King Ferris by Okilly's Eclipse. Valentine's dam, Miss Forester, was got by Diamond, he by Highflyer, who was never beaten and never paid forfeit. Valentine's grandam, by Alexander, by Eclipse, out of Capt. Absolute's dam, by Sweet William, he by Syphon, he by Squirt, and Squirt by Bartlett's Childers, g. grandam, Thetis, by Chemist, he by Matchem, he by Cade, and Cade by the Godolphin Arabian—g. g. grandam, Curiosity, by Snap, he by Snap, and Snap by Flying Childers—g. g. grandam, by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, g. g. g. g. grandam, Bartlett's Childers, &c. &c.

It may be seen by a reference to the general Stud Book, that the above sires, grandams, dams and grandams, of the bay horse Valentine, are all of the very best blood in England, without one exception.

There can be no doubt but that the above is a correct Pedigree of Valentine, as will appear by the following Certificates of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. of Manchester, member of Parliament, and Samuel R. Brooks, Esq. Deputy Consul, U. S. America, at Manchester, with his seal of office affixed thereto.

FARMSFIELD, November 29th, 1826.
This is to certify, that the bay colt, Magistrate, dam Miss Forester, by Diamond, sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Coates, was bred by me; and is now three years old.

WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH.
Miss Forester's dam was got by Alexander, out of Capt. Absolute's dam, by Sweet William—Thetis by Chemist, &c. &c. Magistrate was got by Camillus, out of Lady Rachel, by Stamford grandam, young Rachel, by Volunteer, out of Rachel, sister to Maid-of-all-work, by Highflyer, &c. &c. Lady Rachel is also the dam of Settrington, Rhadamanthus, Minos, Eacus, and Fleur de lis, by Bourbon. The four colts are own brothers, (by Camillus).

J. E. SCHOLTES.
MANCHESTER, December 18, 1826.
I hereby certify, that the annexed statement of the Pedigree of the bay colt by Magistrate, sold to Mr. William Coates, for Mr. Coates, is correct.

THOS. HOULDSWORTH.
I hereby certify, that Thos. Houldsworth, Esq. M. P. personally appeared before me this 18th day of December, 1826, and signed the above statement, to which full faith and credit is due. Given from under my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of December, 1826, at Manchester.

SAM'L R. BROOKS, Dy. Consul, U. S. A. Bucks County. Thomas Connah, being solemnly sworn according to law, doth depose & say, that the bay colt Valentine, sold to Bela Badger, is the same colt bought by Wm. Coates for the said Thomas Connah, of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. M. P. subscribed before me, the 13th day of April, 1827.

WM. SWIFT, Justice of the Peace.
An extract from the Sporting Annals of June, 1823.
Magistrate now stands to mares at Farmsfield, Nottinghamshire, at 10 guineas each, and our guinea the groom.

Performances of Magistrate—March, 1817.—At two years old, he won 150 at Malton, for all ages. May 28th, same year, he won 150 at Manchester—July 24th, 150 at Nottingham—Sept. 25th, 1100 at Doncaster—in 1818, four years old, 6th May, he won the Grand Stand Cup of 100 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 100 guineas at Chester, and on the 14th, the Stand Gold Cup at Manchester in 1819, five years old, at the New-Market Craven Meeting, April 12th, he beat Mr. Watson's Fitz Orville, T.M.M. 300 guineas on the 14th, he won the Third Class of the Outland Stakes, 60 guineas each, 8 subscribers, even betting on Magistrate five to one against any other—on the 17th, he received 250 guineas forfeit from Mr. Bowerie's Manured, by election.—Note. By the laws of racing, horses take their ages from May day.

List of Winners by Magistrate.—3 year old black colt, dam by Smolliensk, Sir Edward Dodsworth's, 1130 at Catterick, & 140 at Stockton 4 year old, Bestwood, Mr. Charlton's 150 at Beverley 2 year old Brown Filly, out of Manually, Mr. Watt's 1250 at York Spring meeting 3 year old Butterfly, Lord Jersey's 1200 at Newmarket Craven meeting, 1400 at Newmarket first spring meeting, 50 sovereigns, 1300, and 140 at Ascot Heath, and 170 at Ipswich—3 year old, Edith, Mr. Davie's 150 at Cheltenham, Mr. Berkeley's, 150, and 145 at Egham—3 year old, Fairy, Mr. Jopp's 150 at Catterick—3 year old Gift, Mr. Scott's, 150 at Catterick—3 year old, the Constable, Lord Queensbury's 1100 at York Spring meeting, 125 at Doncaster—4 year old, His Grace, Mr. Houldsworth's, the Doncaster Goldleaf, 1100—and several other prizes not named.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centreville. Particulars hereafter.

March 15.
VALENTINE will stand in Easton on Mondays, Tuesdays & Wednesdays—at Mr. Thos. Hemslay's farm, near Wye Mill, on Thursdays and Fridays, and in Centreville on Saturdays.

TERMS—15 dollars the Springs Chance, payable on or before the 1st day of October next, and 20 dollars to insure a mare being in foal, payable as soon as the fact be ascertained.—Mares from a distance can be accommodated for feed & pasturage on moderate terms, in the neighborhood of Easton, and at the farm of Mr. Hemslay.

THOS. EMORY,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
THOS. HEMSLEY.
March 29 6weeks

POETRY.

LAMENT OF PERICLES.

[Pericles, who felt proud to boast of having lost his nearest relations without betraying any outward signs of grief, yielded at length to its impulse, when custom required him to crown his dead son (the last of his race) with a wreath of flowers.]

My son, my son, and must I twine
These flowers around thy brow?
Oh, fate, thou dost a task assign,
Of mournful import now;

He, who was proud a tearless eye
In every ill to keep,
Had rarely given to grief a sigh—
Is doom'd at length to weep.

I've seen the friends of early years,
Through fell disease, grow pale,
I've mark'd around the other's tears
Tell death's unwelcome tale;
These have I steeld my warrior heart
To meet, unbent, unbroke,
And deem'd it mark'd a Grecian's part
To bear affliction's yoke.

Alas! my son, of by-gone bliss
Each flower tells far too much;
That once allur'd thy infant kisses,
And this thy fairy touch;
Ah, then I hop'd my boy would weep
The funeral wreath for me,
And little deem'd a day like this
I'er should live to see.

Oh, thou the last of a lov'd race,
Which woke a father's fears,
In giving thee this sad embrace,
I feel the griefs of years;
Ah, where is now the boasted pride
My heart was wont to shrine?
It fled, when thou my best hope, died,
And shall no more be mine.

E. B.

G. HAYDEN Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity—He is at the Union Tavern, where he will remain a short time, and will be happy to render any assistance that may be required of him, in his profession.
March 22—1f

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL
Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet on the 2d Monday of next month (April), to grant licenses to Qualified Applicants, to practise Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.
March 15.

Board & Tuition.

IF IMMEDIATE application be made to the Editor of this Gazette, they will bear of a situation in the Country remarkable for health; where the English Language and other branches of a good Education are taught, and where two boys of good morals will be taken on moderate terms for Board and Tuition.
March 8.

TO RENT

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

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. G. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,
JOHN STEVENS.
Easton, Sept. 22.

To Let,

And Immediate Possession Given.
Two comfortable Houses in Earles Row.
—To punctual tenants the terms will be very low, for further particulars enquire of Alexander Graham or the subscriber
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
January 26.

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1823. 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

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR
The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & F. Casson, & lately by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing accommodations dwelling & Store house a convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable paddock, and Vegetable lot—This is considered one of the best stands for a Store on the Eastern Shore—there being but one in the place—it would make an excellent stand for a Public House, as there has been none in the place for the last few months—to a good tenant it will be rented on very reasonable terms by applying to
HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Caroline co. Md. Dec. 15.

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 w

Hides Wanted.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Person having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.
WM. HUSSEY.
Easton, March 15.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
And at the Store of WILLIAM CLARK,
A Narrative and Defence of the Proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore City station, against certain Local Preachers and Lay Members of said Church, by the persons who preferred & sustained the charges—to which is added An Appendix, containing the Rev. Jas. M. Hanson's vindication of his official conduct in relation to the above proceedings: together with other interesting documents.
Easton, March 15—1f

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

RICHARD KENNEY—MASTER,
WILL leave Easton on Sunday the 24th February (inst.) at nine o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season. The subscriber has taken the Granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge.
All orders left with the subscriber or with Capt. T. Parrott, Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.
The subscriber hopes, from his knowledge of, & strict attention to the business, to share a part of the public patronage—every accommodation necessary for the comfort and convenience of passengers will be attended to by the public's obedient servant,
RICHARD KENNEY.
Easton, Feb. 16.

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

PATUXENT,
CAPT. GEO. WEEMS,
WILL LEAVE Baltimore on SATURDAY morning next, the 15th inst. for Easton, viz: Annapolis and Castle Haven, leaving the MARYLAND'S Wharf Baltimore, at 7 o'clock, and Annapolis at 11 o'clock, and Easton the same hour on SUNDAY morning, and will continue this route weekly, until the Steam Boat MARYLAND resumes her regular route.
March 8 4w
The Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above 4 weeks.

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THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

Notice.
The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Hussey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chain's shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies' **BOOTS & SHOES** Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.
PETER TARR.
N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will be more particularly be turned to that branch of the business.
P. T.
Feb. 9.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Notice.
The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment and hopes from his long experience & a determination to pay the strictest attention to business he will be able to render general satisfaction.
Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere.
The Publics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

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The Publics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

BOOTS & SHOES.

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

Notice.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Female Bible Society, will be held in the Church at Easton, on the first Monday in April (at 11 o'clock) if the day be clear—if otherwise, on the next clear day.
The Rev. Mr. BAYNE will deliver an Address to the Society—the members therefore are requested, and the Ladies of Easton and of the county generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the Board,
AUGUSTA FORMAN, Sec'y F. B. S.
March 15.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Female Bible Society, will be held in the Church at Easton, on the first Monday in April (at 11 o'clock) if the day be clear—if otherwise, on the next clear day.

Trustee's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th of April next, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock of that day, all and singular the lands and real estate of which James Patton died seized:—consisting of part of a tract of land called "Canterbury Manor" alias "Landaff," containing eighty five acres of land more or less, and of part of a tract of land called "Jennings' Hope," containing fifteen acres of land more or less. The first part of the above lands is arable and of good quality, and beautifully situated on a branch of Thread Haven Creek and adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Hayward and Mr. Ignatius Rhodes. The other part is in wood & lies convenient to the first.
The Terms of Sale are as follows—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with such security or securities as the Trustee may approve, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, on which a credit of twelve months from the day of sale will be given. On a ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will, by a good and valid deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs, the lands to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs of the said James Patton, deceased, in and to the said lands.
Plots of the above lands, which will be sold together will be exhibited on the day of sale.
T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Trustee.
March 8 4w

Trustee's Sale.

Public Sale.
That handsome new Establishment, lately occupied by James M. Lambdin in Easton, consisting of a neat and most commodious Dwelling House, ample back buildings, with a Counting-Room and Store in front, all new and in fine order, in the most eligible part of the town for business, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the premises, to the highest bidder. A credit of two years will be given to the Purchaser—the purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, at nine, eighteen, and twenty-four months from the day of sale, and Bonds with good & approved security must be given by the purchaser for the respective instalments bearing interest from that day. Immediate possession will be given upon the execution of the Bonds, and a full and ample title will be conveyed upon the final payment of the purchase money upon the above terms.
Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to inspect the premises.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
GEORGE W. NABR,
JOHN M. G. EMORY.
Easton, Feb. 23, 1828—1s

Trustee's Sale.

Trustee's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland will be offered at public sale at the Court House in Centerville in Queen Ann's county, on Thursday the third day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
A LARGE AND VALUABLE FARM,
Lying about a quarter of a mile from the town of Centerville. This property formerly belonged to Jervis Ringgold, deceased, and contains about 487 acres including the woodland which is situated a short distance from the cleared land. The soil is productive and easily cultivated; and the farm has always been considered a very valuable one.
The farm will be sold entire or in parcels as it may be found to be most desirable to the persons present on the day of sale.
The Terms of Sale will be that the sum of Four Hundred Dollars shall be paid to the Trustee on the day of sale and the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee with good security to be approved by him for the payment of the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, in four equal instalments of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months.
The Terms will be more minutely stated on the day of sale.
JOHN B. ECCLESTON, Trustee.
March 8 3w

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The Terms will be more minutely stated on the day of sale.
JOHN B. ECCLESTON, Trustee.
March 8 3w

Public Sale.

For Sale
That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—it is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred panels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Powl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at New Year's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

For Sale

Runaways.
WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 19th inst. as a runaway slave, a negro boy by the name of JOHN PARKER, but since calls himself RICHARD KING—about 17 years of age, five feet four inches high—his upper front teeth are wide a part. Had the following clothing:—blue cloth coat, casinet round-about and pantaloons, coarse shoes, black seal skin cap. He says he belonged to Frederick Fishback of Culpepper county, Va.
—ALSO—
Was committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway slave on the 19th inst. a negro man by the name of HENRY PARKER, but since calls himself WILLIAM KING—about twenty years of age, five feet three inches high—has a small scar about the centre of his forehead. Had the following clothing: blue cloth coat and pantaloons, two white marseilles waistcoats, black hat and coarse shoes. He says he belonged to Henry Ward of the town of Jefferson in Culpepper county Va.
The owners of said slaves are required to come and take them away or they will be released according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN, Sh'f. Wash. Co.
Feb. 9.

Runaways.

Runaway.
WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th February last, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE; about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has a large scar in her forehead, straight hair, a full mouth and crooked teeth, and appears to be a little deranged. Had on a checked frock and apron, odd shoes, and Quaker bonnet. I think she is from Leesburg or New Town, Va. The owner of said runaway is required to come and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN
Sheriff of Washington county.
March 15—3w

Runaway.

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GEO. SWEARINGEN
Sheriff of Washington county.
March 15—3w

TUCKAHOE.

That beautiful full blooded horse TUCKAHOE, that took the 1st premium last fall at the Easton Cattle Show, will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the following prices, to wit: Four Dollars the single leap Six Dollars the spring's chance and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare in foal; Fifty Cents in each case to the Groom.
Tuckahoe is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; sired by Governor Wright's celebrated horse Silver Heels, out of a full blooded Pop-Gallant Mare.
Tuckahoe will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March—at the Trappe the remainder of the week—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, and the remainder of the week at the subscriber's stable, "Farmers Delight," head of Wye, and will attend each of the above stands, on the above named days alternately once in two weeks—the season to commence the 17th March, and end on the 20th of June next.
E. ROBERTS.
February 23.

TUCKAHOE.

THE SPLENDID HUNTER, LOGAN.
WILL be let to mares this season at the moderate price of Six Dollars the spring's chance, Four Dollars the single leap, and Twelve Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case—No mare will be considered as ensured but by agreement with the subscriber himself.
LOGAN is full sixteen hands high, a beautiful dark bay, six years old in May next; and for bone, muscular power and action, is equal to any horse on the Eastern Shore—He was sired by the Imported Hunter, EMPEROR, out of a Medly Mare. Logan will be in Easton every Tuesday during the season; every other Wednesday at Queenstown, every other Thursday at St. Michaels, at the Trappe every other Saturday, at the Subscriber's Stable the remainder of the time—and will attend the above stands. Season to commence the 17th inst. and end on the 20th of June next.
JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.
Talbot county, March 8.

THE SPLENDID HUNTER, LOGAN.

Young Gabriel,
A beautiful chestnut sorrel eight years old next July, is near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire, OLD OSCAR, dam Diamond, by VINGTUN.
GABRIEL will be in Easton every Tuesday, at the Trappe, and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately throughout the season.—For his Pedigree at large, see Handbill.
TERMS—Five Dollars the spring's chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare in foal, Two Dollars the single leap, Twenty Five Cents in each case to the Groom—He will be managed by Pompey.
E. N. HAMBLETON.
March 15.

Young Gabriel,

Young Hickory,
Is in high Stud condition and will be let to mares the ensuing Season, in this county and in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county at the moderate rate of \$4 the spring's chance—and 25 cents to the Groom in each case—but if paid on or before the first of August \$5 will be taken in full for \$4—1 dollar the single leap and 6 dollars to ensure a foal.
It appears to be customary and in some case to be necessary to give a horse a good recommendation and pedigree—but this horse does not need either, he is able to recommend himself—his pedigree can be known by applying to Thomas R. Brooks, in Easton, or the Subscriber.
JOHN TOMLINSON.
Easton March 15.

Young Hickory,

Young Diomead.
Will stand the ensuing season (commencing the 17th inst. and ending the 20th of June next) at Easton every Tuesday, at Wye Hill every Thursday and at the Trappe every Saturday, and the remainder of the time at the Subscriber's stable near Easton, at \$5 the spring's chance, \$3 the single leap, and \$9 to ensure a foal, no insurance will be made only by a special contract with the subscriber himself; and in each case, twenty five cents to the Groom.
DIOMEAD is four years old the 29th of April next and was sired by Diomead, who was sired by Young Spotted Diomead the property of Littlebury H. Jones of Botetourt county, State of Virginia—His dam, by Nappertandy, out of a three-quarter bred mare—Nappertandy was sired by the thorough bred horse First Counsel, who belonged to Mr. Bond of Philadelphia. I deem it unnecessary to make any remarks on the shape or form of the said horse, as he possesses every mark of Beauty, Strength and Activity too eminently to escape the observation of a Judge.
WM-BENNY, Jr.
March 15.

Young Diomead.

CANTON SPECULATOR.
THE well known Horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by Old Canton, his Dam by the much admired horse Speculator, whose colts in general have been celebrated for their superior qualities for saddle and harness—The Horse is very kind to all sorts of Geer, and by proper management may be made as good a Saddle Horse as his Grand sire.
CANTON SPECULATOR will stand this Season at Easton on Tuesdays, at the Trappe and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately. The terms will be 4 dolls. the spring's chance, but if paid by the first of September 3 dollars will discharge the claim, 2 dollars the single leap, payable with 1 dollar and 50 cents cash, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the 25th March and end the 25th June.
R. H. WATTS.
March 22.

CANTON SPECULATOR.

Runaway.
WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th February last, a mulatto woman, who calls herself JANE; about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has a large scar in her forehead, straight hair, a full mouth and crooked teeth, and appears to be a little deranged. Had on a checked frock and apron, odd shoes, and Quaker bonnet. I think she is from Leesburg or New Town, Va. The owner of said runaway is required to come and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.
GEO. SWEARINGEN
Sheriff of Washington county.
March 15—3w

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