

# 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, MAY 3, 1828.

NO. 16.

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.

## 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 Dwelling establish-**  
ment, 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. GROOMER, Ex'r  
of Samuel Groome, dec'd.

March 29.

## 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 Thos. D. Singleton, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts and the said Thos. D. Singleton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thos. D. Singleton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court on the 1st Saturday of November 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 Thos. D. Singleton to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Thos. D. Singleton, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 22d day of March 1828.

WILLIAM JENKINS,  
one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court  
for Talbot county.

April 26 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. Farlow's Dyeing 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

## 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.

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,  
HAYE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 11, 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.  
19th mo. 29 w.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified, that his Books are left with William L. Shanahan. Those who are disposed to call and settle on or before the 15th day of May next can do so, as after that date no indulgence will be given.

RICHARD KENNEY.

Easton, April 19.

## POST OFFICE.

EASTON, April 19, 1828.

Persons indebted for Postage, are earnestly requested to call at the Office and settle the same without delay, otherwise their accounts will be closed.

April 19

A. GRAHAM, P. M.

## A CARD.

Persons in Easton and its vicinity, who are indebted to me for tuition, are requested to take notice that, unless their accounts shall be settled, or reasonable satisfaction with regard to them, be given, before the 30th of the present month, I shall without further delay, resort to legal measures for their recovery, or transfer them to some one from whom no indulgence can be expected.

D. RING.

Baltimore, April 12.

## 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—1f

Magistrate's Blanks  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a BROWN MELANRO MAN, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself GALEB MARTIN; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD BEALL, Sheriff  
of Allegany county, Md.

April 5, 7w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against John Turner and Edmond W. Lowe, one at the suit of Richard D. Ray, and the other at the suit of Richard D. Ray and Mary Ann his wife, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, 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 the said John Turner, of, in and to that Farm or Plantation, situate on King's Creek, called King's Bridge, containing the quantity of two hundred and ten acres of land more or less, being the farm on which Sarah Roberts formerly lived—Taken to satisfy the above fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 22 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, one at the suit of Sarah Vickers, and the other at the suit of Thomas Culbreth and Edward L. Hardcastle, against Joseph Caldwell, William P. Kerr and Charles Goldsborough, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to-wit: The farm of said Charles Goldsborough on which he at present resides, called Part of Mount Hope, situate on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less; Also, one bay mare, one sorrel mare, one horse cart, and one yoke of oxen and cart. Taken & will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, to the suit of John D. Green & Lambert Readon, use of John Goldsborough, Edward N. Hamblinton, use of John S. Higgins, use of Thomas White of Dorchester, and Thistram Thomas & William H. Thomas, use of Thomas J. Henrix, and James Chambers, Administrator of John Crowder, use of James Willson, Jr. use of John W. Blake, use of Henry Goldsborough, will be sold for Cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to-wit: Part of Mount Hope, situated on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less. Also part of Hickory Ridge, near Easton, containing 190 acres of land more or less. Seized & taken to pay and satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due. Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of eight writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. McTear, and State of Maryland, for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tilghman. Also by virtue of four writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against said Edward Auld, at the suits of William Hubbard and Catharine Somerville, will be sold for Cash at Easton Point, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to-wit: one Lot at Easton Point, containing 1 acre of land more or less, which he purchased of John L. Kerr, Esq., with the improvements thereon—one other lot containing 1 1/2 acres of land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins—also one lot on the Landing Road, containing 1-8 acre of land more or less; three head of cattle, two horses, one gig and harness, one Cart, subject to a Bill of sale to E. N. Hamblinton and Thomas Henrix. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, debt, interest and costs due and to become due. Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Isaac P. Cox, at the suits of Martha Chapman, Executrix of James Chapman, Henry Holmes, use of Thomas Coward, & Carson Bowdle, use of John Sleight, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to-wit:—287 1/2 acres of Land more or less, called Part of Bennett's Freshes, Part of Bolden, Part of Taylor's Ridge, formerly the property of Joseph Darlow. Seized and taken to satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and cost due, and to become due. Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Enoch Morgan at the suit of Jas. Chapman will be sold for cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Monday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to-wit: Part of a tract of Land called Powicks or Hows Manor, containing two hundred acres more or less situated near the Trappe. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26, ts.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court & to me directed, against Greenbury Turbutt, at the suit of Edward N. Hamblinton, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to-wit: All and singular that tract of land lying & being in Oxford neck, known by the name of Part Moorfields, part of Judith's Garden, Adventure Chance, part Oldham's Discovery, two head of horses, one yoke of oxen, one ox cart, two end mahogany dining tables, one high post bedstead, bed and furniture, six Windsor chairs. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26. 4w

## AGRICULTURE.

IN order to disseminate extensively the numerous advantages which flow from the development of new resources and valuable improvements in the Agricultural World, it is reasonable to presume that a proper medium for the accumulation and distribution of practical knowledge, must prove of the first importance. A Periodical Publication devoted to these purposes, if conducted with spirit and industry, cannot prove otherwise than eminently useful. Under these impressions, the Publishers have determined on offering to the agricultural community The Farmer's Magazine, as a repository of useful information; satisfied they cannot render to their country a more valuable service, or better contribute to its permanent prosperity, than in subserving, as they hope to do, its agricultural interests.

The leading feature of this publication will be sustained by our own ample resources, united to the promised contributions of several Agricultural Societies, and the assistance of distinguished agriculturalists, in this and other States.

The Literary and Scientific department will be conducted by a gentleman heretofore editor of a popular literary journal.

In furtherance of their views, the publishers solicit original contributions on Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c. and the co-operation of agriculturists and the friends of Agriculture throughout the country; to whom is respectfully submitted the following Proposals for Publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

## THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S MAGAZINE Or Agricultural & Literary Gazette

The Farmer's Magazine is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, farming utensils, laborers, dairies, &c. Agricultural improvements, drawings, and descriptions of useful inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c. and in short whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other States.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, for sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed useful.

Space will be afforded for the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and sciences, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, state of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.—The Farmer's Magazine will be published Semi-Monthly; the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for binding, while the quality of the paper, the beauty of the type, (entirely new) and the general execution of the work, will be such as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its Patrons.

Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke agent for the Proprietors, No. 48, Market St Philadelphia.

\*Editors copying the above may contribute to the interests of an invaluable science, and will receive a copy of the work.

April 26

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by Thomas Bailey, esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 8th day of April, 1828, as a runaway, a negro fellow, who calls himself George Grayson, & says he is a slave to the estate of Edward Lloyd, and came from the city of Washington. He is about five feet four inches high, about 24 years of age, and had on when committed, a blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons.

The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden

April 26

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, by J. B. Bosley, esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 12th of April, 1828, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself John Wm. Wilmore, and says he belongs to Judge Done of Annapolis.—He is about four feet four inches high; about 12 years of age. Had on when committed, a dark green twilled roundabout and pantaloons.

The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden

April 26

## PRINTING

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

## Capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

One of the most interesting and affecting chapters in Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, is that in which the historian narrates the particulars of the siege and capture of the capital of the eastern empire of the Turks, under the command of Mahomet the Second, in the ever memorable year 1453. The whole of the chapter is too long for insertion in our columns, but the following extracts will be read with interest, at the present period, when Constantinople is menaced by the great powers of Europe.

"After a siege of forty days," says the historian, "the fate of Constantinople could no longer be averted. The diminutive garrison was exhausted by a double attack; the fortifications, which had stood for ages against his violence, were dismantled on all sides by the Ottoman cannon; many breaches were opened; and near the gate of St. Romanus, four towers had been levelled with the ground.

"Several days were employed by the Sultan in the preparations for the assault; and a respite was granted by his favorite science of astrology, which had fixed on the 29th of May, as the fortunate and fatal hour. On the evening of the 27th he issued his final orders; assembled in his presence the military chiefs; and disposed his liegions through the camp to proclaim the duty, and the motives of the perilous enterprise. In this holy warfare, the Moslems were exhorted to purify their minds with prayer, their bodies with seven ablutions, and to abstain from food till the close of the ensuing day. A crowd of dervishes visited the tents, to instil the desire of martyrdom, and the assurance of spending an immortal youth, amidst the rivers and gardens of paradise and in the embraces of black eyed virgins. Yet Mahomet principally trusted to the efficacy of temporal and visible rewards. A double pay was promised to the victorious troops—"The city and the buildings," said Mahomet, "are mine; but I resign to your valor the captives and the spoil, the treasures of gold and beauty; be rich and be happy. Many are the provinces of my empire; the intrepid soldier who first ascends the walls of Constantinople, shall be rewarded with the fairest and most wealthy; and my gratitude shall accumulate his honors and fortunes above the measure of his own hopes."—Such potent motives diffused among the Turks a general ardor, regardless of life, and impatient for action: the camp re-echoed with the Moslem shout of "God is God, there is but one God, and Mahomet is the apostle of God;" and the sea and the land, from Galata to the seven towers, were illuminated by the blaze of their nocturnal fires.

"In the confusion of darkness, an assailant may sometimes succeed; but in this great and general attack, the military judgment and astrolological knowledge of Mahomet advised him to expect the morning, the memorable twenty-ninth of May, in the fourteen hundred and fifty-third year of the Christian era. The preceding night had been strenuously employed; the troops, the cannon, and the fascines were advanced to the edge of the ditch, which in many parts presented a smooth and level passage to the beach; and his fourscore galleys almost touched with the bows and their scaling ladders, the less defensible wall of the harbour.

At day break, without the customary signal of the morning gun, the Turks assaulted the city by sea and land; and the similitude of a twisted thread had been applied to the closeness and continuity of their attack. The foremost ranks consisted of the refuse of the host a voluntary crowd, who fought without order or command, of age or childhood, of peasants and vagrants, and of all who had joined the camp in the blind hope of plunder and martyrdom.—The common impulse drove them onwards to the wall; the most audacious to climb were instantly precipitated; and not a dart, not a bullet of the Christians was idly wasted on the accumulated throng. But their strength and ammunition was exhausted in this laborious defence; the ditch was filled with dead bodies; they supported the foot steps of their companions; and of this devoted vanguard their death was more serviceable than their life. Under their respective bashaws and sanjaks, the troops of Anatolia and Romania were successively led to the charge; their progress was various and doubtful; but after a conflict of two hours, the Greeks still maintained and improved their advantage; and the voice of the Emperor was heard encouraging his soldiers to believe, by a last effort, the deliverance of their country. In that fatal moment, the Janizaries arose, fresh and vigorous, and invincible. The sultan himself on horseback, with an iron mace in his hand, was the spectator and judge of their valor; he was surrounded by ten thousand of his own domestic troops, whom he reserved for the decisive occasion; and the tide of battle was directed and impelled by his voice and eye. His numerous ministers of justice were posted behind the line, to urge, to restrain and to punish; and if danger was in front, shame and inevitable death were in the rear, of the fugitives. The cries of fears and of pain were drowned in the martial music of drums, trumpets, and atahle; and experience has proved, that the mechanical operation of sounds, by quickening the circulation of the blood and

spirits, will act on the human machine more forcibly than the eloquence of reason and honor.—From the lines, the galleys and the bridge, the Ottoman artillery thundered on all sides; and the camp and the city, the Greeks, and the Turks, were involved in a cloud of smoke, which could only be dispelled by the final deliverance or destruction of the Roman empire.

"The defence began to slacken when the attack was pressed with redoubled vigour. The number of the Ottomans was fifty, perhaps an hundred times superior to that of the Christians; the double walls were reduced by the cannon to a heap of ruins; in a circuit of several miles, some places must be found more easy of access or more feebly guarded; and, if the besiegers could penetrate a single point, the whole city was irretrievably lost. The first who deserved the Sultan's reward was Hassan the janizary, of gigantic stature and strength. With his scymetar in one hand, and his buckler in the other, he ascended the out-work fortification; of the thirty janizaries who were emulous of his valour eighteen perished in the bold adventure. Hassan and his twelve companions had reached the summit, the giant was precipitated from the rampart; he rose on one knee, and was again opposed by a shower of darts & stones. But his success had proved that the achievement was possible, the walls and towers were instantly covered with a swarm of Turks; and the Greeks, now driven from the vantage ground, were overwhelmed by increasing multitudes, amidst these multitudes the emperor, who accomplished all the duties of a general and a soldier, was long seen, and finally lost.

"The nobles who fought round his person, sustained to their last breath the honorable names of Patrologus and Cantaruzae; his mournful exclamation was heard, 'Cannot there be found a Christian to cut off my head?'—and his last tears was that of falling alive into the hands of the infidels. The prudent despair of Constantine cast away the purple; amidst the tumult he fell by an unskilful hand, and his body was buried under a mountain of slain. After his death, resistance and order were no more; the Greeks fled towards the city, and many were pressed and smothered in the narrow pass of the gate of St. Romanus. The victorious Turks rushed through the breaches of the inner wall; and as they advanced into the streets they were soon joined by their brethren, who had forced the gate of Phenar on the side of the harbor. In the first heat of their pursuit, about two thousand Christians were put to the sword; but avarice soon prevailed over cruelty; and the victors acknowledged, that they should immediately have given quarter, if the valour of the emperor and his chosen bands had not prepared them for a similar opposition, in every part of the capital. It was thus, after a siege of fifty-three days, that Constantinople, which had defied the power of Ctesar, the Chagan, and the caliphs, was irretrievably subdued by the arms of Mahomet the Second. Her empire only had been subverted by the Latins; her religion was trampled in the dust by the Moslem conqueror."

"Conquest of Turkey.—A translation of a part of Baron Von Valentin's Treatise on the Art of War, relating to this subject, has just been put forth in London. This work is certainly well timed. From the calculations of the original work, the conquest of Turkey is pronounced no difficult task. One of its great defences has hitherto been the plague. The losses of the Austrian troops are incredible. Those of the Russians have also been very great, but nothing in proportion to those of the Germans. Russia is declared the most formidable enemy of the Turks, not only from her actual superiority, but from a prevalent opinion among the latter, that they will one day be driven out of Europe by this northern neighbour. The Turk's now fight at a greater disadvantage than ever, as their use of the sabre makes them seek out the enemy's cavalry, while a well instructed infantry now constitutes the principal force of the European armies. They fight well behind entrenchments, which they seldom fail to make at any post; still little can be said in praise of their knowledge of fortification, having no idea of a regular system in it, any more than in the other arts of war.—Shumla (227 miles from Constantinople) is the Thermopylae of Turkey, being the gate of the Balkan mountains; but this could be turned, though the attempt has once failed. Two hundred thousand men would be sufficient to achieve the conquest in one, or at most two campaigns; of whom fifty thousand would form the main army.

From the Salem Gazette.  
**CURE FOR THE DROPSY.**  
The following article comes to our hands from a most respectable source, and we strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers:—

Extract of a letter, written by a very intelligent and respectable man, dated in Maine, April 5th, 1828.

"I am knowing to two extremely distressing cases of Dropsy, being suddenly relieved by means of the bark of Common Elder. One, a woman advanced in years, in the last stages of the disease, who had lost a brother, a short time previous, by the same disease. The other, a young woman who had been for eighteen months confined

to her bed, (four of which, previous to January last, she was unable to lie down,)—and whose strength was nearly exhausted, is now wholly free from dropsy, and recovering strength in a manner surprising and unexpected. Other cases less aggravated have been cured by the same. The recipe is "two handfuls of the green or inner bark of the white common elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon Wine twenty four hours; take a gill of the wine in the morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne; or if more convenient, part in the morning, and part about noon, on an empty stomach."

"The white pithed Elder abounds in Essex county—we have here two kinds, the white and black pithed; the latter, I believe, is not found in your vicinity; at least, I do not recollect to have met with it there.—The effect of the Bark, prepared as above, or the expressed juice from the leaves, (full-grown,) which has been used with success, when Wine could not be procured, is, that it promotes all the animal secretions necessary to health, which is the cause of its salutary effect in dropsy. Great debility will always follow the use of powerful evacuates, and the best medical writers now recommend nutritious aliment as the best medicine in every, even in extreme cases of debility.—The bark and leaves of the Elder have been long known as powerful evacuates, and not esteemed unsafe. Yet caution is recommended in using the buds, as their effect is esteemed (as has been found in some cases) dangerous.

"The young woman I mentioned, used the barked wine at the instance of a skillful practitioner, with whom I am intimately acquainted. He informed me that he had tried every prescription recommended by respectable writers, without success, and that the use of the Elder was completely successful."

### FOREIGN

#### VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING—War proclaimed. Postscripts to the New York afternoon papers of Friday 23d ult. announce that the packet ship Wm. Thompson has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing advices up to the date of her sailing. From the following extracts made from the London Observer of the 16th, it will be seen that the question of war or peace in Europe is no longer doubtful—but that Russia has issued her declaration against Turkey.

"LONDON, Sunday, March 16.—On Tuesday night the Russian Ambassador received despatches from his Court, containing the Emperor's declaration of war against Turkey, and which was immediately communicated by his Excellency to the Duke of Wellington and to the Earl of Dudley, who sent intelligence of the event to his Majesty. The Emperor justifies the Declaration of War on the ground of the Turks having violated the Treaty of Ackerman, and upon that of her having excited the Persians to their recent hostilities. To these are added, the closing of the Bosphorus against the trade of Odessa.

"It is supposed that the Russians have already crossed the Pruth, though the French papers pretend to believe that they will not cross it until the 12th proximo.—In the mean time, the Turks are once more resorting to a system of evasion and procrastination. The Reis Effendi has declared his regret and sorrow at the publication of the Manifesto, and protests that some of the most offensive passages in it are forgeries, whilst others have been misinterpreted by the Allies. The Greek have put forth a Manifesto, in which they lay claim to a northern line of demarcation almost the same with what we pointed out months ago. This would include all the ancient Græca Borealis, with Thessaly and Epirus, to the confines of Macedonia.—Probably the people of Epirus, are too much alienated from the Greeks to form an integral part of their kingdom, and the new division had better not contain more than the ancient Acroania and Epta, the hereditary N. E. and including Loricis, Phocis, Doris and Thessaly.—The French troops have not yet left Toulon, nor have any English troops embarked for Greece. The use of such an armament cannot be to oppose the Turks; it can be meant only to overawe the factious chiefs and lawless heterogeneous masses which compose the Greek population.—Another week may bring us more news, as to the Russian movement, but it is impossible that the Emperor can have ventured upon a deviation from the treaty of July, without a secret understanding with Austria; for if Russia were an equal match for this power and Turkey combined, it is obvious that England and France, or either, could turn the balance against her."

A Liverpool paper of the 17th, the latest received, says—"War, there is too much reason to fear, has once more broken out in Europe. Russia, incensed at the conduct of the Porte, or, rather, bent on aggrandizing herself at the expense of Turkey, has resolved to attack the latter power, and to wage hostilities against it on her own separate account, and to avenge her own individual quarrel."

Bell's Weekly Messenger of Sunday the 16th, says—"We have received French papers to the 14th instant. They announce that the Emperor Nicholas has considered the document put forth by the Porte as a declaration of war, and had consequently sent orders to his army to cross the Pruth and to take up a position in the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. They add, that it was not his intention to separate his cause from that of his allies.

Letters from Paris to the 13th, mention that the Russian army was to commence its march on the 12th of April.

They also announce that peace between

Persia and Russia had not been concluded and hostilities were to be recommenced. A Russian Messenger, and one from France, arrived in London, and a cabinet council was held, on the 15th ult.

The money market in London underwent considerable changes during the week ending the 15th, consols varying from 82 to 83 1/2.

Trieste, February 23.—It was supposed that the Greeks had been defeated in an engagement which took place in the island of Scio, between them and a Turkish corps from Asia. Count Capo D'Istria had been received at Egina with extraordinary ceremony, and was engaged in organizing the government. 1200 Turks had made a sally from the fort of Scio, and done considerable injury to the Greeks.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. A Russian messenger and a French one arrived this morning. A cabinet council was held to day, and was sitting when our paper went to press. There are, as was to be expected, various rumours in the city; none of them deserving any attention. The week is closing upon us, and leaves us in a state of great anxiety for the next arrivals from that which if not already become the seat of war, is likely to become so immediately. The Russians, after crossing the Pruth, are expected to stretch along the north bank of the Danube, and thus prevent the Turks from drawing supplies, or oppressing the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Turks will confine themselves to the southern bank of the Danube. Meanwhile a report prevails; and is circulated with great confidence, that the Reis Effendi had, some time ago, but after the departure of the allied ambassadors, a conference with the ambassador of the Netherlands, in which he expressed his regret at their departure particularly Mr. Stratford Canning's, who might have been the channel of re-opening a communication with Russia, and of whose return he was very desirous.

From the regret and surprise expressed by the Porte at the manner in which its manifesto has been viewed by foreign powers, it is inferred that the Divan is inclined to yield. But Russia would now exact considerable sacrifices, particularly as, in addition to the offensive manifesto, she charges Turkey with having excited Persia to make war, and recently with having instigated her to refuse ratifying the treaty of peace. The letters from Vienna impute the conduct of the Porte to the belief, that not only she would be seconded by Persia in a war against Russia, but that discord would dissolve the alliance between Russia, Britain and France.

In this situation, the week closes upon us. Russia has taken determination to avenge her own wrongs, and to make war against Turkey upon her own account. And the first intelligence which the next week will usher in, will probably be the passage of the Pruth.

In the meantime, the intentions of the allied powers respecting Greece will be carried into effect. France has determined to send troops and artillery, and the extracts we made yesterday from the Paris papers informed us that several regiments had actually reached Poulon, where ships were ready; and every preparation made for immediate embarkation. The amount of the troops is stated to be 12,000 men. The French Admiral's squadron will be strongly reinforced. Ours may be also reinforced; but the report of its being the intention of government to send all the British troops in Portugal to the Morea, is incorrect. Nor do we think that the pacification of Greece, and the giving her a qualified independence, will require a great military force. Turkey will not be able to spare a large land force for operations in Greece. Her whole movements must be directed to the Danube; besides the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean will, most probably, be employed in operations on the coast of Anatolia, and thus occupy the attention of the Turks in that quarter.

#### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Hamilton, Bunker, 31 days from Liverpool arrived this morning; sailed on the 26th March.

The New Times of the 20th March, mentions that a rumour prevailed at the west end the day before that the Duke of Wellington would proceed immediately to Russia, to confer with the Emperor on the affairs of the east. The same paper adds that there is no instance of such a step having been taken by a Prime Minister; but the mission of Lord Castlereagh, in 1814, was in some measure analogous.

The Paris papers of March 18, state that the government are endeavouring to hire 100 merchantmen at Marseilles as transports; it is not known whether for the expedition to Greece, or to Algiers.—A detachment of artillery left Toulon for Toulouse on the 14th March. The soldiers were eager for their departure, and in high spirits.

Corn Laws.—In the House of Lords on the 20th March, the Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should introduce certain measures relating to the corn laws, on the 23d of March.

#### RUSSIA, THE ALLIES AND TURKEY.

As we asserted on Saturday, it is now clear that the report of hostilities having commenced between Russia and Turkey was quite premature. In addition to the accounts which will be found below, all of which concur in discountenancing the idea of an immediate war, the story is thus emphatically contradicted by the British minister:—

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 22d March, Sir R. Wilson asked if it was intended to sustain the treaty of the 6th July, and whether there had been any orders to prevent provisions being sent

to the Turkish stations in the Morea?—Mr. Secretary Peel said there was no change in the views of government as to the treaty and no notice had been received of any change in the Russian relations; or of any declaration of war by Russia against Turkey. When such intelligence arrived, it would be time enough to state the views of government. The instructions respecting the Morea continued, and the attention of the admirals was called to them.

The accounts from Portugal begin to assume an interesting character. Don Miguel was on the eve of being proclaimed absolute king. He had entirely thrown off the mask, and dissolved both Chambers.—The British Minister had denounced his mischievous conduct, and predicted that if it was persevered in, it would end in the destruction of Miguel, and be productive of the most direful catastrophe. Miguel is entirely in the hands of the Queen who directs every thing. All the Constitutional Chiefs had been dismissed and replaced by apostolicals.

### CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, April 21. The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives a resolution was offered by Mr. Woodcock calling on the Speaker for the names of those persons who were admitted on the floor as stenographers, on the 15th instant, and for information if the same persons are still admitted. The ayes and noes being called, on a motion of Mr. Lumpkin to lay the resolution on the table, it was so ordered—ayes 94, noes 60. Mr. Taliaferro then called up a resolution he laid on the table some days since providing for a change in the rules, so far as to make it necessary for a Committee to sanction the printing of any documents on private memorials. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Rules. The House, after spending a short time on the bill for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hamilton, & Mr. Turner, of N Carolina, severally spoke against the bill. Mr. Tucker of South Carolina, then called for the previous question. Mr. Fort moved to adjourn, and the ayes and noes being called the motion was rejected—ayes 73 noes 119. The House then refused to sustain the call for the previous question, there appearing—ayes 86 noes 104. A motion to adjourn was then successfully made, the vote being, as taken by ayes and noes—ayes 113, noes 79.

TUESDAY, April 22. In the Senate yesterday, the Graduation Bill was taken up and discussed for several hours; some time was spent in Executive business. In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a statement of our foreign commerce for the last year, of which 6000 copies were ordered to be printed. The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Thomas of Georgia spoke against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Burges, who spoke at great length. Mr. Martin then rose to speak in reply; but, after taking the floor, he yielded it to Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky who wished to make some observations in answer to Mr. Burges. After speaking for about half an hour, Mr. Daniel yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn.

WEDNESDAY, April 23. In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road beyond Zanesville was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. Several private bills were acted on. The bill for graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the States in which they lie, was taken up; and, the discussion being closed, the question on ordering the bill to a third reading was taken, and decided in the negative—ayes 21, noes 25.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the Tariff was resumed, when Mr. DANIEL concluded the remarks he had commenced the preceding day. He was succeeded by Mr. Martin, who spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Burges. When he sat down, nearly a dozen members rose; but Mr. S. Wright having caught the Speaker's eye, moved the previous question and the call being seconded by 108 members, the question was taken by ayes and noes; when, by a vote of 123 to 63, it was determined that the main question be now put. On motion of Mr. Gilmer, a call of the House then took place, when 201 members were found to be present. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill—ayes 105, noes 94. So the bill was passed. A short discussion then took place on the title of the bill, which was cut short by a successful call for the previous question, when the title was agreed to.

THURSDAY, April 24. In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for remitting the duty on iron imported for the use of the Baltimore Rail Road Company, was discussed, and laid on the table, to be taken up to-morrow. The Tariff bill was received from the House, and read the first time.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, for the appointment of a Joint Committee to fix the day of adjournment, was taken up, and considered. Mr. Taylor moved an amendment, to incorporate into the duties of said Committee, that of reporting the business which is to be acted on. This amendment was adopted. A proposition was made by Mr. Hamilton to fix on the day, making it the 19th of May, but this did not prevail. The resolution, as amended by Mr. Taylor, was then adopted. The House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, upon the bill making appropriations for Internal improvements,

which has been laid on the shelf for some months. The bill was passed through Committee, reported, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

The House sat from 11 A. M. till 6 P. M. FRIDAY, April 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Joint Resolution from the House, respecting the adjournment of Congress, was laid on the table to be taken up on Monday. The Tariff Bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Manufactures. The Bill remitting the duties on iron and machinery imported for the use of the Baltimore Rail Road Company, was discussed, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. L. Williams called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him some days since in relation to the rank of Major General. After some discussion it was adopted with a modification proposed by Mr. Sterigere, coupling with the instructions to the Committee on the subject of rank, an instruction as to the revision of the organization of the army. The House then took up the amendments made by the Senate in the Bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement. All the amendments were concurred in, with the exception of that which restricts the appropriation for surveys to such only as have been commenced; and of the change in the title of the bill, in both of which the House refused to concur. The supplementary Bill making appropriations for the military service, being a provision for arming the fortifications, was then acted on in Committee and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The House then passed through Committee a bill to reduce the duty on the importation of Greek and Latin Books printed before 1775, which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day; as also was a bill for the relief of Rebecca Blodget. Another bill, giving the State of Tennessee a right to issue grants, &c. was taken up in Committee, but before any question was taken, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

SATURDAY, April 26. In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Committee on the part of the Senate to join a Committee of the other House to fix on a day for the adjournment of Congress. The bill making provision for certain surviving Revolutionary officers was taken up, the substitute offered for the bill by Mr. Woodbury still pending, a long discussion took place, and several amendments to the substitute agreed to. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives, were engaged in the consideration of public bills. The bill for the relief of Richard Taylor was discussed in committee, reported, and passed. The bill for the relief of the representatives of John P. Cox, which has been before Congress session after session, was rejected. The Committee on the recent outrage obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House. Mr. Cinton offered a resolution to meet at an earlier hour, which the House refused to consider. The several bills which went through committee on Thursday, were passed.

MONDAY, April 28. The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Martindale gave notice that he should, on Monday, ask the House to consider the resolution laid on the table by him some days since, on the subject of Auction Sales. Mr. Smyth, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to abolish the office of Major General, in the peace establishment of the army of the U. States, which was twice read and committed. Mr. Randolph, from the select committee on the rules of the House, made a report, which was read and laid on the table. The House then went into committee of the whole, on the bills for the relief of Nathaniel Blake, John Hunter, and Andrew Westbrook; the first of which was reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading—the second was laid on the table—and the third was slightly amended, and ordered for a third reading. The House then took up, in Committee of the whole, the bill from the Senate to authorize the cancelling of a certain bond therein mentioned; on this bill, a considerable debate took place. It was finally ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—The House then adjourned.

#### VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

In Loudoun County, the votes for two Delegates, and upon the Convention question, were as follows: William Ellzey, 349 | W. T. Mason 250 Cuthbert Powell, 259 | T. Walker. 188 Convention, 517; No Convention, 9.

Upon this result the Leesburg "Genius of Liberty" makes the following observations:—

"The election was conducted, for the greater part, with liberality and good feeling; and, although Messrs. Ellzey and Powell, (the successful candidates,) are friends to the Administration, the question did not turn upon Presidential Politics. Some of the friends of Jackson, however, towards the close of the polls on the third day, finding that Mr. Mason had a respectable vote, made great efforts to insure that gentleman's success; and with more zeal than magnanimity, after they had witnessed the liberality displayed by their political opponents, attempted to rally, as a party, and to sustain Mr. M. as a Jackson Candidate; and, so entirely off their guard were the friends of the Administration, that some of the most thorough-going voted for Mr. Mason, without regarding the turn given to the canvass. This Jackson manoeuvre, however, did not succeed, although it was not hazarded until there was little to lose by it. It has subsequently been said, not-

withstanding the circumstances so well known to those upon the spot, that the Jacksonians intend using the poll given Mr. Mason as a show of their strength in Loudoun. And, indeed, we should not be surprised to see it proclaimed in the Telegraph, and in kindred prints, as one of the "signs" favorable to the cause of their political idol."

Jefferson Election.—The election for delegates to the assembly, and on the Convention question, was held on Monday last. The following is the result: Daniel Morgan 266 | John H. Lewis 150 Carver Willis 253 | Z. Buckmaster 20 Convention 368—No Convention 10—Neutral 4.

Dr. Lewis was the Jackson candidate. We will not pretend to say, upon our present information, that this election afforded a fair test of the strength of parties—but we believe we need entertain no fears for the cause of the Administration in this county.

Free Press.

Norfolk County.—The election for delegates to represent this county in the next General Assembly, took place yesterday at Portsmouth and at the Great Bridge, and was warmly contested upon the Presidential question. The candidates in favor of the Administration were James Warden and Wm. B. Manning. Those in favor of Gen. Jackson, Dr. Malachi Corpew and Maurice L. Tabb. At the close the polls stood: James Warden 410 | M. L. Tabb 205 W. B. Manning 589 | Dr. M. Corpew 186 Majority in favor of the Administration 203.

For a Convention 170—Against it 343. Northampton county—Severus E. Parker 106—Against a Convention. Calvin H. Read 105—For a Convention. John C. Parramore 101—Against a convention. Wm. Dunton 99—For a convention. Convention 101—No Convention 98—Neutral 5.—Norfolk Beacon

#### AGRICULTURAL.

##### KITCHEN GARDEN—MAY.

The grand business of this month is, to sow and plant several successive crops of plants, that are of short duration, and others of a more durable state. Weed, hoe and thin the different main crops, according as they require it, and water the various new planted crops, and others in seed-beds, hot-beds, &c. many articles, however, require now to be sowed and planted, and pricked out for summer, autumn, and winter service.

The principal sowing this month in hot-beds is for cucumbers, melons, and a few gourds and pumpkins.

In the natural ground, planting is necessary for the cabbages, coleworts, savoy, borecole, brocoli, celery, endive, lettuce, beans, kidney-beans, cauliflower, capsicum, basil, late potatoes, and radishes for seed.

Keep your asparagus clear from weeds both in the old beds and those planted this spring as well as in the seed-beds. The old asparagus beds will now be in full production for the season, and the beds or shoots should be gathered two or three times a week, or according as they advance in growth, from two or three to five or six inches high, cutting them with a long narrow knife, about three inches within the ground.

Top your early beans that are in the blossom; also the succeeding crops as they come with flower, to make the pods set soon and fine. Plant out some early spring raised plants of brocoli, at two feet distance. Prick out young ones, and sow a good crop to plant out for winter and spring. Leave some of the best old plants for seed.

Hoe between your cabbages, cut up all the weeds, loosen the ground a moderate depth, and draw earth about the stems of the plants. The early cabbages which are forward in growth, and fullest hearts must have their leaves tied together with an osier twig, or brass, to promote or hasten their cabbaging, and to render them white and tender. Likewise plant out some stout, spring-raised red cabbage plants for autumn and winter supply.

Thin your carrots, and cleanse them from weeds either by hand-weeding, or small hoeing, leaving those intended to draw young in summer, four or five inches apart, but the main crops must be thinned six or eight inches. Likewise hoe between your cauliflowers, and draw the earth to their stems. As also between rows of beans, peas, kidney-beans, and all other plants in rows.

Thin the spring-sowed crops of lettuce and plant out proper supplies of the different sorts a foot distance. Tie up early cos-lettuces to forward their cabbaging.

Weed the general spring sowed crops of onions, and thin the plants where too thick. Leave some of the bulbous kind of winter onions at proper distance for early bulbing next month.

Continue sowing once a fortnight marrowfat, and other large kinds of peas; also some of the best hot-purs, or other sorts approved of, to furnish a regular succession of the different sorts. You may likewise continue to sow radishes in open situations, once a week or fortnight, in moderate quantities, for successive crops this and the following month. Those of former sowings in the last month, where come up thick, must be thinned.

Sow sallading of the different sorts, as lettuce, cresses, mustard, radish, rape and purslane, to have a proper succession to cut while young.

Plant out some of the strongest early savory plants, in an open situation, two feet and a half asunder, for autumn, &c.

If a constant succession is required, continue to sow some round-leaved spinach in open situations.

Watering to most new and occasional till they take small crops, in your weeded beds will all crops, it to eradicate far, otherwise of the plants

### EAST

#### SATURDAY

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Watering will now be frequently required to most new-planted crops, both at planting and occasionally afterwards in dry weather till they take root; likewise seed-beds of small crops lately sowed, or the plants young, in very dry weather.

### EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING—MAY 3, 1828.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

There are two new publications upon the eve of making their appearance before the world, that, if well conducted, will be of more essential importance to the interest and happiness of the people of this country than any thing that has appeared in print since the publication of their Constitutions, and the treaty of peace in 1783. We allude to "The Farmer's Magazine, or Agricultural and Literary Gazette," published once a fortnight at \$3 a year—And "The Weekly Gazette, called 'The Free Trade Advocate'" published once a week at \$5 a year.

Both are to be published in Philadelphia, and both, it is said, will be conducted by men of first rate character, distinction and fitness for the respective works.

The first, the Farmer's Magazine is to collect and distribute the most valuable practical information in relation to Farming in general, and to all those things that are useful and necessary for a Farmer to know.

The second "The Free Trade Advocate" is to show the true interests of this country—by pointing out the practical benefits that we have always enjoyed by an unrestricted free trade, and the evils which have arisen from prohibitions—by showing the evils of running headlong into commercial restrictions to force up manufactures prematurely, and at the expense and cost of all other parts of the community—and by pointing out to the farming interest generally, the best course for them to pursue to ensure a good price for their produce.

These works will make their appearance in a short time, and hard as the times are, and prudent and economical as it behooves every man to be, we do earnestly advise every Farmer and every one at all interested for the Farming Interest, to make an exertion and take these two publications; as they will in all probability better repay them than any thing they ever bought.

The price is reasonable, and let two neighbors join and take one of them, and thus both get the benefit of it—or let two or three or more near neighbours join and take both, and read them interchangeably.

Subscriptions for either or for both of these publications will be received at this office, and the papers, when issued, will be ready for delivery upon the terms in the prospectus.

#### LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

The arrival of the brig Naverre at Philadelphia from Comino, places the editors of the Baltimore Gazette in possession of several letters from the political and commercial information. It is stated that a Private had made his appearance on the West side of Cape Horn—a fine brig, under the command of a Frenchman—but as his arrival at that quarter was promptly ascertained by Com. Jones, of the U. States Squadron, effectual measures were promptly adopted to capture him, or put a stop to his depredations.

The United States sloop of war Vincennes, Capt. Finch, was at Valparaiso 13th January.

In the Senate on Wednesday last, the Committee appointed on the part of the Senate to fix a day for the adjournment of Congress, reported in part, and recommended the 20th day of May as the day for the adjournment. The bill to provide for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, after some discussion, laid on the table.

The Committee on Manufactures reported the Tariff bill with amendments, which were ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Coulter relative to our affairs with Brazil was agreed to, Mr. Everett having stated his acquiescence in it. The committee, on the subject of adjournment reported a resolution fixing the day for the 25th May. An amendment was moved to make it the 19th, but, before the question was taken the discussion was arrested by the expiration of the hour. The House resumed in committee of the whole, the bill in relation to the Tennessee grant's, but, after some discussion, the committee rose and reported progress. The House then refused the Committee leave to sit again; so that the bill is now before the House.

The Tariff Bill was reported by the Committee of the Senate, with various amendments; among others, one reducing the duty on molasses to 74 cents per gallon, and proposing a progressive increase of the duty on low priced wools.—Gazette.

#### FROM AFRICA.—The schooner Randolph, Walker, came up yesterday evening in the short passage of 29 days from Goree, Africa.

She left Messurado on the 10th of March, and came on the 1st April. It had been sickly at Messurado, and about thirty of the emigrants who sailed from that port and Norfolk during the winter, in the brig Doris, had died. Among them was Henry Bond and four of his children. A boat containing seven men was capsized at Messurado, and Isaac Jacobs of Baltimore, and three others were drowned. Capt. Matthews of the Doris had been ill, but was on the recovery; and when the Randolph left the Colony was again quite healthy, and in very prosperous condition. The Buenos Ayrean privateer Saranac was on the coast—Mr. Burnham, supercargo of the brig Komp, died at Messurado of consumption.

#### From the Richmond Enquirer.

**HORRIBLE ATROCITY!**  
We call the attention of all the good people of this Commonwealth to the following description of a most atrocious transaction. The hue and cry of the whole country ought to be raised for the detection of its abandoned perpetrator.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.  
LANCASTER Co. (Va.) April, 1823.

A murder which, for its daring and brutal character can scarce find a parallel in the record of crime, was perpetrated in this county on the 8th inst.—On the morning of that day, Miss B. GEORGE left the residence of her mother to visit a relation not far distant, (a few miles) and about noon of the same day, her lifeless body was found, dreadfully butchered, and bearing the evidences of the most brutal violation. A road used as public and much travelled, was the scene of this horrid deed: Miss George was young (about 18) and handsome, of respectable parentage, and of the most unblemished character. We are in the general an orderly people, and not much accustomed to look upon crime; and I can give you no idea of the deep feeling which this occurrence has produced. An innocent and unoffending female violated and murdered, in a public road, and at noon day! I can scarce conceive a sufficient degree of daring brutality for its accomplishment—but it is so; and even amongst us! God grant that the perpetrator may be discovered.

Water-Proof Glue.—The Portland Argus mentions that a person in that place has discovered a method of making glue that is not dissoluble in water, and having, also, the property of drying with much greater rapidity than any other kind. His method is, first to immerse common glue in cold water until it becomes perfectly soft, but yet retaining its original form—After which it is to be dissolved in common raw linseed oil assisted by a gentle heat, until it becomes entirely taken up by the latter, after which it may be applied to substances for adhesion to each other, in the way common glue is ordinarily applied. It dries almost immediately and water will exert no action on it. It would be very easy for those whom the discovery would immediately benefit, to ascertain its truth, by making an experiment, and should the result be such as stated, we should suppose that it would prove materially and extensively beneficial in some branches of the mechanic arts.

#### MAJOR GENERAL.—A letter from Washington gives the following as the grounds on which the President nominated Gen. Macomb as a successor to the late Major General Brown:

"The army being small and promotion slow, it was thought that it would be discouraging to the officers to take a Major General from civil life. It being determined then to nominate an officer of the army, the President looked only to seniority of rank to direct his choice. Gen. Macomb is the oldest officer.—His first Commission, of Lieutenant, is prior in date, by several years, to that of any officer in the army.—He was appointed Brigadier General on the 24th of January, 1814, some weeks before Generals Gaines and Scott were appointed Brigadier Generals. He was made Major General by brevet, on the 11th of September, 1814, immediately after the battle of Plattsburg, in which he was so highly distinguished. Generals Gaines and Scott were, it is true, brevetted as Major Generals a few weeks before Gen. Macomb; but brevets do not take precedence of other rank after the grade of Colonel. When the new establishment, after the war, was formed, General Jackson retired, General Brown was made Major General, and Gen. Macomb the next in rank, was offered either the office of Chief of the Engineer Corps, or Brigadier General. He chose the former—reserving to himself, however, all his rights of rank.

"In points of qualifications and merits, it is not doubted that General Macomb is equal to any other officer of the Army."

The gentleman to whom Mr. John Adams, the Secretary of the President, made the remark which induced Mr. Russell Jarvis to assault him, was in this city on Thursday last. We learned from gentlemen who conversed with him, that it was neither addressed to, nor made within the hearing of any ladies whatever. There was a gentleman however standing near, who is supposed to have been the bearer of the intelligence to Mr. Jarvis.

The gentleman to whom we allude, left this city for Washington, on Thursday morning, whence he was summoned to appear before the select committee appointed to investigate the subject. As it is now before Congress, we refrain from the expression of our sentiments; at a proper time we shall speak with becoming freedom.—Marylander

The Philadelphia Chronicle of Thursday says:—Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Notes on the Bank of the United States payable at Norfolk, to the order of Luke Wheeler; Letter No. 393; dated the 19th of October, 1824, are in circulation. The general appearance of the note is good; the President's name remarkably well executed but the ink is rather blacker than the genuine.

The Nashville (Tn.) Whig of the 22d ult. states, that a number of respectable citizens of the Western District of Tennessee, are friendly towards the National Administration, and feel anxious for the reelection of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency.—They would therefore, respectfully suggest to their fellow citizens the propriety of nominating an Elector. We are not advised as to the numerical strength of the opponents of General Jackson in West Tennessee—but our latest advices from East Tennessee leave us no room to doubt that two electors friendly to the reelection of Mr. Adams will be elected there. The steady, straight forward American course of the Administration, is making its way in the public mind, and, as the election draws nigh, the effects will be still more imposing and convincing.

Herrings were caught so plentifully last week in the Potomac river, that on Saturday last they were sold at the rate of twenty five for one cent.—Alex. Gazette.

**Dreadful Occurrence.**—As Mr. George Love, of Barre, Orleans county, on the 18th ult was cutting wood, near a maple sugar manufactory, his wife dodging from the flame, which a gust of wind blew in her face, threw her head under her husband's axe, which descended upon her neck, and severed the muscles and tendons, and entered the bone.

The unfortunate woman, with medical aid survived but a few days, and left her miserable husband and three children to mourn their loss. Mr. Love was so terribly affected by the first shock as never to regain his perfect senses, and on the day of her death, left his house in a state of derangement, and though searched for on the day of the funeral, in every direction, by an hundred men, has not yet been found.

**Extraordinary calamity.**—The Dutchess True American says that the family of Mr. Nathaniel Underhill, in the interior of that county, consisting of eight persons all rose one day last week in a state of mental derangement, and from the last accounts, is still continue. The case is worthy the most scrutinizing investigation of the medical faculty.

Water-Proof Glue.—The Portland Argus mentions that a person in that place has discovered a method of making glue that is not dissoluble in water, and having, also, the property of drying with much greater rapidity than any other kind. His method is, first to immerse common glue in cold water until it becomes perfectly soft, but yet retaining its original form—After which it is to be dissolved in common raw linseed oil assisted by a gentle heat, until it becomes entirely taken up by the latter, after which it may be applied to substances for adhesion to each other, in the way common glue is ordinarily applied. It dries almost immediately and water will exert no action on it. It would be very easy for those whom the discovery would immediately benefit, to ascertain its truth, by making an experiment, and should the result be such as stated, we should suppose that it would prove materially and extensively beneficial in some branches of the mechanic arts.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1828.  
Wheat \$5 a 90—Corn 35 a 36 1/2.

#### NOTICE.

THERE will be a general meeting of the citizens of Talbot county friendly to the dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures, held in the Court House at Easton, on Tuesday the 27th of May, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a county Bible Society.

At a preparatory meeting held in Easton April 27th, a committee were appointed to make preparations for a more general meeting of the citizens of the county, at which time a society will be organized—officers and managers elected—and other measures adopted for furthering the Bible cause and supplying those families destitute of the word of life.

It will be recollected that great interest has been excited in different parts of the Union relative to the Bible cause—several States have resolved to supply all within their own bounds—and it is gratifying to observe the interest which is felt in many counties on the Western Shore, all of which have resolved, as counties, to supply their own destitute.—Flourishing county societies have also, within two weeks, been established in Kent & Queen Anns, and it is hoped that the citizens of Talbot will co-operate in the same general plan which we expect will be adopted by the remaining counties on the Eastern Shore.

The meeting will take place in the Court House in Easton at 11 o'clock A. M. where addresses will be delivered by Commissioners and agents of the Young Men's Bible Society, of Baltimore.

May 3

### THE STEAM BOAT



### MARYLAND.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Steam-Boat MARYLAND will run between the Western and Eastern Shores on the same Days, and from and to the same Places, as she did last year, until her Routes shall be otherwise arranged, and if any Changes shall be made, the particulars shall be immediately published.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR Commandant.  
May 2.

#### Fountain Inn,

LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.  
M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.  
Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6 n

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed against Wm. Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, use of Thomas Henry, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 31st of May inst. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, 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 William Ferguson, of and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of Land as follows, viz: Garland's purchase, containing the quantity of 267 acres of land more or less—Bucks Range, and Warner's Discovery, containing 105 acres more or less, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill addition, containing 50 acres & one eighth of an acre more or less, also Kirby's Venture, containing 12 1/2 acres more or less, also 50 acres of land which said Ferguson purchased of James Nabb, Esq. more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

W. M. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
May 3--ts

CITY BANK.—ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders are hereby requested to take notice, that Monday the second day of June next is the day fixed by law for the election of nine Directors of the City Bank—And that the same will take place in the Bank of Maryland, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

#### JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore, with a general assortment of GOODS in his line.

**SUCH AS**  
Best dried Beef, Bevers Tongues, Bologna Sausage, Bacon, Cheese and Crackers, Flower 1st, 2d and 3d qualities, Lard, Butter Crackers, Porter, Draught Beer, Bottled Cider, Cider by the barrel, Tobacco, 1st 2d & 3rd quality, Best Spanish Segars, 2d do. Do Country do Nuts of all kinds, Raisins, Figs Sugar and Coffee.

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES.  
P. S. 2 or 3 sets of fine Chairs for Sale.  
May 3.

#### PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly Gazette, to be published in the City of Philadelphia, under the title of "The Free Trade Advocate."

Devoted to the Political Economy, and the Foreign Relations of the United States.

OF ALL the questions which have occupied the public mind, since the termination of the late war with Great Britain, there has probably been none of greater magnitude than that which is actually pending before Congress, and to the ultimate disposal of which, so much of the attention of the community is directed. The advocates of the protecting system, which was commenced in the year 1816, and strengthened in 1821, now call for a further extension of that system, and should this be accorded, the foundation we fear will be laid for evils of a most injurious, if not fatal tendency.

It cannot have escaped the observation of the great body of the citizens of the United States who maintain the doctrine, that the industry of a people is most productive when left free from legislative interference, that whilst the friends of restrictive and prohibitory duties, have adopted the measure of propagating through pamphlets, gazettes, and other periodical publications, the principles which favour their particular views, the agriculturalists and the mechanics, whose pursuits are deeply affected by that policy, have too much neglected to avail themselves of the ordinary means of advancing their own interests, and of acquiring that weight in the direction of public opinion, and in the administration of public affairs, to which the justice and soundness of their system, fairly entitle them.

Up to the present day, as far as we have been able to learn, there has not been established in the United States, a single permanent association, with the object of promulgating & spreading abroad the doctrines of free trade—or, for the purpose of combining together in a common cause, individuals residing in different sections of the Union. Nor, is there at this day, a single periodical work devoted exclusively to the advancement of those important interests which depend upon foreign commerce, that great and undeniable source of a nation's wealth.

Believing as we do, that whether the decision of Congress at its present session, be in favour of, or opposed to, an increase of the tariff, the question will by no means be permanently settled—believing that erroneous opinions, originating in plausible but mistaken ideas of the true interests of the American family, have taken such deep hold of the minds of a great portion of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, that years will be required for their eradication—and believing that until such eradication be effected, the policy of the government will be perpetually liable to be influenced by unsound and hurtful theories—we are persuaded, that nothing remains for the friends of free trade and unrestricted industry, but to unite in their efforts to enlighten the public mind, by presenting before it in a periodical work specially devoted to the object, the doctrines upon which their system is founded, and the arguments by which it is sustained. Such a work, if favoured with an extensive circulation in different States, would serve as a medium of communication, by which individuals might become acquainted with what was passing in distant quarters of the Union, and as a common depository of documents and information connected with the subjects so interesting to them all.

Such a gazette it is proposed to publish, and as we are not desirous of occupying the time of the reader, by enlarging upon the advantages which may be derived from its wide distribution, we shall limit ourselves to the following statement of its contemplated contents. We deem it proper, however, distinctly to declare, that we are of that school of political economy which rejoices at every advancement made in our country, towards the perfection and stability of manufactures, when resulting from the free & unobscured employment of labour & capital—and that it is not our design to endeavour to overthrow the establishments resting for support upon the existing tariff, but to show by the force of argument and reason, the impolicy and injustice of a further extension of a system believed to be unwise, and injurious to the great body of the nation.

In connection with this subject, we will note the progress which has been made, and is still making, in Internal Improvements, and will bring into view as we proceed with the work, such information concerning the same, as will make our subscribers acquainted with their extent and advantages. We believe that Canals and great roads which facilitate and cheapen the transportation to our sea-ports, of the rude produce of the soil of our interior and distant settlements, by extending the demand for foreign manufactures, and foreign productions, are more intimately connected with the policy, which it is our object to sustain, than with the restrictive system—and we are consequently persuaded, that the farmer or the planter, is more identified, as to his interests, with the merchant, than with the manufacturer whose success requires the aid of prohibitory duties. In regard to our foreign relations, we shall devote a reasonable portion of our paper to such matters as may appear to be connected with the system of free trade.

The Free Trade Advocate will contain 1. The proceedings of public meetings held in different parts of the United States, for the purpose of opposing any increase of duties on foreign manufactures, with their remonstrances, and memorials to Congress upon the subject.

2. The proceedings of, and debates in Congress, with the reports of committees and documents laid before that body relating to the restrictive system, and to foreign commerce.

3. Original and selected essays upon those branches of political economy which are connected with commerce and manufactures, such as the balance of trade, foreign exchanges, exportation of specie, paper currency, &c.

4. Familiar essays and illustrations adapted to

the use of those who have not leisure or inclination to enter minutely into the investigation of the principles or effects of the restrictive system.

Notices of the public proceedings of the friends of protecting duties, and of their publications. Temperate and argumentative essays in favour of their system, will also be occasionally presented.

Information relating to the commercial policy, and to the state of manufactures of other nations, as far as the same affect the interests of the United States. Speeches in the British Parliament upon the corn laws, and prohibitory system, and essays from foreign publications upon the same subjects, and others connected therewith.

Extracts from the works of the most approved and sound political economists upon the principles of free trade and the effects of the restrictive system.

The proceedings of our State Legislatures & the resolutions presented by them to Congress, relating to the policy, or the constitutionality of protecting duties.

All the existing commercial treaties between the United States and other Powers, with the diplomatic correspondence and other State papers connected with the external policy, the commerce and navigation of the United States, communicated to Congress.

Information connected with the manufactures and internal trade of the United States, and with the progress made in internal improvements.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to public law, as well as to great commercial interests.

Such other matter not above detailed, as will give this gazette a general and not a local character, and render it a valuable depository of documents and information connected with the subjects to which it is devoted.

TERMS.—This gazette will be published every Thursday, on an Imperial sheet, in quarto, (for the convenience of binding) of eight pages, one of which will be open to advertisements at \$5 per annum, payable on the appearance of the first number, and thereafter annually in advance. The first number will appear on the first Thursday in April, or as soon thereafter as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking.

Communications (post-paid) from all parts of the United States will be thankfully received, addressed to "The Editor of the Free Trade Advocate."

Subscription lists are left at the Merchant's Coffee-house, the Athenaeum—and at the office No. 28, Walnut street, below Second.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1828.—[May 3—3w]

#### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Easton, on Thursday, the 6th May, between 2 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the one half part of the personal estate of the late Charles Goldsborough dec'd, consisting of Negro Slaves, Books &c. A Credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, the purchaser giving his Bond or Note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for admr of Chas. Goldsborough dec'd, Easton, April 26.

#### A PIANO & HARPSICHOID.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the public generally that he exhibits at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Hall for sale, a second hand grand Piano and Harpsichord of London make, which will be sold for a liberal credit by Thomas Peacock or the subscriber.

L. RICKETTS, Piano Forte Maker, from Baltimore, Easton, April 26.

#### MRS. MULLIKIN,

Grateful for the liberal support she has received in her business, informs the Ladies and public generally, that she has lately returned from Baltimore and opened a handsome assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, Laces & Muslin Leghorns, Straws and Gimps; Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, &c. selected with great care and will be sold low for Cash.

Also on hand Gentlemen's Leghorn hats. Easton, April 26. 3w

#### MILITARY STANDARDS, Masonic Banners and Aprons, SIGNS, &c.

Painted in an elegant and satisfactory manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by GEORGE ENDICOTT.

FANCY PAINTER, N. W. corner of Market and Charles sts. BALTIMORE, Md. April 19 8w

#### 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 YINGTUN.

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 and bill.

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.

#### SHANNON DALE.

THIS full blooded Horse will be let to mares the present Spring at four dollars the single leap, \$6 the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to ensure a foal, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

SHANNON DALE is a beautiful dark sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, of fine action and great vigor; was got by the full blooded Imported Horse Eagle, and bred by Mr. Thomas Lowrey of Virginia, and by him sold to Mr. Cato M. Gore of Charles Town in said State, and by him to Mr. Thomas A. Hammond of the same Town. His Dam a full blooded Mare, was got by the Imported Horse Hildford, and raised by Mr. J. G. Fountleroy, of King and Queen's county, Virginia.

A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester Courthouse, have certified that Shannon Dale is a pure foal getter, and has produced as likely Colts as any horse that has stood in that county for 12 or 15 years; which Certificates are in the possession of the subscriber.

SHANNON DALE will be in Denton every other Monday and Tuesday—in the neighborhood of Nine-Bridges every other Thursday—at Centerville every other Friday and Saturday—and at Easton every other Sunday.

The season will commence the 8th of April instant, and end the 25th of June.

N. B. No Mare will be insured, unless by special agreement.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr. Talbot county, April 19

POETRY.

From the Genius of Temperance. EULOGIUM ON RUM.

Arise! ye pimpled, tipping race, arise! From every town and village tavern come! Show your red noses, and o' flowing eyes, And help your poet chant the praise of Rum.

TAILORING AND HAT MAKING.

AT THE STAND NEAR THE EASTON HOTEL. The Subscriber tenders his thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage, he has received & earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

FOR SALE.

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Iredahaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land.

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.

HIDES WANTED. The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides.

For Rent. The Establishment in the village of Hillsborough formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & F. Casson, & Co.

RECUMSEH. This celebrated JACK, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Martin, will be let to mares.

THE NOTED JACK, RIEGO. WILL stand the present season on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Col. Nicholas Goldsborough's Farm.

To Rent. The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements.

To Let. And Immediate Possession Given. Two comfortable Houses in Earles Row.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line more particularly 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.

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.

Tuckahoe is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; out of the dam of Lady Light foot, that took a premium at the Easton Cattle Show in the fall of 1825.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Oseroy) was got by Durmont; his dam by the famous High-Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab Mare.

White Hornet, the grand dam of Tuckahoe was out of a fine blonde Virginia mare that was brought in this State some years ago and sold to Charles Walker Benney, Esq. of this county.

THE SPLENDID HUNTER, LOGAN. WILL be let to mares this season at the moderate price of Six Dollars.

CANTON SPECULATOR. THE well known horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by Old Canton, his Dam by the much admired horse Speculator.

VALENTINE.

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

Valentine was gotten by Magistrate, he by Canillus, he by Hamiltonian, he by King Fergus, and King Fergus by Okilly's Eclipse.

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.

MISS FORESTER'S dam was got by Magistrate, Thetis by Chemist, &c. &c. Magistrate was got by Canillus, out of Lady Rachel, by Stamford—grandam, young Rachel, by Volunteer, out of Rachel, sister to Maid-of-all-work, by Highflyer, &c. &c.

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.

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.

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 Badger, is the same colt bought by Wm. Coates for the said Thomas Connah, of Thomas Houldsworth, Esq. M. P. agreeably to the annexed Pedigree.

PERFORMANCES OF MAGISTRATE—March, 1817.—At two years old, he won £50 at Milton, for all ages—May 25th, same year, he won £50 at Manchester. July 24th, £50 at Nottingham—Sept. 25th, £100 at Doncaster.

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. Hemmley'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.

THOS. EMORY, EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, THOS. HEMMLEY. March 29 6 weeks.

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.

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.

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.

Notice.

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

UNION HOTEL. 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.

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.

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.

Notice To Debtors. The Notes given at the sale of the effects of the late French Tilghman, on the 15th day of October last, will fall due on Wednesday the 16th inst.; Punctuality is expected and required.

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 Olliff, of Montgomery county.

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.

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# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1828.

NO. 17.

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.

## 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 Dwelling 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 had 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.

**TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:**  
ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Thos. D. Singleton, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts and the said Thos. D. Singleton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thos. D. Singleton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court on the 1st Saturday of November 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 Thos. D. Singleton to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Thos. D. Singleton, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 22d day of March 1828.

WILLIAM JENKINS,  
one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court  
for Talbot county.  
April 26 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 Husey, 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 a full assortment of the most fashionable 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.

**GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,**  
HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of  
**GROCERIES,**  
Specially 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.**  
ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified, that his Books are left with William E. Shanahan. Those who are disposed to call and settle on or before the 15th day of May next can do so, as after that date no indulgence will be given.

RICHARD KENNEY.  
Easton, April 19.

**CITY BANK.—ELECTION NOTICE.—**  
The Stockholders are hereby requested to take notice, that Monday the second day of June next is the day fixed by law for the election of nine Directors of the City Bank—And that the same will take place in the Bank of Maryland, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

JOHN B. MORRIS,  
President, C. B.  
Baltimore, May 3—4t

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court & to me directed, against Greenbury Turbutt, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All and singular that tract of land lying & being in Oxford neck, known by the name of Part Moorfields, part of Judith's Garden, Adventure Chance, part of Oldham's Discovery, two head of horses, one yoke of oxen, one ox cart, two end mahogany dining tables, one high post bedstead, bed and furniture, six Windsor chairs. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due.

Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
April 26, 4w

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a Bona Fide Slave, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself CALB MARTIN; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD HEALL, Sheriff  
of Allegany county, Md.  
April 5, 7w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against John Turner and Edmond W. Lowe, one at the suit of Richard D. Ray, and the other at the suit of Richard D. Ray and Mary Ann his wife, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, 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 the said John Turner, of, in and to that Farm or Plantation, situate on King's Creek, called King's Bridge, containing the quantity of two hundred and ten acres of land more or less, being the farm on which Sarah Roberts formerly lived.—Taken to satisfy the above fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
April 22 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, one at the suit of Sarah Vickers, and the other at the suit of Thomas Culbreth and Edward B. Hardcastle, against Joseph Caldwell, William P. Kerr and Charles Goldsborough, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: The farm of said Charles Goldsborough on which he at present resides, called Part Mount Hope, situate on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less: Also, one bay mare, one sorrel mare, one horse cart, and one yoke of oxen and cart. Taken & will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by  
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, at the suit of John D. Green & Lambert Reardon, use of John Goldsborough, Edward N. Hambleton, use of John S. Higgins, use of Thomas White of Dorchester, and Thirston Thomas & William H. Thomas, use of Thomas J. Henrix, and James Chambers, Administrator of John Crowder, use of James Wilson, Jr. use of John W. Blake, use of Henry Goldsborough, will be sold for Cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: Part of Mount Hope, situate on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less. Also part of Hickory Ridge, near Easton, containing 190 acres of land more or less. Seized & taken to pay and satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due. Attendance by  
THO. HENRIX, late Shff.  
April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of eight writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. Henry, and State of Maryland, for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tilghman. Also by virtue of four writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against said Edward Auld, at the suits of William Hubbard and Catharine Somerville, will be sold for Cash at Easton Court, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: One Lot at Easton Point, containing 1/2 acre of land more or less—one other Lot at Easton Point, containing 1/2 acre of land more or less, which he purchased of John L. Kerr, Esq., with the improvements thereon—one other lot containing 1/2 acre of land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins—also one lot on the Landing Road, containing 1-8 acre of land more or less; three head of cattle, two horses, one gig and harness, one Cart, subject to a Bill of sale to E. N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, debt, interest and costs due and to become due. Attendance by  
THO. HENRIX, late Shff.  
April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Enoch Morgan at the suit of Jas. Chaplain will be sold for cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Monday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Part of a tract of Land called Powicks or Hows Manor, containing two hundred acres more or less situated near the Trappe. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
April 26, 4w

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a Bona Fide Slave, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself CALB MARTIN; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD HEALL, Sheriff  
of Allegany county, Md.  
April 5, 7w

PROSPECTUS  
Of a weekly Gazette, to be published in the City of Philadelphia, under the title of  
**The Free Trade Advocate.**

Devoted to the Political Economy, and the Foreign Relations of the United States.  
OF ALL the questions which have occupied the public mind, since the termination of the late war with Great Britain, there has probably been none of greater magnitude, than that which is actually pending before Congress, and to the ultimate disposal of which, so much of the attention of the community is directed. The advocates of the protective system, which was commenced in the year 1816, and strengthened in 1824, now call for a further extension of that system, and should this be accorded, the foundation we fear will be laid for evils of a most injurious, if not fatal tendency.

It cannot have escaped the observation of the great body of the citizens of the United States, who maintain the doctrine, that the industry of a people is most productive when left free from legislative interference, that whilst the friends of restrictive and prohibitory duties, have adopted the measure of propagating through pamphlets, gazettes, and other periodical publications, the principles which favour their particular views, too much neglected to avail themselves of the ordinary means of advancing their own interests, and of acquiring that weight in the direction of public opinion, and in the administration of public affairs, to which the justice and soundness of their system, fairly entitle them. Up to the present day, as far as we have been able to learn, there has not been established in the United States, a single permanent association, with the object of promulgating & spreading abroad the doctrines of free trade—or, for the purpose of combining together in a common cause, individuals residing in different sections of the Union. Nor, is there at this day, a single periodical work devoted exclusively to the advancement of those important interests which depend upon foreign commerce, that great and undeniable source of a nation's wealth.

Believing as we do, that whether the decision of Congress at its present session, be in favour of, or opposed to, an increase of the tariff, the question will by no means be permanently settled—believing that erroneous opinions, originating in plausible but mistaken ideas of the true interests of the American family, have taken such deep hold of the minds of a great portion of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, that years will be required for their eradication—and believing that until such eradication is effected, the policy of the government will be perpetually liable to be influenced by unsound and hurtful theories—we are persuaded, that nothing remains for the friends of free trade and unrestricted industry, but to unite in their efforts to enlighten the public mind, by presenting before it in a periodical work specially devoted to the object, the doctrines upon which their system is founded, and the arguments by which it is sustained. Such a work, if favoured with an extensive circulation in different States, would serve as a medium of communication by which individuals might become acquainted with what was passing in distant quarters of the Union, and as a common depository of documents and information connected with the subjects so interesting to them all.

Such a gazette it is proposed to publish, and as we are not desirous of occupying the time of the reader, by enlarging upon the advantages which may be derived from its wide distribution, we shall limit ourselves to the following statement of its contemplated contents. We deem it proper, however, distinctly to declare, that we are of that school of political economy, which rejects at every advancement made in our country, towards the perfection and stability of manufactures, when resulting from the free & unrestricted employment of labour & capital.—& that it is not our design to endeavour to overthrow the establishments resting for support upon the existing tariff, but to show by the force of argument and reason, the impolicy and injustice of a further extension of a system believed to be unwise, and injurious to the great body of the nation. In connection with this subject, we will note the progress which has been made, and is still making, in Internal Improvements, and will bring into view as we proceed with the work, such information concerning the same, as will make our subscribers acquainted with their extent and advantages. We believe that Canals and great roads which facilitate and cheapen the transportation to our seaports, of the rude produce of the soil of our interior and distant settlements, by extending the demand for foreign manufactures, and foreign productions, are more intimately connected with the policy, which it is our object to sustain, than with the restrictive system—and we are consequently persuaded, that the farmer, or the planter, is more identified, as to his interests, with the merchant, than with the manufacturer whose success requires the aid of prohibitory duties. In regard to our foreign relations, we shall devote a reasonable portion of our paper to such matters as may appear to be connected with the system of free trade.

The Free Trade Advocate will contain  
1. The proceedings of public meetings held in different parts of the United States, for the purpose of opposing any increase of duties on foreign manufactures, with their remonstrances, and memorials to Congress upon the subject.

2. The proceedings of, and debates in Congress, with the reports of committees and documents laid before that body relating to the restrictive system, and to foreign commerce.

3. Original and selected essays upon those branches of political economy which are connected with commerce and manufactures, such as the balance of trade, foreign exchanges, exportation of specie, paper currency, &c.

4. Familiar essays and illustrations adapted to the use of those who seek not leisure or inclination to enter minutely into the investigation of the principles or effects of the restrictive system.

5. Notices of the public proceedings of the friends of protecting duties, and of their publications. Temperate and argumentative essays in favour of their system, will also be occasionally presented.

6. Information relating to the commercial policy, and to the state of manufactures of other nations, as far as the same affect the interests of the United States. Speeches in the British Parliament upon the corn laws, and prohibitory system, and essays from foreign publications upon the same subjects, and others connected therewith.

7. Extracts from the works of the most approved and soundest political economists upon the

principles of free trade, and the effects of the restrictive system.

8. The proceedings of our State Legislatures & the resolutions presented by them to Congress, relating to the policy, or the constitutionality of protecting duties.

9. All the existing commercial treaties between the United States and other Powers, with the diplomatic correspondence and other State papers connected with the external policy, the commerce and navigation of the United States, communicated to Congress.

10. Information connected with the manufactures and internal trade of the United States, and with the progress made in internal improvements.

11. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to public law, as well as to great commercial interests.

12. Such other matter not above detailed, as will give this gazette a general and not a local character, and render it a valuable depository of documents and information connected with the subjects to which it is devoted.

TERMS.—This gazette will be published every Thursday, on an Imperial sheet, in quarto, (for the convenience of binding,) of eight pages, one of which will be open to advertisements at \$5 per annum, payable on the appearance of the first number, and thereafter annually in advance.

The first number will appear on the first Thursday in April, or as soon thereafter as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking.

Communications (post paid) from all parts of the United States will be thankfully received, addressed to "The Editor of the Free Trade Advocate."

Subscription lists are left at the Merchants' Coffee-house, the Athenaeum—and at the office No. 28, Walnut street, below Second.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1828.—[May 3—3w]

## AGRICULTURE.

IN order to disseminate extensively the numerous advantages which flow from the development of new resources and valuable improvements in the Agricultural World, it is reasonable to presume that a proper medium for the accumulation and distribution of practical knowledge, must prove of the first importance. A Periodical Publication devoted to these purposes, if conducted with spirit and industry, cannot prove otherwise than eminently useful.

Under these impressions, the Publishers have determined on offering to the agricultural community The Farmer's Magazine, as a repository of useful information; satisfied they cannot render to their country a more valuable service, or better contribute to its permanent prosperity, than in subscribing, as they hope to do, its agricultural interests.

The leading feature of this publication will be sustained by our own ample resources, united to the promised contributions of several Agricultural Societies, and the assistance of distinguished agriculturists, in this and other states.

The Literary and Scientific department will be conducted by a gentleman heretofore editor of a popular literary journal.

In furtherance of their views, the publishers solicit original contributions on Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c. and the co-operation of agriculturists and the friends of Agriculture throughout the country; to whom is respectfully submitted the following Proposals for Publishing in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**THE PRACTICAL  
FARMER'S MAGAZINE  
Or Agricultural & Literary Gazette**

The Farmer's Magazine is designed to contain information drawn from Authentic Sources relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of Stock, farming utensils, labourers, dairies, &c. Agricultural Improvements; drawings and descriptions of Useful Inventions; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of Domestic Animals; accounts of such Foreign and Domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament with information relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c. and in short whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the Rural Economy of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such Reports, Addresses and Papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several Agricultural Societies of this and other states.

A Land Register will contain as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, for sale, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed Useful.

Space will be afforded for the Solid and Sterling Beauties of Literature, the useful arts and sciences, Chemistry, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography and Travels, state of the Markets in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.—The Farmer's Magazine will be published Semi-Monthly; the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That form and size has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for binding, while the quality of the paper, the beauty of the type, (entirely new,) and the general execution of the work, will be such as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and gratify its Patrons.

Address (post paid) Thomas C. Clarke agent for the Proprietors, No. 43, Market St Philadelphia.

\*Editors copying the above may contribute to the interests of an invaluable science, and will receive a copy of the work.  
April 26

## POST OFFICE.

EASTON, April 19, 1828.  
Persons indebted for Postage, are earnestly requested to call at the Office and settle the same without delay, otherwise their accounts will be closed.  
A. GRAHAM, P. M.  
April 19.

## A CARD.

Persons in Easton and its vicinity, who are indebted to me for tuition, are requested to take notice that, unless their accounts shall be settled, or reasonable satisfaction with regard to them, be given, before the 30th of the present month, I shall without further delay, resort to legal measures for their recovery, or transfer them to some one from whom no indulgence can be expected.  
D. RING.  
Baltimore, April 12.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Georgia Journal.  
**AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.**  
Edmonton, Tuesday Evening,  
February 5, 1828.

Pursuant to previous notice, by A Citizen Farmer, a large and respectable number of citizens convened at the court house, for the purpose of considering the embarrassments which we, as a community labor under, and of devising a mode of relief calculated to alleviate the pressure of the times—

On motion, William Flournoy, Esq. was called to the chair, & Mark A. Cooper requested to act as secretary, who took their seats accordingly.

After an interchange of ideas, it was moved, that the chairman appoint a committee of five, for the purpose of drafting such resolutions as they may think adapted to the condition of our country, and Messrs. William Turner, Josiah Flournoy, Irby Hudson, Joel Branham and Thomas Hovey, were appointed as a committee.

The meeting adjourned, to meet on this day two weeks.

Tuesday, Feb 19th 1828.

The citizens from the various parts of the county convened at the court house, Wm. Flournoy, Esq. being absent, Dr. John Kennon was called to the chair, when Mr. Turner, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose of drafting such resolutions as might be thought adapted to the condition of our country, offered the following report.

On motion of Josiah Flournoy, Esq. the report and resolution were adopted.

On motion, Resolved, That the editors of the Journal and Recorder be requested to publish the report and resolution offered by the committee and adopted by the meeting.

JOHN KENNON, Chairman.  
MARK A. COOPER, Secretary.

In relation to the following report, it may be proper to remark, that being composed from the drafts of several persons, rather hastily thrown together, it is rather more prolix than it otherwise would have been. From the same cause, there may not be quite as much uniformity of language, on some minor topics, even of sentiment or matter, as might otherwise have appeared. Yet it is hoped that, upon the whole, the document will be productive of some good.

## REPORT.

The committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the existing embarrassments in the community, and to suggest the best method of relief, report,

That they have directed their anxious attention to the discharge of the duty assigned them; and now submit the following considerations.

The embarrassments complained of, are mainly attributable to the following causes: the reduced prices of produce; the exhaustion of our lands; bad crop years; bad management; extravagance and purchasing on credit.

It is needless to dwell on a matter so well understood as the effect produced by an unexpected and considerable reduction in the prices of our staple commodities.

Nor is it necessary to descant largely upon what is obvious to the most superficial observer, that our fields are deprived of much of their original fertility. The unfavourable seasons are painfully remembered, even by our most judicious farmers.

And although the imputation of bad management may be unpleasant, yet it is believed to be merited even by some who have had the reputation of being good managers.

This bad management has consisted either in having no system, or having a wrong system. Many have employed others to attend to their business, who ought not to have employed any one. Others, who were obliged to employ overseers and other agents, have not bestowed as much personal attention on their own affairs, as they might and ought to have done.

Many have planted too much cotton, and too little corn. The consequence has been that they have incurred the disgrace as well as the expense, of buying, instead of raising horses and hogs, and even corn.

Another fruitful source of embarrassment, is extravagance; our expenditures have been entirely disproportioned to our income.—We have bought clothes for ourselves and families, instead of making them. We have bought fine horses, and carriages, and saddles, when cheaper would have done.—We have maintained our children in idleness and style, when we ought to have reared them in plainness and industry.

But it is easy to perceive that the causes enumerated, however powerful in themselves could never have produced the existing state of things, if it had not been for the existence, or, at least, the abuse of credit.

This is indeed the Pandora's box, from which most of the evils complained of have emanated.

Connected with the system or with the abuse of credit, is another evil of considerable magnitude; that of securityship.—Many persons who would be able to brew or bear up, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, are ruined by the laudable, yet unavailing attempt to sustain their friends by securityship and endorsements.

The committee might easily add to this catalogue other causes for the embarrassments of the present time; but it is useless. Some of them are so connected with the formation of our community, and others, with our moral constitution, as to preclude even the hope of immediate remedy. The committee will therefore, proceed to suggest such remedies for the present distress as they believe to be clearly practicable. And here they must indulge their regrets, that the fallen fortunes of many cannot be restored by any course which can be suggested. To such it only remains, to pay their debts as far as their effects will extend; ascertain the true ground on which they stand; and, no longer deceiving others or themselves, "begin anew their journey and their lives." Pursuing this course, it would still be practicable for a considerable number of them to acquire a competency, or even a fortune, for their families while there is little or no hope from a contrary course.

Presupposing the necessary industry, without which it is impossible to succeed, the remedies which would be more immediately beneficial to the community at large, are:—To dismiss extravagance; to make as much and buy as little as possible; to avoid as much as possible the purchase of articles on credit; to be economical in every respect.

The propriety of these suggestions is so obvious as to require but little elucidation. In the idea of making as much and buying as little as possible, is included, not only the production of commodities for market but of an ample supply of provisions, clothing, work animals, &c. for domestic use. The advantage of purchasing necessities with cash, is too apparent to need illustration. To give full effect to these recommendations, it is necessary to keep accounts of receipts and expenditures, so as to be able at any time to know your standing; and ignorance of which often causes a man to incur ruinous expenditures or engagements, and to be systematic in all things, having a time and place for every thing and every operation; and every thing in its time and place.

It is recommended to every man who has the charge of a family, or a late, to ascertain the full amount of all the demands against him accurately, and set this sum down; and then estimate as correctly all the means he now has in hand, to meet these demands.

If he finds that his means are competent to the ends desired, he has nothing to do but to mind the same things and to walk by the same rule—setting a good example as he possibly can, of industry.

But if, upon examination of his affairs, he finds he has only in part the means to pay his debts, let him put three years business, as nearly as he can, together; take the average profit of one year, and see if that will meet all the claims upon him after he has dispensed with all superfluities. If this will answer his purposes fully, let him go on in hope that he shall obtain the wished-for end.

If otherwise, it is perceived that two or more years of prosperity must attend him before he can be delivered from embarrassment, let him sell that portion of his property which is least profitable and most saleable, until he has reduced his debts to the compass of one year's profit.

Without adverting to what may be done by the introduction of new articles of culture on our farms, it may be emphatically said, that cotton is our only agricultural product for exterior trade. Of cotton, we annually raise about eight thousand bales; which may be estimated to be worth, clear of freight and other expenses incident to its sale, about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. This sum is our only reliance to pay our current expenses of every kind and our debts, and which we have no hope can be materially enlarged.

Our annual expenditures we estimate to be:—

In store accounts, average, \$85,000  
Pork brought from other states, 15,000  
Horses and mules, 3,000  
Pleasure carriages, household furniture, watches, doctors' bills, blacksmith accounts, 8,000  
Salt, iron, sugar, coffee, cotton bagging, and other articles usually bought at places where we sell our cotton, and not included in the estimate of store accounts, 3,000  
Interest on existing foreign debts, computed at legal percent, and without taking in to view the many instances in which more than lawful interest is given, 25,000  
Making our annual expenses amount to \$149,000

the amount of that balance. And what is the consequence? Some by ruinous sacrifices, in the shape of additional interest, or the sale, for less than their value, of the demands which they hold upon others, put off, for a little time, the day of final payment: The property of others, we will not say more unfortunate, is taken to satisfy debts, enlarged by costs and expenses. If the property when under the sheriff's hammer, could be sold for its fair value, the result would not be lamentable; but this is not, and cannot be the case; because the amount of property which the debts and embarrassments of the community compel them to throw into market, at a fair price, greatly exceeds the annual proceeds of cotton, deducting annual expenses, and it is to these circumstances, prices of property must and will be graduated, and not as in ordinary cases, to its intrinsic worth. No person, however accurate may be his opinion of the value of a thing sold, and how desirous soever he may be to possess it, can buy without he can pay the money for it; this, but few can do; and all the consequences of a glutted market ensue; but little competition; much to be sold; and but little to buy with. The end must be a sacrifice of the property sold, and not unfrequently, a hopeless insolvency of valuable members of the community; poverty, privation and distress among their families, and often in cases where the moral worth of the sufferer claims our deepest sympathy and commiseration.

It is not among the least evils of the times that their tendency is strong, is irresistible, to make the rich, richer; the poor, poorer. Take an instance where property is sold at a sacrifice. Precisely the difference between the actual sale and value of the thing sold, is the gain of the purchaser, at the expense of the unfortunate owner, and sometimes at the expense of the creditors also; as where an individual whose property, at its worth, would cover his debts, does not sell for its value; there is a deficiency, which his creditors lose, gained most usually by him who already has enough, and lost to him to whom it is necessary for the actual comfort and maintenance of his family, or, in case of creditors, necessary to the payment of their own debts.

It is from the same cause that purchasers of notes advance with such rapid strides to wealth among us. It would be wasting time to attempt to prove that the use of money is not worth as much as is asked and obtained by them for it; and it argues a kind of infatuation among us, which we do not believe has any existence, to suppose that we would voluntarily, and without being under great necessity, moral, or otherwise, give so much above its real value for it. In the pressure and necessities of our circumstances, an individual who yields his capital in that business, has an advantage over the community equal to the difference between the true value of the use of money, and the amount obtained: a difference, we believe, of not less than 15 to 20 percent, at compound interest, and which, in its progress, is entirely competent to the heaping up of great riches on the one hand, and wretchedness on the other.

Such are some of the deleterious consequences of our pecuniary difficulties. Rapid accumulations of additional wealth by those who commonly have enough; and as rapid a divestment of the little property possessed by others, every way as deservng.

It may be well here to say a word relating to the mischievous character of a large portion of the debts we now owe. They are virtually foreign debts, and so many drains to carry from us entirely much of the money which would otherwise remain in circulation among us. A man owes a debt to his neighbour; that neighbour or some other person, into whose hands the money soon goes, owes one of our merchants to whom he pays it. The merchant owes for his goods, which he must pay for; and in this way it very often happens, that money has hardly reached us from the sale of our cotton, before it commences its return back. But if we owed no foreign debts, the money we might pay in discharge of such as we did owe, would ordinarily still remain with us, and increase the only fund which can be relied upon to make property sell for its worth; that is, the amount in the hands of our citizens, seeking its investment in property. It is, therefore, the unnecessary and improper amount of our purchases from abroad, directly or indirectly, that makes the "balance of trade" against us; first, draining us of our money, as being most portable; and, if continued, eventually taking from us much of our other property that can be carried away with the most facility.

To trace, in all their ramifications, the various pecuniary and moral evils which grow out of such a state of things, would far transcend the limits within which we wish to confine our remarks. We shall content ourselves with stating, most confidently, that we have an effectual remedy in our hands; that by pursuing a proper course of retrenchment and self-denial, the community have it completely in their power to relieve themselves from their pecuniary difficulties.

We would make a single remark as to an expectation entertained by some, (upon which much reliance is placed, which we fear will be found delusive,) in relation to an increase in the price of cotton. The price of this article will, we presume, be always subject to occasional fluctuation; short crops and other circumstances, may sometimes cause an advance. But our opinions, founded upon our best judgments, is that the average price will continue low, and ultimately reach a point less than any to which it has gone for many years. Sales made in the early part of next season may, perhaps, seem contradictory to this; if, however, it should so happen, we fear that time will ultimately prove the correctness of the opinion here advanced. We turn,

therefore, to what we believe to be our sole dependence for relief—the curtailment of our expenses.

Our community has already strained every nerve; has put in requisition all its means, to raise all the cotton it can raise, and cannot hope materially to increase its quantity from its present average amount. We attempt to raise nothing else for foreign trade, and all we have done is insufficient to meet our exigencies. The fault is not in our soil; a great deal worse is tilled to much advantage. Cotton is a far more valuable agricultural product than the climate permits to be raised in many other countries, which are nevertheless prosperous. The fault is in ourselves. Our wasteful and expensive habits, formed in times of unexampled prosperity, are retained. But those times are gone. We have not had the wisdom to change with the times; and, until we do so, our case is hopeless. We now make about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year from our cotton. We must, if we would save ourselves, reduce our expenses so, that a sufficiency of that sum shall remain, to be annually applied to the payment of old debts, to extinguish them in a reasonable time. We would earnestly urge to the community, that except this, there is nothing else to depend on. Stern necessity is at work among us, and sooner or later, willing or unwilling, to that we must yield; but how much better would it be, how much misery would it save us, if, in the language of the best of books, it could be said of each individual—"The wise man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself."

If we would hide ourselves from impending evils, let us contract no new debts, except from the most unavoidable necessity, and apply all we can save, to the discharge of old. Let us make every thing which we need, and which we can make, in our own families.

We must raise all the pork needed in our families, and a surplus for the supply of those whose avocations and situations prevent them from doing so. This can easily be done by next season, and would save us annually fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. We must raise our own horses and mules. The effect of this would not be felt under three or four years; after that time, ten or fifteen thousand dollars could be saved annually in this item.

None doubts our capacity to do all these things, and to do them easily. We should, in doing so, not be able to raise as much cotton as we now do; but the gain by us in the exchange would be great. We do not believe that we should fall short ten thousand dollars in the amount of cotton crops annually, to accomplish every thing recommended; and by rigidly adhering to the course recommended instead of a net gain each year of thirty-one thousand dollars, we do not doubt it would be swelled to more than a hundred thousand dollars; and that in a short time we should generally be as prosperous and as happy, as ease in our money affairs could make us.

We forbear enlarging upon the many happy effects, pecuniary, moral and political, which would accompany this steady and unwavering prosecution of our interests. We have endeavoured honestly to point out the evils which burthen us, their cause and the remedy? And much pleasure would it give us if our humble efforts should be productive of any good, however small.

In consideration of the premises, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—Resolved, That the relief of the community from existing embarrassments, can only be effected by a due consideration of the causes enumerated, and a determined adoption of the remedies suggested in the foregoing report.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham. We would wish to call the attention of the public, to the efforts that are making, to form a Bible Society in Talbot county; the object of which is to supply every destitute family, with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures. We hope that every friend, and well-wisher to Religion, will lend his aid to so laudable an institution, as that of establishing the benign influence of the Bible on the earth. The design is a bold, yet noble and interesting one. To me it certainly appears bold, and I do not expect that it will be carried to its full accomplishment without some difficulty. It may meet with opposition from the prejudices of the uninformed, and the disaffected? It is even possible that some honest and good men may conceive it to be unnecessary, or impracticable, and though they may not oppose it, may sink into apathy under the magnitude of the object, and withhold their assistance. Certainly, nothing is hazarded when we say, the undertaking is a bold one, yet some measures succeed because they are bold; the Spirit that conceives a plan, is frequently found able to accomplish it; and such measures, when they bear the impress of virtue, and respect the accomplishment of some great and acknowledged good, are apt to arouse a corresponding spirit in the public mind, which secures their success. God himself, smiles auspiciously upon such measures thus characterized, and by unexpected turns of Providence, waits them on to their completion. The plan is bold, its boldness is sacred, the object hallowed, it is sanctified in a thousand hearts, and it shall receive a deeper sanctity from its blessed consequences. It is boldness authorized by that interesting promise, "to them that believe all things are possible," and even without the inspiration of Prophecy, we can venture to predict its complete success. The faint and feeble, might indeed be overwhelmed by its vastness; the rash and unskillful might enter upon it with spirit; yet they would finally abandon it in despair; but the character, the talent, the influence and the Piety which are enlisted in the good cause, give ample security for its final and complete triumph, but it is a bold, yet it must be confessed it is a noble and interesting measure; it is fraught with the highest and the holiest charity. It is noble to supply the temporal wants of the destitute; there is great virtue in chasing away the thousand shades of gloom and wretchedness, which rest upon the path of the indigent and the oppressed; but in placing the Bible in the possession of so many thousands, you perform a far nobler charity; for you put within their

very grasp, the source of true and enduring happiness. It will be admitted that there is great moral purity in many of the lessons which Philosophy has taught us—that there is something noble in many of the dictates of human wisdom; but these are not the sources of that virtue, which passes current in Heaven, and no other virtue can secure the approbation of God. Men bow beneath the commanding influence of public opinion: the fear of censure and the love of praise, are the grand constraining principles of many a heart. It is easy to perceive however, that virtue drawn from such sources, founded on such principles, and perpetuated by such restraints, must be selfish in its character, and very precarious in the term of its existence. The Bible clearly exhibits the only true virtue; that which God himself has enjoined—which he loves, and which he will most graciously reward. Without this guide, man wise and skillful as he may be, under the influence (as he is,) of so many evil principles, and tendencies, must inevitably go astray; and his hopes of Eternal Happiness drawn from other sources, fondly as he may indulge them will be fatally wrecked in that hour when most he shall need their influence. But farther, the word of God is the instrument of producing the virtue which it exhibits and enforces. We will not deny that man may go much towards correcting the motives of his heart, and fashioning the conduct of his life. He may restrain his unlawful desires within the limits of decency and moderation. He may even grasp with the hand of powerful control his disorderly and tumultuous passions; yet often all his best unaided efforts cannot give birth to Heaven-born virtue within him. The Gospel of Christ must dispel the darkness of his understanding, must apply its powerful motives to his will, must bring the power of its Grace to fashion, & renew the Heart in Righteousness. The law of the Lord is perfect in converting the Soul; under its holy influence, the rank luxuriance of sinful nature withers & dies; is exterminated from the Heart. Then instead of the thorn, cometh up the fir tree; and instead of the brier, cometh up the myrtle tree. The fragrance of a heart thus renewed diffuses itself abroad and ascends even to Heaven. In giving these destitute families the Bible, you not only furnish them with the source and instrument of Virtue, but of happiness also; the human heart possesses a native thirst for happiness and through unnumbered devious paths it hurries with fearful avidity in quest of the fugitive; but the solid basis of Happiness is that virtue, which the Holy Scriptures reveal. Wealth, indeed may lend its treasures to the ceaseless cravings of desire—Fame may enwrap with her brightest chaplets the brow of her favorites; pleasure may invade her thousand streams at the feet of her votaries; but such bliss is visionary, 'tis crushed before the moth; a momentary anguish puts it all to flight. But that Happiness which springs from the virtue of loving God, is permanent as the source from which it flows. Is the good man in distress?—The sacred volume carries its consolations to his heart. Does adversity shed impenetrable gloom upon his prospects?—The Gospel enlivens it with the radiance of Heaven. Does his broken heart bleed over the perils that assailed his confidence, or weep its tears on the Grave of its buried hopes?—Inspiration tells him there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. Is he called to enter the Conflict with the last Enemy, and traverse with painful and weary steps the valley and shadow of Death?—The Oracles of truth announces that "the Eternal God is thy refuge" and underneath the everlasting arm of Omnipotence, thou shalt forever rest secure. Does this world recede from his view as the shades of death descend upon his closing eye?—He has a Kingdom of God a House, not made with hands, Eternal in the heavens. The Glory which the Gospel sheds upon the good man's soul, unlike the Glory of this world is brightest in the hour of Darkness; and like the Rainbow in the clouds of Heaven, is loveliest when the gloom is deepest.

Has he said that your design is fraught with the noblest charity. It is so. Let your benevolence feed and clothe and comfort this poor body as it may, yet in despite of all your care, it will descend into the dust and come under the dominion of the worm; but when you put the Gospel in my possession and rightly administer to my soul you open my view & bring into the enjoyment of my hopes, an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away—reserved in Heaven. O, then shall we not give this sacred volume to these thousands that are destitute? Shall we deem the Savage of the Wilderness, or the Heathen of distant lands, more deserving of compassion than these who are sleeping the sleep of death in our very bosoms? If they live and die without the bible and without Christ, will their happiness be secure, merely because they were inhabitants of a Christian Land? And ought not conviction of their awful danger to inspire us with zeal to place the scriptures in their hands that they may be rescued as Brands from the burning? Shall the extent of the design deter the efforts or defeat the undertaking? Have we no confidence in the goodness of the cause? None in the Integrity and zeal which gave it birth? None in that feeling of benevolence and these christian principles which are so happily diffused through the hearts of our vast community? Shall we withhold the bible from them, because it may be neglected and unread by them? Was this the principle upon which Heaven should deal out its mercies, what a desolate wilderness would surround us. Shall we urge the objection, that they do not desire the scriptures? What Christian, however bright his hopes or exalted his piety, desired conviction of the guilt that was weighing him down to woe; yet when it came & led him to the cross he cherished as the best boon of Heaven. Shall we presumptuously commit the safe keeping of their souls to their ignorance, and withhold the Gospel on the plea, that it cannot affect their eternal destiny? We spurn the thought with horror. Christ came a light into the world—he has left us a lamp to our feet and a light to our path. How many has it lighted to Heaven who but for it would have gone down to despair? Who that has felt the value of its influence, that will hesitate to say—Go sacred volume illuminate those dark habitations.

We copy the following just and pertinent remarks on the recent outrage in the Capitol, from the Merchant's Telegraph, a paper published at New York. We have something ourselves to say on the subject of the outrage, and on the misrepresentations contained in the document offered by the assailant to both Houses in justification of his conduct. But as the subject is before a Committee, now actively engaged in the investigation of the affair, we think it the most correct course to suspend our observations until a report shall be made from that committee.—Nat Jour.

[From the N. Y. Merchant's Telegraph]

Unwarranted Outrage.—Without departing from the line of strict neutrality, which we determined at the outset of the Merchant's Telegraph to observe in rela-

tion to politics—our primary object being as we then stated it, to render this paper worthy of the strongest support of the commercial community, yet we cannot forbear to reprehend in terms of richly merited censure, the unmanly outrage which has been perpetrated by one of the conductors of the public press on the person of the son of the President of the United States, while engaged in the discharge of an official duty, as private Secretary to Mr. Adams, and quietly walking, beneath the roof of the capitol, from one body to the other, of our national legislature. The acrimonious bitterness of political feeling during the present hotly contested struggle between adverse parties on the Presidential question may naturally be expected to vent itself in violent acts and language, which the excitement of the occasion will in some measure, extenuate, though it cannot excuse, and which will be looked back to, when time shall have assuaged the portents of our moral fever which now infects the nation with emotions of shame and regret. But that any one possessing the least regard for his country or himself, for decency or law, or for any of the ties and obligations that bind society together, could be found who would suffer political or personal animosity, public or private revenge, so far to obtain the mastery of reason and manliness as to make such an attack, in such a place and at such a time, as are recorded in the extract below, we did not believe.

We most cordially hope that this second insult to the dignity of our national councils—this second outburst of indomitable rage and venomous hate, beneath walls that should at any rate afford protection, if the laws are to be revered and nowhere else—may meet with severe and merited and general castigation. Persons of all parties should unite in reprehensions, loud and deep, against such rancorous conduct; which no provocation can justify, and no concession mitigate. He who shall have the temerity to step forward as the apologist for an assault, at which every reasonable man, to whatever political sect he may belong, must blush, will exhibit an instance of analogous audacity, without being able to plead the palliative of sudden impulse. We trust that no one will be fool hardy enough to do so; but that the press from Maine to Florida from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains, will join in one general cry of shame!

STATE & NATIONAL POLITICS.

There is so much good sense, and sound policy, in the following remarks from the BOSTON PATRIOT, that we cannot refrain from giving them publicity. Though directed to the people of another section of our country, they will apply in the main with equal propriety to those of Maryland. It is time that the friends of the National Administration in the respective counties, had commenced their preliminary arrangements. The sooner their tickets are formed, the sooner will the people become acquainted with the names of those who compose them.

In the selection of Candidates for Representatives to the next Legislature, it is hoped that reference will be had to the opinions of individuals in regard to national politics, and that no avowed opponent of the administration will be elected. The people owe it to themselves to entrust their political concerns in the hands of no agent who will do what he can to thwart their warmest wishes—to aid the election to the Presidency of a successful military chief, in preference to that of an accomplished and experienced statesman and civilian.

We would not be understood to mean that adhesion to Mr. Adams is the only qualification requisite for a representative. This is the doctrine of the opposition, who hold fidelity to Gen. Jackson to be superior to all other considerations. We would that no man were returned as a representative, unless, by education, by study, or by experience, he had possessed himself of that wisdom which should enable him to legislate with credit to himself and to the advantage of the community. It is notorious that individuals have been returned to the legislature of such limited capacities, as rendered them little more than mere automata, while another class have come to transact their own business in the city, and who devoted but a small portion of their time to the concerns of the state. The one is unable to be a useful member of the legislature, while the time of the other is deemed by him too valuable to his own private affairs to devote it to the concerns of the state. In every town are to be found men of general intelligence, of enlarged & liberal views, and of sufficient practical knowledge to make able and faithful representatives; it is for the credit of the town and the interest of the state that our legislature should be composed of such men; and such men are to be found in all the walks of life, among farmers as well as among traders and professional men."

Curious Fact.—Cut a couple of cards each into a circle of about 2 inches in diameter. Perforate one of these at the centre, and fix it on the top of a tube, say a common quill. Make the other card ever so little concave, and place it over the first, the orifice of the tube being thus directly under, & almost in contact with the upper concave card. Try to blow off the upper card. You will find it impossible.—We understand that the cause that counteracts the effect at first expected at this singular phenomenon has lately puzzled all the members of the Royal Society. A medal and a hundred guineas are said to be the reward of the successful discoverer. We recommend the ingenious reader to find it out.—Exeter Alfred.—We have just tried this experiment, & to our small surprise find that what is stated in the preceding paragraph is quite true.—Editors Merc.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—MAY 10, 1828.

Mark the horrors that arise when desperate men, exercising desperate means are aiming to overturn Administrations to get themselves into power!

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall when engaged in political life was pre-eminently distinguished by his greatness above others, and such was the course of his whole life that he escaped much of the harsh rivalry and attack of the day, because of his extraordinary ability and correctness.

When placed in the Chief Justice's seat, his character was more and more unfolded, and his characteristics as a Judge have been almost universally conceded to be "incorruptible integrity and unerring wisdom." John Marshall's decisions upon constitutional questions have fixed the construction finally—and although he has established many constitutional doctrines that had been warmly and zealously contested, such was the strength of his reasoning and the confidence given by all to his virtue, that the political party against which he gave his decisions, properly yielded the point, and adopted his construction—Shew a stronger example of the goodness and wisdom of a man—Shew a stronger instance of the confidence and approbation of a people.

When the Legislature of Virginia in 1798, (we believe) goaded on by fiery party spirit, resolved to change the mode in Virginia of electing Electors of President & Vice President from Districts, as we now choose them in Maryland, to a general Ticket, by which the voice of a minority should be hushed and not allowed to be heard—and the voice of a majority in a district should be controlled by the aid of other districts called in to suppress it: John Marshall was opposed to it upon many grounds, and among others he was opposed to it, as a sudden party change to answer party ends—and secondly, he opposed it, as unjust and unfair to deprive, intentionally, whole districts of the voice of a majority to suit the wishes of other districts that differed with them. Mr. Marshall contended, that the district system was the fairest, the best calculated to give effect to the popular voice, and as the change would be unfair and would frustrate a full and free expression of the sentiments of a known majority, as had been practised from the adoption of the Government in the primitive purity of our institutions, before the Gorgon of party had misled us, considering himself one of those whose voice was suppressed, he was disposed no longer to exercise the mere formality of a sacred right, the substance of which he had been robbed of—nor did he wish to appear, by any act or submission on his own part, to show the slightest semblance of acquiescence in a wrong so injuriously, so capriciously, and so arrogantly inflicted upon thousands of the independent freemen of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Chatting in a private company on these old affairs of days gone by, the Chief Justice Marshall remarked, that although he had all along objected to vote under this general ticket system, for reasons already assigned, yet the strong sense he felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against President Adams & Secretary Clay might probably induce him to depart from his determination in this instance. For this remark in a private circle you cannot call it an absolute determination, for the Chief Justice's words are "I might probably depart from my resolution."—yes, for this remark, uttered in the innocent way it was, we see the Opposition press of the city of Washington, the Grand Engine to root Mr. Adams out and to lift Gen. Jackson into power, thus slandering and abusing a man who in the estimation of the world is unquestionably the greatest and the purest man within the American Republic.

Read and feel indignant at the insult to our country by the slander against its most distinguished citizen, and by the contempt shewn to the opinion of the People.

From the United States Telegraph.

Having in vain invoked to their aid the names of Messrs. Jefferson, Madison Monroe and Crawford, the Coalition have at length hit upon that of Chief Justice Marshall. It is not our wish to deprive them of it. We had long since taken it for granted, that Mr. Marshall was in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams. Before his appointment as Chief Justice, he was the zealous and able advocate of the elder Adams. He was decided in his denunciation and opposition to Mr. Jefferson. And it is said that although, as Chief Justice of the United States, he administered the oath of office to Mr. Jefferson, so strong were his partisan feelings, that he turned his back upon that distinguished statesman upon that occasion. It is well known that under the reign of terror, the Chief Justice was the leader of the administration party in the House; and that he was to the elder Adams what Mr. Webster has been to the younger. None have been more violent in their opposition to the Marshall family and federal influence than Mr. Clay; and so sensible was John Quincy Adams that the Chief Justice was unpopular with the republican party, that, after having, as the first act of his pretended apostasy, charged the federalists of the east with a treasonable negotiation with the Governor of Canada, he sought to confirm himself in the confidence of Mr. Jefferson, of Mr. Giles, and his new associates of the republican party, by procuring the impeachment of Mr. Marshall, for favoring the alleged treason of Aaron Burr.\*

\*Mr. Randolph in his late speech upon the impeachment of Mr. Marshall, speaking of this subject said: "Sir, who persecuted the name of Hamilton?"

For our own part we are gratified to find that Mr. Marshall has resolved to vote for Mr. Adams, and we confess our obligation to those partisans, who, by slandering Gen. Jackson, have drawn forth this letter—especially as it enables us to fix the reasons for his preference and characterises the party with whom he acts.

Mr. Marshall says, I admit having said in private "though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and had believed that I never should vote during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State."

We do not know at what time this declaration was made; we do not know whether Mr. Marshall has examined all the proofs of bargain. (We cannot suppose that he can believe the parties guilty of the bargain and innocent of corruption.) That is a question which it becomes every citizen to examine for himself, and the late developments, and those yet to make, will leave no peg to hang a doubt upon. We therefore come to the cause assigned by him for the relinquishment of the most invaluable right as a citizen.

We have been taught to venerate the character of the Chief Justice as a man, and to respect him as a Judge, and we must admit that we regret to find that age, experience and his intercourse with the republican party, have not removed those deep seated prejudices and strong antipathies, which, although germinated in the vigor of his youthful intellect, and nurtured by the passion of party violence, should have been regulated by age, if not exterminated by the exercise of his official duty as Chief Justice of the United States. Josiah Quincy exclaimed: "Those who fell with the first Adams have risen with the second; and John Marshall declares that, although in the mortification which followed the defeat of the elder Adams, he had said that he would relinquish his highest right as a citizen, yet when called upon to support the son he will resume it."

Upon this point we wish to be well understood. It will be recollected that the elder Adams was elected President by a vote given by one of the Virginia Electors. To prevent a similar triumph of federal principles, the Republicans of Virginia united their strength. Mr. Madison went into the Legislature of the State, and his celebrated resolutions, which rank next to the Declaration of Independence itself, and a change of the electoral law from the district to the general ticket system were adopted. In consequence, Mr. Jefferson was elected President, and Judge Marshall, then a zealous leader of the federal party, in the mortification of defeat, declared that so long as that system, by which his party lost its power, prevailed, he would not vote at an election.

Can any Republican longer doubt, which is the republican candidate for the Presidency, when they see the same man coming forward now, in support of the re-election of John Quincy Adams? We think not. Who can believe that Mr. Marshall is impelled to the support of Mr. Adams, by the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State? Admit that he believes them to be innocent of the charge, can he pretend that there is not strong presumption of guilt? and if it be a slander, what comparison is there between the abuse which has been published against Mr. Adams, and that with which the administration press teems, against Gen. Jackson?

Judge Marshall, having, as he says, withdrawn from political strife, we are induced to believe, has not examined the proofs of bargain which have been published. When John Quincy Adams was before the public as a candidate of the Republican party, he was indifferent to his election; but no sooner does he find, by his intercourse with Mr. Webster and the measures of Mr. Adams' Administration, that Mr. Adams is the federal candidate, than all his youthful sympathies for the old federal party are revived, and he leaves the retirement into which he had been driven by the success of the Republican party, and again enters the list as a partisan of the FEDERAL candidate. The inducements which are to operate upon Mr. Marshall, are, if possible, more powerful

than those which led him to support the elder Adams. It is certain that an ordinary inducement could lead him to forget the apostasy, or to forgive the high injury which Mr. Adams meditated against himself. Those inducements are associated with the feelings of his youth, and the political aspirations of a numerous and talented offspring, who believe that they have been kept in the back ground, by the political association of the Chief Justice. Hence, they have hailed the fulfilment of the declaration of Mr. Quincy, as the certain removal of the only barrier which, in their opinion, has impeded their elevation to office and distinction. We say, that we rejoice that this letter has been drawn from Judge Marshall, it will explain to the republican party, that as those who fell with the first Adams, have risen with the second, they, as a party, must unite upon Andrew Jackson, as their candidate, or be forever fallen.

The public will hear, with infinite surprise, that on Friday last, Mr. John Adams, before the committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to inquire into the outrage committed on his person by Russell Jarvis, was subjected to a cross examination, of two hours and a half, by Duff Green, affecting to act as counsel for Jarvis. This is indeed capping the climax of insult to the people by treating with contumely their public agents!—Dem. Press.

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COMMUNICATED.

TREMENDOUS HAIL STORM.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M. the wind from the S. W. in the direction of Bailey's Neck, accompanied with a torrent of rain, hail stones of an extraordinary size, and vivid flashes of lightning, blew, for several minutes a perfect hurricane. The extent of damage by this awful visitation is not yet ascertained; but the farms of R. Trippe, F. Hayward, W. H. Hayward, S. Banning and I. Rhodes, have, to all appearance, sustained the greatest injury.—Crops partly or wholly destroyed, trees blown up by the roots, fences levelled to the earth, windows shattered, &c. are its direful effects.

Thus in a few minutes, the fairest prospects are destroyed! and the industrious husbandman, surrounded by his affectionate and dependant children, and straightened by the pressure of the times, is bowed down by new and unexpected burdens!

But we know that all things are under the control of an all-wise and gracious Providence.—The winds and the waves obey His mandate, and are the ministers of His pleasure.—He says to the ocean, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be staid."

Let man, therefore, learn wisdom by the scourges which he suffers; bow in humble submission to every dispensation of Divine Providence; and say, with the Patriarch of old, "Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?"

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away;—blessed be the name of the Lord!"

And however dark and inscrutable the operations of Deity may appear, let us recollect the import of the interrogatory of "the Father of the faithful,"—Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

A SPECTATOR.

COMMUNICATED.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.

On Thursday last about the setting of the Sun the most destructive hail storm took place in this county ever before experienced in this section of the country! Fortunately it was partial in its course, commencing in Ferry Neck a little to the west of Plain Dealing on Third Haven Creek, crossing a small branch of that Creek through Capt. Robert Banning's farm, and then over the main Creek in Bailey's Neck keeping a serpentine direction, then over Peach Blossom Farm embracing partially Mr. Samuel Kennard's farm, then up the river of Great Choptank, crossing, and recrossing that river as far up as Gilpin's Point, the residence of Capt. W. R. Clarkson, where, probably if ceased its destructive career, after destroying in its course the finest wheat crop, which has been known for many years in Talbot County; leveling fencing to the ground, blowing down trees of every kind, as well as many houses and breaking thousands of panes of window glass. In Bailey's Neck more especially the greatest destruction has been experienced, entirely blighting the pleasing prospects of Captain Richard Trippe, Mr. Thomas Hayward's more partially, a part of Mr. W. H. Hayward's wheat, more especially his fine early wheat, and all his rye, Mr. Hale's wheat field entirely, and Mr. Ignatius Rhodes' delightful prospect for a large crop are almost entirely blasted.

The thing is done! What alternative can be devised to remedy apparently, so great an evil? The ways of Providence are past finding out! We would fain hope, if every thing is taken into subservient consideration that it is not too late to put these waste fields into the cultivation of Cotton or at least into that of Corn, which may become more profitable than a precarious wheat crop, which may yet meet with some disaster as great as that of a hail storm at a period too late in the season to embrace any alternative.

AMICUS.

Talbot County, May 9th 1828.

MR. BURGESS.—The following brief description of this gentleman and his manner of speaking is given in a letter to the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The discussion of the Tariff bill was continued to-day. Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, obtained the floor about 12 o'clock and kept it till after 5. It was a speech of great power and interest. It was the only speech of the same length made on the subject which has not wearied the hearers. He commanded general & silent attention from the commencement to the end of his oration.

The principles of political economy, and the interests of the United States, as they bear on the American system, were treated in a masterly manner. He then showed that this bill was hostile to the American system. In his reply to the arguments of those who preceded him, he was, as usual, very happy, and now and then severe. Never was there heard, in any legislative body, such a philippic as he uttered against Randolph. It was on the score of the phrase "delenda et Carthago," which Randolph used, or was supposed to use, in reference to New England. Among a thousand words of bitterness, he said, after speaking with great force and feeling on this monstrous doctrine—"I thank God, that, by an irreversible law of nature, monsters can not perpetuate their species!" Pursuing the same idea, he said, "that even the Father of Lies was not the Father of Liars!" Upon some of the Pennsylvania and Kentucky members, however, who had sneered at "Yankee notions," he was still more severe. He carried the war into Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Every moment, while on this topic, he electrified the House with flashes of wit and satire. In some passages of the speech, he rose to the most lofty and commanding eloquence. At the close, Mr. Burgess declared his intention to vote for the bill, even as it was. It had an attitude for much evil and little good. But as it promised good, and as many in the North and West, some in the East, and some in the S. W. wished for it, he would not, by his vote, aid in defeating their wishes. Mr. Burgess is one of the most accomplished scholars and orators of this country. In some points—particularly in sharpness and readiness of wit—he is not surpassed. He is spoken of as a very old man. His appearance indicates great age; the crown of his head is bald, and his scattered hair is grey. He also, in speaking, has a habit of bending forward. But notwithstanding these appearances of age, he is only fifty eight years old. On a near approach, and close personal view, you perceive in his face, none of the features or expressions of old age. His voice is strong, clear, and well modulated. He speaks deliberately and emphatically; and his diction, unlike that of most of our modern orators, is very pleasing and perfectly audible. He gesticulates a great deal; and his gestures are graceful and striking. On the whole, he is one of the most agreeable and expressive speakers we ever had. His eloquence will form an era in our Congressional history.

By the Packetship Helen, Capt. Cobb, which sailed from Havre on the 25th March the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, have received files of Papers to the 25th March inclusive. We have given below the most recent intelligence which they contain.

The Augsburg Gazette gives the following intelligence, of the 12th March from Vienna—"M. de Taitseff is said to have received despatches, in which the court of Russia expresses its views relative to the Hatti Scheriff of December 20, and the deplorable events that have lately taken place at Constantinople. It is said that these despatches are of the most pacific nature, and the Emperor repeats his declaration that, according to the Convention of July 6, and in accord with the allies, further measures for the execution of the Treaty and the maintenance of the peace of Europe ought in truth to be executed; but that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is desirous of waiting for the opinion of France and England upon the late events."

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence dated Bucharest, March 11:—"We have letters from Constantinople to the 15th of February. It seems that a final effort has been attempted by the Ministers of Austria and Prussia to induce the Porte to accept the intervention. The Dragomans received from the Reis-Effendi a refusal in the most energetic terms. In the capital there is nothing new."

Neither the Post from Constantinople of the 11th February, nor that of the 25th, had arrived at Vienna on the 15th March.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—Official news from St. Petersburg of the 8th March, received at Paris on the 24th announces that at the moment when Gen. Paskevitch was preparing to recommence hostilities, the Schah addressed him a communication with the most prompt despatch to assure him of his pacific disposition, and announcing that the sums were on their way, destined for the payment of the pecuniary indemnity. The Schah at the same time invited in the most pressing manner the intervention of the Abbas Mirza, to bring to a conclusion the work of pacification; authorizing to renit the sums agreed upon, one half of which had already arrived at Miann near Tauris. When the courier departed, a place was about to be fixed upon, where the respective Plenipotentiaries were again to meet, for the definitive signature of the treaty of peace.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday announces the death, on Friday last, of the Hon. THOMAS TOWN TUCKER, Treasurer of the United States, in the 84th year of his age. He was a patriot of the purest character, treated in the ordeal of the Revolution, and approved in the political trials which followed it. He was a Representative from the State of South Carolina, in the 1st Congress of the United States, and for some time afterwards, deservedly enjoying the respect of his country, he was associated in the important duty of putting this Government into operation. He had, for many years previous to his decease, filled with fidelity the duties of the office which he held at the time of his death; and, in his public as well as private life, was the model of a gentleman, and an example to all around him. The funeral of the deceased took place on Saturday.

MAIL ROBBERY.—On the 12th instant, a robbery was committed on the great Western Mail, between this place and West Union, Ohio. The robbery was not discovered until the 16th, when two individuals, who have since been apprehended, were observed some distance from the road in such a situation as to create suspicion. A stump near where they were seen, was afterwards discovered on fire, and on a close examination, several parts of letters were found—among them, one addressed to the Hon. Richard A. Buckner, member of Congress from Kentucky. One of the men was, at the time, engaged in carrying the mail the other is a mechanic of the village of Aberleens, opposite this place. The sum of \$536 was found upon the post rider, who was committed to the jail of Brown county, Ohio. The other individual gave bail.—Maysville Eagle.

HARRISBURG, May 5. Susquehanna Trade.—Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants so much lumber as has descended the Susquehanna during the last two weeks, has not before descended in one season. Flour, wheat, whiskey, bar iron, and almost every imaginable article of country produce, have ascended to a very great amount. The Union Canal arrests much of the trade at Middletown, and the transportation upon it is uninterrupted. The number of canal boats is nothing like equal to the demand.

A large number of counterfeit \$100 notes, of the Farmer's Bank of Reading, was found last week in a ship yard at Philadelphia.

Mr. CARTER, senior editor of the New York Statesman, announces to his patrons and friends, "that after a long absence from his post in pursuit of health, he has again resumed his editorial labors, and will use his best efforts to merit that liberal support, which has hitherto been extended to the Statesman."

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, is now in session at Pittsburg.

Two persons have been arranged in Upper Canada, on a charge of murder in the second degree, having been seconds in a duel which proved fatal to one of the parties. This is the proper course to pursue, if it be intended to arrest the criminal practice of duelling.

The powder mill of Hoyt & Ingersoll, in South Lee, (Mass.) containing about eight thousand pounds of powder, was blown up, with much injury to the buildings in the neighbouring village.

Wheelwright's Falce Turner.—Messrs. Stanton and Black, of South Carolina, have just obtained a patent, for a machine, for the purpose of turning the rims of wheels for carriages, by which they can be finished more correctly, and with much greater facility than by the old method of dressing by hand. Two or three wheels, of different sizes, may, also, be cut out of the same plank in this lathe.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

Mr. Randolph, as you will have seen, left the House for the remainder of the session. On the passage of the Tariff Bill, he was seized with a sudden illness. Previous to his leave, he conducted Edward Livingston to his seat with all his papers and packages—there he installed him as the occupant, and putting his right hand on his left breast, bid him an adieu—most affectionately and imposingly, as I might say. N. Y. Eng.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Dorgan, Mr. John Leonard, to Miss Henrietta Hall, all of this county.

DIED.

At Easton Point, on Tuesday last, after a short illness, Mr. Fanny Knapp. In this town on Thursday last, Mrs. CHRISTIANA SEITH. Died in Baltimore on Friday, in the 77th year of his age, THOMAS L. ENOUR, a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and for the last eighteen years an inhabitant of Baltimore.

CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening, a fresh supply of

GOODS,

Adapted to the season; which he offers at very reduced prices for Cash, Wool Feathers, Hides or Ten Bark; and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them. Easton, May 10—tf

FOR RENT.

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, May 10.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed against Samuel Roberts, to wit: one at the suit of Robert Moore, and the other at the suit of William Dickinson, will be sold on Saturday the 31st instant, at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton, 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 Samuel Roberts, of, in and to the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz: Part of Daniel's Rest, Daniel's Addition, Fishing Bay and Walker's Tooth, containing the quantity of 234 acres of land more or less—also a tract of land called Spring Field, containing the quantity of 28 1/2 acres of land more or less, situated on Miles River, and on which the said Roberts at present resides. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

May 10.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed against Wm. Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, use of Thomas Henrix, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 31st of May inst. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, 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 William Ferguson, of, in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of Land as follows, viz: Garland's purchase, containing the quantity of 267 acres of land more or less—Burke's Range, and Warner's Land recovery, containing 105 acres more or less, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill addition, containing 50 acres and one eighth of an acre more or less, also Kirby's Venture, containing 12 1/2 acres more or less, also 50 acres of land which said Ferguson purchased of James Nabb, Esq. more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri fac. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

May 5--ts

# POETRY.

## THE FIRST LAND.

The following beautiful lines are extracted from the Literary Souvenir.

How welcome from the dizzy mast—  
The watchful seaman's stand—  
Sounds o'er the billow, and the blast,  
The joyful cry of "Land!"  
Which, veiled within a misty shroud,  
Lifts o'er the wave its peak of cloud.  
Ah! who but he whose weary eye  
Hath long been doomed to dwell  
Upon the wastes of sea and sky,  
The raptur'd thro' can tell,  
The boundless bursts of joy that fills  
The heart that hails earth's distant hills!

At once upon the gaze they come,  
With mingling sighs and tears—  
With beauteous visions of our home,  
And days of other years—  
Reflected from the past, that throw  
Around their heads a sun-set glow.  
And far away in fancy's dream,  
Beyond the waste of floods,  
The wave worn spirit hath a gleam  
Of sunny vales and woods;  
A gentle whisper of the trees—  
A murmur of the forest breeze;  
A dying echo of the grove,  
That to the heart doth bring  
Sweet memories of the walks of love,  
In life's unclouded spring;  
And dear the woodlands anthem be,  
Far warbled o'er the moaning sea.

And soon upon the lovely shore  
Our bosom friends we strain;  
They welcome us from ocean's roar  
To native shores again—  
To woman's love and smiling home,  
From which our lot has been to roam.

## MILITARY STANDARDS, Masonic Banners and Aprons, SIGNS, &c.

Painted in an elegant and satisfactory manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by

GEORGE ENDICOTT.

## FANCY PAINTER,

N. W. corner of Market and Charles sts. BALTIMORE, Md.

April 19 8w

## A PIANO & HARPSICHOORD.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the public generally that he exhibits at Mr. Thomas Peacock's hotel for sale, a second hand Piano Forte and Harpsichord of London make, which will be sold on a liberal credit by Thomas Peacock or the subscriber.

L. RICKETTS, Piano Forte Maker, from Baltimore. Easton, April 23.

The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above three weeks and charge E. Gazette.

## MRS. MULLIKIN,

Grateful for the liberal support she has received in her business, informs the Ladies and public generally, that she has lately returned from Baltimore and opened a handsome assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, Ladies & Misses Leghorns, Straws and Gimps, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, &c. selected with great care and will be sold low for Cash. Also on hand Gentlemen's Leghorn hats. Easton, April 26. 3w

## JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore, with a general assortment of GOODS in his line.

**SUCH AS**  
Best dried Beef, Bees Tongues,  
Bologna Sausage, Bacon,  
Cheese and Crackers,  
Flower 1st, 2d and 3d qualities,  
Lard, Butter Crackers, Porter,  
Draught Beer, Bottled Cider,  
Cider by the barrel,  
Tobacco, 1st 2d & 3rd quality,  
Best Spanish Segars, 2d do.  
Do Country do.  
Nuts of all kinds, Raisins, Figs  
Sugar and Coffee.  
Together with a general assortment of  
GROCERIES.  
P. S. 2 or 3 sets of fine Chairs for Sale.  
May 3.

## 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

## TO RENT

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

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. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber, JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, Sept. 22.

## VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

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

Dec 16.

## 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 New Year's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber. JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot co. Nov. 3.

## 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 KENNY.

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 advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.

WM. HUSSEY.

Easton, March 15.

## TECUMSEH.

This celebrated JACK, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Martin, will be let to mares the present Spring at the moderate price of 3 Dollars for the single leap, Five Dollars for the spring's chance. Eight Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, and Twenty-five cents in each case for the Groom.

TECUMSEH will stand at Easton on Tuesdays—at Mr. Mottings's residence of Wm. P. Kerr, on the Bay-Side road, on Wednesday at the Trappe every other Friday and Saturday—at Joseph Callahan's, in Tuckahoe, on Thursdays and Fridays; and at Wye Mill on Saturdays. The season will commence on the 2d day of April and end on the 25th of June. No mares will be ensured without previous contract with one of the subscribers.

WM. P. KERR,  
J. S. CALLAHAN,  
WM. ROSE.

April 12

## THE NOTED JACK, RIEGO.

WILL stand the present season on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Col. Nicholas Goldsborough's Farm, near Easton—and on Saturdays and Mondays at the subscriber's Farm near St. Michaels. He will be let to Mares by the Spring's Chance only, at 55 each, which may be discharged by the payment of Four Dollars, on or before the 1st day of October next. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each Mare.

RIEGO is six years old this Spring, is well formed, and remarkably active. He is of the best Stock in this country, being sired by Col. Fitzgough's Knight of Malta, who was by Gen. Washington's celebrated Imported Jack, The Knight of Malta. The Mules from this stock of Jacks are not surpassed by those of any other in the United States.

JOHN TILGHMAN, Melfield.

April 12.

P. S. The distance of my residence from the stands of Riego, together with the inconvenience of collecting small sums of money for the payment of which no definite time can be fixed are the only reason why I decline insuring.

## NOTICE.

THERE will be a general meeting of the citizens of Talbot county friendly to the dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures, held in the Court House at Easton, on Tuesday the 27th of May, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a county Bible Society.

At a preparatory meeting held in Easton April 27th, a committee were appointed to make preparations for a more general meeting of the citizens of the county, at which time a society will be organized—officers and managers elected—and other measures adopted for furthering the Bible cause and supplying those families destitute of the word of life.

It will be recollected that great interest has been excited in different parts of the Union relative to the Bible cause—several States have resolved to supply all within their own bounds—and it is gratifying to observe the interest which is felt in many counties on the Western Shore, all of which have resolved as counties, to supply their own destitute. Flourishing county societies have also, within two weeks, been established in Kent & Queen Anns, and it is hoped that the citizens of Talbot will co-operate in the same general plan which we expect will be adopted by the remaining counties on the Eastern Shore.

The meeting will take place in the Court House in Easton at 11 o'clock A. M. where addresses will be delivered by Commissioners and agents of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore.

May 3

## 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

## BOOTS AND 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 Ob't Serv't  
JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Nov. 17.

## 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; out of the dam of Lady Light foot, that took a premium at the Easton Cattle Show in the fall of 1825. He was sired by Governor Wright's celebrated Horse Silver Heels, he by Col. Taylor's Old Oscar, who was got by the imported Horse Gabriel (sire of Post-Boy, Harlequin, and Lady Jack Bull, grand dam of Chance Medley.) Oscar's dam was Vixen by old Medley, grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope by Old Yorkick; g. g. dam by Ranter, g. g. g. dam by Old Gilt—Silver Heel's dam was Pandora, she was three years old sold for a thousand dollars. She was got by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, who was got by the imported Horse Medley, his dam by Sloe, his grand dam by Valiant out of the imported Mare Calista, the property of Col Wm. Byrd of Westover—The above Horse Sloe was got by Old Partner out of Gen. Nelson's Imported Mare Blossom; her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her grand dam by Leonid; her great grand dam by the imported Horse Othello; her g. g. grand dam by the imported horse George's Juniper; her g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Morton's Traveller, her g. g. g. g. grand dam was Col. Tasker's imported mare Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Osseroy) was got by Dormont; his dam by the famous High-Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab Mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet and other good runners) her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the LITTLE HARTLEY MARE. Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple Godolphin Arabian) his dam full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle, was Araminda by Snap—grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, great grand dam Midge by bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartlett's Children, great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian out of the dam of the two True-blues—So that Medley's blood, so desirable among Sportsmen flowed through Grey Diomed the sire of Pandora the dam of Silver Heels; and also through Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver Heels (the sire of Tuckahoe) who is of course a quarter Medley and a quarter Gabriel, the best running blood in America.

The Dam of Tuckahoe, Grey Hornet, by Col Thornton's celebrated Virginia Horse Top-gallant who was got by the imported horse Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, who was got by Old Fearnought (out of the imported Shakespear Mare—Fearnought was by Regulus and he was by the Godolphin Arabian—Top Gallant's great grand dam by Mark Anthony, his g. g. grand dam by Old Janus, that was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that perhaps, ever will come—He was by the Godolphin Arabian out of the Little Hartley Mare.

Grey Hornet the dam of Tuckahoe was out of White Hornet, by Col. Lloyd's celebrated horse Butler, who was got by Gen. Ridgely's Medley, who was got by Old Medley—Butler's dam was a fine running mare of Gen. Ridgely's.

White Hornet, the grand dam of Tuckahoe was out of a fine blooded Virginia mare that was brought in this State some years ago and sold to Charles Walker Benney, Esq. of this county.

TUCKAHOE will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, & the remainder of the week at the subscriber's Stable, Farmer's 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.

Talbot county, April 19, 1828—1f

## 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 Medley 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.

## CANTON SPECULATOR.

THE well known Horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by O. 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 cent 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.

## Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledged himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.

Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6w

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

M. B.

## THE STEAM BOAT



## MARYLAND.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Steam-Boat MARYLAND will run between the Western and Eastern Shores on the same days, and from and to the same places, as she did last year, until her Routes shall be otherwise arranged, and if any Changes shall be made, the particulars shall be immediately published.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR Commandant.

May 2.

## 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 WHEAT, 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.

## 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 & Store house a convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable pale 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

## 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.

## SHANNON DALE.

THIS full blooded Horse will be let to mares the present Spring at four dollars the single leap, \$6 the spring's chance, twelve dollars to ensure a foal, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

SHANNON DALE is a beautiful dark sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, of fine set and great vigor; was got by the full blooded Imported Horse Eagle, and bred by Mr. Thomas Lowrey of Virginia, and by him sold to Mr. Gato Moore of Charles Town in said State, and by him to Mr. Thomas A. Hammond of the same Town. His Dam a full blooded Mare, was got by the Imported Horse Bedford, and raised by Mr. J. G. Fountleroy, of King and Queen's county, Virginia.

A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that Shannon Dale is a sure foal getter; and has produced as likely Colts as any horse that has stood in that county for 12 or 15 years; which Certificates are in the possession of the subscriber.

SHANNON DALE will be in Denton every other Monday and Tuesday—in the neighborhood of Nine-Bridges every other Thursday—at Centreville every other Friday and Saturday—and at Easton every other Tuesday.

The season will commence the 8th of April instant, and end the 25th June.

N. B. No Mare will be ensured, unless by special agreement.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

Talbot county, April 19

## Notice.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her House & Lot, situate on Goldborough 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.

## 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 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 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.

Feb. 18 1f

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county by F. Gourdon, Esq. as a runaway, a Negro man 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 George's 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 STANSBURY, 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 George's 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 STANSBURY, Warden.

March 22—

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county by J. B. Bosley, esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 12th of April, 1828, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself John Wm. Wilmar, and says he belongs to Judge Done of Annapolis.—He is about four feet four inches high; about 12 years of age. Had on when committed, a dark green twilled roundabout and pantaloons.

The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden.

Baltimore County Jail.

April 26

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by Thomas Bailey, esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 5th day of April, 1828, as a runaway, a negro fellow, who calls himself George Grayson, & says he is a slave to the estate of Edward Lloyd, and came from the city of Washington. He is about five feet four inches high, about 24 years of age, and had on when committed, a blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons.

# 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, MAY 17, 1828.

NO. 18.

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.

## 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 Dwelling 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, Exr.  
of Samuel Groome, dec'd.  
March 29.

## TALBOT COUNTY, to-wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Thos. D. Singleton, stating that he is in actual confinement, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts and the said Thos. D. Singleton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thos. D. Singleton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court on the 1st Saturday of November 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 Thos. D. Singleton to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Thos. D. Singleton, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 22d day of March, 1828.

WILLIAM JENKINS,  
one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court  
April 25 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. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chan's shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand an I 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.

**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.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified, that his Books are left with William E. Shanahan. Those who are disposed to call and settle on or before the 15th day of May next can do so, as after that date no indulgence will be given.

RICHARD KENNEY.  
Easton, April 19.

**CITY BANK—ELECTION NOTICE.**  
The Stockholders are hereby requested to take notice, that Monday the second day of June next is the day fixed by law for the election of nine Directors of the City Bank—and that the same will take place in the Bank of Maryland, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

JOHN B. MORRIS,  
President, C. B.  
Baltimore, May 3—4t

## JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore, with a general assortment of **GOODS** in his line.

**SUCH AS**  
Best dried Beef, Beves Tongues,  
Bologna Sausages, Bacon,  
Cheese and Crackers,  
Flower 1st, 2d and 3d qualities,  
Lard, Butter, Crackers, Porter,  
Draught Beer, Bottled Cider,  
Cider by the barrel.  
Tobacco, 1st 2d & third quality,  
Best Spanish Segars, 2d do.  
Do. Country do.  
Nuts of all kinds, Raisins, Figs  
Sugar and Coffee.  
Together with a general assortment of  
**GROCERIES.**  
P. S. 2 or 3 sets of fine Chairs for Sale.  
May 3.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against John Turner and Edmond W. Lowe, one at the suit of Richard D. Ray, and the other at the suit of Richard D. Ray and Mary Ann his wife, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, 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 the said John Turner, of, in and to that Farm or Plantation, situate on King's Creek, called King's Bridge, containing the quantity of two hundred and ten acres of land more or less, being the farm on which Sarah Roberts formerly lived—Taken to satisfy the above fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
April 22 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, one at the suit of Sarah Vickers, and the other at the suit of Thomas Culbreth and Edward B. Hardcastle, against Joseph Caldwell, William P. Kerr and Charles Goldsborough, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to-wit: The farm of said Charles Goldsborough on which he at present resides, called Part of Mount Hope, situate on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less: Also, one bay mare, one sorrel mare, one horse cart, and one yoke of oxen and cart. Taken & will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, at the suit of John D. Green & Lambert Reardon, use of John Goldsborough, Edward N. Hambleton, use of John S. Higgins, use of Thomas White of Dorchester, and Thristram Thomas & William H. Thomas, use of Thomas J. Henrix, and James Chambers, Administrator of John Crowder, use of James W. Wilson, Jr. use of John W. Blake, use of Henry Goldsborough, will be sold for Cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to-wit: Part of Mount Hope, situate on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less. Also part of Hickory Ridge, near Easton, containing 190 acres of land more or less. Seized & taken to pay and satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due. Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, late Shff.  
April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of eight writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. Mc Enry, and State of Maryland, for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tilghman. Also by virtue of four writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against said Edward Auld, at the suits of William Hubbard and Catharine Somerville, will be sold for Cash at Easton Point, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to-wit: one Lot at Easton Point, containing 1 acre of land more or less; one other Lot at Easton Point, containing 1 acre of land more or less, which he purchased of John L. Kerr, Esq. with the improvements thereon—one other lot containing 12 acres of land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins—also, one lot on the Landing Road, containing 18 acres of land more or less; three head of cattle, two horses, one pig and harness, one Cart, subject to a Bill of sale to E. N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due. Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, late Shff.  
April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Isaac P. Cox, at the suits of Martha Chapman, Exeuntrix of James Chapman, Henry Holmes, use of Thomas Coward, & Carson Bowdle, use of John Sleigh, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to-wit: 287 1/2 acres of Land more or less, called Part of Bennett's Freshes, Part of Bolden, Part of Taylor's Ridge, formerly the property of Joseph Darden. Seized and taken to satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and cost due, and to become due. Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, late Shff.  
April 26 4w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan at the suit of Jas. Chapman will be sold for cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Monday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to-wit: Part of a tract of Land called Powicks or Hows Manor, containing two hundred acres more or less situated near the Trappe. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.  
April 26, ts.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a Barrow Negro, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself CALFB MARTIN; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD BEALL, Sheriff  
of Allegany county, Md.  
April 5, 7w

OF a weekly Gazette, to be published in the City of Philadelphia, under the title of

## The Free Trade Advocate.

Devoted to the Political Economy, and the Foreign Relations of the United States.

OF ALL the questions which have occupied the public mind, since the termination of the late war with Great Britain, there has probably been none of greater magnitude than that which is actually pending before Congress, and to the ultimate disposal of which, so much of the attention of the community is directed. The advocates of the protective system, which was commenced in the year 1816, and strengthened in 1824, now call for a further extension of that system, and should this be accorded, the foundation we fear will be laid for evils of a most injurious, if not fatal tendency.

It cannot have escaped the observation of the great body of the citizens of the United States, who maintain the doctrine, that the industry of a people is most productive when left free from legislative interference, that whilst the friends of restrictive and prohibitory duties, have adopted the measure of propagating through pamphlets, gazettes, and other periodical publications, the principles which favour their particular views of public policy, and have organized themselves into permanent societies, extensive conventions and corresponding committees—the merchants, the agriculturists and the mechanics, whose pursuits are deeply affected by that policy, have too much neglected to avail themselves of the ordinary means of advancing their own interests, and of acquiring that weight in the direction of public opinion, and in the administration of public affairs, to which the justice and soundness of their system, fairly entitle them. Up to the present day, as far as we have been able to learn, there has not been established in the United States, a single permanent association, with the object of promulgating & spreading abroad the doctrines of free trade—or, for the purpose of combining together in a common cause, individuals residing in different sections of the Union. Nor, is there at this day, a single periodical work devoted exclusively to the advancement of those important interests which depend upon foreign commerce, that great and undeniable source of a nation's wealth.

Believing as we do, that whether the decision of Congress at its present session, be in favour of, or opposed to, an increase of the tariff, the question will by no means be permanently settled—believing that erroneous opinions, originating in plausible but mistaken ideas of the true interests of the American people, have taken such deep hold of the minds of a great portion of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, that years will be required for their eradication—and believing that until such eradication be effected, the policy of the present government will be perpetually liable to be interrupted by unsound and hostile theories—we are persuaded, that nothing so remains for the friends of free trade and unrestricted industry, but to unite in their efforts to enlighten the public mind, by presenting before it in a periodical work, specially devoted to the object, the doctrines upon which their system is founded, and the arguments by which it is sustained. Such a work, if favoured with an extensive circulation in different States, would serve as a medium of communication, by which individuals might become acquainted with what was passing in distant quarters of the Union, and as a common depository of documents, and information connected with the subjects so interesting to them all.

Such a gazette it is proposed to publish, and as we are not desirous of occupying the time of the reader, by enlarging upon the advantages which may be derived from its wide distribution, we shall leave ourselves to the following statement of its contemplated contents. We deem it proper, however, distinctly to declare, that we are of that school of political economy, which rejoices at every advancement made in our country, towards the perfection and stability of manufactures, when resulting from the free & unobscured employment of labour & capital;—and that it is not our design to endeavour to overthrow the establishments resting for support upon the existing tariff, but to show by the force of argument and reason, the impolicy and injustice of a further extension of a system believed to be unwise, and injurious to the great body of the nation.

In connection with this subject, we will note the progress which has been made, and is still making, in Internal Improvements, and will bring into view as we proceed with the work, such information concerning the same, as will make our subscribers acquainted with their extent and advantages. We believe that Canals and great roads which facilitate and cheapen the transportation to our sea-ports, of the rude produce of the soil of our interior and distant settlements, by extending the demand for foreign manufactures, and foreign productions, are more intimately connected with the policy, which it is our object to sustain, than with the restrictive system—and we are consequently persuaded, that the farmer, or the planter, is more identified, as to his interests, with the merchant, than with the manufacturer whose success requires the aid of prohibitory duties. In regard to our foreign relations, we shall devote a reasonable portion of our paper to such matters as may appear to be connected with the system of free trade.

The Free Trade Advocate will contain

1. The proceedings of public meetings held in different parts of the United States, for the purpose of opposing any increase of duties on foreign manufactures, with their remonstrances, and memorials to Congress upon the subject.
2. The proceedings of, and debates in Congress; with the reports of committees and documents laid before that body relating to the restrictive system, and to foreign commerce.
3. Original and selected essays upon those branches of political economy which are connected with commerce and manufactures, such as the balance of trade, foreign exchanges, exportation of specie, paper currency, &c.
4. Familiar essays and illustrations adapted to the use of those who have not leisure or inclination to enter minutely into the investigation of the principles & effects of the restrictive system.
5. Notices of the public proceedings of the friends of protecting duties, and of their publications. Temperate and argumentative essays in favour of the system, will also be occasionally presented.
6. Information relating to the commercial policy, and to the state of manufactures of other nations, as far as the same affect the interests of the United States. Speeches in the British Parliament upon the coin laws, and prohibitory system, and essays from foreign publications upon the same subjects, and others connected therewith.
7. Extracts from the works of the most approved and soundest political economists upon the

principles of free trade, and the effects of the restrictive system.

6. The proceedings of our State Legislatures & the resolutions presented by them to Congress, relating to the policy, or the constitutionality of protecting duties.

9. All the existing commercial treaties between the United States and other Powers, with the diplomatic correspondence and other State papers connected with the external policy, the commerce and navigation of the United States, communicated to Congress.

10. Information connected with the manufactures and internal trade of the United States, and with the progress made in internal improvements.

11. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to public law, as well as to great commercial interests.

12. Such other matter not above detailed, as will give this gazette a general and not a local character, and render it a valuable depository of documents and information connected with the subjects to which it is devoted.

TERMS.—This gazette will be published every Thursday, on an Imperial sheet, in quarto, (for the convenience of binding,) of eight pages, one of which will be open to advertisements at \$5 per annum, payable on the appearance of the first number, and thereafter annually in advance.

The first number will appear on the first Thursday in April, or as soon thereafter as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking.

Communications (post paid) from all parts of the United States will be thankfully received, addressed to "The Editor of the Free Trade Advocate."

Subscription lists are left at the Merchants' Coffee-house, the Athenaeum—and at the office No. 28, Walnut street, below Second.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1828.—[May 3—3w]

## VALUABLE SERVANTS

### FOR SALE.

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

## MEMOIRS OF TOM JONES.

Heard by the late Mr. Colquhoun from the lips of Mr. the Bookseller.

Fielding, having finished the manuscript of "Tom Jones," and being at the time hard pressed for money, went with it to one of your second-rate booksellers, with a view of selling it for what it would fetch at the moment. He left it with this trader in the children of other men's brains, and called upon him the succeeding morning, full of anxiety both to know at how high a rate his labors were appreciated, as well as how far he might calculate upon its producing him wherewithal to discharge a debt of some twenty pounds; which he had promised to pay the next day. He had reason to imagine, from the judgement of some literary friends, to whom he had shown his MS. that it should at least produce twice that sum. But, alas! when the bookseller, with a significant shrug, showed a hesitation as to publishing the work at all, even the moderate expectations with which our Cervantes had buoyed up his hopes seemed at once to close upon him at this unexpected and distressing intimation. "And will you give me no means of hopes?" said he, in a tone of despair. "Very faint ones; indeed sir," replied the bookseller, "for I have scarcely any that the book will more." "Well, sir," answered Fielding, "money I must have for it, and little as that may be, pray give me some idea of what you can afford to give for it." "Well, sir," returned our bookseller, again shrugging up his shoulders, "I have read some of your Jones," and, in justice to myself, must, I often think again before I name a price for it; the book will not more; it is not to the public, nor do I think that any inducement can make me offer you more than £25 for it." "And that you will give for it," said Fielding, anxiously and quickly. "Really I must think again, and will endeavor to make up my mind by to-morrow." "Well, sir," replied Fielding, "I will look in again to-morrow morning. The book is yours for the £25; but they must positively be laid out for me when I call. I am pressed for the money, and, if you decline, must go elsewhere with my manuscript." "I will see what I can do," replied the bookseller; and so the two parted.

Our author, returning homeward, from his unpromising visit, met his friend, Thompson the poet, and told him how the negotiation for the manuscript he had formerly shown him stood. The poet, sensible of the extraordinary merit of his friend's production, reproached Fielding with his headstrong bargain, conjured him if he could do it honourably, to conceal it, and promised him, in that event, to find him a purchaser, whose purse would do more credit to his judgment. Fielding, therefore, posted away to his appointment the next morning, with as much apprehension lest the bookseller should stick to his bargain as he felt the day before lest he should altogether decline it. To his great joy the ignorant trafficker in literature, either from inability to advance the money, or a want of common discrimination, returned the MS. very safely into Fielding's hands. Our author set off, with a gay heart, to his friend Thompson, and went in company with him to Mr. Andrew Millar, (a popular bookseller at that day).—Mr. Millar was in the habit of publishing no work of light reading, but on his wife's approbation, the work was, therefore, left

with him; and some days after, she having perused it, bid him by no means let it slip through his fingers. Miller accordingly invited the two friends to meet him at a coffee house in the Strand, where, having disposed of a good dinner and two bottles of port, Thompson at last suggested, 'It would be as well if they proceeded to business.' Fielding, with no little trepidation, arising from his recent rebuff in another quarter, asked Millar what he had concluded upon giving for his work. 'I am a man,' said Millar, 'of few words, and fond of coming to the point; but really, after giving every consideration I am able to your novel, I do not think I can afford to give you more than two hundred pounds for it.' 'What!' exclaimed Fielding; 'two hundred pounds!' 'Indeed, Mr. Fielding,' returned Millar, 'unless I am sensible of your talent, I do not think I can afford to give you more than two hundred pounds for it.' 'Two hundred pounds!' continued Fielding, in a tone of perfect astonishment; 'two hundred pounds did you say?' Upon my word, sir, I mean no disparagement to the writer or his great merit, but my mind is made up, and I cannot give one farthing more.' 'Allow me to ask you,' continued Fielding, with undiminished surprise, 'allow me, Mr. Millar, to ask you—whether you are—serious?' 'Never more so,' replied Millar 'in all my life; and I hope you will candidly acquit me of every intention to injure your feelings, or depreciate your abilities, when I repeat that I positively cannot afford you more than two hundred pounds for your novel.' 'Then my good sir,' said Fielding recovering himself from this unexpected stroke of fortune, 'give me your hand; the book is yours. And waiter,' continued he, 'bring a couple of bottles of your best port.'

Before Millar died he had cleared eight hundred pounds by 'Tom Jones'; out of which he had the generosity to make Fielding presents, at different times, of various sums, till they amounted to two thousand pounds; and he closed his life by bequeathing a handsome legacy to each of Mr. Fielding's sons.

Extraordinary account of a Shark.  
We remember, some years ago, while sitting on the quarter deck of a West Indian man borne rapidly along before the trade wind, and the captain and passengers were amusing themselves by telling stories and cracking jokes to beguile the sameness of the voyage. It came at last to the turn of a gentleman remarkable for his love of cigars and taciturnity, one who enjoyed a good anecdote, but abhorred the trouble of relating it himself. He was, however, so strongly importuned on this occasion that with much reluctance, he related the following interesting fact, by fits and starts, filling up each pause by vigorous whiffs of his favorite weed:—

In the year 1820, the good ship Rambler sailed from Greenock with goods and passengers, towards Jamaica. She had crossed the tropic, one day, when nearly becalmed, the steward, who had the care of the captain's plate, had occasion after dinner, to wash some spoons and other articles in a bucket, and thinking he had taken all out of the water, he chucked it over the gangway, when to his vexation, he found he had thrown out with it a valuable silver table spoon. He saw it shining through the clear blue ocean and watering from side to side as it sank from his view. Several sharks had been observed near the ship, and it is known they generally dart upon any thing white, a piece of rag often serving for a bait. He did not, however, observe any of them near the spot at the time; and the captain being a testy man, he kept the secret of the loss to himself, and the matter was soon forgotten.

The ship in due time reached Jamaica, & when the circumance became known, the value of the spoon was deducted from the wages of the steward. The vessel lay some time at Kingston, received on board, a cargo of sugar, and proceeded on her homeward voyage. When crossing nearly the same spot on the aqueous world where the spoon was lost, a number of sharks again showed their tail fins above the water as they cut along the ship's side, or in her wake; and a shark hook being baited with a piece of salt pork, was lowered over the stern. Presently one of the largest of these devouring monsters, or as the sailors call them, "Sea Lawyers," half turning on its side took the huge bait into his pig-like but tremendous jaws, and was securely hooked. The fish was with difficulty hauled alongside & hoisted upon deck, where it flapped about and showed prodigious strength and tenacity of life. When its struggles were ended by a blow on the head with a mallet, one of the men proceeded to open it. His jack-knife soon came in contact with something in its belly and—"What the devil, with earnestness, 'what do you think was really found?' Why the spoon of course! exclaimed the listeners simultaneously. "The spoon!" he rejoined with a smile, "No! No!"—"What then?" they hastily enquired. "Why, no'ing but the entrails, to be sure!" The taciturnity of our waggish messmate was not again disturbed for another story during the voyage.

Magistrate's Blanks  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Boston Literary Gazette.

### LAKE ERIE.

When we look forward an hundred years, and imagine the shores of this lake to be densely populated, we can form but a faint idea of the size, importance and wealth, the cities on its borders will be possessed of. Could we live a little space beyond the time usually allotted to man, we might gladden our eyes with the sight of elegant villas and fields waving with fruits of cultivation, where now is only to be seen the log hut of the hardy settler, the swamp and forest, and here and there patches of maize, intermingled with blackened stumps of trees, on which, the fire, or axe done its worst. Already do the remote waters of Huron feel the spur that has been given to commerce. The opening of the Erie Canal is the great cause, and no one who calls himself a patriot, can too deeply lament the loss of that high minded excellent man, who was its projector. It is the American who travels upon this canal, and feels that the completion of it was not less than could be expected from the wants, genius, and enterprise of his people. At the same time, his heart swells with honest pride as he realizes the difficulties that have been conquered, and the effect it has produced and will continue to produce upon his country at large.—It is the intelligent foreigner, who compares and reflects on what the nation will be capable of doing hereafter, when at the present time a single state has accomplished such a stupendous work.

At the close of a sultry day in August, the steam packet Henry Clay lay off Sandusky City, for the purpose of receiving passengers, before proceeding on her last voyage, to the upper lakes. Our progress from Buffalo had been rapid, owing to the calm state of the waters, and favorable breezes; and every one was pleased with his good fortune hitherto.

Various signals were made to hasten the departure of those on shore. The captain looked vexed at the unauthorised delay, and began pacing the deck with vehemence, declaring that those who were to come on board must be females, or he should not be kept waiting such an unreasonable time when there was every appearance of a storm. Leaning over the railing of the quarter deck, I endeavoured in vain to discover symptoms of the kind. I saw not a cloud in the sky, with the exception of a small spot far away on the edge of the horizon, partially obscuring the sun as it went down dying the vast forest around with a tint of the greatest splendor. As its last rays gleamed upon the hills, a dense column of smoke shot gracefully from the bows of our vessel, followed by the startle of an artillery, which a moment after could be heard muttering among the rocks, growing fainter, until it died away in the distance, at the same time the long expected boat dropped astern. I could not help laughing at the presence the captain discovered (obtained no doubt from long experience) in respect to those who were to be his passengers.—There were six females in it, and but a single male. He was a tall thin man, with the complexion of one who had passed the better part of life under the scorching suns of the equator. Our vessel was soon moved rapidly over the water. It appeared to me as we lost sight of land in the obscurity of the evening that the air became dense and suffocating; there was a redness in it which looked ominous, and I observed that the engineer examined every part of the machinery with minute exactness, as if he thought there might be some extraordinary call upon its powers. There was something gloomy in the scene around: a waste of water, with an unhealthy mist rising from the surface, stretched widely before us; behind, the glare of fires, made by the new settlers to clear their lands, and was the only thing which proved our vicinity to the shore.

Among those on board were a family of Scotch emigrants, the mother had a child in her arms dying of want and disease; I watched her countenance, and I never had looked upon one more expressive of entire hopelessness. Thus, we were surrounded by disagreeable objects. In truth, there seemed to be a listlessness in the air, and motions of every one, and want of excitement that was deplorable. Even the sailors loitered about in different parts of the vessel, staring vacantly at its equipments, or lay stretched at full length on the piles of wood, resigning themselves to the oppressive effect of the atmosphere. It was long before things began to change. In strong relief to the light which yet lingered in the N. W. huge masses of clouds could be discerned raising themselves like mountains above the horizon, whilst frequent flashes of lightning darted fiercely along their sharp edges, illuminating for a moment the surface of the lake, and followed by low angry mutters that could scarcely be distinguished from the dashing of the waves.—A rainbow had been seen the morning previous, and I had overheard one of the crew as he stood looking at it, say that there was a sign for some one on board to make a will. I could not help reflecting this observation, and although not superstitious, felt a cold chill creep over me, as I thought that such a warning might be sent to me as well as to another. I began to recall strange stories told about the lake. In a kind of walking night mare, I imagined that I lay at its bottom with numerous, monstrous, unheard of fish collecting to feast upon my body. The wind had been from the south during the day, but at nightfall suddenly shifted to the northwest, coming in violent hot and cold puffs, whistling through the cordage, and finally compelling many of the fresh water passengers to take shelter below. At ten o'clock, the sea flew so thickly as almost to obscure the sight. I lay restless and unhappy.—It appeared as if all the past actions of my life crowded at once into my mind. I remembered things long forgotten with the vividness of reality, and

when at last my eyes closed in an unsettled slumber, I was roused with the strangling cry of "a man overboard."

In a moment I was upon deck. The first person I saw was the Scotch woman; she sat in the same place in which I had seen her last, the child in her arms & with her eyes fixed upon its face. It was dead, and this unhappy mother, her garments drenched with rain, was insensible to the storm that raged around her. It would have been useless and cruel to question a creature so forlorn, I passed hastily by and leaned over the taffrail; a terrible flash of lightning discovered a dark speck upon the waves—it was the form of the stranger, who had come on board at Sandusky. He was seen no more, and I learned by experience to dread less a hurricane on the Atlantic than a storm on Lake Erie.

### From the National Journal. TO THE PUBLIC.

The vile attack made on me in the U. States Telegraph of the 25th ult., the wantonness of which is equalled only by the unblushing disregard of truth manifested throughout the whole publication, requires some notice. This would be declined however if no other person but the individual having the immediate management of that paper was believed to have participated in that slanderous production. But as some others much higher than this willing instrument, have no doubt lent their aid in getting together this tissue of falsehood and malignity, a notice becomes necessary, that infamy may be fixed upon them also. I am charged with being the writer of certain pieces which appeared in the Kentucky Reporter during last winter signed a "Tennesseean," detailing the circumstances of the execution of John Woods, at Fort Strother, in 1814, by the orders of General Andrew Jackson. To ward off the effects which this publication was well calculated to produce in the public mind and to divert public attention into another channel, it became necessary, in the opinion of the writer in the Telegraph, in some way or other, to connect Mr. Clay also with the transaction; accordingly, it is said "that Mr. Clay was privy and gave countenance to the attack, appears from the circumstance that Erwin was the inmate of his house," (last fall), "that it was first published in the Kentucky Reporter, a paper edited by a near relation and tool of Mr. Clay, and that it is commented on in the Journal of Saturday last." These are the flimsy grounds upon which the writer has deliberately thought proper to charge me with writing the pieces published in the Reporter; and upon which he seizes as a pretext for the base slanders contained in his piece against me. That I had any agency either directly or indirectly in writing the pieces thus charged to me, is false; & if it was necessary, minute incontrovertible testimony could be introduced to sustain me in the declaration. So far from my having any agency in either the writing or publishing the pieces spoken of, I knew very little of the circumstances attending the trial and execution of John Woods previous to their appearance in the newspapers. The avowal of the writer of these pieces, recently, has made him known to me, and he will testify to the correctness of the declaration here made, of my being entirely unconnected with the publication. Not satisfied, however, with the falsely charging me with the writing of this piece the Editor of the Telegraph is made to say that the affidavits detailing the history of this affair were obtained immediately after my return home from Washington, last winter, and were procured through my influence. The respectable men whose names are introduced to sustain the original assertions of the writer in the Reporter, know this to be equally void of truth; indeed, comparing the date of those certificates with the date of my arrival at home, it will be readily seen that it was impossible for me to have had any agency whatever in procuring them, and mark—falsehood on the forehead of him who authorized the assertions, live he where he may. I have been thus particular in denying any agency in the publication of the pieces attributed to me, not on account of any particular anxiety to avoid the responsibility which a supposed authorship might impose upon me (sustained as they are by the testimony of respectable men,) but to show that the writer of the article in the Telegraph, and his Tennessee correspondent, be him whom he may, is guilty of a base falsehood, and should not, therefore, in cases of more consequence, be deserving of credit. Before dismissing this part of the subject, however it may be necessary for me to remark, that since the writer of the pieces signed a "Tennesseean" has become known, he has applied to me for certain papers which I had in my possession relative to the title of some 85,000 acres of land, to which General Jackson once pretended to have a title, and for which he sued some one hundred & twenty five or thirty head of families in 1814 & afterwards. These papers he believed necessary to sustain the charges of fraudulent land speculation which he had brought against General Jackson; they were furnished him thus far and no farther have I had any knowledge of these publications, and that too not until after the publication of the third number. After charging me with the authorship of these pieces, and endeavoring to connect Mr. Clay with the publication, the writer for the Telegraph would have but half accomplished his object had he not endeavored also to make me appear unworthy of confidence. To effect this object, he has resorted to an old slander of my enemies, relative to some slaves which were introduced into Georgia many years ago, by Wm. Bowen he having purchased them as prize property from the patriots at Amelia Island, with funds supplied him by James Erwin for other uses and of which I had no knowledge

until some time after they arrived at the Creek Agency. These negroes were taken possession of by the State of Georgia, in consequence of their alleged illegal introduction, and part of them sold by her authority; and, after a long controversy, the Governor was authorized and directed by the legislature of the State of Georgia to hand over the balance of the negroes and the nett proceeds of those previously sold, to Wm. Bowen, as the rightful owner; with which the Governor complied within the last eighteen months; and thus this matter ended, about which there has been so much misrepresentation. Those conversant with the history of Georgia politics, need not be told that a high state of party feeling has existed there for the last eighteen or twenty years; and to this feeling may be fairly traced this old charge thus recently vamped up; although in the report of Mr. Wirt, spoken of in the Telegraph, Gen. Mitchell and myself were the persons directly assailed, yet the secret object of those concerned in giving the report the character which it assumed, was the destruction of Mr. Crawford, whom they endeavored to connect with us in that transaction, as basely as they have endeavored to connect Mr. Clay with me in this. I need not tell the honest citizens of Georgia, how it happened that John Clark of that State, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, and John H. Eaton of the Senate of the United States, contrived to deceive Mr. Wirt in relation to this affair, for the purposes of destroying Mr. Crawford in Georgia and elsewhere, and myself as his friend, in Tennessee. To many of them these facts are known—their own political advancement then induced them to descend from that dignity which became the stations they occupied, to get out a report founded on false testimony as I have since proved to every candid reader of the Georgia Journal of the 28th December 1824 and 4th and 25th January 1825 in which it will be seen that my interrogatories are yet unanswered and unanswerable. I then pursued my immediate accuser and his witness to their dens, in which they took shelter, though not without disgrace.

Having participated but little in the present contest, I certainly did not expect such an attack as the one now experienced; the flag of war has however been hoisted my enemies announce that the war shall be carried into Africa—be it so; and if in the struggle their Chief is despoiled of honors falsely won, they have to charge it to their own vile vaunting. I have been charged with dealing in slaves by the Partisans of General Jackson—they know not on what slippery ground they tread. To them this should have been a tender point; they did not surely know that their own idol was once himself engaged, to a considerable extent, in this traffic of human flesh—in the buying and selling of slaves for profit. And I can say to them with tenfold emphasis; in their own language, "this charge is not lightly made;" deny it if he dare.

A. ERWIN.

### From the Illinois Gazette.

**A new way of making a General.**  
Duff Green was one of the best contractors for the army when he resided in the state of Missouri. Being of an overbearing selfish disposition, few of the other contractors wished to travel with him; but it so happened, at one time, that four of their droves met in the wilderness, on their way to the army. The others were not well pleased with the junction of forces and the company of such a reptile as Green. Yet one of them possessing a good deal of adroitness, and knowing Green's consummate vanity, concluded to turn the misfortune of his company to advantage. He therefore styled the collective droves "the Missouri brigade," and gave Duff Green the appellation of General of the brigade. By this policy he made Duff a very sociable companion, and as obliging at the time as he had been brutish. He has ever since styled himself General, and shortly after began to huzza for Jackson and martial law. And though he was never General over anything but bullocks, yet the people to the eastward actually think that he was elected General of human beings in the State of Missouri.

### MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

An act has passed our Legislature incorporating the Maryland Hospital, and the following gentlemen were named in the law.

### VISITORS OF THE INSTITUTION.

- Dr. James Thomas, St. Mary's county.
- Dr. John T. Rees, Kent county.
- Dr. Gustavus Warfield, A. A. county.
- Dr. Octavius Fanev, Calvert.
- John G. Chapman, Charles.
- Wm. F. Johnson, B. county.
- Dr. Samuel T. Kemp, Talbot.
- Dr. Henry Hyland, Somerset.
- Dr. Joseph E. Mace, Dorchester.
- John C. Herbert, P. Georges.
- Dr. Robt. Goldborough, sen. Q. Anns.
- Dr. John S. Martin, Worcester.
- Dr. William Tyler, Frederick.
- Dr. William Whiteley, Caroline.
- Dr. John Claggett Dorsey, Washington.
- Dr. George E. Mitchell, Cecil.
- Dr. Henry Howard, Montgomery.
- Dr. James Montgomery, Harford.
- Price W. Howard, Allegany.
- Alexander Fridge, Baltimore City.
- George Hoffman, do do
- Upton S. Heath, do do
- Doct Joshua L. Cohen, do do
- Chas. Howard, of J. E. do do
- J. T. Donaldson, do do
- John Scott, do do
- Daniel Kenner, do do
- Hugh M'Elroy, do do
- William Hubbard, do do
- Evan T. Ellicott, do do

To meet on the third Monday of May next, and on every third Monday of every succeeding May hereafter, to elect a President.

N. B. As the meeting is directed by law to be held in Baltimore, it is respectfully suggested that the visitors should, on the third Monday of May next, assemble at Barnum's Hotel, at 10 o'clock in the morning—and the editors of the different newspapers throughout this state would do well to publish the names of the Visitors; and also this suggestion for the information of the gentlemen from the several counties of the state.

## CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

### MONDAY, May 5.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Mercer succeeded in a motion to discharge the Committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bills relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and to refer them to a Committee of the whole on the state of the union. The residue of the day was occupied in the passage of the bills acted on in Committee on the preceding day; and in passing through Committee about thirteen other private bills, which, with a single exception, were ordered to be read a third time on Monday. The Bill for the relief of Anna Dubord was rejected.

### TUESDAY, May 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for widening the draw of the Potomac Bridge was ordered to a third reading. The Tariff Bill was considered, and all the amendments reported from the Committee of Manufactures were disposed of.

The House of Representatives was yesterday chiefly engaged in the discussion of the bill to prolong the term of the Commission sitting under the Treaty of Ghent, which was finally passed, with an amendment, limiting that time to the 1st of September next. The House then took up the amendments made by the Senate to the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements; when Mr. McDuffie moved that the House insist on their disagreement to the amendments made by the Senate, ask a conference of that body, and appoint managers to conduct it on the part of the House. Some discussion took place on this proposition, and before any question was taken the House adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY, May 7.

In the Senate yesterday, the Tariff Bill was considered, and some amendments in addition to those mentioned yesterday being adopted, the Bill was reported to the Senate. The motion to strike out the provision repealing the drawback on the export of spirits distilled from molasses was discussed, but not decided.

In the House of Representatives, the Bills in relation to the Roads leading from this City to New Orleans, and to the North West frontier of New York; and the Bills relating to the Breakwater in Delaware bay, and the Grants of Lands to Ohio for Canals, were transferred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The House then insisted on its disagreement to the amendments made in the Senate to the Bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements by a vote of 100 to 81. The Bill to continue the Mint at Philadelphia, was taken up on motion of Mr. Sergeant, and passed through Committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The House then receded from its disagreement to the second amendment made in the Senate to the Bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, which appropriates 22,000 dollars to reimburse the State of North Carolina, the sum paid by that State for the extinguishment of Indian titles. Mr. Mercer moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bills, but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

### THURSDAY, May 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution relative to the adjournment was considered and laid on the table. Several private bills were acted on. The Tariff bill was discussed, and the amendment striking out the clause which abolishes the drawback on spirits distilled from molasses when exported, was rejected. Several other amendments were rejected. The amendment now pending is one offered by Mr. Smith of Md. imposing a duty of two cents a pound on sheathing copper.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution reported by Mr. Tucker from the Select Committee, fixing the day of adjournment for the 26th instant, was taken up and agreed to—ayes 124, noes 64. The House then, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, acted upon the Bills relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Bill for the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, &c. The Bills were all then reported to the House, and while the question was pending on the engrossment of the Bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the House adjourned.

### FRIDAY, May 9.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for continuing the Commission established under the Treaty of Ghent, was taken up, and, after some discussion, laid on the table.—The Tariff Bill was taken up and discussed. The amendment offered by Mr. Smith of Md. imposing a duty of two cents a pound on sheathing copper, was negatived. The amendment now pending is one offered by Mr. Foote, striking out the third section of the bill, which imposes duties on hemp, flax molasses, and other articles.

In the House of Representatives, there was a brief discussion, on motion of Mr. Steriger, to discharge the Committee of the whole from the further consideration of the Revolutionary officers' bill, but the motion was finally withdrawn, as it appeared that a section containing an appropriation

for the soldiers had not been discussed in Committee, and the Speaker decided that the section could not be acted on, according to the rules of the House, until such discussion had taken place. The House then took up the act authorising a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 117 to 73.

### SATURDAY, May 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution on the subject of adjournment was taken up, and after some discussion, laid on the table, ayes 21, noes 20. The Bill for the continuance of the Ghent Commission was taken up, and, after some discussion laid on the table. The consideration of the Tariff Bill was resumed. Mr. Foote withdrew his amendment striking out the third section. Mr. Webster renewed the motion, and advocated it at great length, confining his remarks chiefly to the hemp duty, and to the effect of the bill on woolen manufactures. As a substitute for the hemp duty, he proposed that the Navy Department should be required to purchase, for the use of the Navy, American water rotted hemp, when it could be obtained of suitable quality, at an advance of 20 per cent on the current market price. After a long debate, the motion was rejected—10 to 36. Mr. Benton offered an amendment imposing a duty on indigo, and supported it at length. Mr. Macon rose to speak, and, after proceeding for a few moments, gave way to a motion for adjournment. The Senate adjourned at fifteen minutes before ten o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was passed by a vote of 107 to 71. The House then took up the bill to enlarge the powers of the different Corporations of the District. Mr. Mercer moved an amendment, which, being of some length, a motion to lay the bill and amendment on the table, and print them, was successful. The bill to abolish the office of Major Gen. was next in order; but, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, this bill was laid on the table.—Various private bills were then acted on in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

## FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 12.

### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, we have our files to the 16th of April.

Peace has been most advantageously concluded between Russia and Persia. In addition to a large sum of money the Russians have gained two Provinces. They are to be called the Province of Armenia. Russia has also the main chain of the Ararat Mountains, and all the rich Salt Mines. How valuable an acquisition this is to Russia may be seen by one glance at the Map, and if extensive Empires be desirable, well indeed may she rejoice.

The London Courier of the 13th says, "It is not by the German Papers that we have lately received the earliest and most important intelligence. But those which arrived this morning having brought some interesting articles. They prepare us for immediate operations on the part of Russia. An article from Berlin, of the 5th mentions the arrival of a messenger from St. Petersburg, who was charged to deliver his despatches to the King in person.—They were supposed to relate to the troops having passed the Pruth. We are inclined to believe that they relate to the future rather than to the past—to the day when the troops will pass it.

At Odessa they consider hostilities to be at hand, from the cessation of all arrivals from the interior, the cattle being all employed in transporting artillery, ammunition, &c. to the Russian army.

We are inclined to attach credit to the following article, which a German paper dates from the Polish Frontiers.

"The approaching passage of the Pruth by the Russian army must, probably, be considered merely as a military demonstration, rather than the first act of a new war. It is reported that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in its circular note on this subject has assured the other Powers that it will for the present confine itself to the military occupation of the Principalities, it being the intention of Russia to give the Porte a certain time, within which it must carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty of Akerman, which are not yet executed. The Danube will not be passed till the Porte shows it means to persist in its faithless and inimical conduct towards Russia."

There is great reason to believe that after the Russians have passed the Pruth and entered the Principalities, the army will halt and wait to see what steps Turkey may take.

The French army has evacuated Spain, and a large force is assembled, said to be destined against Algiers.

An intelligent correspondent has suggested as there is now a prospect of war in Europe, it would be interesting to our readers, to have brought into one view, the population and strength of the several nations likely to be involved in it. The following is the result of what we have been enabled to collect from the most authentic sources within our reach.

The Russian Empire in Europe, is said to be equal in extent to all the rest of Europe; it does not, however, appear to be very accurately known or defined. It is composed of upwards of fifty different nations; and these occupy a territory of about two millions of square miles, and compose a population of probably, 45,000,000. In Asia, Russia is supposed to have a territory of 8,000,000 of square miles, and a population of ten or fifteen millions; total population, probably 60,000,000. She has an army of about 600,000 men, about 200,000 of which she can take into the field, and a Navy of about 400 sail.

The Ottoman Empire in Europe, consists of about 700,000 square miles, with 10,000,000 of inhabitants. In Asia, perhaps 100,000 square miles and 15,000,000 of inhabitants, making an aggregate population of 25,000,000. She has a nominal Army of 400,000 men, and can take into the field, probably 150,000, and a fleet of 150 sail.

Persia, now at war with Russia, has a

territory of 24 million of square miles, but no Army, and a Navy of 300 sail.

FRANCE, about 1,000,000 of square miles, and a Navy of 500,000 sq. miles, and a fleet of 1,000 sail.

The British Empire, 500,000 sq. miles, and a fleet of 20,000 sail, a greater in any other under her.

The above numbers, to be far from comparative, are only a rough estimate.—[U]

## EAST.

### SATURDAY, May 10.

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territory of 1,500,000 square miles, a population of 24,000,000, an Army of 250,000 men, but no Navy.

Austria covers an extent of 1,200,000 square miles, has a population of 30,000,000, an Army of 700,000, and a Navy of 30 sail.

France has in Europe, a territory of about 1,000,000 square miles, a population of 30,000,000, an Army of 300,000 men, and a Navy of 150 sail.

The British Empire, in Europe, is about 500,000 square miles, with a population of 20,000,000, an Army of 300,000 men, and a fleet of 1000 sail. Her colonies are greater in value and extent than those of any other nation, and add to the population under her dominion probably 60,000,000.

The above statements are given in round numbers; but are believed, however, not to be far from the truth, and afford a fair comparative estimate of the Nations mentioned.—[U. S. Gazette.

### EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—MAY 17, 1828.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We every now and then, hear the remark, that "the contest between Adams and Jackson is going to produce a more violent state of parties than existed between Democrat and Federalist." We are sorry to hear the remark, for we are inclined to believe, that those who make it, are disposed to produce that effect, and that they utter the opinion to produce excitement.

Now why should we be stirred up to any great pitch of party violence about it? Is it worth any man's while to quarrel with his neighbor or friend as to, who shall be President of these two Candidates? Why cant we entertain our opinion and express it at the Hustings as freemen ought to do, satisfactorily to ourselves and without giving offence to others?

The people of the country are all satisfied with the Administration of Mr. Adams, why then turn him out for a man who is universally admitted to be less competent? Who will be governed by a combination of men who have set Gen. Jackson up merely to change things & get themselves into places. These are a certain set of Leaders—as to many who join the Jackson party, we know that they do it from personal dislike to Mr. Adams, and in the indulgence of that dislike, they persuade themselves to believe, or rather hope, that things may go along well enough under Gen. Jackson, if they can get him in.

THE BEST WAY FOR THE PEOPLE IS, TO RUN NO RISK—ACT SAFELY. The people are well enough satisfied with the present Administration, they are not anxious to try experiments, they don't want to turn out an Administration to vacate all the offices that a new set may be put in. The great body of the people have no wish or interest of this sort—they want a quiet, safe administration of Government, and that they have got.

BUT WHY TURN MR. ADAMS OUT TO PUT GEN JACKSON IN? Have we any reason to believe that General Jackson will do better? Every body admits, that he is less competent than Mr. Adams—indeed, before the late leaders combined together to make use of Gen. Jackson to turn Mr. Adams out, a great many of the very men, and of the presses, who now uphold him, declared that there was no chance of Gen. Jackson's election—the people of the U. States had not become so corrupted as to choose a man of mere military talents, to govern the National Councils—Another said, I greater curse than the election of General Jackson could not happen to this Country—Another said, the election of Jackson would undo this Nation—Another said Jackson is wholly unfit, he can fight Indians and hang militia, but he is unfit for the National Councils—and many more such things, and quite as violent, or more so, were uttered by others, a year or two ago, and by the very men who are now praising him to the skies and huzzing for Jackson every day.

WHY THEN, WE ASK, IS THIS GREAT CHANGE. Is not Jackson the same he was when these, his present supporters, railed against him, declaring him unfit and dangerous but a short time ago? What has General Jackson done since the last Presidential election to change any man's opinion more favourable towards him? nothing that we know, but to admit himself to be the author of the letter to Carter Beverly about Mr. Clay, which contained most egregious falsehoods, and also of the letter in which after being the cruel author of putting Harris and the other five militia men to death, he shamefully attempted to blacken poor Harris's character by alleging false charges against him, & such as could not be proved even at the military trial they gave him.

BUT I'VE FOUGHT TO BE KNOWN That all these famous letters with General Jackson's name signed to them, are not of Gen. Jackson's own writing—he cant write them—we have proof that Gen. Jackson cant even write a letter of plain English language, decently spelled, to save his life—yet there are men who want to put this untaught man into the most conspicuous station of our Country, who can neither write English, nor tell the difference between an offence cognizable by a court martial under the rules and articles of war, & an offence that is cognizable by a court of law and triable by a jury. The People ought to know this and consider well of it.

It is well known that Gen. Jackson always keeps a set of men about him who write for him, for he cant write for himself—and if the people of this country suppose, that Gen. Jackson can write his own letters, or his own instructions or any thing else, except a short order to hang a militia man—or that he is at all capable of construing laws, or constitutions—or that he knows any thing about our foreign relations, or the law of nations, they are greatly deceived.

#### ONE OF GEN. JACKSON'S FRIENDS

Published the other day in the Philadelphia Gazette (a Jackson paper) the very fact we now state in these words, viz: "That he, (Gen. Jackson) is an indifferent writer and a still more indifferent speaker—but his natural sagacity is such, that he will surround himself with men who will supply all his own deficiencies." After this bold & published confession by a Jackson man, in a Jackson paper, we presume there can be neither a doubt as to the facts we have stated, nor can any one blame us for stating them.

If we love our country and feel a proper pride in her behalf, we ought to elect the most competent men to fill the highest offices. If we wish our Government well managed, we ought to elect men for that purpose, who are known to be competent, each to discharge his own duty, without their depending upon other men who are to supply all their own deficiencies.

#### Appointments by the President.

Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, and William Pitt Preble, of Maine, to be severally Agents in the negotiation, and upon the umpirage relating to the Northeastern boundary of the United States.

John Savage, of New York, to be Treasurer of the United States, in the place of Thomas T. Tucker, deceased.

We notice in the Marylander, proposals by Joseph Smith & Co. for publishing in Princess Anne, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a weekly newspaper, to be entitled, "The Somerset and Messenger of Truth."

The Editors declare their determined identity, and indissoluble union, with those tenets and revered maxims of the illustrious Washington, which have been confirmed and consecrated by each succeeding father of the Republic, and are now sustained, in pristine purity and essential practice, by a wise and virtuous Administration.

The first number will be issued early in June. The Mexican Chamber of Deputies have agreed to give a pension of \$180 per month to the widow and children of Captain David H. Porter, late commander of the Guerrero.

At Wilmington, N. C. on the 7th instant, the article of Corn was so scarce, that the little stock in market was selling at 75 cents per bushel.

The Tariff Bill has finally passed the Senate, by a vote of 26 to 21. It is now again before the House of Representatives, with the various amendments which have been made to it in the Senate.

On Sunday last, 493 British emigrants arrived at New York, and a ship hourly expected has 192 more.

REVOLUTIONARY SURVIVORS.—We are truly gratified to be enabled to announce the passage through the House of Representatives on Tuesday, of the bill for the relief of the Survivors of the Revolutionary Army. It now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. It provides that all the surviving officers of the Revolution shall receive full pay for life, according to their tenet ranks but in no case to exceed the full pay of captain.

This pay is to take date from March, 1826. The privates are also provided for on the same principle. One of the most salutary provisions of the bill, is that which prevents this pay from being alienated from those who are entitled to it, by any legal process.—American.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—A suit was tried last week at New Haven, before the circuit of the U. S. in which Grant and Townsend obtained a verdict against Harrington and Brundage, of \$350, single damages which the court by law are bound to treble, making \$1050 damages and costs, for the violation of a patent for a machine to make Hat bodies. The court also granted absolute and perpetual injunctions against the defendants in all the cases, prohibiting, under pain of imprisonment, all further violations of the plaintiffs Patent.

The United States and Turkey. The N. Y. Courier states that the treaty between our Government and the Porte is fully confirmed; and letters at London state that the terms are very favourable to America as the Treaty was negotiated during the angry excitement of the Porte against the European powers.

Washington Irving received three thousand pounds sterling from Murray, the London bookseller, for his Life of Columbus.—[Nat. Gazette.

According to the New York papers, Mr. Hunt a passenger in the John Jay, is understood to have brought back, ratified, the Convention for extending the time of the Commercial Convention between the United States and Great Britain, and that respecting the boundaries.

#### BALTIMORE, May 10.

We give below the pious and patriotic letter of the venerable and Reverend DR. GLENDY. He who can read it unmoved has no "music in his soul." Dr. Glendy has suffered under the rod of "mad ambition," and "tyrannic power," in his own deplorable land; and as a patriot sage, treading on the verge of eternity, "full of years and full of honour," he offers up his devout aspirations to Heaven, to preserve this, his adopted country—the asylum which sheltered him from the "oppressors wrongs,"—from so signal a calamity as the election of a victorious soldier to the presidency of this country would be. With Dr. Glendy we can say, our "unshaken confidence in the providence of Almighty God is," that our cause "shall prevail." To respond, when we have such men as GLENDY, MADISON, MONROE, and MARSHALL, on our side, would be to provoke defeat, as a chastisement for our want of faith in the efficacy of the prayers of the good and virtuous.

#### The Aspirations of Piety and Patriotism. THIRD WARD.

At a meeting of the Citizens of this Ward friendly to the present National Administration, held on Tuesday evening at Hanway's Tavern, JOHN HILLEN, Esq. was called to the Chair, and THOMAS PHENIX appointed Secretary. Among other proceedings the following communication was received from the Reverend Dr. JOHN GLENDY, which was read and ordered to be published.

JNO. HILLEN, Chairman. THO. PHENIX, Secretary.

#### BALTIMORE, May 6th, 1828.

To the Chairman of the Third Ward Meeting. RESPECTED SIR—I regret exceedingly that ill health will necessarily preclude me the pleasure of attending the political meeting of this evening. I have been confined chiefly to my bed and chamber, during the last ten weeks, by excruciating disease. Yet, though absent in body, in spirit I am with you. My whole soul, the first powers of my understanding, and devout prayers to Heaven are with you. Yours is not the cause of mad ambition or tyrannic power, a struggle for place or salary. No; it is the cause of pure patriotism; of sterling virtue; of incorruptible Republicanism. The public good is your aim, and the public good your end. My unshaken confidence in the Providence of Almighty God is that it shall prevail. "He can make the wrath of man to praise Him and restrain the remainder of wrath." That a brotherhood of affection, harmony in sentiment, & unity in purpose may pervade the meeting, is the devout wish of your faithful fellow-citizen.

#### JOHN GLENDY.

#### TRADE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

From the Harrisburg Reporter, May 9.

Never within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, has so much produce come down the Susquehanna as this spring.—For the last two weeks the river opposite Harrisburg has been like a floating world. Ark loads of wheat have been sold here during the present week at seventy five cents per bushel—lumber commands the following prices, viz:—

Best panel Boards (per 1000ft.) \$15

do, Common, 10

do, Shingles, per 1000 8

Our industrious and enterprising fellow citizens to the North and West have now a choice of markets, heretofore unknown to them. Middletown, in consequence of its being at the head of the Union Canal, has become quite a place of business. Several gentlemen of capital from Philadelphia have located there and the liberal prices they offer for produce, have stimulated our capitalists here, and have excited a proper spirit of competition in Marietta and Columbia.

From the Marietta Pioneer, May 9.

In the beginning of this week, our river presented a pleasing sight to the lover of trade. For a distance of several miles, the shore was lined with rafts and arks, laden with all kinds of produce; in many places the arks and rafts lay nine and ten abreast, and the number of crafts was variously estimated at from 5 to 800. One of the rafts which we saw measured, was 225 feet long, putting us in mind of a huge sea serpent as it lay gracefully bent to suit the sinuities of the shore. Shingles and locust posts are, we believe more abundant than they have been for a few years past. The river is in excellent order and many of the rafts are perfectly mammoth in quantity and variety, as there is at present, no danger of getting aground.

The crowd of anxious inquirers which yesterday thronged the U. States Hotel, to see and hear of the State of Mr. CLAY'S health could not but be flattering to him and his numerous friends. His person is wasted and much thinner than it was when he was last in this city. It is evident his health is impaired. Exercise regimen and relaxation from business, will, it is hoped, in a short time, restore him to his wonted health. He positively declines to accede to the wishes of his friends to accept some public testimonial of respect. He will leave this city to-morrow, and return in two days.

Dem. Press.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, of May 14.

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Mr. CLAY, agreeably to the notice given on his arrival in this city, received the visits of his fellow-citizens at the appointed hours.—We were gratified to observe that he went through the fatigue necessarily attendant upon the reception of such a concourse of visitors, better than we apprehended he would be able to do, from the state of his health. Although he was attended by a numerous committee who cheerfully aided in introducing their fellow-citizens to him, yet such was the concourse of visitors, particularly in the evening, that many we fear, were disappointed. It is to be regretted that his public duties would not permit him to continue with us another day, because, although we have scarcely ever before witnessed the manifestation of more enthusiasm towards any public man, yet we should have been glad that an opportunity might have been afforded to all, who felt so disposed, to testify their high respect for this upright patriot and accomplished statesman.

Mr. Clay having declined a public dinner, was induced to accede to the request of a few friends to dine with them at an early hour, and afterwards between 5 and 6 o'clock he visited the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

At the dinner the following toasts were given by the committee of invitation.

1. The President of the United States.

2. A great Statesman has said "what is a public man worth who will not suffer for his country?" we have seen a public man sacrifice much for his country, and rise resplendently triumphant over the calamities of his enemies.

Mr. Clay rose (evidently labouring under debility from indisposition, probably increased by the ceremonies of the day) and said—although I have been required by the advice of my physicians to abstain from all social entertainments, with their attendant excitement, I cannot leave Baltimore without saying a few words, by way of public acknowledgment for the cordial congratulations with which I have been received during my present visit.

I am not so vain as to imagine that any personal considerations have prompted the enthusiastic demonstrations by which my approach to this city, and my short sojourn have been so highly distinguished. Their honoured object has, it is true, some claim upon the justice, if not the sympathy of a generous, intelligent, and high minded people. Singled out for proscription and destruction, he has sustained all the fury of the most atrocious attacks. Calumnious charges, directed against the honor of his public character, dearer than life itself, sanctioned and republished by one, who should have scorned to lend himself to such a vile purpose, have been shod by a thousand profligate, or deluded tongues and presses. Supported by the consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty, and defended by the virtue and intelligence of an enlightened people, he has stood, firm and

erect, amidst all the howlings of political storm. What is a public man, what is a man worth who is not prepared to sacrifice himself, if necessary, for the good of his country? But, continued Mr. Clay the demonstrations which I have here witnessed, have a higher, and a nobler source than homage to an individual. They originate from that cause with which I am a humble associate—the cause of the country—the cause of the constitution—the cause of free institutions—they would otherwise be unworthy of freemen, and less gratifying to me.

I am not, I hope, so uncharitable as to accuse all the opponents of that cause with designs unfriendly to human liberty. I know that they make many of them, sincerely, other professions. They talk, indeed, of Republicanism, and some of them impudently claim to be the exclusive Republican party. Yes! we find men who, but yesterday, were the foremost in other ranks, upon whose revolting ears the grating sound of Republicanism ever fell, and upon whose lips the exotic word still awkwardly hangs, now exclaiming or acquiescing in the cry that they are the Republican party! I had thought that if any one more than all other principles characterized the true Republican party, it was their ardent devotion to liberty—to its safety,—to all its guarantees. I had supposed that the doctrines of that school taught us to guard against the dangers of standing armies, to profit by the lessons which all history inculcates, and never to forget that liberty and the predominance of the military principle were utterly incompatible.

The Republican party! In this modern, new-fangled and heterogeneous party, Cromwell and Caesar have recently found apologists. The judgment of centuries is reversed. Long established maxims are overturned—the Ethiopian is washed white, and the only genuine lovers of liberty were the Philips—the Cesars—the Cromwells—the Marius's and Syllas of former ages. It is time for slumbering patriotism to awake when such doctrines are put forth from the Capitol and from popular assemblies. It is true that the true Republican party (I speak not of former divisions springing from causes no longer existing, and which are sought to be kept up by some men in particular places only for sinister purposes) that party, under whatever flag its members may have heretofore acted—that party, which loves freedom for freedom's sake, justly to estimate the impending perils, and to proceed with an energy and an union called for by the existing crisis in the Republic. Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unstrained intercourse with all my fellow citizens; if it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town, and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and exhort them, by their love of country,—by their love of liberty,—for the sake of themselves and their posterity,—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family deeply interested in the fulfilment of the trust committed to their hands,—by all the past glory which we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation, if we are true & faithful, in gratitude to HIM who hath hitherto so signally blessed us, to pause, solemnly and to contemplate the precipice which yawns before us:—if, indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of his vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before him, and implore his mercy to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than Military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown.

Gentlemen, I wish I had strength to expatiate on this interesting subject, but I am admonished by the state of my health to desist. I pray your acceptance of my thanks for the sentiments with which you have honoured me, and your permission to offer one, which I hope will be approved by you.

Genuine Republicans, of every faith, who, true to the cause of liberty, would guard it against all pernicious examples.

#### From the Marylander.

"See Nature's sweets, profusely round displayed, Flowers paint the lawn, and green beds deck the shade; The feathered choir, in carols hails the day, And new blown blossoms bid you heavenly ray."

Such may with truth be said is the peninsula lying between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The sea certainly rolled the majestic wave of prime over it at some time; the strata of animal and vegetable decomposition, show this fact most conclusively. Decomposed shell and undecomposed combinations of shells, are almost every where to be found. Silax and clays are intermixed and cover those beds of treasure. Marble by various appearances of colour, produced from those combinations, are to be found every where through the peninsula.—Nourished by those combinations from natural causes, the surface of the ground is now bringing forward the productions of the earth most luxuriantly, and promise the richest reward to the husbandman.—The meandering water courses reach almost every establishment, carrying in their bosoms fish of the most delicious kind, and bringing as it were to the door of all the delicacies of the deep. While nature has been thus bountiful, man has not been idle. A course of wholesome industry is in train on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which cannot fail to render it a second Paradise—and I feel proud to state the fact, that it prevails among the most affluent, as well as other parts of the community. A little time & what will not be accomplished! The purest water, as well as that which flows through various strata of minerals, is to be found in almost every situation. Precious stones, fine marble, strata undergoing those processes which precede the formation of rivers. Petrifications are likewise to be found there in abundance.

I have lived in retirement for some years back in the City of Baltimore, that being my native place. I do not wish to appear to flatter, but circumstances having occasionally induced me to reside on the Eastern Shore of Maryland at the Head of Wye, Queen Anne's County, under the roof of a gentleman and friend, where I remained from the 24th January to 15th February, 1827. In December last, I again left Baltimore, and soon got to the same comfortable quarters, and feel a gratitude which I have not language to describe, for my reception and treatment. The shedding of tears for the loss of relations and friends, is a weakness (if it be one) hardly known to me; but at this moment, my handkerchief is moistened by my feelings, and I hope I have a true knowledge that I have been protected and

fostered by a great superior Providence. What shall I say more? Were I to name the gentlemen of Queen Anne's and Talbot, where I have been so hospitably entertained, it might be indelicate! Let it suffice to say, that all afforded me the best of cheer, and made me feel at home under their roofs. Hospitality and convivial feelings, prevailed through all classes of society in Queen Anne's and Talbot, and I have but little doubt, throughout the whole peninsula. I visited the beautiful point on which there is a declined village called Oxford, the residence of Mr. Willis—a gentleman who is a great naturalist.—His success in the cultivation of all kinds of fruit trees is very rarely excelled. From the Constantia Grape, he has a wine equal to the famed wine from the Cape of Good Hope.

I would most respectfully recommend all persons on the peninsula, to clean out their springs and wells repeatedly, as a deleterious vegetation exists in them, and near them, which frequently causes the water to be pernicious to the health of families.

HENRY ALEXANDER.

Written at Woodbury, the farm and residence of Thomas Hemaley, April 6th 1828.

A fine young man, son of the celebrated Mungo Park, has perished in the Akimboo country, in an attempt to complete those discoveries which his father's death left unaccomplished. Mr. Park has fallen a victim of poison administered to him by the Fetish men, in consequence of his rashly violating one of their superstitions by ascending a Fetish tree, to take a sketch of the group assembled at the annual Yam festival at Akimboo. This tree is never approached by any but the priests; and Mr. Park was dissuaded from an attempt by the King of Akimboo; but unhappily persisted in his design.—Eng. Paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Juvenal" is inadmissible.

#### NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Staple and Fancy Goods

Of all descriptions, which will be offered unusually low for CASH or in exchange for FEATHERS & WOOL. Easton, May 17. e6fw

#### NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

JENKINS & STEVENS

HAVE JUST received from PHILADELPHIA, & are now opening, a Large and Complete Assortment of Fancy & Staple articles, adapted to the present season, consisting in part of, Handsome Style Gingham, Calicoes, Muslins, Cambrics, Domestic Muslins, Plaids & Stripes, Coarse Linens, Cloth, &c. &c. selected with great care from the latest arrivals.

All of which is offered unusually cheap for CASH. They invite their friends & the Public generally to give them an early call, they will find their goods much lower than at any former period.

J. & S.

Easton, May 17—3w

#### THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis & Baltimore, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, & touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back, will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.

May 17—4f

#### FOR SALE,

A SCHOONER of about forty Tons, now in good condition for carrying Gun or Lumber. She will be sold low for cash or well secured paper; for information, apply at this office.

May 17. 3w

#### TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called "Locust Grove," the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased.—To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodated. G. O. W. NABB.

Easton, May 17.

#### TO RENT

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

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 29,

#### FOR RENT.

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, May 10.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued Out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed against Wm. Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, use of Thomas Henrix, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 31st of May inst. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, 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 William Ferguson, of In and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of Land as follows, viz: Garland's Purchase, containing the quantity of 267 acres of land more or less—Bucks Range, and Warner's Discovery, containing 105 acres more or less, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill addition, containing 50 acres & one eighth of an acre more or less, also Kirby's Venture, containing 124 acres more or less, also 53 acres of land which said Ferguson purchased of James Nabb, Esq. more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above said debt, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

WM. FOWNSEND, Shff.

May 3—ts

## POETRY.

Sacred to the memory of a child, aged four years.

A cloud is on my heart and brow—  
The tears are in my eyes—  
And wishes fond all idle now.

As stifled into sighs—  
As mourning on thine early dawn,  
Thou bud of beauty snatched to bloom,  
So soon, 'neath milder skies!

I turn—thy painful struggle past—  
From what thou art to what thou wast!

I think of all thy winning ways,  
Thy frank but boisterous glee,—  
Thy arch sweet smiles,—thy coy delays,—  
Thy step so light and free,—

Thy sparkling glance, and hasty run,  
Thy gladness when thy task was done,  
And gained thy mother's knee;—  
Thy gay, good humour'd, childish ease,  
And all thy thousand arts to please!

Where are they now?—And where, oh where,  
The eager, fond caress?  
The blooming cheek, so fresh and fair,  
The lips, all sought to press?—  
The open brow, and laughing eye—  
The heart that leap'd so joyously?  
(Ah! had we loved them less!)

Yet there are thoughts can bring relief,  
And sweeten even this cup of grief.

What hast thou 'scaped?—A thorny scene!  
A wilderness of woe!  
Where many a blast of anguish keen  
Has taught thy tears to flow!

Perchance some wild and withering grief,  
Had sered thy summer's earliest leaf,  
In these dark bowers below!

Or sickening chills of hope deferr'd  
To strife thy gentlest thoughts had stirr'd!

What hast thou 'scaped? Life's weltering sea,  
Before the storm arose;  
Whilst yet its gliding waves were free  
From aught that marr'd repose?

Safe from the thousand throes of pain,—  
Ere sin or sorrow breathed a stain  
Upon thine opening rose!

And who can calmly think of this,  
Nor envy thee thy doom of bliss!

I could from home's beloved bowers;  
To deck thy last long sleep,  
The brightest-hued, most fragrant flowers  
That summer's dews may steep—  
The rose-bud—emblem meet—was there—  
The violet blue, and jessamine fair,  
That drooping, seem'd to weep—  
And, now, I add this lowlier spell—  
Sweets to the passing sweet!—Farewell!

N. Y. E. Post.

ON A LADY WHOSE NAME WAS LIGHT.

Light was the maid, in light array'd,  
For light to her was given;  
From light she flew, and light-ly too,  
She'll light again in heav'n.

No northern light was e'er so bright,  
No light could e'er be brighter;  
Her light drawn sigh pass'd light-ly by,  
As light as air and light-er.

The lights divine, that light-ly shine  
In yonder light-ful skies,  
Can ne'er excel the lights that fell  
Like light-ning from her eyes.

She light-ly mov'd by all beloved,  
A light and fairy elf;  
Light was her frame and light her name,  
For she was light itself.

## CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening, a fresh supply of

GOODS,

Adapted to the season; which he offers at very reduced prices for Cash, Wool, Feathers, Hides or Tan Bark; and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.

Easton, May 10—11

## MILITARY STANDARDS, Masonic Banners and Aprons, SIGNS, &c.

Painted in an elegant and satisfactory manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by

GEORGE ENDICOTT.

FANCY PAINTER,

N. W. corner of Market and Charles sts.

BALTIMORE, Md.

April 19 6w

## A PIANO & HARPSICHOORD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the public generally that he exhibits at Mr. Thomas Peacock's at 41 for sale, a second hand Piano Forte and Harpsichord of London make, which will be sold on a liberal credit by Thomas Peacock or the subscriber

L. RICKETT'S,

Piano Forte Maker, from Baltimore.

Easton, April 26.

The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above three weeks and charge E. Gazette.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed against Samuel Roberts, to wit: one at the suit of Robert Moore, and the other at the suit of William Dickinson, will be sold on Saturday the 31st instant, at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton, 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 Samuel Roberts, of, in and to the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz: Part of Daniel's Rest, Daniel's Addition, Fishing Bay and Walker's Tooth, containing the quantity of 223 1/2 acres of land more or less—also a tract of land called Spring Field, containing the quantity of 28 1/2 acres of land more or less, situated on Miles River, and on which the said Roberts at present resides. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shf.

May 10.

## 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 Newyear's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.

JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot co. Nov. 3.

## 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.

## 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.

## TECUMSEH.

This celebrated JACK, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Martin, will be let to mares the present Spring at the moderate price of 3 Dollars for the single leap, Five Dollars for the spring's chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, and Twenty-five cents in each case for the Groom.

TECUMSEH will stand at Easton on Tuesdays—at 'Mornings' the residence of Wm. P. Kerr, on the Bay-Side road, on Wednesdays—at the Trappe every other Friday and Saturday—at Joseph Callahan's, in Tuckahoe, on Thursdays and Fridays; and at Wye Mill on Saturdays. The season will commence on the 2d day of April and end on the 25th of June.

No mares will be ensured without previous contract with one of the subscribers.

WM. P. KERR,

JOS. CALLAHAN.

WM. ROSE.

April 12

## THE NOTED JACK, RIEGO.

WILL stand the present season on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Col. Nicholas Goldsborough's Farm, near Easton—and Saturdays and Mondays at the subscriber's Farm near St. Michaels. He will be let to Mares by the Spring's Chance only, at \$5 each, which may be discharged by the payment of Four Dollars, on or before the 1st day of October next. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each Mare.

RIEGO is six years old this Spring, is well formed, and remarkably active. He is of the best Stock in this country, being sired by Col. Fitzhugh's Knight of Malta, who was by Gen. Washington's celebrated Imported Jack, The Knight of Malta. The Mules from this stock of Jacks are not surpassed by those of any other in the United States.

JOHN TILGHMAN, Melfield.

April 12.

P. S. The distance of my residence from the stands of Riego, together with the inconvenience of collecting small sums of money for the payment of which no definite time can be fixed, are the only reason why I decline insuring.

J. T.

## NOTICE.

THERE will be a general meeting of the citizens of Talbot county friendly to the dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures, held in the Court House at Easton, on Tuesday the 27th of May, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a county Bible Society.

At a preparatory meeting held in Easton April 27th, a committee were appointed to make preparations for a more general meeting of the citizens of the county, at which time a society will be organized—officers and managers elected—and other measures adopted for furthering the Bible cause and supplying those families destitute of the word of life.

It will be recollected that great interest has been excited in different parts of the Union relative to the Bible cause—several States have resolved to supply all within their own bounds—and it is gratifying to observe the interest which is felt in many counties on the Western Shore, all of which have resolved, as counties, to supply their own destitute.—Flourishing county societies have also, within two weeks, been established in Kent & Queen Anns, and it is hoped that the citizens of Talbot will co-operate in the same general plan which we expect will be adopted by the remaining counties on the Eastern Shore.

The meeting will take place in the Court House in Easton at 11 o'clock A. M. where addresses will be delivered by Commissioners and agents of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore.

May 3

## 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

## BOOTS AND 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 Obed't Serv't  
JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Nov. 17.

## 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; out of the dam of Lady Light foot, that took a premium at the Easton Cattle Show in the fall of 1825. He was sired by Governor Wright's celebrated Horse Silver Heels, he by Col. Taylor's Old Oscar, who was got by the imported Horse Gabriel, (sire of Post-Boy, Harlequin, and Lady Jack Bull, grand dam of Chance Medley.) Oscar's dam was Vixen by old Medley, grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope by Old Yorkick; g. g. dam by Ranter, g. g. dam by Old Gift—Silver Heel's dam was Pandora, who at three years old sold for a thousand dollars, she was got by Col. Taylor's grey Diomed, who was got by the imported Horse Medley, his dam by Sloe, his grand dam by Valiant out of the imported Mare Calista, the property of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover—The above Horse Sloe was got by Old Partner out of Gen. Nelson's imported Mare Blossom; her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her grand dam by Leonidas; her great grand dam by the imported horse Othello; her g. g. grand dam by the imported horse George's Juniper; her g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Morton's Traveller, her g. g. g. g. grand dam was Col. Tasker's imported mare Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossery) was got by Dormont; his dam by the famous Hgh-Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab Mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet and other good runners, her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the Little Hamlet Mare. Medley was got by Cimrick (Cripple Godolphin Arabian) his dam full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle, was Araminda by Snap—grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, great grand dam Midge by bay Bolton; great grand grand dam by Bartlett's Children, great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian out of the dam of two True-blues—So that Medley's blood, so desirable among Sportsmen flowed through Grey Diomed the sire of Pandora the dam of Silver Heels; and also through Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver Heels (he sire of Tuckahoe) who is of course a quarter Medley and a quarter Gabriel, the best running blood in America.

The Dam of Tuckahoe, Grey Hornet, by Col. Thornton's celebrated Virginia Horse Top-gallant who was got by the imported horse Diomed, his dam by the imported horse Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, who was got by Old Fearnought out of the imported Shakespeare Mare—Fearnought was by Regulus and he was by the Godolphin Arabian—Pop Gallant's great grand dam by Mark Anthony, his g. g. grand dam by Old Janus, that was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that perhaps, ever will come—He was by the Godolphin Arabian out of the Little Hartley Mare.

Grey Hornet the dam of Tuckahoe was out of White Hornet, by Col. Lloyd's celebrated horse Ratler, who was got by Gen. Ridgely's Medley, who was got by Old M-Jedley—Ratler's dam was a fine running mare of Gen. Ridgely's.

White Hornet, the grand dam of Tuckahoe was out of a fine blooded Virginia mare that was brought in this State some years ago and sold to Charles Walker Benney, Esq. of this county.

TUCKAHOE will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, & 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.

Talbot county, April 19, 1828.—11

## 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 Medley 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.

## 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 gear, 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 dolls will discharge the claim, 2 dolls the single leap, payable with 1 dollar and 50 cent cash, and 6 dolls 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 2.

## Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The Proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledge himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day. Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

M. B.

## THE STEAM BOAT



## MARYLAND.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Steam-Boat MARYLAND will run between the Western and Eastern Shores on the same Days, and from and to the same Places, as she did last year, until her Routes shall be otherwise arranged, and if any Changes shall be made, the particulars shall be immediately published.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR Commandant.

May 2.

## 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 WILSON, 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.

## 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 & 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

## 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—it will be managed by Pompey.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

March 15.

## SHANNON DALE.

THIS full blooded Horse will be let to mares the present Spring at four dollars the single leap, \$5 the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to ensure a foal, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

SHANNON DALE is a beautiful dark sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, of fine action and great vigor; was got by the full blooded Imported Horse Eagle, and bred by Mr. Thomas Lowrey of Virginia, and by him sold to Mr. Gato Moore of Charles Town in said State, and by him to Mr. Thomas A. Hammond of the same Town. His Dam a full blooded Mare, was got by the Imported Horse Bedford, and raised by Mr. J. G. Fountleroy, of King and Queen's county, Virginia.

A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that Shannon Dale is a sure foal getter; and has produced as likely Colts as any horse that has stood in that county for 12 or 15 years; which Certificates are in the possession of the subscriber.

SHANNON DALE will be in Denton every other Monday and Tuesday—in the neighborhood of New-Bridges every other Thursday—Centreville every other Friday and Saturday—and at Easton every other Tuesday.

The season will commence the 8th of April instant, and end the 25th June.

N. B. No Mare will be ensured, unless by special agreement.

JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.

Talbot county, April 19

## UNION HOTEL.

## SOLOMON LOWE

Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have afforded 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 he 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—11

## 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 Obed't serv't,  
THOMAS PEACOCK.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1828. 11

## 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 waiters, 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 11

## 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

## 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—11

## 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 Offord, of Montgomery county. Said negro is about twenty seven years of age about five feet three inches high—his clothing when committed was a drab coat and pantaloons, much worn, 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 STANSBURY, 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's 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.

# 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, MAY 24, 1928.

NO. 19.

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.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out Let-  
ters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel  
Groome, deceased; all persons indebted  
to 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 Dwelling establish-  
ment,** 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 had 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 per-  
haps occur for many years to come.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r  
of Samuel Groome, dec'd.

March 29.

## 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 Tho-  
s. D. Singleton, stating that he is in actual con-  
finement and praying for the benefit of the act  
of Assembly, passed at November session, eigh-  
teen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent  
Debtors, and the several supplements thereto,  
on the terms mentioned in the said acts and the  
said Thomas D. Singleton having complied with  
the several requisites required by the said acts  
of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge  
that the said Thomas D. Singleton be discharged  
from his imprisonment, and that he be and ap-  
pear before the Judges of Talbot county court  
on the 1st Saturday of November 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 Thomas D. Singleton to  
attend, and show cause if any they have, why  
the said Thomas D. Singleton, should not have  
the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given  
under my hand the 22d day of March 1928.

WILLIAM JENKINS,  
one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court  
April 26 Aw for Talbot county.

## 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. Luwe'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.

## 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

## CITY BANK—ELECTION NOTICE.

The Stockholders are hereby requested  
to take notice, that Monday the second day  
of June next is the day fixed by law for the  
election of nine Directors of the City Bank—and  
that the same will take place in the Bank of  
Maryland, between the hours of nine and two  
o'clock.

JOHN B. MORRIS,  
President, C. B.  
Baltimore, May 3—4t

## JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore, with  
a general assortment of GOODS in his  
line.

## SUCH AS

Best dried Beef, Beves Tongues,  
Bologna Sausage, Bacon,  
Cheese and Crackers,  
Flower 1st, 2d and 3d qualities,  
Lard, Butter, Crackers, Porter,  
Draught Beer, Bottled Cider,  
Cider by the barrel,  
Tobacco, 1st 2d & third quality,  
Best Spanish Segars, 2d do.  
Do. Country do.  
Nuts of all kinds, Raisins, Figs  
Sugar and Coffee.

Together with a general assortment of  
GROCERIES.  
P. S. 2 or 3 sets of fine Chairs for Sale.  
May 3.

Magistrate's Blanks  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## FROM THE CLUBS OF LONDON.

The best thing related of Mr. Curran was the  
following judicious manoeuvre, by which a sum  
was recovered from a scoundrel, in whose safe-  
keeping it had been placed by an unsuspecting  
countryman, who came to Dublin for the re-  
newal of the lease of his Farm. For this pur-  
pose he had brought with him bank notes for  
one hundred pounds, which were to be paid as  
a fine.

Having taken up his quarters at an Inn, he  
requested his landlord to take care of his money  
for him, as he wished to go and look about the  
city and treat himself to the theatre that  
evening. Mine host readily undertook the pre-  
cious charge; but when next morning the farmer  
sprung himself up to attend the landlord's  
leave, what was his astonishment, on asking for  
his money, to hear the villainous landlord deny  
any knowledge of him, or his hundred pounds.  
"By the holy," said he "you gave me no mo-  
ney, and by the powers no money shall you  
have back."

"Sure and it's not in earnest ye are, masther?"  
said the countryman, turning pale at the pros-  
pect of losing his treasure; then recovering  
himself, he continued with a smile expressive of  
fear and doubt, "Bad luck to your jokes at this  
present writing—make haste man, and give me  
the notes, else I'll be late, and I wont have my  
lease signed at all."

"I know nothing of you, or your lease," replied  
the landlord.

"O murder!" exclaimed the farmer, "does my  
eyesight deceive me, to hear the swindling tief  
going for to deny that I gave him the money,  
and that too, unknownst to any one for the en-  
tire safety?"

"It's yerself that's the swindler, to come for  
to axe me for money that I never seen," retorted  
mine host, "but Dublin's not the place for ye to  
come & play your tricks in so take yourself off,  
ye robber, or by the holy! I'll send for the po-  
lice this blessed minute, and swear a highway  
robbery against ye, and have ye put into New-  
gate, and hanged for the same."

The poor countryman, transfixed with aston-  
ishment and horror, was for some time unable  
to reply, but continued to regard his plunderer  
with a vacant stare and open mouth. At length  
he found words and exclaimed, "the holy Jesus  
keep me from all mortal sin! Ounly hear to the  
false tory robber! But I'll have justice of ye, ye  
murdering tief of the world, if there's law or  
justice, or judge, or jury to be had in Dublin  
city."

Having uttered this threat, he pressed his hat  
violently down over his forehead, and, clenching  
his hands in agony, rushed into the street, the  
very picture of despair. After walking on  
for some time, the poor fellow bethought him-  
self of making his complaint to one of the judges  
at the Four Courts, the magnificent structure  
of which he had admired during his peripatetic  
the day before, and where he had learned  
that the sages of the law sat daily for the admin-  
istration of justice.

Although his topographical knowledge of the  
city was very slender, he soon recognized the  
famous spot and boldly entered the hall, where  
he soon mixed with the throng of attorneys, cli-  
ents, witnesses and barristers, that paraded up  
and down; but seeing no one who was likely  
either to give him advice or assistance, he was  
about entering one of the courts, which was al-  
so greatly crowded; when an officer told him in  
an authoritative tone to stand back. The for-  
mer expostulated, but in vain, for the man in of-  
fice learning that he had no business with the  
cause which was pending, peremptorily refused  
to let him pass. Seeing an unusual eagerness  
and anxiety, however, in the countryman's  
countenance, he inquired the nature of his busi-  
ness; to which the latter replied, "I wish, sir,  
to speak to the judge about a murdering rob-  
bery that—"

"Pooh! pooh!" replied the officer, you must  
not come here about murders and robberies;  
why don't you go to the magistrate?"

The countryman responded with a deep sigh,  
"sure it's myself that's a stranger in Dublin,  
and I don't know the ways of it, oh, what will  
I do this blessed day? I won't get my lease signed  
at all; and I must not show my face at Gallagher  
without it. I'll be turned out of house and  
home, (here the poor fellow shed tears), and  
poor Nora and the dear childer will be ob-  
liged to take bag and go out. The holy virgin  
and the blessed saints give them their protec-  
tion! But clenching his hands, it's no use bod-  
derring about judges and magistrates; I'll go  
back this instant and tear the Orange tief's heart  
out of his body; it's no more nor he deserves—  
and if I'm hanged for the murder, sure it's bet-  
ter than to be robbed entirely."

The officer's curiosity was excited by the  
violence of the poor man's emotion, and he en-  
quired who it was that had robbed him.

The farmer replied, "him sure as keeps the  
Carman's Inn, down there in the place they  
calls Stony Batter."

Officer—But there are several Carman's Inns;  
what is his name.

Farmer—His name sure is Rooney; I don't  
know his christian name, but that's what's painted  
on the sign of the house.

Officer—What Nick Rooney, that keeps the  
King William o' horseback by Jaker! my good  
fellow you are fallen into a—d bad hands.  
Only come across old Nick and he'll play the  
devil with ye—Nick Rooney is the worst villain  
and the biggest bigword in all Dublin city; and  
that's saying a great deal any how. What has  
he robbed you of?

Farmer—One hundred pounds, bad luck to  
the villain.

Officer—What! a hundred pounds! how did  
Nick rob you of that sum.

Farmer—I gave him the notes last night to  
keep safe for me, an' when I axed him for them  
this morning, by the powers! if he didn't deny  
clear that ever I gived them to him—the false  
murderer that he is!

Officer—But had ye no witness to that same?

Farmer—Is it a witness that ye mane masther?  
Sure the devil it witness in life was there but  
myself and Rooney. I'd na notion the blood-  
thirsty spalpeen would have thrickeed me out of  
the notes, and so I gived them to him privately  
to prevent myself from being robbed by the  
Dublin thieves.

Officer—By the holy St. Proker! there isn't  
a bigger thief in all Ireland than Rooney, and  
you may take your affidavit of that same; but  
'm sorry ye haven't got no witness, becose  
dye see ye'll not be able to prove that ye gave  
the villain the money to keep.

Farmer—By the holy virgin! I'll take my  
oath of it.

Officer—True, for you, my good friend—but  
that isn't enough to convict the robber. I'm  
afraid ye'll not be able to recover your money.

Farmer—Ochone! and is it that you say?  
What will I do? what will I do? what will I do?  
Officer—By the powers! I thought in just  
some more time, the counsellor Curran is the boy

for your money, if there's a man in Dublin can  
do it, the counsellor is the man. Be asy with  
yourself now, and step across to Bill Murphys  
at the Haynow and Pitchfork, I'll come to ye  
when the court rises, and I'll take ye to the  
counsellor without any more delay. He's as  
cunning as Old Nick, or even the Devil himself,  
and I'll bet ye the worth of the notes but he'll  
get them back for ye.

Farmer—Long life to ye, masther! I'll do  
that same; and its not for to spake of the re-  
ward I'll give ye.

Officer—Don't spake of no reward my good  
friend, I'm happy to serve ye; and I'll be still  
more so to see that thief Rooney burnt alive for  
his robberies. He once refused to trust me a  
noggin of whiskey, when I was out of place, and  
many's the gallon I drank and paid for on the  
nail at his house, before that same; but by Jack-  
kers! I'll be revenged now any how—the brute  
beast that he is! So now step over to Murphys,  
comfort yourself with a drop of the cratur, and  
smoke your doordreen, and I'll be with you in no  
time.

"Jesus be wid you," replied the countryman,  
cheering up as he took his departure for the  
tavern to which he was directed. He had not  
set here above an hour when he was joined by  
the friendly door-keeper, when, after tossing off  
a noggin potteen, accompanied him to Curran's  
house in Ely Place.

Mr. Curran heard the man's story, and saw  
instantly through the whole affair. He knew  
Rooney by report to be a sly, artful scoundrel,  
and that success in recovering the money would  
depend on the utmost nicety of management.  
He resolved therefore, to give his instructions  
to the countryman by piece-meal, afraid to trust  
him with too much at one time, in case of bung-  
ling; and being well aware of the confusion of  
ideas which any matter of importance invariably  
produces in the muddy brain of an uneducated  
Irishman.

Having settled his tactics he said, "you say,  
my friend, that this Rooney denies the receipt  
of the bank notes."

Farmer—I do, yer worship; and he's a false,  
black hearted traitor for that same.

"You have no witness?" continued Curran.

Farmer—None, my Lord—the more's the  
pity.

Curran—Are you willing to be guided entire-  
ly by my advice?

Farmer—Yer honor will swear that entirely,  
Curran—You will take no step, but as I direct  
you?

Farmer—I'll trust myself and the entire thing  
to the direction of yer worship's reverence; and  
I'll not do nor say nothing but what yer honor  
will tell me is right.

Curran—Very well. Now do you think it  
possible by going back to what part of the  
country do you come from?

Farmer—My native place, when I'm at home,  
my lord, is Gallagher, in the country of Tip-  
perary.

Curran—Very well, do you think it possible  
by going there, that you could raise, borrow,  
beg, or steal another hundred pounds, and be  
back here in a few days?

Farmer—O, murder?—if it's a hundred  
pounds of potatoes ye mane, I could do it asisy;  
but as to money, I've a notion its entire impos-  
sible.

Curran—But cannot your relatives assist you.  
You will require it only for a few days; and I  
give you my word that you shall take it back to  
Tipperary; as I hope you shall the hundred  
pounds that you have lost.

Farmer—Sure I've got an old uncle, my moth-  
er's own brother, that's worth oceans o' money,  
and is worth trying for yet honor.

Curran—Certainly go, then, without delay;  
say to your uncle that one hundred pounds for  
a few days, will make your fortune; and see  
that you do not mention your loss to a living  
soul, but come to me the instant you return,  
I'll take care that the farm shall remain open  
until you come back.

Farmer—Long life to your honor's reverence;  
I'll do that same; an' I'll be back in a jiffy, with-  
out any delay in life.

The farmer, buoyed up by the prospect of re-  
gaining his lost treasure, departed in good spir-  
its for the county of Tipperary, and played his  
part so well as to return in a few days with the  
needed.

Having waited on Mr. Curran, the latter sent  
immediately for the friendly door keeper, whom  
he instructed to accompany the countryman to  
Rooney's, in order to witness the deposit of the  
second bundle of bank notes. He directed the  
farmer to plead mistake and intoxication in re-  
gard to his former claim, and to apologize ac-  
cordingly; also to say that he returned to the  
country, where he had found his money; and  
that he was desirous of making amends for his  
former suspicion of his honesty, by now depos-  
ing the money in his hands until the morrow;

as he was tired with his journey, and could not  
transact his business with the landlord that evening.  
He likewise warned them both to be on  
their guard, that Rooney might not suspect  
their intimacy or business; and that for purpose  
he advised the countryman to enter on the busi-  
ness before the door keeper made his appear-  
ance, which should be exactly at the instant  
when the notes should be counted out.

They set out accordingly, and the farmer  
obeyed his instructions to the letter; the villain  
Rooney, no doubt anticipating a second boot,  
But seeing the door keeper enter, the farmer  
took up his cue and said: "There's the hundred  
pound, every haporth of it; count it yourself  
Mr. Rooney, and see it's all right. I'll take a  
bed with ye to night, and in the morning I'll be  
wanting it again, to pay for my lease; ye'll be  
sure not to fail to be giving me the money when  
I ax ye for it."

Och! never fear Nick Rooney for that! replied  
the Inkeeper; there are the notes safe in  
my pocket book; and I'll put the same under  
my bolster this blessed night!

The doorkeeper saw that now was his time  
to take a part in the colloquy; accordingly, he  
exclaimed, "Broth Mister Nicholas Rooney, and  
it is not myself would be after trusting such an  
old Begalub as you are with any money at all.  
Much better, sure, for the farmer to lend me a  
hold of the fannies, for I'm an honest man ev'ry  
inch, and I'll keep them as safe for him as if  
they were lodged in the bank of Ireland."

"By the holy!" replied the farmer, "ye're  
a mighty descent sort of a brute haste now, do  
be after thinking that I would trust my money  
with you, that I never before set eyes on. And  
sure, Mr. Rooney ought to give you a great big  
bating for the dirty suspicion upon his honor."

"Get out of my house, you thief of the world,"  
roared out the landlord to the officer; "what  
d'ye mane by it sur?"

"Ay, bad manners eye, rejoined the country-  
man, "what d'ye mane, sur, by computing to  
Mr. Rooney that he is a robber, and the likes  
of that! but barring yer own decency, isn't there  
yesself there to the fore, ye spalpeen, to be  
witness that I gived him the money? Get out,

ye blackguard! it's like enough yere a swindler  
yerself, and ye're trying at this moment to pick  
my pocket, but I know the tricks of Dublin I  
can tell ye."

The officer now saw that it was his turn to  
make an apology; which he did by swearing  
that what he had said was only a joke, and "no  
offence in life," after which he called for a noggin  
of whiskey, and took his departure. The  
countryman, likewise after a short refreshment,  
bent his steps towards Ely Place, where, he  
reported progress to Mr. Curran.

"Very well," said the counsellor; "now go back  
to the Inn alone, and tell Rooney that you have  
been informed your landlord sails for England  
to-morrow morning, and that you want the mo-  
ney now, for, that the only chance you have of  
getting your lease renewed is by having it done  
this evening."

Away hied the farmer, not well knowing what  
to make of his director's manoeuvres; but he  
punctiliously executed his message, and soon  
returned with the money; Rooney, though sorry  
to let the booty out of his grasp, was too well  
aware of the consequences of denying a transac-  
tion, to which there had been (what he  
thought, even an accidental witness.

On putting the notes down on the table, Curran  
thus addressed his client. "Well, now my  
friend, so far, so well; we have now got the  
rascal fast."

"The Lord above be praised for all his tender  
mercies!" replied the countryman; "that with  
your worship's honor's leave, may I be so bold  
as to observe that the villain still holds the  
money he first took from me."

"No such thing!" returned Curran. "Why,  
you blundering block-head, don't you see that  
this is the first hundred pounds; and that you  
have nothing to do, to-morrow morning, but to  
go with your witness, and to claim the hundred  
you left with him to day?"

"The holy virgin and the blessed saints be  
good unto you Mithur Curran, all the days of  
your life," replied the farmer; "ye advise the  
right thing any how; and I'll do that same sure  
enough."

Accordingly next day, the bitter found himself  
bit, when the countryman arrived with the of-  
ficer to claim the money which the latter saw him  
deposit the day before; he was compelled to  
make restoration, in order to avoid worse con-  
sequences.

Curran often told the story, as an instance  
of his own ingenuity; and he declared, that if  
the countryman could not readily have pre-  
cured the money from his uncle, he himself would  
have arranged the hundred pounds for the se-  
cond deposit, so confident was he of the success  
of his scheme.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.  
THE STUMP-TAILED COW.  
A JERSEY ANECDOTE.

A good many years ago, a man stole a cow  
from Morristown, N. J., and drove her to Phil-  
adelphia for sale. She was a common cow en-  
ough, except that she had lost all her tail but  
about six inches. The thief, fearing that by the  
shortness of her tail he might be traced, had  
procured in some way probably from a slaugh-  
ter house, another cow's tail, which he fastened  
so ingeniously to the short tail, that it was not  
to be known that it had not regularly grown  
there.

As soon as the Jerseyman missed his cow, he  
set off for Philadelphia, thinking she would prob-  
ably be carried there for sale; and it happened  
that when he came to the ferry he got into the  
same boat that was carrying over his cow, and  
the fellow who stole her. As it was natural  
that he should have his thoughts very much up-  
on cows, he soon began to look at this one with  
great attention. She was, indeed, very much  
like his cow, he thought. Her marks agreed  
wonderfully, and she had exactly the same ex-  
pression of face, but then the expression of her  
tail was so very different. It must be supposed  
that the new owner of the cow felt rather un-  
comfortable during this examination, for he  
soon saw that this was the person whose prop-  
erty he had stolen, and he was very uneasy  
lest he should take hold of the tail which he  
looked at so continually. Upon the whole he  
thought it best to divert his attention in some  
way, if possible, and therefore steps up to him  
and says, "neighbour, that is a fine cow of mine,  
wont you buy her? you seem to know what a  
good cow is." "Oh dear me," says the other,  
"I've just had a cow stolen from me." "Well,"  
says the thief, "I'm sorry to hear they've got to  
stealing cattle, but I'll sell off, and you could  
not better replace your loss than by buying this  
cow; I'll warrant she's as good as yours."

"Why," says the Jerseyman, "she was exactly  
like this one, only that she had no tail to speak  
of, and if this one had not such a long tail I'd  
swear it was my cow." Every body now began  
to look at the cow's tail, but the thief stood  
near to it than any body, and taking hold of  
it so as just to cover the splicing with his left  
hand, and a jack knife in his right, pointing to  
the tail, he said, "so if this cow's tail were only  
this long, you'd swear she was yours?"

"That I would," says the other, who began  
to be very much confused at the perfect resem-  
blance to his cow, except in this one particular,  
when the thief with a sudden out of his knife,  
took off the tail, just about an inch above the  
splicing, and throwing it overboard, bloody as  
it was, turned to the other and said, "now swear  
it's your cow!"

The bewilderment of the poor man was now  
complete, but as he had seen the tail cut off, &  
saw the blood trickling from it, he could, of  
course, say no claim to the animal from the  
shortness of her tail; indeed, here was proof  
positive that this was not his cow; so the thief,  
going over with him, sold the cow without any  
further fear of detection.

The Editor of the Augusta Ky. Herald,  
in announcing to his patrons the disconti-  
nuance of his paper, makes some very in-  
genious and humorous remarks, from which  
the following is an extract:

"We, therefore, the proprietor, publisher  
printer and editor of the Augusta Herald,  
in the editorial cabinet assembled, appeal-  
ing to the public for the correctness of our  
course, do, in the name of our empty pocket  
etc, unpaid notes, and dunning creditors,  
publish and declare, that the Augusta Her-  
ald is, and of right ought to be, discon-  
tinued; and that it is abolished from all further  
obligations to its patrons, to furnish them  
the weekly signs of the times; and that as  
a discontinued paper, the editor has a right  
to make out his bill, collect his arrearages,  
pay his debts, and perform such other acts  
of necessity, as publishers are sometimes  
compelled to resort to, to possess their just  
wages."

[From the National Intelligencer.]  
ASSAULT IN THE CAPITOL.  
House of Representatives, May 16, 1828.

Mr. McDuffie from the Select Committee, to  
whom was referred the message of the Presi-  
dent on the subject of the late outrage, made the  
following report which was laid on the table &  
ordered to be printed:

The Select Committee to whom was referred  
the Message of the President of the U. States,  
relative to an assault committed on his Pri-  
vate Secretary, submit the following Report:  
Immediately after their appointment the com-  
mittee proceeded to the investigation of the  
subject referred to them. They ascertained  
from the letter of Mr. Russel Jarvis, referred  
to them by the House and from the statement  
of Mr. John Adams, the Private Secretary of the  
President, that an assault was committed by  
the former upon the person of the latter, in the  
Rotundo of the Capitol, immediately after he  
had delivered a message from the President to  
the House of Representatives, and while he was  
proceeding with another message from the  
President to the Senate. At this stage of the  
proceeding, a preliminary question arose with  
the Committee, whether they should report to  
the House simply the fact that the assault had  
been committed with a view to an examination  
at the bar of the House of the party implicated,  
& all the witnesses for and against him, or whether  
the Committee should take upon them-  
selves the responsibility of going into a full  
examination of the whole case, and of recommend-  
ing as the result of their judgment, upon all the  
facts and circumstances, the final course which  
they might deem it expedient for the House to  
pursue. The former mode of proceeding would  
have been, perhaps the most strictly conform-  
able to parliamentary usage and precedent; but  
the unavoidable interference with the discharge  
of its ordinary legislative duties, which would  
have resulted from an examination before the  
House, constituted, in the opinion of the Com-  
mittee, so strong an objection to that course of  
proceeding, that they unanimously determined  
to examine all the witnesses, and to report the  
facts to the House, with their opinion upon  
them, having first obtained the consent of Mr.  
Jarvis that this course should be pursued, and  
having granted him the privilege of appearing by  
counsel.

It is here proper that the Committee should  
say a few words in explanation of the delay  
which has occurred in this examination. After  
some considerable progress had been made in  
it, Mr. Jarvis made an application to the Com-  
mittee for leave to examine before the Com-  
missioners in the city of Boston. The Com-  
mittee did not feel themselves warranted under  
existing circumstances, to refuse this request.  
A commission was accordingly transmitted, to  
take the examination by written interrogato-  
ries, which was not returned until very recently.  
The Committee will now proceed to exhibit  
a brief summary of the evidence, the whole of  
which, in detail, is annexed to the Report.

The material fact that Mr. Jarvis committed  
an assault upon the Private Secretary of the  
President, in the Rotundo of the Capitol, is in-  
dubitably established. Indeed, it is distinctly  
admitted by Mr. Jarvis. It is also established  
to the satisfaction of the Committee, that Mr.  
Jarvis knew that the Private Secretary of the  
President had delivered a Message to the House  
of Representatives, immediately before the as-  
sault was committed. Mr. Jarvis, it appears,  
was in the House when the Message was de-  
livered, and immediately followed after Mr.  
Adams, as he retired from the House. There is  
some discrepancy in the testimony, as to the  
nature of the assault; but, in the view taken by  
the Committee, it is wholly immaterial to the  
question which grows out of the transaction,  
touching the dignity & privileges of the House.

In the letter of Mr. Jarvis, he stated, as the  
provocation by which he had been prompted to  
commit the assault upon Mr. Adams, certain  
offensive and insulting language used by the  
latter, in the House of the President, at a levee  
in the presence and hearing of the wife of Mr.  
Jarvis, and other female friends and relations,  
who attended the levee under his protection.

Mr. Adams submitted a counter statement,  
differing in several particulars from that con-  
tained in the letter of Mr. Jarvis, and several  
witnesses were, therefore examined, with a  
view of ascertaining the true character of the  
occurrence at the levee of the President. The  
committee believe it is not difficult to reconcile  
the apparent contradiction in the testimony of  
the several witnesses, relative to this branch of  
the case. The material facts can be satisfactorily  
made out, without involving any imputation  
upon the veracity of any of the witnesses. It is  
proved by those on both sides, and indeed by the  
admission of Mr. Adams that he did use language  
calculated, if overheard, to insult Mr. Jarvis.

It is also proved, to the satisfaction of the  
Committee, that Mrs. Cordis, the mother of  
Mrs. Jarvis, was very near to Mr. Adams when  
he made use of the offensive language, and that  
she, as well as other persons of the party who  
accompanied Mr. Jarvis, heard it with some  
distinctness. It also appears that the ladies  
who accompanied Mr. Jarvis interpreted the  
language of Mr. Adams as an insult offered to  
the whole

and almost within the very verge of this Hall, when the assault was committed upon him.—The House was then in session, and the person who committed the assault went immediately from the Hall in which it was deliberating, where he was in the enjoyment of a privilege conceded to him, in common with others who are engaged in reporting the proceedings of the House. If the Representatives of the people have not the power to punish an assault committed under these circumstances, then are they destitute of a power which belongs to the most inferior judicial tribunal in the country. The power of punishing for contempts is not peculiar to the common law of England. It belongs essentially to every judicial tribunal & every legislative body. The English law of contempts, as such, has not, surely, the slightest authority in the Supreme Court of the United States; yet the power of that Court to vindicate its dignity, and preserve its officers from outrage, during its session, will scarcely be questioned in like manner, though the parliamentary law of England, as such, can have no authority here, yet all the legislative bodies in the Union habitually act upon its rules.

The power in question grows out of the great law of self preservation. It is no doubt very liable to abuse, and ought always to be exercised with great moderation. In its very nature, it is not susceptible either of precise definition or precise limitation. Each particular instance of its exercise must be adapted to the emergency which calls for it. While, therefore, the Committee deem it matter of great importance to maintain the existence of this power, as an essential means of vindicating the dignity and privileges of the House they are clearly of the opinion that it ought never to be exercised except in cases of strong necessity; and that the punishment inflicted under it ought never to be carried farther than shall be absolutely and imperiously required by the existing emergency.

In the present case, though they think the conduct of Mr. Jarvis obnoxious to the censure of the House, yet they can hardly suppose that he was conscious, at the time of committing the assault, that he was offering a contempt to its authority. He disclaims, indeed, any such intention. And as the Committee are aware that many persons, for whose opinions they have very great respect, entertain the belief that the assault in question was not a violation of any privilege of the House, they think they are required, by the spirit of moderation and indulgence in which this power should always be exercised, to give Mr. Jarvis the benefit of the most favourable presumption as to his views and intentions, touching the rights and privileges in question.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the House, the following resolutions. It is proper however, to remark, by way of explanation, that there was but a bare majority of the Committee in favor of the belief that the House possesses no power touching the premises; and that there was but a bare majority of the Committee in favor of the second resolution, the minority believing that it was expedient to vindicate the dignity of the House, by inflicting some punishment for the violation of its privileges.

**Resolved**, That the assault committed by Russell Jarvis on the person of John Adams, the Private Secretary of the President, in the Rotunda of the Capitol immediately after the said John Adams had delivered a Message from the President to the House of Representatives, and while he was in the act of retiring from it, was a violation of privilege, which merits the censure of this House.

**Resolved**, That it is not expedient to have any further proceedings in this case.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, from the same Committee, made the following Report:—

The minority of the Select Committee, to which was referred the message of the President in relation to an assault, committed by Russell Jarvis, upon his private Secretary, which they concur with the majority in the results which they report of the evidence, and, also, in reference to the time when and the place where, it was committed, beg leave to state their decided and unqualified dissent from that resolution of the report, which affirms the power of this House to punish the assault in question, as being a breach of privilege, and a contempt; and to present a condensed view of the reasons which have conducted them to this conclusion. This power if it exist, must rest for its support upon that doctrine of privilege, which is said to be established by the law and custom of Parliament; a doctrine, which in their estimation, is as incompatible with the genius of our People, and the principles of our Government, as it is dangerous to the individual rights of the citizen.—In proof of this, they propose to take a brief view of its origin and progress, as, also, of its practical application, in that deliberative assembly, which is generally regarded, by those who assert the power, as the source whence precedents are to be derived illustrative of the proper occasion for its exercise. It is said, by a celebrated writer upon the subject, that the law of Parliament is to be sought after by all, is unknown only to a few; that it is to be learned out of the rolls of Parliament, & other records, & by precedents, & continual experience; that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely "in the breast of Parliament itself; and are not defined and ascertained by any particular statute law;" and, again, that the dignity and independence of the two Houses, are, in a great measure, preserved, by keeping their privileges indefinite. Thus it appears, from the nature of this Parliamentary law, and these Parliamentary privileges, that they are incompatible with the principles of our Government, and against the dictates of justice; nothing can, without a solecism in language, be called a law, but some rule of action, which is published to those who are to be affected by it; whilst it is seen that the law of Parliament, so miscalled, is locked up in the bosom of a few, and nothing can be more unjust, than to punish an individual for any offence against those privileges, the nature and character of which, being indefinite, are utterly unknown; & which only become known as particular cases occur, thus making the infliction of punishment the first evidence of the existence of the rule, under which it is inflicted. The inappropriateness of such a course, which is apparent upon the great principles of right and wrong, is strongly enforced by a reference to the 9th section of the first article of the Constitution, which prohibits the passage of ex post facto laws—the reason for this prohibition is, the injustice of punishing as a crime, an act, indifferent in itself, at the time when it was committed; but, in the eye of reason, there is no real difference between punishing an act, which at the time of its commission, was not criminal, and punishing one, which, at the time of its commission, was not known to be criminal; and by a singular coincidence, such ex post facto laws, amongst the Romans, were called *Pallia*, a most apt name for Parliamentary privileges. The minority of the Committee, before quoting some examples of the application of this unknown law, and indefinite privilege, will avail themselves of the sentiments of a very sagacious writer, for the purpose of showing their danger & injustice. "Suppose, (says he) a man had personally offended the majority of the individuals who happen to compose a Jury that is to try him. But suppose twelve men to concur in a prosecution against one, and that those very individuals are, immediately, in the very rage of their resentment, enclosed to pass a verdict, and determine of a punishment for an offence against themselves. Would this have the smallest semblance of

justice? On the contrary, is it not the very design of law, to take out of the hands of the offender, the trial and punishment of the offence, & put it into those of indifferent persons?" The same writer asks, Why does not the House of Commons let the people know their privileges? Why are not those privileges established by law? When they think themselves offended, why do they not prosecute the offender in a legal and constitutional way, which would stop all reflection upon them? The King's causes are tried in the courts of justice, by judges and jury, who are indifferent persons; why is any individual or any assembly of men whatever, to be *ju ge, jury and executi neri*, in their own cause? Again, he says, it may be affirmed that the people of England will never while a spark of the fire of liberty remains, be reconciled to an assumed power in Representatives, to imprison their constituents, without trial by jury.

It would be difficult to add to the force of the argument in these quotations. It has been said, that the union of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers in the same body, or in the very definition of Tyranny. This union exists in all its force in the case of punishment for a legislative contempt; and the same persons are the accusers, the triers, and the executors; thus, not only violating the principle of impartial justice, but performing the office of judge and jury, and performing the office of judge under feelings of excitement the most unpropitious to a calm and dispassionate investigation of the case. This general reasoning would of itself, be sufficient to justify the declaration, that the doctrine of privilege and punishment for Parliamentary contempt, is of dangerous tendency, and incompatible with the principles of our Government, but if his conclusion be deducible from general reasoning, how greatly is it strengthened by reference to that series of precedents from which it is said that the law and custom of Parliament must be learned.—From a few of the most prominent which will now be quoted, it will be seen that, instead of the stream of justice flowing in a smooth equable current, it has been thrown into constant agitation sometimes by caprice, sometimes by the violence of angry excitement. A man named Cranfield was fined 500 each, to four members whom he had slandered. Lord Laville was committed to the tower, for refusing to name the person who had written a letter to him, which Parliament had thought treacherous. In 1647, an order was made for several members of the House to take some of the deputies of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and to break open doors, and seize trunks & papers of one Captain Vernon.

In 1654, a school master was examined for an Arian book; the book was burnt by the hands of the hang-man. He was confined in Newgate and then banished to the Isle of Scilly. There is a case which is remarkable for the caprice which dictated the punishment; two persons were placed back to back, upon a horse, and with a label specifying the offence made to ride in this manner round Charing Cross; and that too, for arresting a member's servant, in violation of a privilege not now claimed. As, however, it may be objected to some of these precedents, that they occurred in bad times, that during the period of the long Parliament, some more modern ones will now be quoted. In the case of Shirley vs. Fagg, in the 27th of Charles the 2d, the House of Commons maintained that an appeal, taken from the Court of Chancery to the House of Lords, by Shirley, against Fagg who was one of their members, was a breach of their privileges. In another case, which was an appeal taken by Crispie against Valmahoy, who was a member, they imprisoned the sergeants & barristers who had pleaded for Crispie contrary to an order of the House as for a breach of privilege. In the case of Admiral Griffith, a member, certain persons who had trespassed on his fisheries, were found guilty of a breach of privilege, and were ordered to stand committed, and were afterwards discharged, after being reprimanded on their knees, paying the costs. And, even as late as about the year 1811 Sir Francis Burdett was committed to the tower of London for a breach of privilege, in writing, or publishing a libel, as it was deemed by the House of Commons. In times more remote Judges were put in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and in one instance, Judge Herkley was taken off his bench in Westminster Hall, by the Usher of the Black Rod, to the great terror of his brethren; but the instances quoted of counsel being imprisoned for arguing a cause and persons ordered to be committed for an alleged trespass, are strong illustrations of the application. That no man or set of men, can be trusted with the unrestrained power of judging and punishing in their own case, it is not sufficient to say, that the House will not follow such absurd precedents; once let it be settled, that it depends upon their discretion alone, to decide whether there is a contempt or breach of privilege and to decide both the kind and measure of punishment, without the power of any other tribunal to relieve, then the citizen's claim of liberty, is not matter of right but of sufferance. Besides this view of the case, upon general principles, the minority of the committee are satisfied, that the House does not possess the power in question, by force of various provisions of the Constitution, to which they will not refer. In the 6th section of the first Article, the privileges of the members, are precisely defined, and are made to consist in exemption from arrest, except in treason, &c. and from being questioned, elsewhere, for any speech in the House. These are privileges in the true meaning of that term; they are immunities or exemptions, and are personal to the members, and, as has been justly remarked by the author of the Manual, they were probably defined, with a view to arrest the encroaching character of privilege, whose characteristic feature has been, that claims have been advanced from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. It is believed, that one will contend, since this provision, that there are any other privileges; when, therefore, the question arises about the right of punishing for contempt, it is really a question, not of privilege, but of power. It will now be attempted briefly to inquire into the powers of the House; they are to be found in several sections of the first article; they are, 1st. To choose their own Speaker, and other officers; 2dly. To originate all bills for raising revenue; 3dly. The sole power of impeachment; 4thly. To determine the rules of its own proceedings, punishing its members for disorderly behavior, and expelling a member, with the concurrence of two thirds; 5thly. The power to judge of the elections, qualifications and returns, of its members. If the proposition be true, that the enumeration of two distinct personal privileges to the members be evidence that the framers of the Constitution designed them to have no more, it would seem to follow, by parity of reason, that the enumeration of certain powers, as being given to the House, was evidence that the House should have no more powers.

It is sometimes contended, that, from the nature of things, the House must have certain inherent powers, and amongst others, the powers of protecting itself from insult; the provisions of the Constitution above referred to seem to furnish an answer to this argument; for, if we are to impute to the House of Representatives any inherent power, what could more emphatically fall within that class than the following: a power to choose its own Speaker, without which it could not even be organized; a power to determine the election, qualifications &c. of its members, without which it could not know who were constitutionally elected; a power to punish its own members for disorderly

behavior, with out which there would be danger, at some period, of utter prostration of all order. The guarded caution, which thought it necessary to impart to the House, power to give itself organization and action within itself, surely did not mean to leave the same House at liberty to range in the boundless field of wild and capricious precedent, in search of power to punish their fellow citizens, whensoever and howsoever they pleased, without any chart or compass to guide its course, or limitation to restrain it, save only its own mere discretion, in acting on maxims and modes of proceeding, locked up in its own bosom, until applied in individual cases.—The correctness of this idea may be strongly enforced in cases of impeachment; thus it is declared that punishment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification, &c. Now, it would be strange, that, in those cases in which the accusation was preferred by the House, and tried by the Senate, the accusing and trying bodies being thus distinct, and in which, too, the Senators are required to be upon oath; there should be a strict limitation of power, and yet, in the cases of contempt, in which the accusing and trying body are the same, and they are not upon oath for that purpose, there should be an unlimited power of punishment, both as to kind and amount.

But there are other provisions of the constitution which bear upon this question. Thus, in the second section of the third article, it is declared that the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. Now, a crime has been defined to be, the omission of something commanded, or the commission of something prohibited, by law. Unless the act in question shall correspond with one or the other branch of this definition, it is not the subject of punishment at all; and if it be, then it is a crime, and, as such, ought to be tried by a jury. But there is a provision in the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which is deemed to be conclusive—it is this: that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. The phrase, due process of law, is believed *ex vi termini*, to imply, that it must be before a judicial court, or magistrate; but all the judicial power of the United States, except that stated in the first article, is vested in the Courts of the Union.—An application will now be made of this reasoning. The House of Commons considered it equally a breach of privilege, for which they punish, to assault, or slander a member; now it is supposed, that, if one of our members were slandered or libelled in a newspaper, that we should not be allowed the power of punishing, (if we exercised that power, we should cease to be legislators) and why? Because the first amendment prohibits the passage of any law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; so, when the fifth amendment prohibits the deprivation of life, liberty, or property, but by due course of law, it follows, that, as commitment would be a deprivation of liberty, that cannot be done without due course of law; that in a regular proceeding before a judicial tribunal. It may be useful to pursue this idea further; it has been seen, that, in one case the Commons banished a man to the Isles of Scilly; if, without a trial by due course of law, the House of Representatives can commit, in like manner may they banish, and carrying the process one step further, and the last—they might, if ever they should be wild enough, take the life of a citizen; for life and liberty are only guarded in the same words; and if they can take the last by their own judgment, in their own case, so they might take the first. This provision in the fifth amendment is substantially the same with one in Magna Charta. It is true, that, in the great case of Sir Francis Burdett against Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the House of Commons, when this provision of Magna Charta was urged in argument the Court attempted to parry its force, by declaring that the law and custom of Parliament are a part of the law of the land, in its large sense, and that the express ones according to the law of the land, and by due process of law, are in effect, the same; but the answer to this is, that when the House of Commons imprisoned the Counsel, for appearing in an appeal, at the bar, against a member of the Commons, the Lords voted this imprisonment to be a transcendent invasion of the right and liberty of the subject and against Magna Charta, the Petition of right, and many other laws, which have provided that no freeman shall be imprisoned, or otherwise restrained of his liberty, but by due process of law. Again: Those maxims which are locked up in the bosom of Parliament, unknown to the People, and proclaimed only as particular occasions occur, can, with no propriety, be considered as a part of the law of the land, the characteristics of which are in every point the contrast of this law and custom of Parliament.—The law of the land, instead of consisting of a set of hasty fragments or sentences, pronounced as the cases occur, it consists of general rules of action, not spending their force in individual cases but applying to the whole community. But there is yet another answer to this idea, which is deemed conclusive: If it were for argument sake admitted that this law of Parliament was a part of the law of the land, in England, it would be part of the common law. Now it is not pretended, that the common law belongs to the United States, as such; nay the contrary has been solemnly adjudged, particularly in reference to the penal parts of that system. This power is sometimes attempted to be supported, by comparing it to that exercised by Courts, and State Legislatures; as it regards the Courts of the States, although it is an anomaly, it is claimed upon the ground just discussed, as a part of the Common Law, which, it has been seen, does not belong to the United States as such. As it regards the State Legislatures, they are the depositaries of all the power of the People, which are not, otherwise granted or prohibited to them; whilst as it respects Congress it is apparent, from the Constitution, that it was intended to define the particular powers, which together, they should possess, as the Federal Legislature, and also those powers which should belong to each State separately. The example of the United States' Courts is against the argument; for Congress have, by express enactment, given those Courts power to fine and imprison for contempt, which would have been wholly nugatory, if they possessed it before.

If it should be asked, whether the two Houses of Congress are to sit at the mercy of every intruder, who chooses to insult them, without power to punish him? The answer is a ready one, in the first place, there is no reasonable probability of such violent breach of decorum being wantonly committed; but as it is possible, though extreme cases, it will be met, by showing a very simple and obvious remedy. The chambers in which the two Houses sit, are under their exclusive control. They are authorized to establish the rules of their proceedings, & to appoint their officers; it is competent then, for them to declare, by their rules, who shall, and who shall not be admitted within their chambers; it is equally within their power to put out any person who may conduct himself indecorously; accordingly, by one of the rules of the House of Representatives, it is provided, that, in case of any disturbance, or disorderly conduct, in the galleries or lobby, the speaker or chairman of the committee of the Whole, shall have power to order the same to be cleared; for that purpose we are furnished with officers, such as a sergeant at arms, doorkeeper, &c; whose duty it is to execute the warrants & orders of the House, & to preserve order when necessary.—This, then, is a plain and adequate

remedy for the removal of such interruption as obstructs the progress of business; as to anything else, let the offending party be prosecuted in the judicial tribunals; or it is competent to Congress to make legislative provision, if it were thought necessary.

The same sagacious writer from whom quotations have already been made, holds this language: "We now question the doctrine of a 'rowan, in the Commons, of imprisoning for 'any thing but what errors proceedings of the 'House, and is done in the House.' Such is the doubt expressed, even in relation to the Ominous British Parliament.—The minority of the Committee hold the true principle, in reference to the two Houses of Congress, to be this: they may remove any disorder or disturbance, within their respective chambers, so as to prevent any obstruction to the progress of their business; but they have not the power of imprisoning for contempt. But if they had this power, still it could not be extended to embrace any case, beyond their own chambers; for if it were, where would be the limits? Give the court, in the case of Anderson vs. Dunn, give the answer; they say, that they know no bounds to the process of this House for contempt, but those of the United States. This principle, they cannot admit to be correct; tremendous would be that power, which could drag before it any citizen from Maine to Florida, and punish him for a contempt, of which the sole criterion would be, the discretion of the power punishing. They would further state, that, to maintain the power in this case, would be, to assume a stronger ground than that even claimed by courts; for, suppose that a witness had been summoned to attend a court, and after having deposed, should be assaulted upon the court ground, but so as not to disturb the court, and not in relation to his evidence; may, suppose that a judge himself, after the adjournment of his court, should be assaulted, not in relation to his official conduct, but upon some personal quarrel, would it be contended that the process of contempt would lie, in either of these cases? It is believed that it would not; if so, the power in question cannot be maintained, even by analogy, to that of courts.

The minority have felt that they owed it to themselves, to state the grounds of their opinion, upon a great question of Constitutional law, which, to-day, is the case of Russell Jarvis, but which may be the case of any citizen in the Union.

Under the influence of these considerations, they recommend the following resolution:—

**Resolved**, That it is not competent to the House of Representatives to punish Russell Jarvis for the assault upon the private Secretary of the President, as for a contempt of the House. [Both of the above reports, were ordered to lie on the table.]

By request of the Grand Jury of Talbot county, we publish the following excellent charge delivered by Judge Hopper at May Term, 1828.

**Gentlemen of the Grand Jury**— It is made the duty of the Court to give you in charge a number of acts of assembly, but I think it scarcely necessary after the excellent and comprehensive oath which has just been administered to you by the clerk & from my knowledge of your intelligence and experience to do any thing more than to furnish you with a list of the laws, which we are commanded to give you in charge. However as in most Grand Juries there are some inexperienced men, I will make some general remarks upon some of the important subjects for your investigation.

The trusts reposed in Grand Juries are of no ordinary importance. In your hands, Gentlemen, as the conservators of the peace of Talbot county is placed the protection of the personal rights, the liberties and the lives of your fellow citizens. It is your business to ferret out & bring to punishment the wretches who, forgetful of their obligations to Society, violate the laws made for their own protection and in the making of which if they be white men, they have had a voice. If man had remained in his pristine innocence and moral excellence, his introduction into the world by his transgression of the Divine law, we should not have known the necessity of a criminal code, as every man would have acted correctly; but such is his unsanctified nature in his passions and appetites that we often find that neither the threatenings of the Divine Commandments against the guilty, nor the rewards promised to the virtuous in the Gospel can deter him from the commission of violence & crime; human legislatures therefore have found it necessary for the preservation of good order to establish in different ages and countries penal codes. Some of these have been cruel and sanguinary in their characters making very little discrimination between the degrees of crime and subjecting individual for slight offences to the heaviest penalties which can be inflicted by a man. In our state I think however we have a code of criminal laws well adapted to prevent the commission of crime and at the same time very mild and lenient in most of its features; and so well are the rights of our citizens guarded by it, that it is next to impossible for an innocent man to suffer.— Before the Court can act officially the supposed offender must be presented by a grand jury. After which he is entitled to the benefit of able counsel, a choice of an impartial petit jury and the privilege to cross examine the witnesses in favor of the prosecution; and to produce testimony to prove his innocence and his good character and to impeach the testimony offered against him.

If the Jury after all this shall entertain a rational doubt of his guilt, the humanity of the law obliges them to acquit. It is very true that many guilty persons thus escape merited punishment, but it is far better that this should happen than that one innocent man should suffer. It is of vast importance to the well being of society that the respective grand juries of the state should be vigilant and faithful in the discharge of the high obligations imposed upon them, as to them the public eye is always directed for the continuance of peace, order and happiness in Society. Without their intervention the violent and vicious would so poison the channels of civil intercourse, as to destroy in a great measure the happiness & prosperity of the excellent government under which a benign Providence has placed us. An analysis of your oath, Gentlemen, will point out to you the manner in which you should discharge the important functions with which you are invested. You are in the first place to be diligent in your inquiries into the violations of your criminal laws, and when you have ascertained by sufficient testimony the perpetrator of a crime to present him. It has been sometimes contended by grand jurors that they are only bound to give information of such matters as came within their personal knowledge or which were brought before them by voluntary witnesses. This, Gentlemen, in my opinion is a wrong construction of your oath which requires of you diligence in your inquiries and if generally received would lead to the escape of hundreds of guilty men. Other jurors contend that they are bound to regard every hearsay. This is on the other extreme and would lead to such an extension of your term of service as would be oppressive both to yourselves and to the public. A middle course would be the proper & safe one, & that

would be to summon such witnesses as had reason to believe could give you information on the subject you wished to inquire into, and if after reasonable pains to find out witnesses without effect, to dismiss the subject from your deliberations. Another branch of your oath, Gentlemen, very properly obliges you to observe secrecy in your councils, that offenders may not escape. This part of the oath has been sometimes incautiously or wickedly violated by grand jurors. Before I came to the Bench, I have known one or two instances of grand jurors giving notice to the accused of the proceedings against them and actually advising them to make their escape. This is a misdemeanour of great magnitude & ought and would be severely and exemplarily punished and what is worse it should subject the offender to the contempt of every good & virtuous citizen. Although one object of this salutary clause in the oath is to prevent the culprit from escaping punishment, it is also intended and very wisely too to prevent the party charged from knowing by whom his case was brought to the notice of the grand jury. Many jurors under the sacred and paramount obligations of their oaths have been compelled to investigate the alleged crimes of some of their best and most esteemed friends, and although the investigation may have resulted in the complete acquittal of the party charged, the knowledge that his case had been seriously agitated in the grand jury room at the instance of a professed friend would be likely (among the unthinking at least) to destroy confidence. Many friendships have been thus broken off and the most implacable enmities have been engendered. Some persons have supposed that as soon as a grand jury is discharged, the injunctions of secrecy are taken off. By what process of reasoning they arrive at this conclusion, I am yet to learn. The oath I am very certain has no such limitation; and if it had I think there are many considerations, which would induce a discreet & thinking man well and truly to keep secret the counsel of the state of Maryland, his fellows and his order. You are also, Gentlemen, by your oath called upon to lay aside both your friendships and your prejudices so far as these would interfere with the proper discharge of your duties. Whilst you are not to screen the conduct of your best friends from scrutiny you are to do justice to your enemies and not causelessly present them. Friends and foes stand exactly on the same footing before you in your official investigations.

From my knowledge of your incorruptible integrity, Gentlemen, I will forbear to dissent upon that branch of your oath which commands you not to be influenced by the hope or promise of reward. The duties assigned to a grand jury are arduous, responsible and oftentimes delicate and unpleasant; but their importance is so obvious and their existence so indispensable to the peace and prosperity of the commonwealth that every intelligent & patriotic citizen should take pleasure in bearing his share of this responsibility. Without the faithful discharge of the high trusts delegated to grand juries the foulest offenders against your laws must go unpunished. The bloody murderer, the midnight assassin, the perpetrator of rape, the vile incendiary, the high-way robber, with other like offenders cannot be brought to justice without a presentment of a grand jury. The base perpetrators of the above enumerated crimes, if unfortunately, you have such within the body of your County, will not only be taken notice of by you, but you will turn your attention to the laws relating to kidnapping, the sale of dry goods and spirituous liquors without a license, the secret dealing with slaves without authority and such other forbidden practices. The pilferers and stealers, if there be such within your jurisdiction, whilst the lawless violators of the peace must not be forgotten. Let me beg of you, Gentlemen of the Jury, to read and consider attentively the acts of assembly, which we are commanded to give you in charge—a list of which will be sent to your room. Some of these are little regarded and other wholesome laws among them have almost become obsolete for the want of the attention of grand juries. The last act to prevent duelling I fear is destined to share the same fate, if the recollection of the grand jury is not specifically directed to it. I am not aware that there is a case in your county that now demands your notice. I hope there is not one; but as it is made our duty to give this law in charge, I feel myself compelled to animadvert on the subject of duelling. For some considerable time after the passage of this wise and salutary law, we heard nothing in our own state of the existence of this barbarous, unchristian & murderous practice. I fear however from late indications that this false notion of honor, which formerly prevailed among us, is becoming again cherished in our state. Is it not strange that the depravity and perverseness of the human heart should be so great in a land of Bibles, where the light of the Gospel shines so resplendently, as to justify murder? Yes, down right, deliberate and premeditated murder, and to dignify it too with the name of honourable combat, and that the field stained with a brother's blood should be denominated the field of honour. To what a high pitch of madness, infatuation and wickedness must that individual have arrived at, who can deliberately advocate the shedding of human blood upon such unwholesome pretensions. In consequence of duelling how many amiable wives have hung over the lifeless bodies of tender and affectionate husbands with the most heart-rending anguish—how many helpless and innocent children have been deprived of a father's protection at a time when they most needed it—how many honourable, brave and useful men have been slain and precipitated into Eternity with all their sins unrepented of and unforgiven—how many wretched survivors of the deadly contest have pined away and sunk untimely into the grave at the recollection of their enormity; and how many more are now living whose lives are embittered with the painful recollection that they have sent their fellow beings into the invisible world for having offered them slight offences, or probably they may recollect that they themselves were the aggressors. Whilst I willingly admit that many brave and deluded men have gone to the field to decide a quarrel in single combat, I believe that many a trembling coward has also repaired there, and that the fighting of a duel in itself is no evidence of courage, whilst it is certainly an evidence of the destitution of correct moral feeling—and as often results in the death of the injured as that of the aggressor. Can such a practice be consonant to the good order and happiness of Society. Our army & our navy have lost some of their brightest ornaments by this fell and deplorable evil. It has been made a high criminal offence by our state law and ought to be taken notice of by our grand juries. Every good citizen will yield a ready obedience to the law and not incur its degrading penalties for a false notion of honor. We have had many examples of men who have with undaunted steps braved danger in defence of their Country, who have refused to fight duels, because they knew it was immoral, and they could not be induced to believe that any infraction of the Divine Law was honourable. These men, Gentlemen, had the true notions of honour and dignity. I will not detain you longer, Gentlemen, from your chamber except

to remind... least must... that the... you to p... contradic... one of the p... EAST SATURDAY We learn... both House... When the... among the... of individ... been so l... Citizens w... their opin... their itep... that the... when a m... opinions o... We hav... prohibitor... the peopl... the few by... are friend... encourage... ly though... ufactures... would en... not burth... interests... lessen th... the contr... it. This s... else, has... Schemes... as this or... as may u... this matt... show, the... has been... tern man... navigati... majority... it came... from the... upon the... on it th... state—... knowin... would... as him... Genera... ridicul... support... trol his... in the... he is a... friends... that C... another... man, a... him A... to be l... riff will... Mr. J... expro... he has... Wash... can be... tions... vide f... has b... man... in a C... to pr... consil... out... no in... horse... of the... first... mos... and... must... tures... per... and... of b... pro... poli... any... will... pro... sid... Pre... SIO... lat... pin... an... C... an... T...

to remind you that twelve of your number at least must concur in all your presentments, and that the evidence against an offender to cause you to present him, should be sufficient, if uncontradicted, for you to convict him if you were one of the petit jury.

## EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING—MAY 24, 1828.

### THE TARIFF BILL.

We learn that this bill, laying additional duties on foreign imported articles, has passed both Houses of Congress, and is now the law. When there is so great a division of sentiment among the people of the Country upon a matter of individual and common interest, which has been so long discussed and known to all the Citizens who have had ample time to make up their opinions and to express them through their Representatives, it is not to be expected that the President can interfere, particularly when a majority of Congress had expressed the opinions of a majority of the people.

We have always been opposed to high and prohibitory duties, as operating unjustly upon the people—protecting the private interests of the few by imposing burthens on the rest—We are friendly to American Manufactures & would encourage them fairly, regularly, but moderately though progressively—we would treat Manufactures as we would every other interest, we would encourage them certainly, but we would not burthen or injure other great and established interests to do it. We would do nothing to lessen the commerce of the Country, but on the contrary, every thing to extend & increase it.

This subject of the Tariff like every thing else, has been pressed into the electioneering Schemes of the day, and are made to bear upon this or upon that candidate for the Presidency as may suit occasion. Let us clearly understand this matter. General Jackson's votes in Congress show, that he goes for the highest Tariff that has been proposed—General Jackson is a Western man who knows nothing about commerce & navigation; he is from Tennessee, where a great majority of the people are for high Tariffs, and it cannot be supposed that he thinks differently from the majority of the people of Tennessee upon this question, as he is no better informed on it than about nine tenths of the voters of his state—Any man in General Jackson's situation knowing no better than General Jackson does, would be likely to be for high Tariffs as well as himself—but really the situation in which General Jackson is placed by his friends is a very ridiculous one, viz.—His friends from the South support him, because they think they can control him and make him Anti-Tariff—his friends in the West stand by him, because they know he is up to the hub for the Tariff—one set of friends produce his votes in Congress to show that General Jackson is full up to the Tariff—another set show his letters to Dr. L. H. Coleman, and to the Governor of Indiana to prove him Anti-Tariff—thus the poor General is made to be Tariff when it will suit best, and Anti-Tariff when it will answer their ends.

Mr. Adams' opinions upon the Tariff have been expressed only in his public Messages, and then he has pursued the exact course that General Washington adopted—he recommends American Manufactures to the fostering care and attention of Congress to whom it belongs to provide for them and to regulate them. Mr. Adams has been bred up a commercial man and a statesman—he knows the true value of Manufactures in a Country like this, and is willing and anxious to promote them, according to that estimate, consistently with other great interests, & without distressing or impairing them. He has in no instance made an electioneering stalking horse of manufactures, but true to the interests of this Country, he considers Agriculture the first interest, Commerce the next, being that most essential to the prosperity of agriculture and without which, in our Country, Agriculture must dwindle—and then he considers Manufactures as the second necessary result of a prosperous Agriculture, which claims the protection and aid of the legislature. Mr. Adams is not an advocate for the destruction of Commerce and the taxing of Agriculture for the promotion of Manufactures—he has too much sense to approve any such mad and destructive project—such plans must be left to the hands of your political Schemers who are willing to promote any interest or to destroy any, if they think it will answer their electioneering purposes and provide places for them. Mr. Adams as President can do little if any thing in this business—it belongs to Congress particularly and they can do as they please in it, in spite of the President.

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES ON THIS SIDE OF THE WATER.**  
Out of the forty eight Jurors summoned to the late Court, upon enquiry as to their political opinions in relation to the next President we find that thirty-nine were for John Q. Adams and one for Andrew Jackson.

**TALBOT.**  
On Saturday last, a heavy shower of hail fell in Cambridge—it was accompanied with thunder and lightning which struck two Houses—killed one negro man and wounded another.

**The Delaware safely arrived in the Mediterranean.**  
Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in this country.

**U. States Ship Delaware 74—in the harbor of Gibraltar, March 24, 1828.**

"I have the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival here, after a passage of 33 days, rather a long voyage and a very boisterous one—3d day out we were overtaken by a violent gale which lasted five days—an old Tar remarked the puff had well nigh taken the remaining hairs of his head—the billows looked like mountains—but the noble Delaware passed over them majestically in fact, as Lord Byron would say, "She dared the elements to strike"—She is the finest vessel that floats in any Sea in point of model, strength, and fleet sailing—The sailors say, She thinks nothing of 9 knots an hour braced sharp up, and not wind enough to blow out a candle

on the taffrail—we have had nothing but head winds and squalls since we were out—We are only laying off and on here for despatches (if any) and shall fill away in a few hours for Leghorn, where we shall land the Prince and Family, and afterwards go in pursuit of the Squadron.

### For the Easton Gazette. MEDICUS MEDICIS LOQUOR.

**Mr. Graham,**  
There has for some time past, been many complaints made by different individuals, respecting the exorbitancy of Medical accounts, & in my opinion, not without good cause. Many years ago when wheat was three dollars per bushel, and corn from six to ten dollars per barrel, the Medical Gentlemen of this district, had a meeting, and raised the rates to their present standard, to suit the enormous high value of agricultural products, and they have never been since changed. There appears now, to be a necessity, for a revision, and a considerable reduction in medical accounts, as every product of the earth, (which is almost the only source of obtaining a circulating medium among us) is at its lowest ebb as to value, and a great prospect of its continuance. Therefore I will propose, that the practitioners of Medicine, in this district, shall have a meeting as soon as possible, for the purpose of taking seriously into consideration, the above subject, and reduce their charges, to suit the present necessitous condition of the community.

**From the Philadelphia Press, May 31.**  
There is a rumor in town that the *Winifred and Brandreth Bank* has stopped payment. We know that some of our best informed brokers will not take them at discount.

**Mr. CLAY** returned to this City yesterday from his short visit to Philadelphia, and we are gratified to observe that his health seems to be greatly improved. Drs. Physick and Chapman, we understand, concur in recommending to Mr. Clay an entire abstinence from the labors of his office for some months to come. As we doubt not that the affliction under which he has suffered, was produced altogether by confinement and close attention to his public duties, we have reason to hope that relaxation and exercise will be his most certain restoratives.—*Journal.*

**Loss of the Venus Steam-Packet.**—The Venus steam packet left Waterford on Tuesday for Dublin. When she was about midway off the coast between Gorgey and Arklow, in a heavy gale of wind, part of the machinery broke, and a large bolt was struck against the bottom with such force that it passed through. She immediately began to fill; for some time all hands were at work at the pumps to keep down the water, but when it got dark, the captain, mate, steward and some of the sailors got into the boat, and left four of the sailors with all the passengers to their fate! Previous to the captain's quitting the vessel she was but a mile from the shore, in five or six fathoms water, and had he called on the sailors to drop the anchor, all would have been safe; but the wind and tide carried her out about two miles before the passengers thought of dropping it.

They then endeavored to do so, but it became entangled in the chains, and before they were able to free the anchor, it was too late to make use of it. The vessel filled fast, and in about an hour from the time the captain left her she went down. Nine persons, five passengers and the four sailors, got upon the mainmast, the top of which was about four feet over the water. They clung to the ropes and mast as long as they could. Mr. Williams, of Ross, one of the passengers although in such a perilous situation, most humanely endeavored, at great personal risk to preserve the life of a young widow. He held her up until she died from excessive fright, fatigue, and the continual dashing of the waves. He afterwards rendered assistance to a young man, a relation of his own, but he was also drowned by the water so repeatedly washing over him. Mr. Williams let him drop; at this moment, two sailors gave way and sunk. Mr. Williams and four others by uncommon exertion got to the mast until morning, when the water-guard boat (which had put to sea when the anchor landed,) relieved them from their dreadful situation. Mr. W. says he never saw any thing like the bold humane conduct of the water-guard; they kept the sea all night looking for them, and when they found them, treated them with the most extraordinary tenderness and attention.—Four women were lost; the number of men not known.

*Dublin Evening Post.*

The St. John N. B. paper of April 26th, states that the "Commander-in-Chief has directed the Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces to prepare a proper place of Deposit for Arms for the Militia of the Province and the means also of transporting the same on immediate notice to any part of the Province." This order has been made in consequence of American troops being ordered to be stationed at Houlton.

**Federicktown, April 22.**  
A strong sensation has been made here, by the arrival of a Despatch, by Express, from the British Minister at Washington, to the Lieutenant Governor; and some rumours of a very serious nature have accordingly been circulated.

We understand that the American Government having communicated in a friendly manner to the British Minister, the intention of sending a detachment of troops to be stationed in the acknowledged Territory of the U. States, within the line traced by the British Commissioners, from Mars Hill, it was considered expedient to apprise the Lieutenant Governor of this measure as soon as possible and likewise to make him acquainted with the explanations and assurances, which had been given to the British Minister by the American Government, and which, we are happy to learn, are such as have been satisfactory to the British Minister, as the intentions and objects of the Government of the United States.

**LIVERWORT.**—The National Intelligencer publishes the following letter from Dr. Physick of Philadelphia, in answer to an inquiry made by a medical gentleman at Washington, concerning the supposed virtues of the plant called the Liverwort or Liverleaf.

**PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1828.**  
Dear Sir—My experience in the use of the Liverwort is so very limited, that I do not feel authorized to offer an opinion respecting its medicinal powers. In the few instances in which I have consented to a trial of it, not the smallest benefit has resulted from its use. I am much pleased to find you so determined to resist quackery. In the present state of my information I should by no means depend on the supposed efficacy of the Liverwort as a preventive or cure of phthisis, because it might take the place of other more appropriate and efficacious remedies.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your faithful servant,  
**P. S. PHYSICK.**

**C. B. TAYLOR, M. D.**

We find in a late European Journal, the following account of the actual Turkish Sovereign. The reigning Sultan, Mahmoud II, was born in 1783; descended in a direct line from Osman I, founder of the dynasty; and is of the 18th generation. He is the thirtieth sovereign of the race that now reigns over the Turks, and has for his sole heir Prince, Abdel Hamid, who was born in 1813. Of these Turkish sultans, one died a prisoner in a foreign land, one fell on the field of battle, and nine were assassinated by their successors and rebels. The present Sultan is an extremely active man, who orders and directs every thing himself.

**MINISTER TO ENGLAND.**—A letter from Washington under date of Tuesday, from a source on which we have full reliance, communicates the following information:—"The Secretary of War, Governor BARBOUR, will be nominated to-morrow to the Senate, Minister to London. Gen. P. B. PORTER, of New York, succeeds him as Secretary of War. General HARRISON goes to Colombia.—*Amer.*

**FATAL DUEL.**—A letter from a correspondent in Powhattan, says—"in consequence of a misunderstanding which occurred here yesterday, between Dr. Branch T. Archer, late of your city, and Mr. Otway Crump, a challenge was sent Dr. Archer by the latter gentleman, and accepted by him. All attempts of mutual friends to adjust the differences, proving vain, the parties met in a grove within 120 yards of the court house, fought 15 feet distance, and on the first fire, Mr. Crump fell and expired in a few minutes. The Superior Court was in session at the time, and it is said the crack of the pistols was heard by the Judge on the bench. The sympathy of the public has been excited, both for the deceased, who has left a wife and five children, and for Dr. Archer, who fought with great reluctance, and acted with the greatest moderation, making all the concessions he could with honour. Dr. Archer has been hailed."—*Richmond Whig.*

## CONGRESS.

**MONDAY, May 12.**  
In the Senate, on Saturday, the resolution from the other House, fixing the 26th of May as the day for the adjournment of Congress was considered and concurred in. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Roads & Canals. The Tariff bill was resumed, and, after a long discussion, Mr. Benton's amendment, imposing a duty on Indigo, was rejected, and another amendment, imposing a smaller duty on the same article was adopted, on motion of Mr. Dickerson. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved an amendment, providing an additional duty on cordage, which was rejected. Mr. Benton moved an amendment, prohibiting the importation of foreign wool, on or off the skin, after the year 1832, which motion is still pending.

The House of Representatives were occupied in the consideration of private bills. A new member was added to the Select Committee on the assault, on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, in the room of Mr. Oakley. Mr. Wilde offered a resolution on the subject of a supposed irregularity in the votes given by the electoral colleges at the late Presidential election, which was laid on the table.

**Tuesday, May 13.**  
In the Senate yesterday the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed. Mr. Benton's amendment, prohibiting the importation of wool after the year 1832, pending. This amendment was rejected. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the 1st of September was fixed for the commencement of the operation of the act, instead of the 30th of June. On motion of Mr. Woodbury, an amendment was adopted, imposing an additional duty on silk goods, and making a discrimination of 10 per cent, in favor of English and French silks. The bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 25 to 21, as follows: AYES—Messrs. Bernard, Barton, Hateman, Benton, Boulogh, Chase, Dickerson, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson of Kentucky, Kane, Knight, McLane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Buren, Webster, Wiley, &c.—26

**NAYS.**—Messrs. Haynes, Branch, Chambers Chandler, Cobb, Ellis, Hrien, Johnston of La. King, McKinley, Macon, Paris, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith of Md. Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Tyler, White, Williams, Woodbury, &c.—21.

In the House of Representatives considerable conversation took place on the subject of a recess every day during the present week, but a resolution to that effect having passed, a motion to reconsider was made with success, in order to make way for a proposition to meet at 10 A. M. and not adjourn before 5 P. M. But before any question was taken, the hour expired, & the subject lies over until this day. The House then took up the bill regulating Processes, in which some slight amendments were introduced, and the bill was passed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army. All the amendments offered were rejected, the Committee rose, on motion of Mr. Sterienger.

**Wednesday, May 14.**  
In the Senate, yesterday, the Tariff Bill was read a third time, and Mr. Haynes spoke at length against it, and moved its indefinite postponement. The motion was rejected, by a vote of 20 to 27. The bill was passed, by a vote of 26 to 21. Little other business was transacted.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the Survivors of the Army of the Revolution was taken up, and after various unsuccessful motions to amend, by the aid of the previous question the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by a vote of 124 to 64. On the question of its passage, Mr. Clark of Kentucky, spoke against the bill, and Mr. Drayton and Mr. S. spoke in favor of it. The previous question was then again called, and the bill was finally passed, by a vote of 115 to 58. The House subsequently took up the bill to enlarge the powers of the several Corporations of the District of Columbia, to which some amendments were offered; but before the final question was taken, the House adjourned.

**Thursday, May 15.**  
In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the continuance of the Board of Commissioners established for the settlement of claims under the Treaty of Ghent was taken up, and after some discussion, the amendment of the House, limiting the duration of the Board to the 1st of September, was concurred in. The managers, on the part of the Senate, of the conference appointed to consider the disagreement of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the Internal Improvement bill, made a report with resolutions. The resolutions were concurred in. Some time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a great many bills were ordered to be transferred from Committees of the whole, with a view to place them where they will be more within reach during the few days which remain of the present session. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the District of Columbia, which, after some amendments, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 111 to 68. The House then took up the bill to abolish the office of Major General in the Peace establishment, which was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 106 to 73. The House then agreed to a report of the Committee of conference upon the bill making appropriations for internal improvements, which recommended that the House recede from their disagreement to the amendment made by the Senate in the title of the bill, and agree to a modification made by the Senate in the amendment relating to surveys.

**Friday, May 16.**  
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith, of Md. was elected President pro tempore of the Senate, and assumed the duties of the Chair. Some private bills were disposed of.—The bill authorizing the corporations of Georgetown and Washington to subscribe to stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Company, was read and

rejected, 12 to 14.—Subsequently on motion of Mr. Rowan, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Some debate arose on the bill for the relief of Thomas L. McKenney—and the bill was postponed to Saturday next.

In the House of Representatives, various bills were transferred from the Committee of the whole to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union. The bill to enlarge the powers of the several Corporations of the District of Columbia, and the bill to abolish the office of Major General, in the military peace establishment, were read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on the amendments made by the Senate to the Tariff Bill; and all the amendments were concurred in. The Chairman of the Select Committee on Retrenchment, made a Report from that committee; and Mr. Sergeant made a Report containing the opinions of the minority of that Committee, of both of which documents, 6000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

**SATURDAY, May 17.**  
In the Senate, yesterday, some private bills were acted on. The bill for purchasing 8000 copies of Mr. Adlum's treatise on the cultivation of the vine and the art of making wine, was, after a debate, rejected. The bill for abolishing brevet rank, was considered and laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, it was determined to take a recess from 4 till 6 o'clock, for the purpose of acting on the bill to establish post roads, &c. The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, a great number of which were acted on in Committee, and subsequently ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the Evening Session, the House acted on the bill to alter and establish certain post roads in Committee of the whole, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday. The House then, in Committee, took up the bills granting pensions to officers, widows, and soldiers, &c. which were reported with amendments, but the House did not act upon them.

**MONDAY, May 19.**  
In the Senate on Saturday, the bill for amending the act concerning the Sinking Fund, passed in the year 1817, was taken up, and, after some discussion, laid on the table. Many private bills were passed. Some time was spent upon the consideration of Executive business. Mr. Harrison gave notice that he would on Monday, call up the bill for abolishing the office of Major-General, and the bill for abolishing brevet rank.

The House of Representatives were exclusively occupied on private bills. No new bills of this character will be sent to the Senate for those shall be transmitted which were on Saturday ordered to a third reading. Only three days remain in which either branch can send original bills to the other; and those days will be occupied almost exclusively in the dispatch of the appropriation bills, and such other public measures as are of pressing importance.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

Having, as it is well known, for the last three years, declined all solicitations from my friends to enter into public life, and being peacefully engaged in private pursuits, I was perfectly astonished at the unwelcome, unprovoked, and malignant attack made on me, this day in a newspaper published in this place, called the "Republican Citizen," respecting the late Presidential election. I protest against the right of any editor of a newspaper, or any anonymous newspaper scribbler, to call on me concerning my political course. If the subjoined interrogatories were designed to have an effect on this part of the country only, I certainly should not condescend to notice them. As to any deceitful, insidious professions of sympathy for me, I hold them in profound, unutterable contempt. I am told in the "Citizen" that "testimony is at hand fully and satisfactorily to establish the charges" and I am dared to "deny them." I would have my enemies to know, that I dare do all that doth become a man. I call for the proof, and demand the author. The interrogatories to which I allude, are in the following words:

"Did not the Hon. Henry R. Warfield state, after he came from the city of Washington, that shortly before the Presidential election, he received a letter from Mr. Adams requesting him to call and see him?"

"Did he not say that, after having received a second letter, he called upon Mr. Adams?"

"Did he not say that, on his arrival into the presence of Mr. Adams, there were several members of Congress with other gentlemen, present? Did he not say, that Mr. Adams told him he wished to have some private conversation with him?"

"Did he not say that, after he and Mr. Adams had retired that Mr. Adams asked him whether he could not give him his vote?"

"Did he not say, that he replied, if you satisfy me upon some points, I will have no objections to give you my vote?"

"Did he not say that, after having had a good deal of conversation, upon leaving the room, Mr. Adams observed, that he hoped he had satisfied him?"

"Did he not say, that he gave him to believe that he was perfectly satisfied?"

"Did he not say, that he gave the casting vote of the State of Maryland, by which Mr. Adams was elected?"

"And did he not say, that he could get any foreign appointment, but that it would not do for some time, inasmuch as it might lead to a suspicion of the manner in which things were conducted?"

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Adams is extremely limited, I never did receive from him any letter, note or written communication, at any time, or upon any business, public or private; nor did he ever request, in writing, or verbally, any private conversation with me. I never held with Mr. Adams any conversation upon the subject of my vote on the Presidential election.—He never made to me an overture, of any character on that subject.

If it had been possible for him to have been so lost to all feelings of delicacy and propriety as to have so made any overture, I would have indignantly repelled the insult. Since the close of the session in 1824-5 I have not seen Mr. Adams nor did I ever, before or since that time, receive any communication from him on the subject of a foreign mission. Of the nine Representatives from Maryland, four being for General Jackson and five having voted for Mr. Adams, as one of them, I may have said that I gave the casting vote of the State. In voting for Mr. Adams I was influenced by a conscientious belief of his decided superiority to General Jackson, and under a clear conviction that the safety and best interests of Maryland, and the safety and welfare of my country, would (as they have been) be emphatically subserved and promoted. Moreover, during the contested election in the District I represented in the Summer of 1824, the public mind was much agitated on the subject of the Presidential election, which was to take place in this State soon after the election of members to Congress. In my private conversations and in my public addresses, I avowed my decided preference for Mr. Clay. That my next choice would be Mr. Adams—but that I would be governed in my vote on that question, should it devolve on the House of Representatives, by what might be the ascertained wishes of a majority of the citizens of the District. The result of the election proved that there was a large majority of the voters in that District in favor

of Mr. Adams' election. I was bound, under those circumstances, by the pledge which I had both privately and publicly given to my constituents, to vote for Mr. Adams. The facts which I here state are now in the distinct recollection of some of the most respectable citizens of this State.

**HENRY RIDGELY WARFIELD,**  
Fredericktown, 9th May, 1828.

### [COMMUNICATED.] OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday the 15th inst. near St. Michaels, Mr. Daniel Richardson, in the sixty fourth year of his age, a Soldier of the Revolution. He embarked in his Country's cause at an early period of our struggle for independence, and served his term of enlistment as a faithful Soldier.—Although poor and placed in an humble station in life, he was justly esteemed for his integrity, good conduct, & Revolutionary services.

He has left but one Comptroin in Arms in Talbot county, to lament the loss of a Brother Soldier.

Departed this life on Sunday morning the 11th inst. at his residence in Annapolis, the Hon. Jeremiah Townley Chase, within a few days of the termination of the 80th year of his age.

On Sunday evening last, very sudden Mr. Richard Anthony, of this county.

### TO THE VOTERS

In the Upper District of Dorchester County, Caroline and Talbot Counties, composing the eighth Electoral District in Maryland.

The period is hastening on when you will be called to elect one of your Fellow-Citizens as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.—It is time that the Friends of the Administration of the Government of our Country had selected their Candidate. The People are anxious and wish this should be done—Talbot has waited for Caroline and the Upper District of Dorchester to express their wishes first upon this subject, entirely disposed to aid and to harmonize in their views.—We are led to believe that ALL desire the same thing.

It is therefore proposed that a General Meeting of the Friends of the Administration, who are in favor of the re-election of JOSEPH QUINCY ADAMS as President of the United States, should be held at Easton, at 12 o'clock, M. on Tuesday the 10th day of June next for the purpose of selecting the most fit and acceptable candidate as Elector to be recommended to the people of the District.

Our Fellow-Citizens of Caroline and the Upper District of Dorchester are earnestly invited to attend on that day, that a fixed and public opportunity may be had of conferring together and consulting the opinions of all, but meetings may be held in their respective counties where the Friends of the Administration may express their sentiments and wishes. In so good and so just a cause as supporting a good Administration of our Government let us mutually aid and animate each other and act with becoming unanimity and exertion.

**VOTERS IN TALBOT.**  
May 24. 3 (8)

### New Spring & Summer Goods.

**WM. H. GROOME**  
RECEIVED on 10th inst. from Philadelphia and Baltimore a LARGE & BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS  
Adapted to Spring and Summer Sales; consisting of a great variety of Plain and Fancy Dry Goods  
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,  
Carpenter's, Joiner's, Shoe Maker's and other TOOLS, China, Glass and Queen's Ware, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. &c.  
Which being added to those on hand, makes his Assortment Very Complete.—  
W. H. G. is enabled to sell many of the above Articles lower than usual, in consequence of the late pressure for money in the Cities, having reduced the prices.  
Easton, May 24—3w

### Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at Owell's residence of Col Nicholas Goldsborough, on Thursday next, the 29th inst. at which the members are particularly requested to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

By order  
**RICH'D SPENCER, Secy**

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, who may get a good home and liberal wages by the month or year.—Enquire speedily at this office.

### CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase about fifty likely young NEGROES, for which he will pay the highest Cash Prices—persons disposed to sell, will call on him at Mr. Lowry's Tavern or his agent George Ferguson.  
**W. M. WOOLFOLK.**

### MARYLAND:

### Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

19th day of May, A. D. 1828.  
On application of Dr. Edward Spedden Administrator, with the will annexed of General Perry Benson, 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, this 19th day of May, 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 Gen'l. Perry Benson, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May next, (1828) they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

**EDWARD SPEDDEN, Adm'r.**  
with the Will annexed, of Gen. Perry Benson, deceased.  
May 24—3w (8)

### Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

JENKINS & STEVENS

Have just received from Philadelphia, & are now opening, a Large and Complete Assortment of Fancy & Staple articles, adapted to the present season, consisting in part of, Handmade Style Gingham, Calicoes, Muslins, Cambrics, domestic Muslins, Plaids & Stripes, coarse Linens, Cloths, &c. &c. selected with great care from the latest arrivals.

All of which is offered unusually Cheap for CASH. They invite their friends & the Public generally to give them an early call, they will find their goods much lower than at any former period.

Easton, May 17--3w

CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening, a fresh supply of

GOODS,

Adapted to the season; which he offers at very reduced prices for Cash, Wool Feathers, Hyles or Tin Bark; and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.

Easton, May 10--1f

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge. Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN. May 17--1f

FOR SALE.

A SCHOONER of about forty Tons, now in good condition for carrying Grain or Lumber. She will be sold low for cash or well secured paper; for information, apply at this office.

May 17. 3w

MILITARY STANDARDS, Masonic Banners and Aprons, SIGNS, &c.

Painted in an elegant and satisfactory manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by

FANCY PAINTER,

N. W. corner of Market and Charles sts. BALTIMORE, Md. April 19 8w

A PIANO & HARPSICORD.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the public generally that he exhibits at Mr. Thomas Peacock's of El for sale, a second hand Piano Forte and Harpsicord of London make, which will be sold on a liberal credit by Thomas Peacock or the subscriber

L. RICKETTS, Piano Forte Maker, from Baltimore. Easton, April 26. The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above three weeks and charge E. Gazette.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed against Wm. Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, use of Thomas Henrix, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 31st of May inst. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, 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 William Ferguson, of in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of Land as follows, viz: Garland's Purchase, containing the quantity of 267 acres of land more or less--Bucks Range, and Warner's Discovery, containing 105 acres more or less, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill addition, containing 59 acres & one eighth of an acre more or less, also Kirby's Venture, containing 124 acres more or less, also 50 acres of land which said Ferguson purchased of James Nabb, Esq. more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.--Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff. May 5--1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed against Samuel Roberts, to wit: one at the suit of Robert Moore, and the other at the suit of William Dickinson, will be sold on Saturday the 31st instant, at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton, 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 Samuel Roberts, of, in and to the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz: Part of Daniel's Rest, Daniel's Addition, Fishing Bay and Walker's Tooth, containing the quantity of 2231 acres of land more or less--also a tract of land called Spring Field, containing the quantity of 2512 acres of land more or less, situate on Miles River and on which the said Roberts at present resides. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff. May 10.

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, admr. of John W. Blake dec'd. Dec 16.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a Black Mulatto Man, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high--calls himself CALB MATTIN; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD BEALL, Sheriff of Allegany county, Md. April 5; 7w

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.

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 KENNY. 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 advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.

WM. HUSSEY. Easton, March 15.

TECUMSEH.

This celebrated JACK, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Martin, will be let to mares the present Spring at the moderate price of 3 Dollars for the single leap, Five Dollars for the springs chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, and Twenty-five cents in each case for the Groom.

TECUMSEH will stand at Easton on Tuesdays--at "Morlings" the residence of Wm. P. Kerr, on the Bay-Side road, on Wednesdays--at the Trappe every other Friday and Saturday--at Joseph Callahan's, in Tuckahoe, on Thursdays and Fridays; and at Wye Mill on Saturdays. The season will commence on the 2d day of April and end on the 25th of June. No mares will be ensured without previous contract with one of the subscribers.

WM. P. KERR, JOS. CALLAHAN, WM. ROSE. April 12

THE NOTED JACK, RIEGO,

Will stand the present season on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Col. Nicholas Goldsborough's Farm, near Easton--and Saturdays and Mondays at the subscriber's Farm near St. Michaels. He will be let to Mares by the Spring's Chance only, at \$5 each, which may be discharged by the payment of Four Dollars, on or before the 1st day of October next. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each Mare.

RIEGO is six years old this Spring, is well formed, and remarkably active. He is of the best Stock in this country, being sired by Col. Fitzhugh's Knight of Malta, who was by Gen. Washington's celebrated Imported Jack, The Knight of Malta. The Mules from this stock of Jacks are not surpassed by those of any other in the United States.

JOHN TILGHMAN, Melfield. April 12.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a general meeting of the citizens of Talbot county friendly to the dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures, held in the Court House at Easton, on Tuesday the 27th of May, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a county Bible Society.

At a preparatory meeting held in Easton April 27th, a committee were appointed to make preparations for a more general meeting of the citizens of the county, at which time a society will be organized--officers and managers elected--and other measures adopted for furthering the Bible cause and supplying those families destitute of the word of life.

It will be recollected that great interest has been excited in different parts of the Union relative to the Bible cause--several States have resolved to supply all within their own bounds--and it is gratifying to observe the interest which is felt in many counties on the Western Shore, all of which have resolved, as counties, to supply their own destitute.--Flourishing county societies have also, within two weeks, been established in Kent & Queen Anns, and it is hoped that the citizens of Talbot will co operate in the same general plan which we expect will be adopted by the remaining counties on the Eastern Shore.

The meeting will take place in the Court House in Easton at 11 o'clock A. M. where addresses will be delivered by Commissioners and agents of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore. May 3

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

BOOTS AND 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 Ob't Serv't JOHN WRIGHT. Easton, Nov. 17.

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; out of the dam of Lady Light foot, that took a premium at the Easton Cattle Show in the fall of 1825. He was sired by Governor Wright's celebrated Horse Silver Heels, he by Col. Taylor's Old Oscar, who was got by the imported Horse Gabriel, (sire of Post-Boy, Harlequin, and Lady Jack Bull, grand dam of Chance Medley,) Oscar's dam was Vixen by Old Medley, grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope by Old Yorick; g. g. dam by Hanter, g. g. dam by Old Gift--Silver Heel's dam was Pandora, who at three years old sold for a thousand dollars, she was got by Col. Taylor's grey Diomed, who was got by the imported Horse Medley, his dam by Sloe, his grand dam by Valiant out of the imported Mare Calista, the property of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover--The above Horse Sloe was got by Old Partner out of Gen. Nelson's imported Mare Blossom; her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her grand dam by Leonidas; her great grand dam by the imported horse Othello; her g. g. grand dam by the imported horse George's Juniper; her g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Morton's Traveller, her g. g. g. g. grand dam was Col. Tasker's imported Mare Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Osseroy) was got by Dormont; his dam by the famous High-Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab Mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet and other good runners) her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the LITTLE HARTLEY MARE. Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple Godolphin Arabian) his dam full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle, was Araminda by Snap--grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, great grand dam Midge by bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartlett's Children; great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian out of the dam of the two True-blues--So that Medley's blood, so desirable among Sportsmen flowed through Grey Diomed the sire of Pandora the dam of Silver Heels; and also through Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver Heels (the sire of Tuckahoe) who is of course a quarter Medley and a quarter Gabriel, the best running blood in America.

The Dam of Tuckahoe, Grey Hornet, by Col. Thornton's celebrated Virginia Horse Top-gallant who was got by the imported horse Diomed, his dam by the imported horse Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, who was got by Old Fearnought out of the imported Shakespeare Mare--Fearnought was by Regulus and he was by the Godolphin Arabian--Top Gallant's great grand dam by Mark Anthony, his g. g. grand dam by Old Janius, that was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that perhaps, ever will come--He was by the Godolphin Arabian out of the Little Hartley Mare.

Grey Hornet the dam of Tuckahoe was out of White Hornet, by Col. Lloyd's celebrated horse Ratler, who was got by Gen. Ridgley's Medley, who was got by Old Medley--Ratler's dam was a fine running mare of Gen. Ridgley's. White Hornet, the grand dam of Tuckahoe was out of a fine blooded Virginia mare that was brought in this State some years ago and sold to Charles Walker Benney, Esq. of this county.

TUCKAHOE will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March--at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, & the remainder of the week at the subscriber's Stable, Farmer's 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. Talbot county, April 19, 1828.--1f

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 Medley 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.

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 cent 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.

Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families. The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street--however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort. Terms of board one dollar per day. Baltimore, May 3, 1828--6m The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor. M. B.

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 WRIGHT, 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.

TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called "Locust Grove," the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased--To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodated.

GEO. W. NABB. Easton, May 17.

TO RENT

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

JOHN ROGERS. Sept 29.

FOR RENT.

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB. Easton, May 10.

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 & Store house a convenient kitchen, and brick smoke house, carriage house, stable and granary with a sizeable pale 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

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 VINGTON. 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.

SHANNON DALE.

THIS full blooded Horse will be let to mares the present Spring at four dollars the single leap, \$6 the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to ensure a foal, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. SHANNON DALE is a beautiful dark sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, of fine action and great vigor; was got by the full blooded Imported Horse Eagle, and bred by Mr. Thomas Lowrey of Virginia, and by him sold to Mr. Gato Moore of Charles Town in said State, and by him to Mr. Thomas A. Hammond of the same Town. His Dam a full blooded Mare, was got by the Imported Horse Bedford, and raised by Mr. J. G. Fountleroy, of King and Queen's county, Virginia.

A number of highly respectable persons of Gloucester County, have certified that Shannon Dale is a sure foal getter; and has produced as likely Colts as any horse that has stood in that county for 12 or 15 years; which Certificates are in the possession of the subscriber.

SHANNON DALE will be in Denton every other Monday and Tuesday--in the neighborhood of Nine-Bridges every other Thursday--at Centreville every other Friday and Saturday--and at Easton every other Tuesday. The season will commence the 8th of April instant, and end the 25th June. No Mare will be ensured, unless by special agreement. JAMES BARTLETT, Jr. Talbot county, April 19

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON 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 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 markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best provisions--Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice--travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts. ABRAHAM GRIFFITH. Feb. 18 1f

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

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--1f

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 Offord, of Montgomery county. Said negro is about twenty seven years of age about five feet three inches high--his clothing when committed was a drab coat and pantaloons, much worn, 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 STANSBURY, 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 Gent, of Prince Georges's 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 STANSBURY, Warden. March 22--

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, by J. B. Bosley, esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 14th of April, 1828, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself John Wm. Wilnor, and says he belongs to Judge Done of Annapolis--He is about four feet four inches high; about 24 years of age, and had on when committed, a dark green twilled roundabout and pantaloons. The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden April 26 Baltimore County Jail.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by Thomas Bailey, esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, on the 8th day of April, 1828, as a runaway, a negro fellow, who calls himself George Grayson, & says he is a slave to the estate of Edward Lloyd, and came from the city of Washington. He is about five feet four inches high, about 24 years of age, and had on when committed, a blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons. The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden April 26 Baltimore County Jail.

PRINTING

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

# 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, MAY 31, 1828.

NO. 20.

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.

**New Spring & Summer Goods.**

**WM. H. GROOME**  
RECEIVED on 10th instant from Philadelphia and Baltimore a  
**LARGE & BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS**

Adapted to Spring and Summer Sales; consisting of a great variety of  
**Plain and Fancy Dry Goods**

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**  
Carpenter's, Joiner's, Shoe Maker's and other TOOLS, China, Glass and Queen's Ware, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. &c.

Which being added to those on hand, makes his Assortment Very Complete.  
W. H. G. is enabled to sell many of the above Articles lower than usual, in consequence of the late pressure for money in the Cities, having reduced the prices.  
Easton, May 24—8w

### 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 13 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, if

### 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 Husey, and next door to Mr. Farlow's Dwelling and Joseph Chalm'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 TAIR  
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.

### CITY BANK—ELECTION NOTICE.

The Stockholders are hereby requested to take notice, that Monday the second day of June next is the day fixed by law for the election of nine Directors of the City Bank—and that the same will take place in the Bank of Maryland, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

JOHN B. MORRIS,  
President, C. B.  
Baltimore, May 3—4t

### MARYLAND:

**Talbot County, Orphans' Court.**  
19th day of May, A. D. 1828.

On application of Dr. Edward Spedden Administrator with the will annexed of General Perry Benson, 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 19th day of May, 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 Gen'l. Perry Benson, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May next, (1829.) they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

EDWARD SPEDDEN, Adm'r. with the Will annexed, of Gen. Perry Benson, deceased.  
May 24—3w (5)

### TO THE VOTERS

In the Upper District of Dorchester County, Caroline and Talbot Counties, composing the eighth Electoral District in Maryland.

### FELLOW-CITIZENS—

The period is hastening on when you will be called to elect one of your Fellow-Citizens as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States—It is time that the Friends of the Administration of the Government of our Country had selected their Candidate. The People are anxious and wish this should be done—Talbot has waited for Caroline or the Upper District of Dorchester to express their wishes first upon this subject, entirely disposed to aid and to harmonize in their views—We are led to believe that ALL desire the same thing. It is therefore proposed that a General Meeting of the Friends of the Administration, who are in favor of the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President of the United States, should be held at Easton, at 12 o'clock, M. on Tuesday the 10th day of June next for the purpose of selecting the most fit and acceptable candidate as Elector to be recommended to the people of the District.

Our Fellow-Citizens of Caroline and the Upper District of Dorchester are earnestly invited to attend on that day, that a fixed and public opportunity may be had of conferring together and consulting the opinions of all, at meetings may be held in their respective counties where the Free-men in each may, in like manner express their sentiments and wishes. In so good and so just a cause as supporting a good Administration of our Government, let us mutually aid and animate each other and act with becoming unanimity and exertion.

VOTERS IN TALBOT.  
(S)  
May 24, 3

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, who may get a good home and liberal wages by the month or year.—Enquire speedily at this office.  
May 24

### TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Thos. D. Singleton, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts and the said Thomas D. Singleton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thomas D. Singleton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court on the 1st Saturday of November 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 Thomas D. Singleton to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Thomas D. Singleton, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 22d day of March 1828.

WILLIAM JENKINS,  
one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court  
April 26 w for Talbot county.

### Chronicles of the Canoeite.

The new series is nearly ready for publication at Philadelphia. The scene of this work is Scotland, in the time of Robert III. Among the characters are the Duke of Albany, the unfortunate Duke of Rothsay, the renowned Black Douglas, and many other remarkable personages of that day. A very interesting love-tale, is interwoven throughout the narrative. Henry Wynd, the fighting man, in the tales of a Grandfather, is the hero; and the author it is said has never excelled himself in what he has here done.

### From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

I send you the following account of the state of the weather from the 1st of November 1827, to 1st May, 1828.

Clear, Cloudy, rain, &c.	Days	Cloudy, rain, &c.	Days	Winds
Clear, Days, NtoW	StoE	NtoE	StoW	
November	10	20	29	2
December	3	28	16	6
January	10	21	23	6
February	19	19	11	2
March	9	22	15	9
April	7	23	15	3
	49	133	109	37

November—Every Sunday cloudy or rain.  
December—One clear Sunday, 2d of the month.  
January—One clear Sunday, 17th of the month.  
March—One clear Sunday, 16th of the month.  
April—No Sunday clear in this month.

By the above it will be seen that in 6 months there have been only 49 clear days—133 days cloudy, rain, &c.—and but four clear Sundays.

### THE TURKISH SABRE.—

The use of the sabre is founded partly on the quality of the weapon itself, and partly on their what may be termed national dexterity in handling it. The Turkish sabre, which is wrought out of fine iron-wire, in the hand of one of our powerful labourers, would perhaps break to pieces like glass at the first blow. The Turk, on the contrary, who gives rather a cut than a blow, makes it penetrate through helmet, cuirass, &c. and separates in a moment the head or the limbs from the body. Hence we seldom hear of slight wounds in an action of cavalry with Turks. It is a well known fact in the Russian army, that a colonel, who was in front of his regiment, seeing the Spanish make an unexpected attack upon him, drew his sabre, and was going to command his men to do the same, when, at the first word draw, his head was severed from his body. The highly tempered Turkish sabres will fetch a price of from ten to a hundred ducats, even when they are not of fine metal.

But as Scanderberg said, such a sabre only produces its effect when in the hand of him who knows how to use it. It is related, that at the storming of Ismael, a brave foreigner, who served as a volunteer in the Russian army, and who was most actively engaged in the melee, broke in pieces several Turkish sabres, and constantly armed himself with a firm one, taken from the Turks who were slain. The substance from which these valuable sabres are wrought is called taban, and they admit of being written upon with a ducat or any other piece of fine gold.

### PRINTING

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

### From the Journal of Captain Andrew Smith.

THE FEVER SHIP.—I sailed from Liverpool for Jamaica; and after a pleasant voyage arrived at my place of destination and discharged my cargo. My vessel was called the Lively Charlotte, a tight brig, well found for trading, and navigated by thirteen hands. I reloaded with sugar and rum for Halifax, intending to freight from that place for England before the setting in of winter. This object I could only achieve by using double diligence, allowing a reasonable time for accidental obstacles. My brig was built sharp, for sailing fast, and I did not trouble myself about convoy, (it was during war,) as I could run a fair race with a common privateer; and we trusted to manœuvring four heavy carronades, and a formidable show of painted ports and quakers,\* for escaping capture by any enemy not possessing such an overwhelming superiority of force as would give him confidence to run boldly alongside, & find out what were really our means of defence. I speedily shipped what provisions and necessaries I wanted, and set sail. A breeze scarcely sufficient to fill the canvass carried us out of Port Royal harbor.—The weather was insufferably hot; the air seemed full of fire; and the redness of the atmosphere, not long before sunset, glared as intensely as the flame of a burning city. Jamaica was very sickly: the yellow fever had destroyed numbers of the inhabitants, and three-fourths of all new comers speedily became its victims. I had been fortunate enough to lose only two men during my stay of three or four weeks, (Jack Wilson and Tom Waring,) but they were the two most sturdy and healthy men in the brig: the first died in thirty-nine hours after he was attacked, and the second on the fourth day. Two hands, besides were ill when we left, which reduced to nine the number capable of performing duty. I imagined that putting to sea was the best plan I could adopt, to afford the sick a chance of recovery, and to retard the spreading of the disorder among such as remained in health. But I was deceived. I carried the contagion with me, and on the evening of the day on which we lost sight of land another hand died and three more were taken ill. Still I congratulated myself I was no worse off, since other vessels had lost half their crews while in Port Royal, and some in much less time than we had remained there.—We sailed prosperously through the windward passage, so close to Cuba that we could plainly distinguish the trees and shrubs growing upon it, and then shaped our course northwards, to clear the Bahamas and gain the great ocean.

We had seen and lost sight of Crooked Island three days, when it came all at once a dead calm; even the undulation of the sea, commonly called the ground swell, subsided; the sails hung slacked on the yards; the vessel slept like a turtle on the ocean, which became as smooth as a summer mill pond. The atmosphere could not have sustained a feather; cloudless and clear, the blue serene above and the water below were alike spotless, and stagnant. Disappointment and impatience were excited by us all, while the sun, from the burning sky, melted the pitch in the rigging till it ran down on the decks, and a beefsteak might have been broiled on the anchor fluke. We could not pace the planks without blistering our feet, until I ordered an awning over the deck for our protection: but still the languor we experienced was overpowering.

A dead calm is always viewed with an uneasy sensation by seamen, but in the present case it was more than usually unwelcome; to the sick it denied the freshness of the breeze that would have mitigated in some degree their agonies; and it gave a predisposition to the healthy to imbibe the contagion, lassitude and despondency being its powerful auxiliaries. Assisted by the great heat, the fever appeared to decompose the very substance of the blood; and its progress was so rapid, that no medicine could operate before death closed the scene of suffering. I had no surgeon on board, but from a medicine chest I in vain administered the common remedies; but what remedies could be expected to act with efficacy, where the disease destroyed life almost as quickly as the current of duty, and never can I forget my feelings when three of these were taken ill on the fourth day of our unhappy inactivity. One of the sick expired, as I stood by his cot, in horrible convulsions. His skin was of a saffron hue; watery blood oozed from every pore, and from the corners of his eyes—he seemed dissolving into blood, liquefying into death. Another man rushed upon deck in a fit of delirium, & sprang over the ship's side into the very jaws of the numerous sharks that hovered ravenous around us, and seemed to be aware of the havoc death was making.

I had now the dreadful prospect of seeing all that remained perish, and prayed to God I might not be the last; for I should then become an ocean solitary, dragging on a life of hours in every second. A day's space must then be an age of misery. There was still no appearance of a breeze springing up; the horrible calm appeared as if it would endure forever. A storm would have been welcome. The irritating indolence, the frightful loneliness and tranquility that reigned around, united with the frequent presence of human dissolution, thinning our scanty number, was more than the firmest nerves could sustain without yielding to despair. Sleep fled from me; I paced the deck at night, gazing on the remnant of my crew in silence, and they upon me, hopeless and speechless. I looked at the brilliant stars that shone in tropical glory, with feverish and impatient feelings, wishing I were among them, or bereft of consciousness, or were any thing but a man. A heavy presentment of increasing evil bore down my spirits. The scene, so beautiful at any other time, was terrible under my circumstances. I was overwhelmed with present and anticipated misery.—Thirty years I had never accustomed to a sea life, but I had never contemplated that so horrible a situation as mine was possible: I had never imagined any state half so frightful could exist, though storms had often placed my life in jeopardy, & I had been twice shipwrecked. In the last misfortune mind and body were actively employed, and I had no leisure to brood over the future. To be passive, as I now was, with destruction creeping towards me inch by inch, to perceive the most horrible fate advancing slowly upon me, and be obliged to await its approach, pinioned, fixed to the spot, powerless, unable to keep the hope of deliverance alive by exertion—such a situation was the extreme of mortal suffering, a pain of mind, language is inadequate to describe, and I endured in silence the full weight of its infliction.

My mate and cabin boy were now taken with the disease; and on the evening of the fifth day Will Stokes, the oldest seaman on board, breathed his last, just at the going down of the sun. At

\*Wooden guns: so called by seamen because they will not fight.

midnight another died. By the light of the stars we committed them to the ocean, though while wrapping the hammock round the body of the last, the effluvia from the rapid putrefaction was so overpowering and nauseous that it was with difficulty got upon deck and flung into its unfathomable grave. The dull plash of the carcass, as it plunged, I shall never forget, raising lucid circles on the dark unrippled water, and breaking the obstinate silence of the time; it struck my heart with a thrilling chillness; a rush of indescribable feeling came over me. Even now this sepulchral sound strikes at times on my ear during sleep, in its loneliness of horror, and I fancy I am again in the ship. These mournful entombments were viewed by us at last with that unconcern which is shown by men rendered desperate from circumstances. Disease and dissolution, were become every day matters to us, and the fear of death had lost its power; nay, we rather trembled at the thought of surviving; thus does habit fit us for the most terrible situations.—The last precaution I took was to remove the sick to the deck, under the shelter of a wet sail, to afford them coolness. The next that died was my old townsman Job Watson. Just after I had seen him expire, about ten o'clock in the evening, when all around was like the stillness in a dead world, I was hanging over the taffrail and looking upon the ocean's face, that from its placidity and attraction to the eye was to me and mine, like an angel of destruction clothed in beauty, when, on a sudden, I became from anxiety, obdurate, reckless of every thing. I imagined I had taken leave of hope forever, and an apathy came upon me little removed from despair. I was ready for my destiny, come when it might. I got rid of a load of anxiety that I could not have carried much longer, so that when even the rising of the moon showed me the body of the mate, which we had thrown into the water, floating on its back, half developed from its hammock—when I distinctly saw its livid features covered only by an inch of transparent sea, and a huge shark preparing its hungry jaws to prey upon it, I drew not back, but kept my eye coldly upon it, as if it had been the most indifferent object upon earth; for I was as insensible to emotion as a statue would have been. This insensibility enabled me to undertake an office for the sick, and to drag the bodies of the dead to the ship's side and fling them overboard; for at last no one else was left to do it. All save myself were attacked with the same disorder, and one by one died before the ninth day was completed, save James Robson, the least athletic man I had, and who judging from constitution, was but little likely to have survived. The disorder left him weak as a child; I gave him the most nourishing things I could find; I carried him on a fresh skeleton into my cabin, and placed him on a fresh bed, flung his own and all the other's overboard, I valued him as the only living thing with me in the vessel, though had he died, I should at the time have felt little additional pain. I regarded him as one brute animal would have looked at another in such a situation.

How the ship was to be navigated by one man and what means possessed of keeping her afloat in case blowing weather should come on, gave me no apprehension; I was too much proof against the fear of the future, or any danger that it might bring. Robson could give me no assistance; I had therefore to rely on my own exertion for every thing. If the vessel ever moved again I must hand and steer—though, from the continuation of the calm, it did not seem likely I should soon be called upon deck, and could sleep, either by day or night, only by short snatches, extended at full length near the helm. On the tenth night, while the sea was yet in the repose of the grave around me, I fell into a doze, and was assailed with horrible dreams that precluded my receiving refreshment from rest. I aroused myself, and the silence of every side seemed more terrible than ever. Clouds were rising over the distant sea line and obscuring the stars; and the ocean put on a gloomy aspect. Millions of living things which had ascended from the caverns of the deep or been engendered from the stagnation and heat, played in snaky antics on its surface. No sailor was now pacing the deck on his accustomed watch. The want of motion in the ship, and her powerless sails hanging in feathery folds amid the diminishing starlight, added to the solitary feeling which in spite of my apathy, I experienced. I thought myself cut off from mankind forever, and that my ship, beyond where winds ever blow, would lie at anchor upon the curving sea. I forgot the melancholy fate of my crew at this moment, and thought, with comparative unconcern, that the time must soon come when the last draught of water being finished, "I too must die." Then, half-slumbering a thousand strange images would come before my sight; the countenance of my late mate, or some one of the crew was frequently among them, distorted, & fitted upon uncouth bodies. I felt feverish and unwell on awaking. One moment I fancied I saw a vessel pass the ship under full sail and with a stiff breeze, and then a second, while no ruffle appeared on the ocean near me, and I hailed them in vain. Now I heard the tramp of feet upon the deck, and the whisper of voices, as of persons walking near me, whom I uselessly challenged; this was followed by the usual odorous silence. I felt no fear; for nature had no visitation for mortal man more appalling than I had encountered; and to the ultimate of evils with social men, as I have before observed, I was insensible—for what weight could social ideas of good or evil have with me at such a moment!

The morning of the eleventh day of my suffering I went down into the cabin, to take some refreshment to Robson. Though at intervals in the full possession of his senses, the shortest rational conversation exhausted him, while talking in his incoherent fits did not produce the same debilitating effect. "Where is the mate?" he wildly asked me, "Why am I in your cabin yet?" I contented myself with giving general answers, which appeared to satisfy him. I feared to tell him we were the only survivors; for the truth had he chanced to comprehend it in its full force might have been fatal. On returning upon the deck, I observed that clouds were slowly forming while the air became doubly oppressive and sultry. The intensity of the sun's rays was exchanged for a closer and even more suffocating heat, that indicated an alteration of some kind in the atmosphere. Hope suddenly arose in my bosom again; a breeze might spring up, and I might get free from my horrible captivity. I took an observation and found that I was clear of the rocks and shoals of the Bahamas towards which I feared a current might have insensibly borne me; all I could do, therefore, in the case the wind blew, was to hang out a signal of distress, and try to keep the sea until I fell in with some friendly vessel.

I immediately took measures for navigating the ship by myself. I fastened a rope to secure the

helm in any position I might find needful, so that I might venture to leave it a few moments when occasion required. I went aloft, and cut away the topsails which I could not reef, and reduced the canvass all over the ship as much as possible, leaving only one or two of the lower sails set: for if it blew fresh, I could not have taken them in, and the ship might perish, while by doing this, I had some chance of keeping her alive.

I now anxiously watched the clouds which seemed in motion, and the sight was a cordial one to me. At last the sea began to heave with gentle undulations; a slight ripple succeeded, and bore new life with it. I wept for joy, and then laughed, as I saw it shake the sails and gradually fill them; and when at length the brig moved, just at noon on the eleventh day after our becalmment commenced, I became almost mad with delight. It was like a resurrection from the dead; it was the beginning of a new existence with me. Fearful as my state then was in reality, it appeared a heaven to that which I had been in. The hope of deliverance aroused me to new energies. I felt hungry, and ate voraciously for the first time I had scarcely eaten enough to sustain life. The chance of once more mingling with my fellow men filled my imagination, and braced every fibre of my frame almost to breaking. The ship's motion perceptibly increased; the ripple under her bow became audible; she felt additional impulse, moved yet faster, and at length cut through the water at the rate of four or five knots an hour. This was fast enough for her safety, though not for my impatience. I steered her large below the wind for some time, and then kept her as near as possible in the track of vessels bound for Europe, certain that, carrying so little sail, I must be speedily overtaken by some ship that could render me assistance. Nor was I disappointed in my expectation. After steering two days with a moderate breeze, during which time I never left the helm, a large West Indian came up with me, and gave me every necessary aid. By this means I was enabled to reach Halifax, and finally the river Mersey, about five weeks later than the time I had formerly calculated for my voyage.

### Narrative of a Sailor's Escape from a Frigate

We were not more than three quarters of a mile from a barren & rocky island, & I determined to risk every thing to gain it, and get on board one of the merchant ships in the morning. The first thing was to get my money from my bag of clothes, which was snugly tied up over my hammock on the lower deck. I stole quietly down, and was in the act of searching the bag, when the sergeant of marines and master-at-arms, who were going their half-hourly rounds, nearly caught me; but springing unobserved into my hammock, I lay covered till they passed, and was not a little alarmed to find that I was the subject of their conversation. "Do you know the number of the pressed man's berth," said the sergeant; "I heard the officers say he was worth keeping, and it would be well to keep an eye upon him." "I don't know his number," replied the master-at-arms, "but I saw him on the forecastle just after the watch was mustered." So soon as they were on the ladder I untied my bag and pocketed my purse. You know, Harlot, how scoundrelly men sleep after having been well trounced in a gale, and I got both in and out of my hammock without a question from my snoring neighbours. I then mounted the forecastle again, and made a point of being seen by the sergeant; after which I skulked through the port-holes under the main channels, as the island lay astern. Having buttoned my jacket tight round me, and tied the bottom of my trousers, I fastened a rope's end, which was hanging overboard from the channels, (a thing almost unknown in the frigate,) to the iron below, and slid without splash into the water; but when my head was just above the surface, I found my legs pressed as it were, against the bottom of the ship, and it was not till I let go the rope, and struck off a little from the side, that I was disentangled from this effect.

I scarcely breathed on the water, and moved my arms and limbs as little as possible; but my heart beat within me as I found myself floating with the tide past the quarter of the ship. I was beginning to feel fresh vigor at observing myself distancing the frigate, when I heard the hoarse voice of an old owl of a quartermaster say to the officer of the watch, "There is something in the water astern, Sir!" The voice acted upon me like electricity, and I do believe I bounded two-thirds out of the water. "Tis a man by all that's holy, Sir!" said the old fellow. "Aho! come back you rascal," cried the officer; "fire sentinel, fire." And as it seemed to me, the very moment I saw the gleam on the water, I felt a sharp cut on my left heel. Another and another fell followed but with less success. "Away there black cutters of the watch, away!" bellowed the boatswain's mate; but luckily for me, the boats had been secured for sea, in consequence of which they took more time in being cleared away, and I was half-way to the shore before I heard the running crackling of the tackles and the boat go splash into the water. The noise seemed so near to me that I looked round, but saw nothing; soon, however, I heard the rolling of the oars in the hullocks, and my hopes began to fail me, when sight of the frigate surfi on the rocks cheered and saved me from sinking with despair. I plied every nerve and in a few minutes more was close to the breakers. None but swimmers can conceive the narrow limits of the view when the head is only above the surface; every wave is a boundary; and to a person pursued as I was, and in search of a landing place, mountains could not have been a more agonizing barrier. I at last perceived a black shelving point of a rock, on which the surf was rolling heavily on one side while on the other the water appeared smoother. For this point I immediately swam as a forlorn hope.

On approaching I found myself between two white ridges of foaming water, and occasionally sunk in the hollow abyss of the waves, and sometimes dashed about amidst the foam on their tops. When about to pass the shelving rock, I was thrown head foremost into its margin by one of those sovereign waves which lord it over all the rest, and left in a kind of niche, which prevented its recoil sweeping me back. On recovering from the stun I received, I found that my head was cut and bleeding, but that the wound on my heel was of no consequence. Soon the noise of oars and voices assailed my ears, and I distinctly heard the midshipman of the boat say, "The fellow never could get here; he must have been dashed in pieces on the rocks, or drowned in the surf; and we shall find his body in the morning." This convinced me I was not discovered.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—MAY 31, 1828.

HAIL STORM.

In no one season did we ever hear of so many and such serious calamities as have befallen our fellow citizens in this. On Monday evening last we were smitten with a storm of hail and rain, which for the extent and degree of devastation, we believe, is unparalleled—The range of this calamity measures a breadth of more than 20 miles, and the extent, already heard of, reaches from Baltimore to Denton in Caroline county. This is the third destructive Hail Storm that has passed through this county this season.

A very few instances, we learn, within the range of the Storm, are presented, where the injury to the Wheat Crop has not been entire—but in a very large proportion of the farms within the range, the destruction of Wheat and Rye has been total and irrecoverable. We are informed, the estates of Messrs. Lloyd, Wm. G. Tilghman, S. Roberts, R. H. Goldsborough, and the whole district of country from within 1 mile of Easton and the head waters of Wye across to the waters of the Choptank, have particularly suffered, and a desolation is presented to view which no hardness of heart can withstand, and which has met with no equal in the memory or in the intelligence of any man in our community.

Many houses have been blown down—the prostration of the timber trees in the forest, of fruit trees, of ornamental trees is unheard of—in truth, the prospect of the brightest hopes has been suddenly changed to that of awful dismay, and the inhabitants of the district of country which has been visited by this tremendous dispensation, we fear, will find recovery from it tedious and slow.

THE OUTFRAGE.

Assault on the Secretary of the President.

The Committee to which this offence was submitted have at length reported, and have come to a most singular and ridiculous result, viz:—Resolved that the assault committed by "Russell Jarvis on the person of John Adams, the private Secretary of the President in the Rotunda of the Capitol immediately after the said John Adams had delivered a Message from the President to the House of Representatives and while he was in the act of retiring from it, was a violation of privilege which merits the censure of this House."—Resolved, That it is not expedient to have any further proceedings in this case.

Thus we see, that the committee, upon the mildest and most palliated state of the case which they could make out resolve, that the assault of Jarvis upon the Secretary was a "violation of privilege"—the Committee further say, the assault "merits the censure of the House"—and then they draw their breath and say, "it is not expedient to have any other proceedings in this case"—Although they acknowledge that Jarvis committed an assault that was a violation of the privileges of Congress and merited the censure of the House, yet they will not censure or punish him or do any thing further about it—In other words, they will not punish a man for a gross contempt and indignity offered to the Sovereignty of the people of this Country in the persons of their Representatives during their Session, although they know he is guilty and merits punishment. This is no more nor less than a voluntary abandonment of duty, and a degrading connivance at an insult upon the Majesty of the People of the United States.

Take the statement of the Committee itself we want no better argument, and it will prove satisfactorily the ridiculous inconsistency of their result, the abandonment of their duty, and their culpable connivance at an indignity that they were bound to avenge.—here it is.

Upon a view of all the circumstances, the Committee are of opinion that the assault committed by Mr. Jarvis, upon the private Secretary of the President, whatever may have been the causes of provocation, was an act done in contempt of the authority and dignity of this House, involving not only a violation of its own peculiar privileges, but of the immunity which it is bound, upon every principle, the guaranty to the person selected by the President as the organ of his official communications to Congress. It is of the utmost importance that the official intercourse between the President and the Legislative department should not be liable to interruption. The proceedings of Congress could not be more effectually arrested by preventing the members of either House from going to the Hall of their deliberations, than they might be by preventing the President from making official communications essentially connected with the legislation of the country.

In the case under consideration, the Private Secretary, after having delivered a Message from the President, was in the act of retiring, and almost within the very verge of this Hall, when the assault was committed upon him.—The House was then in session, and the person who committed the assault went immediately from the Hall in which it was perpetrated, where he was in the enjoyment of a privilege conceded to him, in common with others who are engaged in reporting the proceedings of the House. If the Representatives of the people have not the power to punish an assault committed under these circumstances, they are their destitute of a power which belongs to the most inferior judicial tribunal in the country.—The power of punishing for contempts is not peculiar to the common law of England. It belongs essentially to every judicial tribunal and every legislative body. The English law of contempts, as such, has not, surely, the slightest authority in the Supreme Court of the United States; yet the power of that Court to vindicate its dignity, and preserve its officers from outrages, during its session, will scarcely be questioned in like manner, though the parliamentary law of England, as such, can have no authority here, yet all the legislative bodies in the Union habitually act upon its rules.

The power in question grows out of the great law of self preservation. It is no doubt very liable to abuse, and ought always to be exercised with great moderation. In its very nature, it is not susceptible either of precise definition or precise limitation. Each particular instance of its exercise must be adapted to the emergency which calls for it. While, therefore, the Committee deem it matter of great importance to maintain the existence of this power, as an essential means of vindicating the dignity and

privileges of the House, they are clearly of the opinion that it ought never to be exercised except in cases of strong necessity; and that the punishment inflicted under it ought never to be carried further than shall be absolutely and imperiously required by the existing emergency. In the present case, though they think the conduct of Mr. Jarvis obnoxious to the censure of the House, yet they can hardly suppose that he was conscious, at the time of committing the assault, that he was offering a contempt to its authority. He disclaims, indeed, any such intention. And as the Committee are aware that many persons, for whose opinions they have very great respect, entertain the belief that the assault in question was not a violation of any privilege of the House, they think they are required, by the spirit of moderation and indulgence in which this power should always be exercised, to give Mr. Jarvis the benefit of the most favourable presumption as to his views and intentions, touching the rights and privileges in question.

The first two paragraphs of this quotation from the report, state the case fairly and moderately and speak the Law as common sense and sound discretion would interpret it—the language of the third paragraph is consonant with learning & with wisdom, and illustrates and well explains the inherent power of Congress to punish contempts and the propriety of exercising it temperately. But when we come to the 4th paragraph, we are astonished, how the mind that could dictate and feel the views & opinions of the three preceding paragraphs, could ever persuade itself to dwindle down to so spiritless & vapid an application of them. "They can hardly suppose Jarvis conscious, at the time of committing the assault, that he was offering a contempt to the authority of the House"—Why not, pray? Did they regard Jarvis as an ignoramus? They could not—a majority of that Committee knew, that Jarvis had been brought from Boston to help Duff Green out with his Jackson paper "The Washington City Gazette"—they knew that Jarvis had been brought to Washington to help the cause of General Jackson—and they could not suppose that the Jackson men in Congress, their own friends, would have brought so great a dunce to help out that paper as one, who could not tell whether he was acting respectfully or contemptuously towards congress in assaulting the President's Secretary when engaged in carrying on Communications between the President and Congress whilst in Session. This would have been bringing dunce the second in aid of dunce the first—Moreover, Jarvis disclaims any such intention say the Committee—does not every culprit that violates the Law excuse himself in the same way? and is a culprit's own declarations, or his ignorance of the Law to excuse and to screen him from merited punishment? But there are many persons, for whose opinions the Committee have very great respect (no doubt all Jackson part men) who entertain the belief, that the assault in question was not a violation of any privilege of the House" although the Committee say it was, & therefore they say, "they think they are required, by a spirit of moderation, to give Mr. Jarvis the benefit of the most favourable presumption as to his views & intentions"—Instead of attending to the real merits of the case, the evil example, and the insult offered to Congress and the people, they yield themselves up to the guidance of "the opinions of many persons" to grafly, ostensibly, a "spirit of moderation and indulgence" whilst they let the culprit go free, and thus encourage others of the military Chieftain's supporters to trample on the Laws and insult the constituted authorities of the Country. Is this an example of the high handed misrule we are to expect from General Jackson and his party? Is this the course that General Jackson and his coadjutors mean to pursue if the people entrust them with power? If so, well might Mr. Clay exclaim, that War, pestilence, or famine, any scourge would be more merciful than Military Rule or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere Military Menow.

But there is another remark in the first part of this report, that struck us as extraordinary, viz: in speaking of determining upon the course the Committee should pursue, whether they should report the assault and have the matter examined into at the bar of the House—or whether they should examine the case themselves and recommend the final course they deemed it expedient for the House to take—they state, they concluded to adopt the latter course "having first obtained the consent of Mr. Jarvis," &c. &c.

How beneficent! how complaisant! they first obtain "the consent of Jarvis" how they shall go on—and then indulge a spirit of moderation to suit "the opinions of many others" for which they have very great respect—and what becomes of the wounded majesty of the people—the contempt thrown on our republican institutions—and the gross and inexcusable interruption given to the public business? All pocketed and borne with humiliation, "having first obtained Mr. Jarvis' consent" and then suited themselves to the opinions of "many others" After reading this report can any man hesitate to believe the real spirit in which it was made? It would have been a sacrifice of understanding and of truth to have said, that Jarvis was not guilty and did not merit censure—and after confessing this, they apologize for not inflicting "the merited censure" and let the culprit go at large and triumph in his guilt and in their humiliating submission to his arrogant and contemptuous insult. Such is the conduct of the Guardians of the people's rights, the avengers of their wrongs, the safeguard of their privileges and liberties. Such is the conduct of a majority of this committee. Freemen of America! this demands your reprobation.

CONGRESS adjourned on Monday last, 26th inst.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

James Farbour, of Virginia, now Secretary of War, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Minister to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, May 24. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of General William Henry Harrison, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia.

The nomination of General Macomb as Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate.

General P. B. Porter is nominated and will doubtless be confirmed, Secretary of War.

Mr. Watts late Charge to Colombia is nominated Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg.

Mr. Taylor, son of the late Col. Taylor, of Washington, is nominated Secretary of Legation to Colombia.

The bill increasing the compensation of the Medical Staff of the Navy has become a law.—Also, the bill allowing ten dollars additional pay per month, and one ratio per day to the Lieutenants of the Navy.

Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine. We understand that a report has been, and perhaps still is in circulation, in some neighborhoods, against the standing of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, for which there is not the slightest reason. The public at a distance may rest assured that, in this place, there is no distrust of the bank whatever.—Del. Gaz.

WASHINGTON, May 24. [COMMUNICATED] TO THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN CAROLINE COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS. The time is fast approaching when we shall be called on to exercise our elective franchise for four Delegates to represent us in the next Legislature of Maryland, and an elector to elect a President and Vice President of these United States. It behoves us then to be inactive no longer, but rise in the mastery of our strength, and stand to our posts as faithful sentinels ever ready to stem the political storm that is preparing to burst like thunder upon our heads. We have already seen the political zealots of Jackson arraying themselves in a solid phalanx, and assuming as many shapes as a Proteus, and colours as a Chameleon to deceive the minds of the credulous part of the Community, and distract them so far as to make them lose sight of the true interest of their country. Then let it be engraved upon your recollections that they have already sounded the tocsin at the Capitol, and the watch-word has gone forth like an electric shock, that "let the measures of the administration be as pure as the angels that sit upon the right hand of the throne of God, the administration must come down." Then, fellow-citizens, as we must be conscious that this is their fixed determination, to put down all friendly to the administration, we should be prepared to meet the event and put them down by the sword of reason and the justness of our cause.

Our political opponents in this county are apparently inactive, but you may rest assured they are at work in secret conclave, inventing some deep laid plans to bear down upon us by surprise. We have evidence that they will not hesitate in acts of that kind from their conduct in juggling in their Jackson Senator. Their motto being that "the end sanctifies the means," however corrupt, we should watch them with the vigilant eye of a Lynx, and baffle their designs at the very threshold.

Then to commence this great work, we would suggest a few ideas for your consideration. Let there be a general notice given to the friends of the Administration, to assemble at the Court House in Denton, on some special day to take into consideration the best course to be pursued in selecting our Candidates for the next Legislature of this State, and the Elector of President, should it be considered advisable at that time.

We would further suggest that after the general meeting, there should be District Meetings, on some appointed time after general notice, & for each district to select fifteen committee-men to meet at Denton, and appoint four Candidates to be run for the Legislature, and unanimously supported. In doing so, for the good of our cause, all sectional prejudices should be entirely thrown out of the question.

As we find throughout the country Democrats & Federalists, arrayed against Democrats & Federalists on the great Presidential question, and as the idea of Old Party distinctions will be and should be swallowed up in that great question, the Democrats and Federalists of this county friendly to the Administration should harmonize together in the support of our common cause, and suffer no consideration in the selection of our Candidates to have the slightest tendency to cut asunder that harmony, but unite in the support of our Administration Candidates be them Democrats or Federalists. By thus acting in concert we shall at the close of the trying scene find ourselves triumphant in every case, and our Country for four years more, saved from falling under military rule.

MANY VOTERS. May 25th 1828.

Union Bank of Maryland, May 23d, 1828. A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 7th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Cashier. By the act of the incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year. May 31 6t

PUBLIC SALE. BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 12th day of June next, at the late residence of William Scott, near the town of Easton, all the personal estate of the said William Scott, deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, corn, corn blades, bacon, &c.

"For all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of or under five dollars the cash will be required. In all cases the terms of sale to be complied with before the removal of the property. Attendance given by ROBERT ROSE, Agent for the Administratrix of William Scott, deceased. May 31 2w

NOTICE. THE Surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the Surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that Army, (not on the pension list) who received certificates for the unpaid reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war, & continuing in service until its termination, are requested, respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter (under cover to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury) addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the City of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense to each individual showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States are requested to give two insertions to the above notice. May 31 2w

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. May 31—1f

\$100 REWARD. PANAWAY from the subscriber living in Oxford Neck Talbot county Md. on Saturday evening 24th inst. (May) a negro fellow who calls himself JAMES GIBSON, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built, black complexion, grum countenance, but when spoken to pleasant and polite—good teeth & large rough hands.—JIM is a good cook, waiter and farming hand, and for some time followed the water. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State of Maryland and secured in the jail in Easton, or 50 dollars if taken in the State and secured as above. NS. THOMAS. Oxford Neck, Talbot county, Md. May 31, 1828—3w

A GIG FOR SALE. THE Subscriber will dispose of at private sale an excellent second hand Gig and harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit. WM. H. GROOME. Easton, May 31 1f

For Sale or Rent. THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT at the N. West corner of Dover and Harrison Streets. ALSO, THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT on Dover Street opposite the residence of John M. G. Emory, Esq. The above property will be sold on a credit of one and two years or for well secured paper. Apply to PHILIP WALLIS, Balt. May 31, 3w

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FOR SALE. THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Thread-haven Creeks, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt-water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighborhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property. The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Roger's residence. The terms will be accommodating. JOHN S. MARTIN. May 31—1828. 1f

YOUNG LADIES BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NEW-ARK, DEL.

THE undersigned, members of the visiting Committee, attended an examination of the Young Ladies in the boarding school at New Ark, under the superintendance of the Rev. SAMUEL BELL, on Tuesday the 15th ultimo; and have no hesitation in saying that they were highly pleased with the manner in which the young ladies acquitted themselves. The promptness with which they answered the several questions which were put to them, evinced an intimate acquaintance with those branches of science in which they had been instructed.

The examination embraced the following viz. English Grammar, Chronology, Rhetoric, Composition, Modern and Ancient Geography, Modern and Ancient History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Mental Philosophy.—From this, as well as from other specimens of literary improvement which we have witnessed, we auger well of this institution—& as we think we have well grounded reason to believe, that it justly deserves to be ranked among the first literary establishments of the kind in our country, we earnestly desire that it may receive extensive and liberal patronage, and above all, that it may enjoy the favor of HIM whose blessing alone can give success to every good design.

A. K. RUSSELL, ISAAC GIBBS, HENRY WHITELEY.

Members of the Visiting Committee. The duties of the Young Ladies Boarding School at New Ark, will be resumed on Monday, the 12th inst. and every attention will be given to render the School worthy of extensive public patronage.

Terms—Board and tuition per quarter, \$20, Music, including the use of Piano, \$10, Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, \$5. SAMUEL BELL. May 23—[31 3f]

In Talbot county Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY, May Term, 1828.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sales of the Lands made to John Arrindale & Edward N. Hambleton, by Thomas Martin, trustee for the sole of the Real Estate of Doctor Baynard Wilson, deceased, lying and being in Talbot county, in the cause of Joseph Martin and Phyllis Martin, against Charles J. Wilson, John Price and Anna his wife, and Rebecca Wilson, heirs of the said Baynard Wilson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless, cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty eight; Provided a Copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the seventh day of July in the year aforesaid. The report of the trustee stands the amount of Sales to be \$4385.30

HUGH D. T. EARLE, LEMUEL PURNELL, P. B. HOPPER. True Copy, Test, J. LOCKERMAN. May 31—3w

NOTICE. WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by Charles M. Eilfresch, esq. a justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, on the 6th May inst. as a runaway, a mulatto boy who calls himself LLOYD RICHFIELD, and says he is the property of George Bailey, of the city of Baltimore, said boy is about 14 years of age, 4 feet 9 inches high, and had on when committed a corduroy roundabout jacket and pantaloons, and a wool hat considerably worn.

The owner of the above described boy is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore Jail. May 31.

PROPOSALS BY JOSEPH SMITH, & Co. For Publishing in Princess Anne, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a Weekly Newspaper to be entitled

THE SOMERSET IRIS AND MESSENGER OF TRUTH

The proposed periodical will be chiefly devoted to Politics, General Literature, and Morality. It will review with temperance and candour, effusions of cotemporaneous writers, and apply the laws of criticism, or appropriate reprehensions, to every lurking sophistry, insidious deception, and unweilded, or wanton falsehood. It will sedulously endeavour to demonstrate the impolicy of ejecting from office, an experienced and able magistrate, whilst the national government is proceeding "in the full tide of successful experiment" and to expose the peril of substituting an illiterate individual, whose sole distinction has been erected, by meretricious and delusive fame, upon achievements in feats of arms; and, for the greater part upon the event of a single battle.

The course of the Editors will be characterized by the spirit of respect and courtesy which is due to an intelligent, & generous people, but equally firm and uncompromising in the proper maintenance of personal rights, and the just support of those principles with which their press will be connected—and, that misconception may not arise in the construction of this avowal, they freely declare their determined identity, and indissoluble union, with those men and revered maxims of the REVOLUTIONARY WASHINGTON, which have been confirmed and consecrated by each succeeding father of the REPUBLIC, and are now sustaining, in precise purity and essential practice, by a wise and virtuous ADMINISTRATION.

Having disclosed their views, and the fundamental bases of their proposition; and promising to justify them by a diligent and faithful performance, the publishers will confidently expect a due proportion of the public patronage and support.

TERMS. THE IRIS will be printed on a super-royal sheet, with entire new type, at THREE DOLLARS for a whole year, to be satisfied by the payment of Two Dollars, if paid within thirty days, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid within six months. A subscription may be taken for 2 1/2 months, after which it will cease upon the order of the subscriber. Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion,—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion. Persons advertising will limit the time for insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued, and charged accordingly. May 31—3w

## POETRY.

From the New York Enquirer.

### FIRST OF MAY.

First of May—clear the way!  
Baskets—barrows—trundles;  
Take good care—mind the ware!  
Betty, where's the bundles?

Pots and kettles,  
Broken victuals,  
Feather beds,  
Plaster heads,  
Looking glasses,  
Torn Matresses,  
Spoons and ladles,  
Babies—cradles,  
Cups and saucers,  
Salts and castors.

Hurry, scurry—grave and gay—  
All must trudge the first of May.

Now we start—mind the cart;  
Shovels—bed-clothes, bedding;  
On we go—soft and slow—  
Like a beggars wedding—

Jointed stools,  
Domestic tools,  
Chairs unback'd,  
Tables crack'd,  
Gridiron black,  
Spit and Jack,  
Trammels—hooks,  
Musty bottles,  
Old potatoes,  
Ventilators,

Hurry, scurry—grave and gay—  
On we trudge the first of May.

Now we've got to the spot—  
Bellows—beaureau, settee;  
Rope untie—mind your eye—  
Pray, be careful, Betty;

Lord what's there!  
Broken ware;  
Decanters dash'd,  
China smashed,  
Pickles spoil'd,  
Carpets soiled,  
Sideboard scratched,  
Cups unmatch'd,  
Empty casks,  
Broken flasks,

Hurry, scurry—grave or gay—  
Devil take the first of May

BOSTON BARD.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

### Staple and Fancy Goods

Of all descriptions, which will be offered unusually low for CASH or in exchange for FEATHERS & WOOL.

Easton, May 17. eo6w

## NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

### JENKINS & STEVENS

HAVE JUST received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening a Large and Complete Assortment of Fancy & Staple articles, adapted to the present season, consisting in part of, Handsome Style Gingham, Calicoes, Muslins, Cambrics, domestic Muslins, Plaids & Stripes, Coarse Linens, Cloths, &c. &c. selected with great care from the latest arrivals.

All of which is offered unusually Cheap for CASH. They invite their friends & the Public generally to give them an early call, they will find their goods much lower than at any former period.

Easton, May 17--3w

## CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

### LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening, a fresh supply of

### GOODS,

Adapted to the season; which he offers at very reduced prices for Cash. Wool, Feathers, Hides or Tan Bark; and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.

Easton, May 10--1f

## THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

### MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.

## MILITARY STANDARDS,

### Masonic Banners and Aprons,

### SIGNS, &c.

Painted in an elegant and satisfactory manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by

GEORGE ENDCOTT.

### FANCY PAINTER,

N. W. corner of Market and Charles sts.

BALTIMORE, Md.

April 19 8w

## A PIANO & HARPSICHOORD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the public generally that he exhibits at Mr. Thomas Peacock's of for sale, a second hand Piano Forte and Harpsichord of London make, which will be sold on a liberal credit by Thomas Peacock or the subscriber

L. RICKETTS,

Piano Forte Maker, from Baltimore.

Easton, April 26.

The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above three weeks and charge E. Gazette.

## TO RENT.

A Large and Valuable Farm near the stands of Riego, together with the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased.—To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodative.

GEO. W. NABB,

Easton, May 17.

## 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 New Year's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.

JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot co. Nov. 3.

## 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 KENNY.

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 advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.

WM. HUSSEY.

Easton, March 15.

## 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

## 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 WATTS, 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 whom 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.

## TO RENT

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

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept 29,

## TECUMSEH.

This celebrated JACK, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Martin, will be let to mares the present Spring at the moderate price of 3 Dollars for the single leap, Five Dollars for the spring's chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, and Twenty-five cents in each case for the Groom.

TECUMSEH will stand at Easton on Tuesdays—at Mr. King's residence of Wm. P. Kerr, on the Bay-Side road, on Wednesday's at the Trappe every other Friday and Saturday—at Joseph Callahan's, in Tuckahoe, on Thursdays and Fridays; and at Wye Mill on Saturdays. The season will commence on the 2d day of April and end on the 25th of June.

No mares will be ensured without previous contract with one of the subscribers.

WM. P. KERR,

JOS. CALLAHAN,

WM. ROSE.

April 12

## THE NOTED JACK, RIEGO.

WILL stand the present season on Tuesdays and Wednesday's at Col. Nicholas Goldsborough's Farm, near Easton—and Saturday's and Monday's at the subscriber's Farm near St. Michaels. He will be let to Mares by the Spring's Chance only, at \$5 each, which may be discharged by the payment of Four Dollars, on or before the 1st day of October next. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each Mare.

RIEGO is six years old this Spring, is well formed, and remarkably active. He is of the best Stock in this country, being sired by Col. Fitzhugh's 'Knight of Malta', who was by Gen. Washington's celebrated Imported Jack, the Knight of Malta. The Mules from this stock of Jacks are not surpassed by those of any other in the United States.

JOHN TILGHMAN, Melfield.

April 12.

P. S. The distance of my residence from the stands of Riego, together with the inconvenience of collecting small sums of money for the payment of which no definite time can be fixed are the only reason why I decline insuring.

J. T

Easton, May 17.

## FOR SALE,

A SCHOONER of about forty Tons, now in good condition for carrying Grain or Lumber. She will be sold low for cash or well secured paper; for information apply at this office.

May 17. 3w

## BOOTS AND 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 great 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 Publics Obedt Servt

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Nov. 17.

## 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; out of the dam of Light Foot, that took a premium at the Easton Cattle Show in the fall of 1825. He was sired by Governor Wright's celebrated Horse Silver Heels, he by Col. Taylor's Old Oscar, who was got by the imported Horse Gabriel, (sire of Post-Boy, Harlequin, and Lady Jack Bull, grand dam of Chance Medley.) Oscar's dam was Vixen by Old Medley, grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope by Old Yorkick; g. g. dam by Hanter, g. g. dam by Old Gift—Silver Heel's dam was Pandora, who at three years old sold for a thousand dollars, she was got by Col. Taylor's grey Diomed, who was got by the Imported Horse Medley, his dam by Sloe, his grand dam by Valiant out of the imported Mare Galista, the property of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover.—The above Horse Sloe was got by Old Partner out of Gen. Nelson's Imported Mare Blossom; her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her grand dam by Leonidas; her great grand dam by the imported horse Othello; her g. g. grand dam by the imported horse George's Juniper; her g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Morton's Traveller, her g. g. g. g. grand dam was Col. Taaker's imported mare Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Osseroy) was got by Dormant; his dam by the famous High-Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab Mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet and other good runners) her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the LITTLE HARTLEY MARE. Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple Godolphin Arabian) his dam full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle, was Arrinda by Snap—grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, great grand dam Midge by bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartlett's Children; great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian out of the dam of the two True-blues—So that Medley's blood, so desirable among Sportsmen flowed through Grey Diomed the sire of Pandora the dam of Silver Heels; and also through Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver Heels (the sire of Tuckahoe) who is of course a quarter Medley and a quarter Gabriel, the best running blood in America.

The Dam of Tuckahoe, Grey Hornet, by Col. Thornton's celebrated Virginia Horse Top-gallant who was got by the imported horse Diomed, his dam by the imported horse Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, who was got by Old Fearnought out of the imported Shakespeare Mare—Fearnought was by Regulus and he was by the Godolphin Arabian.—Top Gallant's great grand dam by Mark Anthony, his g. g. grand dam by Old Janius, that was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that perhaps, ever will come—He was by the Godolphin Arabian out of the Little Hartley Mare.

Grey Hornet the dam of Tuckahoe was out of White Hornet, by Col. Lloyd's celebrated horse Ratler, who was got by Gen. Ridgely's Medley, who was got by Old Medley—Ratler's dam was a fine running mare of Gen. Ridgely's.

White Hornet, the grand dam of Tuckahoe was out of a fine blooded Virginia mare that was brought in this State some years ago and sold to Charles Walker Benney, Esq. of this country.

TUCKAHOE will be in Easton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th of March—at Denton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, & the remainder of the week at the subscribers' 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.

Talbot county, April 19, 1828.—1f

## 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.

## CANTON SPECULATOR.

THE well known Horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by Old Canton, his Dam by the much admired horse Speculator, whose sires in general have been celebrated for their superior qualities for saddle and harness.—The Horse is very kind to all sorts of tacer, 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 cent 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.

E. H. WATTS.

March 22.

## Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledged himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day. Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

M. B.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md. on the 24th instant, by John Piper, Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a BRONCH MOLTRO MAN, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself CALLEB MARTIN; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD BEALL, Sheriff of Allegany county, Md

April 5, 7w

## 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.

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, May 10.

## 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 & 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

## GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE, 11, 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 BUSSELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 20 w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed against Samuel Roberts, to wit: one at the suit of Robert Moore, and the other at the suit of William Dickinson, will be sold on Saturday the 31st instant, at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton, 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 Samuel Roberts, of, in and to the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz: Part of Daniel's Rest, Daniel's Addition, Fishing Bay and Walker's Tooth, containing the quantity of 2234 acres of land more or less—also a tract of land called Spring Field, containing the quantity of 2812 acres of land more or less, situate on Miles River, and on which the said Roberts at present resides. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shf.

May 10.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed against Wm. Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, use of Thomas Henrix, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 31st of May inst. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, 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 William Ferguson, of in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of Land as follows, viz: Garland's Purchase, containing the quantity of 267 acres of land more or less—Bucks Range, and Warner's Discovery, containing 105 acres more or less, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill addition, containing 50 acres & one eighth of an acre more or less, also Kirby's Venture, containing 124 acres more or less, also 50 acres of land which said Ferguson purchased of James Nabb, Esq. more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shf.

May 3--1s

## UNION HOTEL. SOLOMON 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

## 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 everything 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 his court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 1f

## 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

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase about Fifty likely young NEGROES, for which he will pay the highest Cash Prices—persons disposed to sell, will call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern or his agent George Ferguson.

WM. W. WOOLFOLK.

May 24. 4w 5

## NOTICE.