

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON THE OCEAN.

Mr Carter, one of the editors of the New York Statesman, who left this country a short time since for the purpose of making a tour in Europe, has sent home a most interesting narrative of his passage over the Atlantic. We have room only for the following extract, dated at sea, on board the ship Corinthian, which will be found very amusing and instructive:

"On Monday the 13th June, we experienced a severe thunder storm, accompanied by heavy gusts, which continued from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till midnight. It was truly a terrific scene especially after night came on. The flashes of lightning were frequent and vivid, and the peals of thunder mingling with the roaring of the sea, were tremendous. The bolts fell thick around us, but the lightning did not appear to strike near the ship. A more sublime and awful spectacle than the ocean presented during this storm, can hardly be imagined. The sea as well as the sky seemed to be in a blaze, the phosphoric flashes of the former being scarcely less vivid than those of the latter. This tumult and war of the elements continued for many hours, with unabated violence. The grandeur of the scene was heightened by the active bustle and cry of the hardy mariners, as he went aloft amidst the storm, to furl the sails. To a landsman it is really surprising to see with what alertness the sailor will climb to the dizzy heights, and leap from one part of the rigging to another. There is an active and interesting little boy on board, only thirteen years old, who is sometimes seen poised like the lark at the top of the mast, handling the royal. His name as well as his activity in climbing or descending has often reminded me of Gay's beautiful simile, in 'Black-eyed Susan.'"

"At 10 o'clock on the night of this storm, Capt. Davis called me to the deck (for the rain was so severe as to drive the passengers to the cabin) for the purpose of witnessing what mariners term a *carpo sainto*, or sacred body—a phenomenon I was very anxious to see. A ball of fire was visible at the top of the main-mast, emitting a light not unlike that of a lamp. Indeed so striking was the resemblance, that I at first suspected some one had been playing off a quip, by sending up a lamp; or that one of the crew was aloft with a light. But the reality of the phenomenon was soon ascertained. As it never appears except in storms, some have supposed it to be electrical; but the mate of the ship assured me, that he had often examined the substance emitting the light and found it to be a mass of jelly, apparently composed of quails or animalcules, exactly similar to those producing the phosphorescence of the ocean. This testimony, as well as my limited observation, seems to corroborate the theory of Mr. Baldwin, broached in the Statesman, in the year 1822.

When we had escaped the Gulf Stream, and had arrived at the Grand Bank, a sudden and very sensible change took place in the temperature of the atmosphere indicated by our feelings and not less by the thermometer and barometer. All the cloaks on board were put in requisition, and even these were scarcely sufficient to keep us warm. We were upon the look-out for mountains of ice, amidst the fogs which constantly envelope this extensive shoal, June and July, are the months when these masses of ice from the arctic regions arrive at this part of the ocean, and are frequently seen in the most fantastic forms, resembling enchanted islands, mountains, churches, and castles. The passengers were desirous of witnessing so great a curiosity, although they did not care to come very near to such dangerous and formidable obstructions to navigation. The melting of the ice creates a thick vapour around it, and vessels frequently run close upon the floating masses, before they are discovered, as was the case with the Packet Liverpool, which was lost a year or two since. Our eyes were strained in vain, and a few days bore us beyond the region of these mountains from the pole. From the 20th to the 22d of June inclusive, the ship lay in a dead calm. On the last mentioned days, so perfectly tranquil was the ocean, that the Captain ordered the jolly boat to be launched, and four of us with a man at the helm rowed to the distance of a mile from the ship, the little boat climbing over the smooth swells with an easy and delightful motion. We brought back with us a large nautilus or Portuguese man-of-war, as this animal is generally called by the sailors. He is a curious creature, peculiarly fitted for the element on the surface of which he moves, being furnished with a keel, anchor, sails, and ballast, for the purposes of navigation. Possessing the power of locomotion, he can shift his position so as to catch the gale, and glide over the highest

waves with ease and safety. Some times when the sea is calm and the sun warm, he will turn himself upon his side, wet his sail, and then right his little bark and resume his passage. These animals frequently navigate the ocean in fleets, perhaps under the command of an admiral. Their sails, which are transparent and beautifully bordered with a bright pink colour, vie in richness and elegance, particularly when seen in the direction of the sun, with the silken sails of Cleopatra. We have seen thousands of them bounding over the billows, reminding us of Pope's couplet:

"Learn of the little Nautilus to sail,
Spread the thin oar, and catch the rising gale."

After our return to the ship, the Captain and another party made an excursion in the jolly boat, taking a musket with them, and bringing back a *haglet*, a large sea-bird, apparently very fierce in its disposition. It was slightly wounded in its wing, and some of the more mischievous passengers got up a cock fight, putting the *haglet* against *Dick* a proud rooster on board, which had worn the galls, and acted the part of a bravo to all the other animals. The combat lasted for some minutes, when the bird seized *Dick* by the throat and held him fast, till the Captain was obliged to part them. The latter was completely beaten, and could not be brought to another engagement."

[From the New-York Statesman.]
LETTERS FROM EUROPE—No. II.
CORK, 4th of July, 1825.

I avail myself of an opportunity afforded by the brig Cambridge, bound to New York, which will sail to-morrow morning, to forward a sketch of my adventures by sea and land; since the date of my letter of the 25th ultimo, together with a file of the latest papers of this city. The residue of my first voyage will be despatched in as few words as possible. Indeed, very few incidents occurred between the 25th of June and the 1st of July, to break the monotony of our passage, or to add to the prolixity of the detail already given.

A melancholy accident happened on Monday, the 27th, which occasioned much regret, and for a time depressed the feelings of the crew and passengers. One of the sailors, of the name of Burgess, belonging to Gardner, in the state of Maine got overboard and was lost. He had been unwell for some days apparently in a state of despondency if not insanity. While we were at dinner, he crept to the bow of the ship, and either threw himself into the sea, or fell over accidentally. Nothing was seen of him afterwards. The ship was running at the rate of nine knots the hour, before a stiff breeze with a heavy swell. His trunk and papers were examined, but no trace could be found which disclosed his intentions.

As it was very uncertain whether we should reach land, before the 4th of July preparations were made to celebrate the anniversary of our national independence on board the Corinthian, in a style commensurate with our means, and with feelings suited to the occasion. An oration was to have been delivered in form, and one or two odes would have been in readiness, with the requisite number of toasts. Our volunteers would have been sufficiently numerous to appear respectable on paper. As to the rest, Captain Davis would have given us as bountiful and genteel a dinner, with as good wines, as any of our countrymen will enjoy on this day. But subsequent events rendered all our arrangements unnecessary.

On Saturday evening, as was mentioned in my first letter, it is customary at sea to drink "sweethearts and wives." One of our passengers, in an idle moment, attempted to poetize the toast and wrote the following stanza, to be said or sung on the occasion: Come, send round the can! though the last of our lives

Re this night, we will drink to our "sweethearts and wives,"

And pledge them the warmer, and dream of them more,

The farther we rove from our dear native shore.

Good angels protect them, wherever they are,
And peace be their portion while we are afar;
May their spirits pursue, as the billows we stem,
And be thinking of us while we're drinking to them.

As trembles the *Needle*, and points to the pole,
Let each still be true to the girl of his soul!
And whatever attractions may lead us to roam,
May the magnet of feeling be ever at home.

From the full flowing goblet as each of us sips,
Let him think how much sweeter's the nectar of lips:

Then send round the can! though the last of our lives

Re this night, we will drink to our "sweethearts and wives."

At half past 3 o'clock on the morning of the first of July, land was dimly described through the clouds and mist, which obscured the horizon. The report soon circulated through the ship and called the passengers from their berths to the deck; for although our voyage had been neither long nor tedious, the sight of the shore was welcome. To some of us, the interest of the view was heightened by novelty; and to others, by the ties of kindred and country. Even the eyes of *Jemmy* sparkled with joy, as the distant hills of the Emerald Isle were

seen skirting the horizon. The first land we made was Mizen Head, and the high lands in the vicinity, forming the south western part of the island. So accurately was the ship's reckoning kept, that it did not vary three miles from the Captain's estimate.

By 8 o'clock we were opposite Cape Clear, which is a high promontory, with a light house upon the summit, in a very conspicuous situation. As the wind was fair and the sky clear, the ship ran within a few miles of the shore, affording us by the aid of the glass a full and perfect view of every object along the coast. A large number of boats and small vessels covered the Channel, frequently sailing close under the cliffs, to the very bases of which the sea is in most places navigable for the largest ships. A whale boat, with a crew of seven miserably clad and dirty fishermen, armed us off Cape Clear, and supplied us with fresh fish, eggs and new potatoes, taking in exchange, pork, beef, bread and a bottle of rum, prized above all the other articles received in the way of barter. This crew furnished a specimen of the rudest portion of the population of Ireland. Their language was scarcely intelligible; and they had made but little progress in civilization.

The aspect of the island, for some distance after making Cape Clear, is rude, barren, and solitary, the high hills being composed of naked rocks and wastes, exhibiting neither tree nor shrub, and but little vegetation of any kind. Farther up the Channel, the appearance of the country greatly improves, the sloping highlands being laid out into regular fields to their very tops, covered with verdure, and bordered with flowers: which were visible through the glass from the deck of the ship. It is however a rugged, precipitous, and inhospitable shore, with few buildings in sight, and those apparently inaccessible. The cliffs are in many places abrupt, craggy and cavernous, with here and there insulated rocks rising above the water at some distance from the shore.

At about 12 o'clock we arrived opposite the cliff, on which the packet ship *Albion* was wrecked. It is a memorable spot, and every passenger manifested an eager curiosity to examine the rocks which proved fatal to so many of our countrymen, and caused so much affliction. We were near enough to have a distinct view of the precipitous ledge, which is more than a hundred feet in height. On one side is a sandy beach, and on the other, a small bay or inlet indenting the coast. Had the ship providentially drifted a few rods on either hand, the passengers and crew would probably all have been saved, as the shore slopes to the water's edge. But such was not the destiny of the melancholy wreck, which drifted to a point where no human aid could be afforded. Two transports, filled with troops to the number of about twelve hundred, were wrecked near the same place a few years since, and the whole perished. A large hole was dug in the earth, and officers and men made a common grave. More respect was paid to the remains of the passengers, who were lost in the *Albion*. Their bodies were numbered, and decently interred side by side, at a little distance from the fatal cliff. It has been my good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Gibbons, of Kinsale, and Mr. Mark, the American Consul at this place both of whom witnessed the wreck of the *Albion*, and did every thing in their power, for the preservation of life and property. They have given me minute descriptions of the awful scene. Most of the particulars were however publicly stated at the time; and I have no wish to revive the sorrow which this afflicting event occasioned in our city and country.

In the course of Friday forenoon, a pilot boat came alongside the Corinthian and offered to take us ashore at the Old Head of Kinsale. As the sea was tranquil, the landing convenient, and the passage up the Channel to Liverpool might be protracted and tedious, six of us concluded to accept the offer, unwilling as we were to desert the ship, until she had reached her port of destination. The Captain gave us a parting dinner, a social glass, and a sentiment. After making our arrangements, and shaking hands with our fellow-passengers, who in feeling had become as one family, among whom the utmost cordiality and even attachment prevailed, we embarked at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and made for the harbor of Kinsale, at the distance of seven or eight miles. As the wind blew off the shore, our crew, consisting of four Irishmen, were obliged to row the whole way, which they effected without difficulty by the aid of a bottle of brandy, a sip of which was proposed by the pilot as a premium to his sailors for pulling manfully from point to point.

Our passage was sufficiently slow to afford us a very fine view of the lofty promontory of the Old Head of Kinsale, close under the brow of which the little boat glided along the waters. The summit is smooth and green, crowned with a handsome light house, which is seen at a great distance up and down the channel. In many places the cliffs are tremendous, with deep caverns in the rock, which is of secondary formation. At one point, a fissure wide enough for the passage of a boat, was observed to extend quite through the projection on a level with

the water. It is a fine place for smuggling, and if reports be correct, the natural advantages of the coast are not neglected. Back of the head-land, the hills are covered with groups of Irish cottages, and the fields exhibit marks of a high state of cultivation. On the heights are several of those castles in ruins, which are so common all over the Island. As these were the first we had ever seen, their rude, crumbling, and fantastic forms were regarded with an eye of curiosity.

The harbor of Kinsale is easy of access, the water deep, and completely land-locked by the eminences projecting on both sides of the river Band, on the left bank of which the town is situated. On the right, as you enter the basin, is Fort Charles, a very strong and expensive work, commanding the harbour, and at present garrisoned by a regiment. On the opposite side, are the ruins of an ancient fortress, where James the Second landed with an army from France, at the time he was driven from his own country and thought to regain his throne occupied by William of Orange. In the year 1690 the fort was stormed by the Duke of Marlborough. It was a severe and bloody conflict, the Governor of Ireland being killed in the breach. In 1660, it was captured by the Spaniards. The work is now a mere ruin with its dilapidated ramparts mantled with ivy. Immediately after passing the point on which it stands, the town of Kinsale opens on the view, at the distance of only a few rods, standing upon an activity so steep, that the roofs of the houses on one street, are on a line with the basements of those above. The heights are planted with trees, and many of the houses have gardens in front, preventing a picturesque and romantic view from the basin, which spreads before the town and is covered with boats and vessels. Ships of war may ride in the very doors of some of the houses; and we were informed that the officers on deck sometimes converse with the ladies at the windows of their drawing rooms.

WOMAN.

A work just published in England, entitled "Tales by the O'Hara Family" furnishes the following touching tribute to woman—to the truth and justice of which the feelings of every man, on whom the hand of severe sickness has been laid, will involuntarily respond. Never was a more faithful portrait drawn by the painter's happy hand.

It has been often remarked, that in sickness there is no hand like woman's hand, no heart like woman's heart; and there is not. A man's breast may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and in the shadow that watches it; let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait alone and sleepless, the struggle of the grey dawn into the chamber of suffering; let him be appointed to this ministry even for the sake of the brother of his heart, or the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will fire; his eye will close, and his spirit grow impatient to the dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of irresistible selfishness, which indeed he may be ashamed of and struggle to reject, but which despite of all his efforts, remains to characterize his nature, and prove, in one instance at least, his manly weakness. But see a mother, a sister, or a wife, in his place.

The woman feels no weariness, owns no recollection of self. In silence and in the depth of night she dwells, not only passively, but so far as the qualified term may express our meaning, joyously. Her ear acquires a blind man's instinct, as from time to time it catches the slightest stir, or whisper, or breath of the now more than ever loved one, who lies under the hand of human affliction. Her step, as in obedience to an impulse or a signal, would not waken a mouse; if she speaks, her accents are a soft echo of natural harmony, most delicious to the sick man's ear, conveying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort and devotion; and thus, night after night she tends him like a creature sent him from a higher world, when all earthly watchfulness has failed—her eye never winking, her mind never palled, her nature, that at all other times is weakness, now gaining a super-human strength and magnanimity, herself forgotten, and her sex alone predominant.

We feel satisfied that every Colombian, and more especially every Caracanian, will participate in those feelings of admiration and gratitude which have induced Mr. Lancaster to send us the following letter for publication. It contains a princely donation from His Excellency the Liberator, to Mr. Lancaster, conveyed in a style, alike honorable to the giver and receiver. The interest therein expressed by General Bolivar for the instructions of his "young fellow citizens," and the culture of the human intellect, does him even more honor than his countless victories, and is that which, after all, must give him his best claim to the title of "Liberator." We trust that His Excellency's noble sentiments and conduct in behalf of the Lancasterian system will not be

lost on the country, but will animate every section thereof to similar zeal in favor of the existing generation, and the best hopes of Colombia—*Colombiano*.

TO MR. LANCASTER.

LIMA, March 16, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your very flattering letter from Baltimore, the answer to which was directed to the United States of America by a circuitous route, which would considerably delay your receipt of it. I have now the greatest pleasure in learning by your favour from Caracas, the determination you have formed of residing amongst us, with the laudable object of disseminating and bringing to perfection, the Lancasterian system of education, which has done and will continue to do essential service in promoting the cultivation of the human intellect: a wonderful work which we owe to the singular genius of the man who has had the goodness to devote himself to the instruction of my young fellow citizens!

You seem to think assistance necessary to the realization of your beneficent intentions; I therefore hasten to offer you twenty thousand dollars to be employed in advancing the education of the children of Caracas. These twenty thousand dollars will be paid to you in London by the Agents of Peru, on whom you may draw for this sum in three or four months. The said Agents have orders to pay the amount to whoever you may direct to receive it. In case it should not be your wish to employ the entire sum in London you may easily cause the remainder of it to be transmitted to Caracas.

I have further to add, that I will with pleasure advance you a larger sum with the like view, should you think it can be usefully employed. To enable me to comply with this offer, be pleased to communicate to me your opinion in such terms as you may think fit.

The Government of Peru has been to me most generous in a thousand ways, and has moreover placed at my disposal a million of dollars for the service of the Colombians. Public education will receive my first attention in the distribution of this sum. For this reason it is no inconvenience to me, to promote the advancement of those establishments for education which are under the direction of your fine genius.

Receive the expression of my admiration, my respect, and my gratitude for the preference you have given to my native country, by establishing yourself therein.

I am your affectionate, and attentive servant,

BOLIVAR.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.
DULL TIMES FOR DOCTORS.

This is the general complaint among physicians. There is no prevailing epidemic, and what is better yet there is no prospect of any. We have lately been on a tour through the country, and have taken particular pains to ascertain whether there is any thing like a prospect of any prevailing disease, the present season; but there is none. Thus far, in town and country, there never has been a more general period of health, in the United States, than since the commencement of 1825. The faculty says it is distressingly healthy!

We beg, however, not to be understood that the work of death has been suspended. Oh! no—people are dying daily, as at former periods, by nearly every sort of ill but venerable old age. Men will drink more than is necessary, not without doing the destruction it makes with their constitutions; and women cannot be fashionable without being skinned in whalebone. The business of quenching thirst makes shocking destruction in the world—still it is very urgent not to conform to the fashion—so some thousands of new drunkards are manufactured yearly, who might otherwise be the first rate of useful citizens. A medical gentleman has been prophesying not long since, a great mortality, which will be confined exclusively to young ladies. The first approach of this alarming malady, may be known by stertorous breathing, after the slightest exercise; sudden fainting fits at church; a pale face, and nothing at all like an appetite. The sanative measures to be adopted by those who may now be suffering from the like embarrassment, consists altogether in giving freedom to the respiratory organs: and this can only be done by wearing loose flowing dresses at the same time their stomachs are used for heating a bath, by five o'clock in the morning.

How the times have changed within a few years! There is nothing now more pleasant, nor more in vogue, than to be in ill health—because it sounds well, and makes people talk; so away they go to the springs, and put their ancles out of joint in walking, when, in fact, at home, it required a servant to draw their stockings on. Health and happiness have been at war ever since the revolution; if one is sick, why then there is leisure to enjoy friends, visit Saratoga, Niagara, Mount Holyoke, and forty other places. Red cheeks, a sound stomach, and industry, are poor recommendations in a wife—they are so masculine—and pray, what is more vulgar in any thing like a man, than to hear him positively declare, in the very face and eyes of well-bred people, that he never had the dyspepsia, when it is all the go! In this

of refinement, if persons desire to rise they must lie in bed, take advice and neither follow nor pay for it, take a cold every time the wind blows east, take a jaunt and jam somewhere to wear time away, take a few compliments, take tea—and that is taking time by the forelock, in eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

It is all nonsense to talk about turning such bad people from their bad habits—they will just as soon submit to the operation of being turned inside out, as to live quiet, sober lives. Dissipation keeps one busily employed, besides affording a vast deal of company; and who does or does not like to keep something going on, even if it goes right wrong?

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Gov. Troup to the President.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA.
Milledgeville, 7th August, 1825.

SIR—The letter of the Secretary of War of the 18th May, introducing to this government M. J. Gen. Gaines, and Major Andrews as agents of the United States, to enquire into the causes of the late Indian disturbances—to adjust the difference subsisting between the Indians, and to enquire into the conduct of the Agent for Indian Affairs, recommended them as officers, distinguished for ability, prudence and discretion. They were received and treated accordingly. With the conduct of the one, you have been already made acquainted—with that of the other I remain for me to place you in possession.

In the several conferences held with Gen. Gaines on his first arrival I received repeated assurances from him of friendly dispositions—of upright intentions—of freedom from all kind of bias or prejudice which could mislead his judgment, or influence his decisions on any of the topics which, in the execution of his trust, might present themselves for discussion. Relying implicitly on the sincerity of these declarations I began with regarding Gen. Gaines as an honorable and disinterested arbiter between the United States, Georgia, and the Indians; and so continued to regard him until a short time before his insulting letter of the 10th ult. was received at this Department. It was impossible for this Government not to repel that insult with indignation.

The chief magistrate in his official message to the Legislature had stated explicitly that McIntosh and his chiefs had given their consent to the survey, and in support of this statement the letters of McIntosh were exhibited with his name subscribed in his own hand, of which Gen. Gaines had full information. Nevertheless the certificate of an Indian chief who had deserted from the McIntosh party, and of a white man of whom Gen. Gaines himself does not pretend to know any thing, is procured to discredit the statement of the Governor, and to exhibit him before the public as the dupe of the vilest and shallowest imposture; and in his solicitude to accomplish this he forgets that it is the consent given by McIntosh and his chiefs to the survey which on the information of the agent, you have taken for granted to be the sole cause of all the disturbances in the Nation, and upon which you have recently issued the most offensive orders to this government connected with that survey, and in your last one even denounced military vengeance against those who shall attempt to carry it into execution—When Gen. Gaines is rebuked in the modest language which the unprovoked insult would admit of, he presents himself again before the public in a letter indulging in most intemperate abuse of all the constituted authorities of a sovereign state, and of the great body of its people, and which he causes to be published almost a week before it was received at this Department.

With regard to the first letter of General Gaines to which I call your attention, he does not seem to have been content with addressing a letter so exceptional to the head of this Government—He assumes the authority to order its publication, on the allegation of some pretended and undefined malicious falsehoods in circulation, and which he makes the foundation of an appeal to the public—an appeal more censurable than that for which the gallant and meritorious Porter, is now answering before a Court Martial assembled by your order, inasmuch as the latter only defends himself against imputations charges made by his own government, whilst the former who was bound by equal respect to this Government does not pretend that any charges of any kind had been preferred by it against him.—It is in this letter too that Gen. Gaines has fallen into the shocking extravagance of asserting that nobody can believe, that the McIntosh party that made the treaty constituted but a fifth part of the Nation; and it was in the same letter made known officially to this Government that he had happily concluded a pacification of the Indians when at that moment he was as remote from the pacification as he ever had been, of which fact I have even within the passing hour received the most incontestible evidence.

With regard to the second letter of the 28th ult. which now that I am writing, has for the first time been put into my hands, and almost a week after its publication, I have to remark, that the history of diplomacy will not furnish a parallel, so marked with indiscretion, intemperance, deliberate disrespect, and the outrage of all decency. Gen. Gaines forgets as well what he owes to his own government as to this.—His duty to you required him to shew respect to this government in all his intercourse with it. If in that intercourse he had found himself wronged or aggrieved by the authorities here, it was not allowed him to take the redress into his own hands; upon representation to you, you were competent to decide the nature and the extent of the injury he had received, and of the re-

dress most suitable to it. He would not confide the exercise of this privilege to you, no doubt questioning your fitness or discretion for such matters, but chose to rely on his own dexterity and prowess. He writes among other things of the "malignant villany" which has been extensively practiced on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other States in reference to the Indians and the treaty. A charge so vague cannot be easily understood, much less distinctly answered. Presupposing it to be directed against the authorities of this State and to be in all respects true, who made General Gaines the Judge to pass this condemnatory sentence on the conduct of those authorities? It had been understood that you had reserved to yourself this power and that Gen. Gaines was here only as your agent to collect the evidences upon which that power was to be exercised.

He proceeds to make another reference to the certificate of the Indian Chief and the white man; reiterates the expression of unlimited confidence in the veracity of Marshall, eulogizes him as among the most worthy of the little treaty making party; and comes again to the conclusion that the Chief Magistrate of Georgia and others are not to be credited against the certificate of such respectable personages. Within this hour I have received the testimony of the Chiefs of the friendly party voluntarily given "that the statement of Joe Marshall to Gen. Gaines is false," and I enclose you the certificate of my express, a man of fairest character and undoubted veracity to satisfy you that Marshall has added falsehood to treachery. In this part of his letter he takes occasion to manifest his resentment toward the friends of McIntosh; he calls them "the little treaty making party," then again "the rascals Chiefs of McIntosh," and questions their right to give permission to make the survey. What a dispassionate and impartial umpire is this General Gaines; one would have supposed that consulting the magnanimity of a soldier, if he departed from the line of neutrality at all he would be found at the head of the weaker, the innocent and injured party. But the General concluding the better part of valor and cunning the odds against him as fifty to one, throw himself into the ranks of the stronger party and thus commends himself again to you for the discretion which you had given him in advance.

The General is correct in one of his positions, and being in the right himself, he puts you in the wrong, and so conspicuously that you stand on the insulated eminence of an almost solitary advocate for making and breaking treaties at pleasure. Gen. Gaines says, "the treaty, no matter how procured, had become a law of the land," &c. &c. He had said to the council at Broken Arrow that the treaty could not be annulled and must be carried into effect, &c. &c. This is good sense. The day before yesterday I received your letter, in which you say Gen. Gaines having informed you that the treaty having been obtained by intrigue and treachery, it will be referred to Congress for re-consideration. Gen. Gaines tells the Indians that no treaty has ever yet been annulled. You say this treaty shall be made an exception to all others; and upon the information received from General Gaines.

General Gaines proceeds to manifest his respect and complaisance for the Chief Magistrate of a sovereign state, by informing him that "he has been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor he placed reliance, but who were unworthy of his confidence," thus taking upon himself the responsibility to decide for the Chief Magistrate one of the most delicate of all questions connected with government and sovereignty viz: the question who are worthy of trust, and who among the public servants are or are not entitled to his confidence. In a little time, sir, with your countenance and encouragement, General Gaines would have dictated the appointments to office in this state, and may be, the least hesitancy or repugnance to comply with such direction, would be subdued by a parade of United States troops.

After quoting a maxim, that "the King can do no wrong," and expatiating on the moral excellence of truth, and his indiscriminate habitation at the peace and the cottage, the plough and bureau of state with the wanderers of the wilderness and the honest but unfortunate debtors; of all which I cannot for the life of me understand the application, much less the farrago which follows about some body regarding money a little more and truth a little less, condition of despoiled poverty and luxuries of plundered wealth, &c. &c. and which is equally unintelligible.

Gen. Gaines is scarcely more distinct and intelligible when in passing a meagre compliment to a portion of the citizens of Georgia, he professes to "rely on the wisdom, justice and patriotism of at least one-tenth of those with whom he has the pleasure of an acquaintance," many of whom are cultivators of the land; and then again that the cultivators are the "adamantine pillars" of the Union against which the angry vapouring, paper squibs of the little and the great demagogues of all countries may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries "without endangering the noble edifice" &c. &c. All of which may be intended to convey some meaning and admit of ready explanation by General Gaines but which I assure you sir, is altogether above my comprehension.

The General soon becomes a little more explicit; when he says "there is in Georgia a small class of men who like the 'Holy Alliance,' profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community, but whose labors consist of vain and daring efforts to prove that the light of truth is to

be found only with the party to which themselves respectively belong and that all others go wrong." Party, Sir—An agent representing the government of the U. States before the government of Georgia, addressing to the Chief Magistrate of the state an official paper in which, decanting on the state of parties, the writer places himself by the side of the one party, and fulminates a denunciation against the other. Pray, sir, suffer me to ask if Maj. General Gaines received special instructions at your hands so to deport himself, to pry into the state of parties, to find out the relative strength of them, to place himself on the side of the strongest, giving to it aid, countenance and cooperation, and from this strong hold to issue insolent apophthegms against the other, through the Governor of this state; thus directly intermeddling in our local politics and availing himself of our unhappy divisions to make the exasperations I party yet more bitter. Gen. Gaines will not permit us to mistake him. He proceeds to call a particular party to which he is opposed, he "one-sided enlightened class;" in another place, he calls them the "small class."

The opportunities of Gen. Gaines to inform himself of the state of parties in Georgia have been no doubt much better than mine, which have indeed been very limited, but I have more generally heard from men better informed than the relative strength of parties was somewhat different from the General's estimate of it; he seems to have adopted the same rule of enumeration, under the same optical delusion as in measuring the strength of the Indian parties, and have arrived at the very galling conclusion that the numerical strength was in the proportion of 50 to 1—undoubtedly a very incorrect statement.

This officer took upon me at my request to permit the Commissioners on the part of the State to act in friendly concert with him in making his investigations for the discovery of truth; why he did so I cannot conjecture. This however was passed by without notice, as was his subsequent refusal to admit them to a participation of the Councils on matters involving the interest of Georgia. His indiscretion in declaring before the Council at Broken Arrow, that if the Congress would were to contradict the Chief Magistrate, he would not believe it, has been a ready notice in the letter which I last had the honor to address to you. It is upon the authority of his Chief, of Hamilton represented to be one of the most infamous of men and of the Agent of Indian Affairs, that you have come to the conclusion to return the treaty to Congress for revision, it having been procured by intrigue and treachery.

Gen. Gaines is reported to me to have said in the presence of one of the Commissioners on the part of the State that twenty-three states out of twenty-four were to pronounce the Agent guilty he would not believe them.

Gen. Gaines has been guilty of the childish indiscretion of threatening to cut off the heads or ears of citizens of Georgia who happened to offend him, as if you had given him his sword for this special service. But indeed sir, it is high time to dismiss the subject of this officer.

In maintaining correspondence with the government of the United States, I have not permitted any false considerations of dignity, or any false estimate of forms and ceremonies which usually govern diplomatic intercourse between States to interpose the least difficulty; so far from it I have cheerfully descended to the level of every thing which it pleased you to employ as a yoke as your Representative or agent, from the Clerks of your bureaux up to your Major General by Brevet, and have acted and tested with them as equals.

In the department of some of these I have experienced arrogance, self-sufficiency, a haughty and contemptuous carriage, and a most insulting interference with our local politics, and these characteristics not exhibited to one but to all of the constituted authorities of the State. Now sir, suffer me in conclusion to ask if these things have been done in virtue of your instructions expressed or implied, or by authority of any warrant from you whatsoever, and if not so done, whether you will sanction and adopt them as your own and thus hold yourself responsible to the government of Georgia.

Be persuaded sir, that whenever hereafter you shall think proper, not deceiving yourselves or us, to send gentlemen to represent you before this government of the character given to those by the letter of the Secretary of War, of the 18th May, they will be received and respected as officers of the General Government, and will be by the most friendly states of the Union.

With great consideration,
G. M. TROUP.
The President of the United States.

CERTIFICATE.

I was employed by his excellency Governor Troup, as bearer of an express to Gen. Wm. McIntosh, requesting his assent, and that of the chiefs, to the survey of the land by Georgia, lately ceded by the Indian Springs. After proceeding into the Nation, Jos. Marshall & Wm. Edwards accompanied me to McIntosh's house. After delivering the express to McIntosh I was informed by McIntosh that he had called a meeting of the chiefs on the following Sunday, which was the 10th of April, Marshall and Edwards were both present when this conversation took place. Marshall informed me, (acting as Interpreter) that when the Chiefs were convened and their wishes consulted, that General McIntosh would advise the Governor of it, and observed to me in the presence of McIntosh, that he himself had no objection to the survey of the land, and that it would be an advantage to the Indians for the land to be surveyed for they could then dispose of a great deal of their provisions to them, and that after the present crop

was made, they could sell out their improvements, and be ready next spring to set out to the new country. Marshall informed me at the time that McIntosh requested him to stay to the talk, but he said it was not necessary, as his consent was then given.

Marshall and Edwards and myself set off together, and several times during our journey, Marshall manifested his entire approbation to the measure of surveying the land and observed that he had no doubt, but that the chiefs would assent to the survey when they met, which would be on the 10th of April.

JESSE PROSSER.

Milledgeville, 2d Aug. 1825.

GEORGIA.

There is much reason to expect that the decisive step taken by the Executive of the United States, to prevent any encroachment on the Indian territory, until the treaty shall have been re-examined by Congress, will have the desired effect. This inference is formed on the effect already produced by that act in the Southern States; and to justify us in its adoption, we make the following extracts from the Charleston paper.—*Not Jour.*

[From the Charleston Mercury.]
"The President contends that by the 8th article of the treaty, he is bound to prevent the survey until the time appointed for the removal of the Indians. If this construction be correct, he has certainly no alternative, but is morally and legally bound to prevent the survey. But Governor Troup does not stand in the same situation. There is no actual obligation on him to proceed to the survey at present. Even allowing the right of Georgia to commence the survey (if his construction of the treaty be admitted) yet it certainly is not obligatory on him to do so now. Georgia will violate no obligation, and lose no right, nor forfeit any claim, by delaying to act until the present excitement shall have subsided, and the rights of all the parties shall be ascertained and settled. Now, we would ask, is the survey of the Indian land a matter of such vital necessity, as to justify an appeal to arms? The whole affair, it seems, has been committed by the Georgia Legislature, to the discretion of Governor Troup. As it has been left to his discretion, then, it seems to us he cannot but find in that very circumstance, abundant reason to delay the survey, under all the circumstances of the case. We cannot believe that, with so many causes to desist, and without any adequate counteracting motive to compel him, he will proceed in a course which will not only engender hostile passions, but may lead to bloodshed. Let it not be said that pride will deter him from receding. The preservation of the Union, and the harmony of the States, are objects of too great moment to be jeopardized for an instant by such an unworthy feeling. We trust, therefore, that the Governor of Georgia will act a magnanimous part, in which we are confident, he will be supported by the patriotism of his people; and by receding from the position which he has taken on this delicate subject, make a noble sacrifice of his personal feelings upon the altar of his country."

The Charleston Courier, after a brief and calm review of the subject, explicitly condemns the course pursued by Georgia, through her Governor, in attempting to interfere and deprive the parties to the treaty of the ability to recede from an engagement presumed to be invalid, thus continuing:

"Yet, such has been, virtually, the conduct of the Governor of Georgia. Some of the friendly Indians, (friendly to Georgia, as is meant) having signified their assent to the survey of the ceded territory, the Legislature of Georgia authorized the Governor to survey it, leaving the time to his discretion. He persists in doing it at once; and this when it is well known, that in the state of excitement of these unfortunate Indians, such an attempt must inevitably provoke and produce much bloodshed and distress, and reduce these people to despair and ruin. Such an intimation coming from the Chief Magistrate of a State, even if it had been marked by official calmness and dignity, would well have excited uneasiness and alarm; but, uttered as it is, in tones of menace to the Indians, of defiance to the U. States, and of appeal to battle and civil war, it comes like a withering blast of the tempest of discord, rallying the evil spirits of rebellion."

"The act of Congress, and the Treaty, secure to the Creeks the peaceable possession of their territory, until the autumn of the next year. The supreme power of all the States guarantees their security. The Governor of Georgia would violate it. He has not the moral right—for the happiness of our Union, thank Heaven, he has not the physical power. Let us hope that he will find reason in his anger—and not by his rashness involve in imminent danger and jeopardy the interests committed to his care, the welfare of his own State, and the peace of them all."

[From the Charleston City Gazette.]
"We present to our readers the communications of the Secretary of War to General Gaines and the Governor of Georgia—expressing our deep regret at the necessity which points to an almost immediate military resistance on the part of the Federal Government to the measures of our sister State. There is yet, however, ample room for reconciliation, without compromising the rights of the latter, held out in the determination of the President to refer the subject to Congress, and in the very terms of the treaty in question, which stipulates that it shall not be carried into effect until the month of September in the next year. We hope and trust, therefore, that Governor Troup's precipitation of character, however pure his intentions, will not hurry the country into civil commotion, as dangerous to the Union at large, as it will be

unprofitable and dishonorable to that number whose imprudence shall have caused it."

[From the Charleston Patriot.]
"The crisis of affairs in Georgia, in relation to the Creeks has become serious if not alarming. It will be seen, by the annexed letter, that General Gaines has received orders from the Department of War, to prevent the survey of the Creek lands before the time prescribed by the treaty between them and the United States, which is in the fall of the next year. The Governor of Georgia insists on an immediate survey. Under these circumstances, the course prescribed to the Government of the United States is so plainly marked, that every citizen who has any regard for the public faith, must see the necessity of protecting the rights of the Indians, thus solemnly guaranteed by Treaty. We shall to-morrow present a connected view of the whole controversy. It will place our readers in possession of facts which are only partially known, and which will excite surprise, if not indignation, in every bosom alive to the principles of honor, and susceptible to sentiments of communitarianism towards those miserable and persecuted Indians."

FOUCHE'S MEMOIRS.—Since the death of Fouché, a volume, purporting to have been written by him, has been published, the authenticity of which has been denied by his son. The Edinburgh Reviewers, not-withstanding, suppose the work to be genuine, and say, the memoirs "require only to be read to convince any one, that they are the work of one who had participated in the events of the revolution, and is perfectly acquainted with its details." The Reviewers close their article with the following summary notice of some of the principal characters of the revolution.

Boston Courier.
"The conspiracy which established a military government in France, called forth several men who have played rather a remarkable part in public life. What has been their fate?"

Murat, who led the armed force against the national assembly, became a prince, a grand duke, and afterwards a king. But he was deposed, proscribed, obliged to seek safety in concealment, taken by the soldiers, tried by a military commission and shot.

Berthier, who assisted in the conspiracy, and who was also engaged in the expedition to St. Domingo, became a prince and a grand duke; he was thrown from a window and did on the pavement.

Lannes, who was engaged in the transactions of St. Cloud, became a duke and marshal of France, and died soon after his battle.

Sieyes, who, next to Bonaparte, was the principal leader of the conspiracy, received in ready money, the price of his ignoble treason, was expelled from the government, and despoiled by Napoleon himself—he lived in proscription, and without a friend who would receive or recognize him.

Rognat de St. Jean d'Angely, became a councillor of state, but was soon proscribed, found himself despised and without money, became insane, and died in that situation.

Fouché, became a duke, and a minister, betrayed both parties, was abandoned and deserted by all; wrote these Memoirs, and died proscribed.

Real, became a prefect of police, and counsellor of state—he lives proscribed. Bourlay de la Meurthe, who afterwards became a counsellor of state, has also shared the fate of Real.

Morreau, who assisted in the grand conspiracy, was afterwards accused of another against Bonaparte himself; he was tried and proscribed. He died in the ranks, mortally wounded by a cannon ball, fighting against Napoleon.

Cabanis, who was equally the dupe of Bonaparte's artifices, had the weakness to accept a place in the senate, and died of grief at having been instrumental in the subjection of his country. Chénier, deceived like Cabanis, would accept nothing from Bonaparte, remained poor, wrote in support of the cause of liberty, and died without being able to publish his writings: vexation shortened his days.

Two persons only remain, whose fate we shall not venture to predict, Lucien Bonaparte and Talleyrand.

As to the hero of the piece himself, if what we have already said on the subject is insufficient, and if our readers wish to form a more correct idea of the happiness he enjoyed,—let them turn to the Memoirs of his Minister, and the account of what took place at St. Helena. Great he was undoubtedly—great in talent and in fortune beyond the standard of any modern potentate; and not naturally without qualities entailing him to both love and respect. But good he was not undoubtedly—and still more assuredly he was not happy. His defection from the cause of liberty was fatal at once to his glory, his security, and his enjoyment;—and while it is impossible not to mourn over the extinction of those golden prospects which his powers and opportunities seemed to open at the beginning of his career, we cannot but feel that the retribution was just, which cast down the military despot, and crushed under the iron hand of force, the mighty captain who had forcibly overthrown the freedom of his country."

It is stated in the London Morning Chronicle, that the National Gazette, when the Mexican Congress, hesitated about the ratification of the treaty made with the British commissioners by the Mexican Executive, the commissioners transmitted an official communication to the latter, declaring in substance, that if the treaty was not at once acceded to, their authority must cease; that Mr. Morier (one of them) would immediately proceed to England, with the refusal, and Mr. Ward (the other) quit the Mexican territory as soon as the delicate state of his wife's health would allow. This is what we call diplomatic bullying!

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—His Excellency Governor Stevens, at the earnest request of the Rev. Mr. Morrison (the gentleman injured) and a large and respectable number of the citizens of Harford county and the city of Baltimore, has granted a nolle prosequi to young Smith, the lad who, in May last, shot at and dangerously wounded his teacher, in Harford county.

It is in agitation in Georgia, it is said, to withdraw Governor Troup, and substitute Mr. Crawford as a candidate, against General Clark at the next election.

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle says:—“The first Monday in October next will, in all probability, provide the Governor with a passport to the walks of private life, where we hope he may enjoy many years both of health and happiness.”

In a letter dated, August 20, and signed “D. PORTER,” we have the satisfaction to find the following passage:—“I have been tried and judged by my peers, and I bow with deference to their decision. I have endeavored throughout my trials to defend my honor as became a man, and I trust that I can bear my punishment without repining. No one has yet heard me murmur at my sentence; and until they do, no apology appears necessary for either the Court or prosecution. I do not express a doubt that strict justice has been dispensed to me.”

Commodore PORTER has been allowed full pay and rations, with leave of absence, during the six months suspension to which he stands sentenced, which is making it a mere nominal punishment.

PORTO RICO.—Recent accounts from Porto Rico says that flour had risen two dollars and a half, and corn nearly fifty per cent. since the late hurricane.

COMMERCIAL DECREE—GUADALOUPE. By the schooner Betsey, at this port last evening (28th ult.) from St. Thomas and Turks Island, we learn says the American, that the Governor of Guadalupe has issued a decree, authorizing the opening of the port of Basseterre for the importation of wheat-flour, corn, rye and other articles, free of duty—the wheat-flour and rye until the 1st November and corn until the 31st December. This decree is published in the St. Thomas paper of the 6th inst.

LITERARY PRIZES.—The New-York Mirror offers Thirty Dollars for the best American Moral Tale, not exceeding three ordinary columns; and Twenty Dollars for the second best of the same character. The premiums of Thirty and Twenty Dollars are also offered for the first and second best Political Essays, on any subject compatible with the plan of the Mirror, and comprised in not less than Fifty nor more than One Hundred and Fifty lines.

The number of deaths in New York last week, was 127, of which 19 were of consumption.

DINNER TO GENERAL GAINES.—The citizens of the county of Jasper and town of Monticello, Georgia, have invited Gen. Gaines to partake of a public dinner, which the General has accepted. In his answer, however, he says, “I am now engaged in public duty, demanding my whole attention; and it is a rule with me, which I am sure you will not disapprove, never to indulge in the gratification of my individual wishes, in attending the complimentary calls of my friends, while public duty demands my attention. I shall not fail to notify you when it will be in my power to see you.”

The Fire man's Journal states that fifteen locks of the Union Canal for connecting the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers, are now completed. The stone work has been pronounced by several practical and scientific gentlemen to be a specimen of stone-masonry superior to any in the United States.

The Lynchburg Virginian states that Mr. Frederick A. Mayo, of Richmond, in company with a person lately from the mines in Saxony, after exploring the greater portion of the Western part Virginia, for Minerals has succeeded in discovering a Copper and Tin mine, each of considerable extent, and as it respects the quality, as good as any in Europe—one in W. Va. and the other in Grayson county. It is added that in the same body of land, a bed of Zinc ore has also been discovered.

The gentlemen who were despatched to Virginia by the Governor of Maryland, to bring Coxson, the man who was taken up on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss CANNON, have returned, after safely lodging him in Cecil county jail. The delay in delivering the prisoner was occasioned by the want of some formality required by the laws of the Union in such cases, which when supplied, the prisoner was promptly turned over to the authorities of this state for trial.—*Md. Rep.*

The prospects of an abundant harvest in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, &c., which were so promising in July, we regret to learn, have since disappeared, owing to the great heat & prevalence of dry weather. The papers say, that the fields, notwithstanding some recent showers, were almost entirely destitute of verdure, and the pastures so much burnt up as to make it necessary to feed the cattle with hay, (of which there has been an abundant crop) that the potatoes will be scarcely worth gathering, and the corn much injured; and that to the evils of the drought have been added the ravages of innumerable grasshoppers, who leave scarcely any thing of a vegetable origin, unassailed, except the trees of the forest. An experienced Farmer from Maine has mentioned that the ravages of the grasshoppers in that State, are unprecedented for 20 years.—*Columbian Centinel.*

VALUABLE HORSE.—It is currently reported that Mr. Watt has sold *Mennon* to Lord Darlington for 9000 guineas, (\$42,000.) But this report is not credited, as it is stated that Mr. Watt declared at York, that he considered the Horse the property of the public, and no consideration should induce him to part with him until after the St. Leger Races at Doncaster.—*York Chronicle.*

Another distinguished Hero of the Revolution—a most firm and enlightened Statesman, a Patriot beyond suspicion and without reproach—the model, throughout his life, whether public or private, of a pure and virtuous citizen and magistrate—the wise associate of the ancestors of our liberty, the bright and immortal example of all ingenious youth, who would identify their names with their country's honor and happiness, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, is no more. Our feelings on this melancholy event, restrains us from speaking further.—*Charleston Courier.*

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham. Much has been said about party and no party—now let us agree at once to put party down and support four good men, two of each of the old former parties—such as R. H. Goldsborough, Daniel Martin, Robert Banning, T. R. Lockerman, and let some of our fellow citizens take the trouble to call upon these gentlemen and know of them if they will serve, which they ought to do, then let them authorize the editors in Easton to announce them to the people as candidates.

A VOTER.

Talbot county, Sep. 1, 1825.

Letters from Smyrna of June 11, received at Boston, communicate no later news from the Morea than previously received. A Greek fleet with several fire ships, left Milo, June 15th, for Candia.

Extract of a letter received by the Herald, arrived at Boston.

“Off Milo, June 16, 1825.

“The Herald, which is in sight, was boarded this morning from a Greek man of war, and informed of an action they had on the 13th, in which the Turks lost a stout frigate, and a corvette; an English brig was also blown up. The Greeks have driven the Turkish fleet into Candia, and have them closely blockaded. There was a battle to the southward of Milo yesterday, but they have not heard the result.—We heard the report of guns this morning in the direction of Candia. About 10 days ago, the Greeks engaged the Turkish fleet, took one vessel, burnt another, and drove a third on shore. The latter had amongst her crew about 30 Christians, who were all murdered as soon as they landed. Some had their heads cut off, and others were stoned to death by the women of the island.”

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) Aug. 12.

SHOCKING MURDER.

On the 14th June, a Thomas Wiggs and Henry Wells descended the Cumberland river, and about 8 or 9 miles below Eddyville stopped at the house of one Absolom Stokes. Shortly after their arrival Wiggs left Stokes' house on foot with the intention of going to Smithland, immediately after his departure, Wells said he had lost his pocket book with a considerable quantity of money, and charged Wiggs with having stolen it. Wells then employed two men to go after Wiggs, who soon overtook him and brought him back, but found on him neither money or pocket book. It was near dark when they delivered Wiggs to Wells, who with Stokes put him on board a skiff, about dark, bound hand and foot, and rowed him out into the river, where after beating him unmercifully, they cut off both ears stabbed him in the breast and then threw him into the river. Four days afterwards his body was found bound as above mentioned; Stokes was immediately apprehended and committed, but Wells made his escape; and we understand the Grand jury at Princetown have found a true bill against Stokes for Murder.

The proposed Canal for connecting the waters of the Potomac with those of the Ohio, appears to be attracting the attention of our Western brethren, and exciting local exertions to secure a participation in the great benefit which the scheme promises.

At Marietta, in Ohio, a meeting was held on the first instant, for the purpose of obtaining a survey to ascertain the practicability of terminating the proposed Canal, or a branch of it, at the Ohio, opposite to the Muskingum river. The route proposed is through the valley of the Little Kanawha, and Committees were appointed to cooperate with the people of Harrison county, Virginia, and others, in the accomplishment of their object. Such a branch of the great Canal, would not only lead through a very fine country, but would shorten the extent of navigation, between Cincinnati and this District, several hundred miles.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Counterfeit Corporation Notes.—We understand that a large number of one and two dollar counterfeit notes, purporting to be of the Corporations of the District of Columbia, have been recently put into circulation in this city; and consequently, that many people have already suffered by them. We learn that the Mayor has renewed his instructions to his officers not to receive any District Corporation notes in payment for taxes or licences due the city—and we cannot recommend to our citizens a better way to avoid the imposition and loss which are likely to occur from these counterfeit notes, than to refuse to receive any description of Corporation notes whatever. Notwithstanding the existence of a positive statute of Maryland on the subject, it is well known that no inconsiderable portion of our circulating medium is composed of ragged, filthy bills under the denomination of five dollars, issued by banks and corporations out of the state—and it has been to us a matter of surprise that our citizens have for such a length of time voluntarily endured an evil of this nature, when, by a general determination on their part to comply with the provisions of a law enacted expressly for their protection, and neither to receive nor offer these notes after such period as might be previously determined on in town or ward meetings, they could so readily restore to themselves a wholesome and safe currency of specie.—*Amer.*

Suffocation of 200 French Prisoners.—To give a suitable eclat to the sacre of Charles X. six hundred prisoners were sent from Paris to Rheims in iron cages, to be set at liberty the moment the king was enthroned. By the neglect of proper precautions, two hundred of them were suffocated, and died before they reached Rheims, when, shocking to relate, their bodies were thrown to the road side unburied, a prey to animals, a shocking monument of French want of feeling; it is said, but we do not pledge ourselves for the fact, that the king himself, expressed little or no concern on being informed of the melancholy fate of so many captives. No friend of humanity will surely consider the interest such a circumstance must naturally inspire, at all lessened, on being informed that these poor victims were so many—*apartisans.*—*Eng. paper.*

From the American Farmer.
WHITE FLINT AND LAWLER WHEAT.
Baltimore county.

HAVING lately observed in the American Farmer an assertion or supposition, that the above kinds are one and the same wheat, and having raised the Lawler for several years, and the white flint the last season, it has afforded me an opportunity of judging correctly; and, I am of opinion, that there are no two sorts of wheat which differ more in appearance than the above. The white flint produces more stalks from each grain, and each stalk is much larger and stronger; the blades are very broad and stand up, but the blades of the Lawler are long and slender, and hang down—generally of a paler green than other wheat; and the bottom blades die very early; but the former is a very dark green to the bottom until the wheat is of a considerable height, and ripens as early as the red chaffed bearded, whilst the latter ripens very late. And from last year's experience, I am decidedly of opinion, that the former is the best wheat I have sown; and have no doubt it possesses the qualities ascribed to it of resisting the fly, as my crop was not the least affected whilst my other sorts by the side of it, and sown at the same time was very much injured. It is a fact that the stalk is solid two joints from the bottom, and part of the third. The grain was white and heavy, and produced a very good crop.

LEVI HARTLEY.
“Perhaps the white flint was sown in richer and better ground than the other. Wheat on rich or manured land, it is well known, is always less liable to be destroyed by the fly, than that which is sown on land of inferior quality, or land not manured. The writer of the above is, we understand, a respectable citizen who resides on and cultivates the farm of Mr. Robert Sinclair. He is likely, we should suppose, as well as Mr. Sinclair himself, who often visits his farm, to have taken very particular notice of the facts stated, yet his testimony is diametrically opposed to the observations of many of the most respectable farmers in the state. And hence we may verify our remark in the last number, that different soils may produce different results. The solidity of the stalk is curious—we should be glad to have some for exhibition.—*Ed. Am. Farm.*

WHEAT FROM ASIA.

Middleburg, Md. 2d August, 1825.

SIR—I am happy in having an opportunity of communicating to you the success that resulted from the wheat that you were kind enough to present to me, that you represented as having been brought from Asia. The article under consideration, I distributed in small quantities among several of the most attentive and observing agriculturists in this neighbourhood; all the reports of which coincide in every respect. The wheat was consigned to the earth, early this spring. It flourished well, and appeared to be equally prolific with the different varieties of this article that is so successfully cultivated in this country. The average length of the heads did not exceed three inches, and the circumference of which was about an inch and a half. The grain was much larger, which circumstance, I am disposed to conclude, is to be attributed to its being new, and not having contracted to the usual size when properly dried. From the success of this article, being sown in the spring, I am led to believe, that in all probability, it has been brought from the southern part of Asia; and also, that this season of the year is the most proper time to commit it to the earth.

In relation to the “Cuba” tobacco seed, I am not as yet prepared to say any thing of an interesting nature, more, than that I have about two hundred very fine plants that I shall be able to cut in about two weeks; some of which I shall take great pleasure in presenting you with, as soon as I shall have it in a proper state to make use of. Mr. D. J. Poole, one of my neighbours, is about housing, perhaps among the best tobacco, at this time in the county. I cannot conceive, that any sight could have been more gratifying than that of viewing about nine acres of this article, prior to its having been cut.

With sentiments of consideration,
I am dear sir,
Yours, &c.
WILLIAM ZOLLIKOFFER, M.D.

CHANGE OF WHEAT TO CHEAT.
Geauga county, July 22, 1825.

SIR—I have thought fit to communicate the following fact on the possibility of changing the character of plants, elucidating a subject sometime since contested in the Farmer. It could be proved by a dozen witnesses in any court. The wheat crop failed here in 1822; that we imported seed from Jersey, under the denomination of “Early Turkey,” which turned out to be very late, and bearded. Last fall Mr. Marshall sowed a lot on sandy silicious soil, which did well until February, when he pastured thirty or forty sheep on it. When it headed the last of June, its character was almost entirely changed to “cheat.” There was not a wheat stalk in one hundred of the cheat. At sowing, there might have been this proportion of cheat to the true crop. With my best wishes I remain,

P. S. The bearded wheat did well at harvest in '23; since has been degenerating, and in many places the straw fell this harvest, and the seed so shrivelled and light it was not worth cutting.

ON THE SELECTION OF SEED WHEAT.

The following communication from Thos. Knight, Esq. (in the Hereford Journal), will doubtless prove highly interesting at the present moment to agriculturists:—“A good deal of the strong wheat soil of Herefordshire remains unsown, and must be sown in the end of this month, or in the next, and it is important to select seed

corn of early habits. I tried the experiment of selecting seed wheat from a warm gravelly soil in a warm part of the country, and other seed wheat of the same variety (the common red straw,) from a cold white clayey soil, in a very cold part of the country. Both were sown at the same time, and upon contiguous ridges, when the crop which sprang from the seed corn which had grown upon a warm gravelly soil ripened a fortnight before the other. The advantages of selecting such seed must be obvious. I have stated facts—the transactions of the Horticultural Society show that fruits, such as the apple and pear, and perennial plants, acquire in hot climates habits of ripening late, whilst cultivated natural plants acquire the power of ripening early, by having, through successive generations, had their period of maturity accelerated. The Scotch farmers purchase seed barley from the warmest soils in England; having found that the crop which springs from this will ripen upon their cold hills, nearly three weeks earlier than those varieties which have adapted their habits to their late and cold climates.”

[English Paper.

HORSE RACE.—A Match Race will be run over Tree Hill Course, Md. on the 29th of September next, for \$1000 a side, play or pay, four miles and repeat, between the celebrated horses *Henry* and *Flirtilla*.

We are every day hearing of some new effort of surgical skill—what would once have been considered a miracle, is now an affair of every day occurrence. We have often heard it remarked by foreigners, Italians in particular, that our physicians were far inferior to those of Europe, and our surgeons as far superior. The following account from the “Reading Chronicle of the Times” will certainly set the last part of the assertion in a creditable light.

U. S. Gazette.

“SURGICAL OPERATION.”—On the first of this month we witnessed, in common with several other spectators, at Mr. Abraham Levan's tavern, in this borough, an operation for blindness, with a result so brilliant, and in a case so interesting, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of laying it before our readers. The subject was a boy, aged about 7 years, from a remote part of this county, and a son of a respectable farmer. From the child's mother, who was present, we learned, that at the age of 6 or 7 months, when children usually begin to direct their hands to different objects, it was first observed that the boy was blind. Believing the case incurable, his parents were resigned to his fate. A few weeks ago, however, a medical gentleman, who has lately settled in the neighbourhood, pronounced the case *Congenital Cataract*, and advised the parents of the child to place him under the care of Dr. Isaac Heister, of Reading, who, he told them, had repeatedly operated in similar cases with success. They did so, and were not disappointed. When we saw the patient, the Doctor had already completely succeeded in imparting vision to one of the eyes, on which he had operated 5 days before. The effect of the operation we witnessed, like that of the other eye, as related by the mother, was like enchantment. To see a fellow being excluded from the world as it were, by a state of total blindness, suddenly brought to life, to the enjoyment of vision, by a skillful direction of the human hand, was a spectacle truly delightful.

It was interesting to observe, when the bandage was removed, on the third day after the operation, the readiness with which the little fellow distinguished objects and colours, and his ignorance, at the same time, of their names which he had, of course yet to learn. The only object he recognized of many that were presented to him, was a pair of scissors, whose name he recollected, it should seem, by reason of their peculiar form, having been accustomed often to amuse himself, with this instrument, while in a state of blindness.”

A GOVERNOR'S NOMINATION OF HIMSELF.

Freemen of Indiana!—Permit me to state that I will serve you the constitutional term of three years, in the place I now occupy if approved by a majority of the people. I have lived in this western country thirty years—I am a native—a republican—the friend of civil and religious liberty—to the freedom of the Press, to law—have long been an open advocate for Internal Improvement—for Domestic Industry—a friend to education—to freedom and peace—to equal privileges—to my country, her interests, inhabitants and glory.

Should you think fit to elect me Governor of this young and interesting state, to which I feel bound by the strongest ties, it will be for me to feel and acknowledge the extent of the obligations, that so distinguished a mark of confidence and respect will lay me under, and prove myself worthy of your expectations.

If, in your judgment, you choose another, at the expression of your will, I will cheerfully march from the post which the Constitution and your Senators have assigned me for the time being. If my course is improper, condemn my pretensions. If it is reasonable and regular, and I have merit, do me justice. To become personally acquainted with all is impossible: but my public and private character is submitted to your scrutiny. With the land that flourishes, I flourish. In the country that withers, I die. Your interest is mine—mine to advance yours. Society is formed for us all. The eye of the state is upon us; and each is expected to perform his own duty.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your most ob't servant,
JAMES B. RAY.
Salem, May 21.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICES CURRENT—BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.

Super. Howard street, per bbl. \$5 a 5 12 1/2
City Mills, superior qual. 5 3
Do. standard qual. 4 7 1/2
Susquehanna, “ none.
Wheat—red, per bush. 85 a 92
“ white, “ 90 a 100
Corn—white, “ 47 a 50
“ yellow, “ 47 a 50
Rye, per bush. 40 a 44—Pat.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

TALBOT COUNTY.
Richard Spencer, Thomas P. Bennett,
Stephen Reynier, Spry Denny and
William P. Ridgway, Levin Mills, Esqs.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Independent Ticket. Caucus Ticket.
Richard Hugglett, Elijah Barwick,
John Tilton, William M. Hardcastle,
Joshua Clark and Robert T. Cain and
Edward Barwick, Esqs. Thos. Snelbury, Esqs.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Arthur E. Sudler, Thomas Wright, 3d.
Vincent Benton, Capt. Thomas E. Sudler,
Col. Robert Stevens, Thomas B. Hopper and
Charles R. Nicholson, Henry R. Pratt, Esqs.
Richard Ridgway,

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT

VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Thomas P. Bennett

respectfully announces to his fellow-citizens of Talbot, that he will serve them in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, if honoured with their confidence and support, at the approaching election.

Easton, Sept. 3, 1825.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Through the solicitation of a number of citizens of this county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the ensuing Legislature, should I be so fortunate as to be supported, my best endeavours shall be exerted for the public good—and the Lord defend us from all vacation and public repast bills and may the time speedily come when the *per diem* of the members shall be reduced to three dollars which is a full compensation for services rendered in these hard times, and I will insure as competent members to serve for that sum as have composed the house for several past sessions.

SPRY DENNY.

Talbot county, Sep. 3

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
In consequence of the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to present myself before you as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.
The public's obedient servant,
August 27
LEVIN MILLS.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, for Cash, on THURSDAY, the twenty second day of September next; part of his personal property, consisting of good farm Horses, Colts, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, &c. Together with one among the best Jacks that has ever stood here, and a good second hand Coach—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock and attendance given by the subscriber.
JAMES DENNY, near Easton.

Sept. 3 4w

A Farm to Rent,

WITHIN FOUR MILES OF EASTON.
Apply to
SAML. T. KENNARD,
Sept. 3

To Rent.

A farm with excellent improvements, situated on the Head of Wye, consisting of three fields of 140,000 in a field, with an addition of a fourth field of 30,000, tilled every other year, for terms, apply at the late residence of Dr. William E. S-wth.
Sept. 3 3w

Country Merchants

Who visit Baltimore for the purpose of laying in their Fall supply of Goods, are particularly invited to call at the

COMB FACTORY AND VARIETY STORE,
No. 72 1/2 Market Street.

Two doors East from Holliday Street, where, among a great variety of others, are for sale the following articles, viz:
30,000 Combs, consisting of Shell, Mock Shell, Ivory, and Horn, of every description
100 doz. boxes Night Tapers
100 doz. Gentlemen's Dressing Glasses, of all sizes
100 doz. Snuff Boxes
50 doz. Walking Sticks
30 doz. Pocket Books
50 doz. very fine Scissors
50,000 Hemming's best Needles
500 doz. Toys, of every description.

J. L. S. O.
Teeth Brushes, Head Brushes, Hearth Brushes, Fly Brushes, Comb Brushes, Jewellery, Bells, Baskets, Fine Scissors, Razors and Penknives, Hooks and Eyes, Cloak Straps, Fiddles, Flutes, Flageolots, Fiddle Strings, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Dolls, Dice, Pistols, Cane, Razor Straps, Chessmen, Dominoes, Hones, Snaps, Pencils, Silver Thimbles, Shoe Horns, Powder Horns, Shaving Soap, Tooth Powder, Card Racks, &c. with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
THOMAS & CO.

Baltimore, Sept. 3 3w

George W. Morling,
Merchant Tailor,

Corner of Light and Pratt-Sts. Baltimore.
Respectfully informs his friends on the Eastern Shore and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable Clothing Store, and intends keeping a general assortment of Ready Made Clothes, of every description, which he warrants to be made in a superior style, and will sell on very accommodating terms.
Sept. 3 4w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county as runaways, by James Seth, Esq. a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, two black boys, by the name of WASHINGTON and MIKE—Washington says he was sold out of the estate of Mr. Gustavus Wright, to a man by the name of Carter, the other states that he was sold by his master Fanny Cauden of Cecil county, and that he is entitled to his freedom. The owner or owners of the above negroes, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.
THO: HENRICH, Sheriff
of Talbot county.

Sept. 3 8w

POETRY.

DREAMS.

[From Blackwood's Magazine for July.]

Oh! there is a dream of early youth,
And it never comes again;
'Tis a vision of light, of life and truth,
That flits across the brain:
And love is the theme of that early dream,
So wild, so warm, so new,
That in all our after years I deem,
That early dream we rue.

Oh! there is a dream of maturer years;
More turbulent by far;
'Tis a vision of blood, and of woman's tears,
For the theme of that dream is war;
And we toil in the field of danger and death,
And shout in the battle array,
Till we find that fame is a bodiless breath,
That vanisheth away.

Oh! there is a dream of hoary age,
'Tis a vision of gold in store—
Of sums noted down on the figured page,
To be counted o'er and o'er;
And we fondly trust in our glittering dust
As a refuge from grief and pain,
Till our limbs are laid on the last dark bed,
Where the wealth of the world is vain.

And is it thus, from man's birth to his grave
In the path which we all are treading?
Is there nought in that long career to save
From remorse and self upbraiding?
O yes, there's a dream so pure, so bright,
That the being to whom it is given,
Hath bathed in a sea of living light,—
And the theme of that dream is Heaven.

From the Charleston Courier.

COMPOSED BY JOHN H. SHEPPARD, MASTER OF LINCOLN LODGE.

TUNE—German Hymn.

Al! when shall we three meet like them,
Who last were at Jerusalem;
For three there were, and one is not—
He lies where *Cassia* marks the spot!

Tho' poor he was, with Kings he trod;
Tho' great he humbly knelt to God:
Al! when shall hope restore again,
The broken link of friendship's chain!

Erehold! where mourning beauty bent,
In silence o'er his monument,
And wildly spread in sorrow there,
The ringlets of her flowing hair.

The future *Sons* of grief shall sigh,
While standing round in mystic tie,
And raise their hands, Alas! to heaven,
In anguish that no hope is given.

From whence we came, or whither go,
Ask me no more, nor seek to know,
'Till three shall meet who form'd like them,
The Grand Lodge at Jerusalem!

To Rent

For the ensuing year and possession given on the first day of January next

THE HOUSE AND GARDEN

situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Makers shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armour. Also, an entire new House with a Garden, situate on Port street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, Aug. 6

To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the following Farms, in Caroline county, viz:

1. The Farm in Poplar Neck, now occupied by James Meloney and Joseph Harrison.
 2. The Farm in Hunting Creek Neck, now occupied by Noah Ross.
 3. The Farm now in the tenure of Abraham Pritchett.
 4. The Farm now held by Dennis Hopkins.
- The above Plantations will be let at very reduced rents to good tenants—applications may be made to Thomas Summers, near Cambridge, or to the subscriber.

C GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal-Creek, Aug. 6 8w

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent

for Mary I. Willson.

Easton, July 23 1f

Notice

Is hereby given that the subscriber has heretofore applied to the authority constituted by law for that purpose, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements to the said act; and that he is ordered to appear in Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to answer the allegations of his creditors, who may then and there show cause, if any there be, why he should not have the benefit of the said act. JOHN JONES.

Worcester county, Aug. 20 3w

Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county court, on the Saturday next after the second Monday of November term, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge. BILLY PARKER.

Worcester county, August 20 3w

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 5th of September next, if fair, and continue every fair day until the sales are closed, at the late dwelling of Col. William Richardson, deceased, all that part of the personal estate of said Col. W. Richardson, consisting of household and kitchen utensils, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, and lumber, &c. &c. together with a collection of scarce and valuable books, on theology and other subjects. These books are well worth attention, particularly of the Episcopal clergy. A Catalogue of which books the subscriber will endeavour to furnish on the day of sale. A credit of nine months will be given, and bond or note bearing interest from the date thereof, with approved security will be required for all sums above five dollars, and for five dollars and less sums the cash must be paid, and the bonds or notes also executed before the goods are delivered. The sale will commence at an early hour, before which the terms will be more particularly explained and made known by

WILL RICHARDSON.

Aug. 20 3w

Valuable Land For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be disposed of at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of September, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, the farm of the late John Gibson, Esquire, called

"The Seven Mountains."

This property is situate in Anne-Arundel county, on the north side of Magdalen river, and immediately on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, about seventeen miles from Baltimore and eight from Annapolis. The soil is fertile and abundantly stocked with timber, and is peculiarly well adapted to the culture of Indian corn and tobacco, and all the products of a garden. It bears every variety of the best and earliest vegetables, and its proximity to Baltimore, and the convenient water transportation which its situation affords, give it advantages as a market farm, that few places possess. It abounds with delicious grapes and the choicest grafted fruit trees in tub-bearing. These have been collected with great care, and are now in a flourishing condition. The water, by which the place is almost surrounded, and a fish-pond that has been made at considerable expense, afford fish and crabs in the utmost abundance; and there is always during the winter, a plentiful supply of water-fowl, and the other ordinary game for the country. There are also on the farm a few fallow deer. Besides the advantages which this estate offers to persons who derive their support from agricultural pursuits, the extraordinary beauty of the situation, and the facilities which it furnishes for the enjoyment of rural sports, would render it a delightful retreat for a man of fortune.

The land will, for the accommodation of purchasers, be divided into parcels of about two hundred and fifty acres each; every part being bounded on one side by the water.

The terms of sale are one third cash, and the residue to be paid in three equal annual instalments. Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of that portion of the purchase money for which credit is allowed. On the payment of the whole purchase money, conveyances of the land will be executed.

The sale will take place on the premises.

ADDISON RIDOUT, Trustee.

Aug. 6 5w

PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, IN EASTON, FOR SALE.

Will be sold for cash, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Church door, on the first Tuesday in September next, the following Pews, viz:—No. 24, that formerly belonged to Mrs. Anna M. Hollyday—No. 1, that lately belonged to Charles Goldsborough, deceased; and No. 30, that is still owned by Edward Coursey, Esq. of Queen Anne's county. All those Pews are in desirable situations in the Church.

Per order of the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish,

WM. H. GROOME, Treasurer.

Easton, Aug. 6th, 1825.

Female Academy.

Under the direction of Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, will be re-opened on the 1st day of September; in which will be taught every branch necessary to a polite English education.

Aug. 13

N. B.—Mr. THOMAS would take eight or ten Young Ladies as Boarders, on moderate terms.

STEEL FANCY GOODS, BUT-TONS, &c.

Steel Hat Slides, do. waist clasps, buckles and slides, in great variety—Elastic and fine wire steel belts and Bracelets, steel neck chains, ear drops and brooches, do. watch chains, do. purse and reticule clasps, do. watch clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do. head ornaments, gilt reticule clasps, do. hat and shoe buckles, do. watch chains, seals and keys, fancy gilt brooches and finger rings, gilt waist clasps and buckles, watch ribbons with steel and gilt mounts, velvet purses, jet necklaces and bracelets very rich, broad necklaces, with a variety of other Fancy Goods. Also constantly on hand an extensive assortment of United States' Army and Navy Buttons, steel coat and vest buttons, gilt and plated military ball buttons, superior gilt coat, coat and vest buttons, of the most approved manufacture—second quality and imitation gilt do. in great variety—Boys' fancy ball buttons—burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do. plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do. superior gilt & imitation clock hooks. For sale by

JOHN PRICE, Agent,

48 1/2 N. Third st. Philadelphia.

Aug. 20

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for Officers Fees as late Sheriff, or as the Administrator of Allen Bowie, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given—My Deputies have orders to enforce the collections by execution. I shall forthwith commence advertising the property included in the several unsettled Venditioni Exponas in my hands. Those interested are requested to attend to this notice.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Aug. 20

Talbot county.

Wanted

TWO Apprentices to the Hattng business—they must be of good morals, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to

JAMES C. PARROTT.

Easton, July 30

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand,

opposite the Market-House, Washington street

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-

GLASS, &c.

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

WM. W. MOORE,

JOHN KELLIE,

Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

New Goods.

James M. Lambdin,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

QUEEN'S AND STONE WARE,

GLASS AND CHINA,

CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

May 7 w

N. B. The highest price given for clean

washed WOOL in Goods. J. M. L.

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.

7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.

2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do.

Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.

Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.

GREEN & REARDON.

Easton, Aug. 6

Dr. Hammond

Having removed into Easton, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of the town and county.

Aug. 27 4w

TWO FARMS in the Freshes, one of which has a good Fishery on it—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to

SAM. HARRISON.

STEAM MILL will be in operation on

Wednesday the 17th inst. S. H.

Canton, Aug. 13

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Aug. 6—

Notice.

A gentleman living about 11 miles distant from Annapolis, is desirous of getting an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a man of sobriety, industry and good judgment, calculated to manage a moderate size plantation with 16 or 17 hands and a small stock, a liberal price will be given—for particulars, application can be made to John Boone, Esq. near Greensborough, Caroline county.

Aug. 13

Joseph Collison

Respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has again commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in Easton, and has taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Haley Moffit, on Washington street, adjoining the store of Nicola Layton; where he solicits a share of public patronage, and assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work will be executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms.

July 30, 1825.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

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

Notice.

Was committed, on the 30th ult. to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a yellow fellow named JOHN PUSLEY, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high. His clothing, when committed, consisted of common linen, much worn, old fur hat, and half worn shoes—says he belongs to William Lewellyn, of St. Mary's county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.

July 30 8w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against James Wainwright, one at the suit of Coleman & Taylor, and the other at the suit of William B. Barney, will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 28th day of September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of him the said James Wainwright, both at law and in equity, of, in and to the house and lot in the town of Easton, situate on Dover street, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Sophia Seney, with the premises and appertinences to the same belonging—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writs and the interest and costs due and that may become due thereon—by

J. BENNETT,

Formerly Shff. of Talbot county.

Aug. 27 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Benjamin Benny, two at the suit of Francis Turner and James S. Turner, Executors of Edward Turner deceased, and one at the suit of Elizabeth Turner against said Benny, will be offered at Public Sale for cash, on Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the said Benjamin Benny, of, in and to the following tract of land, where he at present resides, situate on the county road leading from the Chapel to the Three Bridges in Talbot county, containing 455 acres of land more or less, and known by the name of Kirby's Advantage and part of Benny's Resurvey. Also a tract of land called Austin Trial containing 187 acres of land more or less, situate near the Chapel and at present occupied by Mr. Richard L. Austin, and also the farm a Lewistown in said county, known by the name of part of Hampton and part of Loveday's Purchase, containing 280 acres of land more or less.

Also will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 13th of September next, at the dwelling of said Benjamin Benny, the following property, to wit, one bed and furniture, one clock, 1 cupboard, 1 sideboard, 1 horse cart, 1 spotted horse called Diamond, 1 spotted colt, the crop of wheat as it now stands in the farm yard, 4 bee hives, & the crop of corn as it now stands in the field—also at the residence of Richard Austin near the Chapel, one half of the wheat as it now stands in the farm yard, & 1 third of the corn as it now stands in the field, two cows, two calves, five head of yearling sheep, twenty head of sheep, six lambs, two head of horses, also at Lewistown, 1 third of the crop of wheat as it now stands in the farm yard and one third of the crop of corn as it now stands in the field; Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to continue until all is disposed of.—Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Aug. 27 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Feldman Rolle, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of September next, at the Court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Rolle, of, in and to the farm where he at present resides, situate on Broad Creek, in Talbot county, containing the following parcels of land, Rolle's Range 172 acres, Dorset's Enlargement resurveyed 45 acres, making in all 217 acres of land more or less, also one horse and gig; seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Aug. 13 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Spedden Orem, one at the suit of the estate of John A. Horney and Dorothy his wife formerly Dorothy Ridgway, and one at the suit of the state vs. Richard Ridgway by James Ridgway his next friend, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of September next, at the court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M. all the right, title, claim and estate of said Spedden Orem, of, in and to the farm or plantation on which said Spedden Orem now resides, situate in Perry Neck, being composed of several tracts or parts of the several tracts following, to wit: Fox's Den, Triangle, part of Ashford, part of Westland, or by what ever name or names they may be called, containing the quantity of 127 acres of land more or less.—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Aug. 13 1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed, against Henry D. Sellers, Garnishee of Marcellus Keene, at the suit of George Dashiell, survivor of Henry Downs, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 6th day of September next, at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to the following parcels of land, to wit: all that part of land called Chesnut Bay, containing 100 acres, and one other tract called Partnership, containing 165 acres, also his undivided part of a tract of land called Chesnut Ridge, containing 400 acres, all containing 665 acres, more or less, also all the right, title, claim, interest & estate of him, the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to a tract of land called Austin's and Rields' Inheritance, situate near Hillsborough, in Talbot county, and all the right, title and interest of him, the said Henry D. Sellers, of, in and to the growing crops, for rents due thereon. Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Aug. 13 4w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, - - - - - 50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

\$20 Reward.

Broke out of the Jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 16th instant, (July) JOHN CHALKER—he is about five feet six inches high, and is a stout, well made fellow to his height—the above reward will be given for his apprehension if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

July 23 8w

\$100 Reward.

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

Talbot county, April 9

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

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1825.

NO. 39.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

The Maryland Agricultural Society, has offered a premium of a piece of plate valued at \$50, "for the farm of not less than one hundred acres, which shall appear to have been cultivated with the greatest economy and nett profit, consistently with its permanent improvement; reference being had to its natural advantages as to soil, situation, &c.

For the second best, particulars as above, a premium of a piece of plate valued at \$30.

In order that every farmer and planter in Maryland, may have an equal opportunity of entering into competition; the trustees have appointed three gentlemen in each county of the state, to examine and report the applications for the above premiums, in their respective counties.

The trustees rely on the known zeal and devotion to the cause of agriculture, of the gentlemen whom they have taken the liberty to place on these committees. If, however, any of these gentlemen cannot act, it is expected that each person declining the trust will prevail on some other in his county to supply his place, and will inform the corresponding secretary of the change.

The duty required of these committees, will be to receive the applications of those who wish to offer their farms for the premium; to view the farms of the applicants; to obtain from each a statement as accurate as practicable, of the size of his farm, the quantity of different manures used, his kinds of crop, the quantity of each, the number of hands, horses, mules, and oxen employed; the number of cattle, sheep, and hogs kept, raised and sold, and their produce in milk, butter, cheese, wool, &c.

At some convenient time, the committees can meet, compare the different farms they have examined, and select the two which they consider the best in their respective counties. A particular account of each of these may then be transmitted to the corresponding secretary at any time previous to the next Cattle Show. At the Cattle Show, the Trustees will select three gentlemen from among the members of the committees attending, to whom the corresponding secretary will deliver all the reports he has received; these three gentlemen will compare the different statements, and will award the premiums to the persons whom they think entitled.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees, at their last meeting, the following gentlemen have been appointed on the committees.

Allegany Co.—J. M. Henry, David Lynn, William Lamar, Washington—Frisby Tilghman, W. Gabby, John Bowles, Frederick—Grafton Duval, Baker Johnson, John Lee, Anne Arundel—T. B. Dorsey, Henry Wayman, Col. Thomas Hudon, Montgomery—Arch. Lee, Geo. C. Washington, Roger Brooke. *P. George*—Jos. Kent, Benj. Ogle, R. W. Bowie, Calvert—Dan. Kent, John Beckett, Richard Graham, Charles—Daniel Jenifer, John B. Wills, John Ferguson, St. Mary's—H. G. S. Key, Clem. Dorsey, Dr. James Thomas, Baltimore—Thomas Gist, John S. Webster, John Kelso, Harford—Dr. Jos. Brownley, John Stump, Win. M. Lansdale, Cecil—J. W. Thomas, S. Hollingsworth, Jr. B. F. Mackall, Kent—Gen. Reed, Ezekiel F. Chambers, G. W. Thomas, Queen Anne's—Col. T. Emory, W. R. Stewart, Wm. De Courcy, Talbot—R. H. Goldsborough, S. Stevens, Tench Tilghman, Caroline—Col. Potter, Richard Hughlett, Wm. Orrell, Somerset—Dr. James Wilson, Littleton Dennis, Arnold E. Jones, Dorset—Dr. Muse, Washington Eccleston, Charles Goldsborough, Worcester—Dr. Spence, Thomas N. Williams, Col. G. Haywood.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN S. SKINNER, Correspondg Sec'y.

REQUIRED LOVE.—What words can be more delightful to the human ear, than the unexpected effusions of generosity and affection from a beloved woman. A gentleman, after great misfortunes, came to a lady he had long courted, and told her his circumstances were so reduced, that he was actually in want of five guineas. "I am very glad to hear of it," said she. "Is this your affection for me?" he replied in a tone of despondency, "why are you glad?" "Because," answered she, "if you want five guineas, I can put you in possession of five thousand."

MISCELLANY.

Our readers will recognize in the following extracts, the strange pen of that wild writer in Blackwood's Magazine, who seems to delight in portraying those horrible occurrences which madden the imagination, and make,

Each particular hair to stand on end
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

TALE OF THE SEA.

I was on my voyage back to my native country, after an absence of five years, spent in unremitting toil in a foreign land; to which I had been driven by a strange fatality. Our voyage had been singular and prosperous, and on Christmas-day we were within fifty leagues of port. Passengers and crew were all in the highest spirits, and the ship was alive with mirth and jollity. For my own part, I was the very happiest man in existence. I had been unexpectedly raised from poverty to affluence—my parents were once more longing to behold their erring and beloved son, and I knew that there was one dearer even to any parent, who had remained true to me through all my misfortunes, and would soon be mine for life.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, I went on deck. The ship was sailing upon a wind at the rate of seven knots an hour, and there was a wild grandeur in the night—A strong snow storm blew, but steadily, and without danger, and now and then, when the struggling moonlight overcame the sleepy and misty darkness, we saw, for some distance around us, the agitated sea all tumbling with foam. There were no shoals to fear, and the ship kept boldly on her course, close sheeted, and mistress of the storm. I leant over the gunwale, admiring the water rushing past like a foaming cataract, when by some unaccountable accident, I lost my balance, and in an instant fell overboard into the sea.

I remember a convulsive shuddering all over my body, and a hurried leaping of my breast, as I felt myself about to lose hold of the vessel, and afterwards a sensation of the most icy chilliness from immersion into the waves—but nothing resembling a fall or precipitation. When below the water, I think that the momentary belief rushed across my mind, that the ship had sunk, and that I was but one of a perishing crew. I imagined that I felt a hand with long fingers clutching at my legs, and made a violent effort to escape, dragging after me, as I thought, the body of some drowning wretch. On rising to the surface, I recollected in a moment what had befallen me, and uttered a cry of horror which is in my ears to this day, and often makes me shudder, as if it were the mad shriek of another person in perilous agony. Often have I dreamed over again that dire moment, and the cry I utter in my sleep is something more horrible than a human voice. No ship was to be seen. She was gone forever. The little happy world to which a moment before I had belonged, had swept by, the waves dashed on me, and struck me on the face and bowled at me; the waves yelled, and snow beat like drifting sand into my eyes—and there was I left to struggle, and buffet, and gasp, and sink, and perish, alone, unaided and unprotected by man, and as I thought too, by the everlasting God. I tried to penetrate the surrounding darkness with my glaring eyes, that felt leaping from their sockets, and saw, as if by miraculous power, to a great distance through the night—but no ship—nothing but white crested waves, and the dismal noise of thunder. I shouted, shrieked and yelled, that I might be heard by the crew, till my voice was gone—and that too, when I knew that there was none to hear me. At last I became utterly speechless, and when I tried to call aloud, there was nothing but a silent gasp and convulsion—while the waves came upon me like stunning blows, reiterated and reiterating, and drove me along like a log of wood or a dead animal.

Once I muttered to myself, this is a dream, I shall awake. I had often before dreamt of being drowned, and this idea of its being a dream so pressed upon me, that the noise might awaken me. But oh! the transition from this momentary and wild hope of its being all a dreadful dream, into the conviction of its reality! That indeed was something more hideous than a lunatic's thought of hell. All at once I felt my inmost soul throttled and stifled by an insuperable fear of death. That death which to my imagination had ever appeared the most hideous, and of which I had often dreamt till the drops fell down my forehead like rain, had now in good truth befallen me; but dreadful as all my dreams had been, what were they all to this? I felt as if all human misery were concentrated in the speechless anguish of my own one single heart.

At this time I was not conscious of any act of swimming; but I soon found that I had instinctively been exerting all my power and skill, and both were requisite to keep me alive in the tumultuous wake of the ship. Something struck me harder than a wave—What it was I knew not, but I grasped it with a passionate violence, for the hope of salvation came suddenly over me, and with a sudden transition from despair, I felt that I was rescued. I had the same thought as if I had been suddenly heaved on shore by a wave.—The crew

had thrown over board every thing they thought could afford me the slightest chance of escape from death, and a hen coop had drifted towards me. At once all the stories I ever read of mariners miraculously saved at sea, rushed across my recollection. I had an object to cling to, which I knew would enable me to prolong my existence. I was no longer helpless on the cold weltering world of waters; and the thought that my friends were thinking of me, and doing all that they could for me, gave me a wonderful courage. I may yet pass the night in the ship, I thought, and looked around eagerly to hear the rush of her prow, or to see through the snow drift the gleaming of her sails.

This was but a momentary gladness. The ship I knew could not be far off, but for any good she could do me, she might have been in the heart of the Atlantic ocean. Ere she could have aided her course, I must have drifted a long way to the leeward, and in that dim snowy night how was a such a speck to be seen? I saw a flash of lightning and then there was thunder. It was the ship firing a gun, to let me know if still alive. But wherefore? I was separated from her by a dire necessity, by many thousand and fierce waves, that would not let my voice be heard. Each succeeding gun was heard fainter, till at last I cursed the sound, that scarce heard above the hollow rumbling of the tempestuous sea, told me that the ship was farther and farther off till she and her heartless crew had left me to my fate. Why did they not send their boats round and round all the night through for the sake of one whom they had pretended to love so well? I blamed, blessed, and cursed them by fits; every emotion of my soul was exhausted, and I clung in sullen despair to the wretched piece of wood, that still kept me from eternity.

Was it not strange that all this time the image of my friends at home never entered my mind? My thoughts had never escaped beyond the narrow and dim horizon of the sea, at least never beyond that fatal ship. But now, I thought of home, and the blessed things there, and so intensely bright was that flash of heavenly images that for a moment my heart was filled with happiness. It was terrible when the cold and dashing waves broke over me in that insane and dreaming fit, and awoke me to that conviction, that there was nothing in store for me but an icy and lingering death, and that I who had so much to live for, was seemingly on that account most miserably to perish.

What a war of passions perturbed my soul? Had I for this kept my heart full of tenderness, pure, lofty and heroic, for my best beloved and long betrothed; Had God kept me alive through fevers and plagues, and war and earthquake, thus to murder me at last? What mockery was all this? What horror would he in my gray haired parents' house when they came to hear of my doom? O Theresa! Theresa! And thus I wept and turmoilled through the night. Sometimes I had little or no feeling at all—sullen and idealistic, I wished myself drowned at once—yet life was still sweet; and in my weakened state I must have fallen from my frail vessel and been swallowed up, had I not, though even now I cannot remember when or how I bound myself to it. I had done so with great care—but a fit of despair succeeding, I forgot the circumstance, and in that situation looked at myself with surprise and wonder.

That I had always thoughts of the eternity into which I felt gradually sinking, is certain; but it is wonderful how faintly I thought of the future world; all such thoughts were overthrown by alternate hope and despair connected with this life. I heard the shrill cry of sea-birds flying over my head, and instantly returned again to the hope of life. O for such wings! but mine I thought were broken, and like a wounded bird floating powerless on the waves.

The night before I had had a severe rheumatism in my head, and now remembered that there was a phial of laudanum about me. I swallowed the whole of it—and ere long a strange effect was produced. I fell into a delirium, and felt a wild pleasure in dancing over the waves. I imagined myself in a vessel and on a voyage, and had a dreamy impression that there was connected with it something of glory. Then suddenly a cold tremulous sickness would fall on me—a weight of sadness and despair. Every now and then there came these momentary flashings of reality; but the conviction of my personal identity soon gave way to those wilder fits, and I was drifted along through the moonless darkness of the roaring night, with all the fierce exultation of a raving madman. No wonder—The landanum, the cold, the wet, the dashing, the agony, were enough to account for all this, and more than my soul dare even now to shadow out to her shuddering recollection. But as God pitied the miserable, so also has he forgiven the wicked thoughts of that unimaginable night.

During one of these delirious fits, whether it was dream or a reality I know not, we thought I heard the most angelic music that ever breathed from heaven. It seemed to come on the winds—to rise up from the sea—to melt down from the stormy clouds.

It was at last like a full band of instrumental music, soft, deep, wild, such as I have heard playing on board a ship of war I heard a rushing noise with the music—and the glorious ghost of a ship went roaring past me, all illuminated with lamps—her colours flying—every sail set, and her decks crowded with men. Perhaps a real ship sailed by with festivity on board. Or was it a vision? Whatever it was, I felt no repining when it passed me by: it seemed something wholly alienable to me: the delirium swallowed up all fear, all selfishness; the past and future were alike forgotten, and I kept floating along, self questioned no longer, assured that I was some how or other a part of the waves and the tempest, and that the wonderful and beautiful vision that had sailed by me, was an aboriginal creature of the ocean. There was unspeakable pride and grandeur in this delirium I was more intensely conscious of a brighter existence than I ever was in the most glorious dream and instead of fearing death, I felt as if I were immortal.

This delirium, I think, must have gradually subsided during a kind of sleep, for I dimly recollect mixed images of pain and pleasure, land and sea, storm and calm tears and laughter. I thought I had a companion at my side, even her I best loved; now like an angel comforting me and now like myself needing to be comforted, lying on my bosom, cold, drenched, despairing and insane, and uttering with pale quivering lips the most horrible and dreadful imprecations. Once I heard me thought, a voice crying from below the waves, "Hast thou forgot Theresa?" And looking down I saw something like the glimmering of a shroud come slowly upwards, from a vast depth to the surface of the water. I stooped down to embrace it, and in a moment a ghastly blue-swollen face defeated horribly, as if by gnawing teeth of sea-monsters, dashed against mine, and as it sunk again, I knew well to whom belonged the streaming hair. But I awoke. The delirium was gone, and I was at once a totally different creature. I awoke into a low, heartless, quaking, quivering, fear-haunted, cowardly and weeping despondency, in which all fortitude was utterly prostrated. The excitement had worn out my very soul. A corpse rising out of a cold clammy grave could not have been more wo-begone, spiritless, bloodless. Every thing was seen in its absolutely dreadful reality. I was cast away—no hope of rescue. It was broad daylight, and the storm had ceased; but clouds lay round the horizon, and no land was to be seen. What dreadful cloud! Some black as pitch, and charged with thunder;—others like cliffs of fire and here and there all streamed over with blood. It was indeed a sullen, wrathful, despairing sky.

The sun itself was a dull brazen orb, cold, dead, and beamless. I beheld three ships afar off but all their heads were turned away from me. For whole hours they would adhere motionless to the sea, while I drifted away from them; and then a rushing wind would carry them one by one into the darkness of the stormy distance. Many birds came close to me as if to flap me with their large spreading wings, screamed round and round me, and then flew away in their strength, and beauty, and happiness.

I now felt myself indeed dying. A calm came over me. I prayed devoutly forgiveness of my sins, for all my friends on earth. A ringing was in my ears, and I remember only the hollow fluctuations of the sea with which I seemed blended, and a sinking down and down an unfathomable depth which I thought was Death, and into the kingdom of the eternal future.

I awoke from insensibility and oblivion with a hideous racking pain in my head and loins, and in a place of utter darkness. I heard a voice say, "Praise the Lord." My agony was dreadful and I cried aloud. Wan, glimmering, melancholy lights kept moving to and fro. A hideous din was overhead, and around me the fierce dashing of the waves. I was lying in the cabin of a ship, and kindly tended by a humane and skillful man. I had been picked up apparently dead and cold.—The hand of God was there.

THE YELLOW DOMINO.

In the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. of France, masquerades were an entertainment in high estimation, and public ones were often given, at immense cost on Court days, and such occasions of rejoicings. A persons of all ranks might gain admission to these last spectacles provided they can purchase a ticket, very strange rencontres frequently took place at them, and exhibitions almost as curious, in the way of disguise, or assumption of character. But perhaps the most whimsical among the genuine surprises recorded at any of these spectacle, was that which occurred at Paris the 15th of October, on the day when the Dauphin (son of Louis XV.) attained the age of one and twenty.

At this fête, which was of a peculiarly glittering character—so much so, that the details of it are given at great length by the historians of the day—the strange demeanour of a man in a yellow domino, early in the evening, excited attention. This mask, who showed nothing remarkable as to figure—though rather tall, and of robust proportion—seem to be gifted with an appetite,

not merely past human conception but passing the fancies even of romance.

"The dragon of old who churches ate
(He used to come on a Sunday)
Whole congregations were to him,
But a dish of Salamagundi."

he was but a nibbler—a mere dabbler—to this stranger of the yellow domino. He passed from chamber to chamber—from table to table of refreshments—not tasting but devouring—devouring all before him. At one board, he despatched a fowl, two thirds of a ham, and half a dozen bottles of champagne; and the very next moment, he was found seated in another apartment, performing the same feat, with a stomach better than at first. This strange course went on, until the company (who at first had been amused by it) became alarmed and tumultuous.

"Is it the same mask—or are there several dressed alike?" demanded an officer of guards, as the yellow domino rose from a seat opposite to him and quitted the apartment.

"I have seen but one—and, by Heaven, here he is again!" exclaimed the party to whom the query was addressed.

The yellow domino spoke not a word, but proceeded straight to the vacant seat which he had just left, and again commenced supping, as though he had fasted for the half of a campaign.

At length the confusion which this proceeding creates, becomes universal; and the cause reaches the ear of the Dauphin.

"He is the very Devil, your Highness," exclaimed an old nobleman—(saving your Highness's royal presence) or wants but a tail, to be so!"

"Say, rather, he should be some famished poet, by his appetite," replied the Prince, laughing. "But there must be some juggling; he spills all this wine, and hides the provisions under his robe."

"Even while they speak, the yellow domino enters the room in which they are talking, and, as usual proceeds to the table of refreshments."

"See here, my lord!" cried one—I have seen him do this thrice!"

"Twice?"—"I, five time?"—"And I, fifteen."

This becomes too much. The master of the ceremonies is questioned. He knows nothing—and the yellow domino is interrupted as he is carrying a bumper of claret to his lips.

The Prince's desire is, that Monsieur who wears the yellow domino should unmask.—The stranger hesitated.

"The command with which his highness honours Monsieur, is perfectly absolute."

Against that which is absolute, there is no contending. The yellow man throws off his mask and domino; and it is a private trooper of the Irish dragons!"

"And in the name of gluttony, my good friend (not to ask how you gained admission) how have you contrived," said the Prince, "to sup to night so many times?"

"Sir, I was but beginning to sup—with reverence be it said—when your royal message interrupted me."

"Beginning!" exclaimed the Dauphin in amazement—"then what is it I have heard and seen? Where are the herds of oxen that have disappeared, and the hampers of Burgundy? Insist upon knowing how this is."

"It is, Sire, returned the Soldier—may it please your Grace—that the troops to which I belong is to lay on guard. We have purchased one ticket among us, and provided this yellow domino, which fits us all. By which means the whole of the front rank—myself being the last man—have supped, if the truth must be told, at discretion; and the leader of the rear rank—saving your highness's commands—is now waiting outside the door to take his turn.—*Parthenon.*

THE LOST CHILD.

Fifty years ago, Adam Nicely settled at the foot of the Chestnut Ridge, in Ligonier Valley, where he has continued to reside ever since. Mr. Nicely is now more than 80 years of age. When he commenced clearing his little spot of land in the then wilderness, he had three or four sprightly and interesting children, who were "their father's hope and their mother's joy."—Not long after this period, two of them, one evening, left their lonely habitation for the purpose of gathering strawberries.—They were followed by their little brother Jacob, without the knowledge and consent of his parents, and who did not return with the other children nor was he seen by them.

The alarm was immediately given, and the neighbourhood scoured, but the search proved ineffectual. For two weeks, with intense anxiety of mind, and feelings that cannot be described, the unhappy parents sought their darling little Jacob in the wilderness. He could not be found. It was at length concluded that he had fallen a prey to the ruthless panther.

Some time since, Mr. John Wolf, a young man who formerly resided in Ligonier Valley, emigrated to the state of Ohio. Having occasion lately to return on a visit to his friends, he stated that, during his travels, he had become acquainted with a white man near Fort Seneca, who lived after the manner of the Indians, and who stated, that when very young he had been taken from his parents in Ligonier Valley.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10.

Our readers will perceive by the annexed letter of the Secretary of the Navy, that the gallant Com. Stewart has been honorably acquitted by the Court Martial of all the various charges preferred against him.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
5th September, 1825.

SIR: I enclose to you the judgement of the Court Martial, which the President of the United States has approved, acquitting you most honourably of all the charges which have been made against you, and of which the Government has been apprised, while you commanded the squadron in the Pacific. The number and nature of the charges, and the character of those who presented them, were such, that an inquiry was demanded by your own honour, and the duty which the Government owed to itself, and the interests of the nation. The result of the investigation has been satisfactory to the Executive—will be useful to the public, and honourable to yourself. It has furnished a conclusive answer to public and to private accusation, and redeemed your fame from reproach—a fame heretofore dear to your country, and hereafter to become still more precious. I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAM'L. L. SOUTHARD.

Capt. Charles Stewart,
United States Navy Washington.

THE NATION'S GUEST takes leave of the city of Washington to-morrow, the 8th inst. to proceed to the frigate Brandywine, now lying near the mouth of the Potomac, on board of which he will immediately embark for France. A number of persons intend to proceed in a steam boat from Baltimore, to take final leave of the General on board the Frigate.

Capt. Morris who commands the frigate out, has resigned his seat as Navy Commissioner, and will leave the frigate on public service, upon her arrival in France. The frigate will then join the Mediterranean squadron, on which service she is to be commanded by another officer.—Md. Rep.

N. Y. CANAL.—During the month of August, eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars were paid to the Collector in Albany on account of toll; and five hundred and twenty-three boats departed thence, conveying eighteen hundred and nine tons of merchandise; one hundred and seventy-four tons of brick, clay and plaster; and twenty-one tons of household furniture.

SICKNESS IN NEW JERSEY.—A letter from Moorestown, (N. J.) says, "the fever which has existed here for two or three weeks, is increasing around the country, but not in our town. Some cases have approached very near yellow fever. Dr. S. had one yesterday with the black vomit, near a mill pond drawn off about three weeks since."

CUBA.—Havana papers to the 13th ult. received at New York, confirm the intelligence, published in the London papers, that the expedition fitting out at Ferrol, was intended to convey troops to Havana for the defence of the Island. They likewise state, that his Excellency Don Claudio Martinez de Pinillos, was about to embark at Cadiz in the brig of war Jason for Havana, and it was presumed that he was to supersede General Vives in the command of the Island of Cuba.

On the 24th of June last, in the British House of Commons, Mr. Brougham concluded a speech on the treatment of Negroes in British West India Islands, by pledging himself to bring into Parliament a bill embracing the following objects:

1. For the admissibility of Negro evidence in all cases, leaving the consideration of credibility to the Jury.
2. For the abolition of the punishment of women in the field.
3. To prevent the use of the whip in goading men to labor in the field.
4. To do away with the advertisement of slaves to the soil.
5. For the prevention of persons having plantations from holding any office of trust, military or civil.
6. And last of all, to consider the best means of taking slowly, gradually and safely, both with respect to master and slaves, to person and property with firmness to repress outrage such steps as may lead with the most careful preparation, to the final emancipation of slaves.

WASHINGTON, September 5.

On Friday evening, the President's House was opened, according to public notice, for the purpose of giving the citizens an opportunity of taking leave of General Lafayette. Mrs. Adams was prevented by indisposition from receiving the guests, & her place was supplied by Miss HENLEY. The rooms were filled at an early hour, there being scarcely an individual in our city, at this moment, who was not desirous to offer this final token of personal esteem to the Guest of the Nation. He, himself looked remarkably well, and received with graceful vivacity the many farewell addresses which the ladies, in particular, crowded round him to offer. Nearly all the naval officers now in the city were present.

Journal.

We are happy to be able to state, that governor Troup, of Georgia, has, by a late despatch, informed the President of the United States of his determination not to attempt the survey of the ceded Indian lands, which he was authorized by an act of the Legislature of the state to have made as early as he should deem it advisable. In adopting this course, Governor Troup has not disappointed our expectations, and the affair will now, of course, rest quietly, until the meeting of Congress, and of the Legislature of Georgia.—Nat. Intel.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the subscribers to a public dinner, proposed to be tendered to Com. Porter, as a testimony of civic regard to his patriotic virtues, was held at Brown's last night, when a committee was appointed to invite the Commodore to partake of a public entertainment. We learn, with regret, that he has politely declined the invitation.—Gazette.

FROM HAYTI.—By the schooner United States, captain Powell, at this port yesterday, the editors of the American have received a letter from Cape Hayti, under date of 15th August, which says:—"The acknowledgment of the independence of this Island by the King of France, has occasioned great and general rejoicings in every part of the Island except this, where a few diabolical spirits were easily found to endeavour to blow the blast of another civil war. Providentially the plot was discovered in the bud, and immediately expressed were despatched to the President, who is now here, having quelled the affair with but little bloodshed. Some of the leading conspirators were shot, and the rest sent to Port-au-Prince for trial. The brick Buck, of Philadelphia, (the only American) arrived here four days ago—all kinds of salt provisions, rice, &c. very scarce, and much in demand. Coffee \$8, short price, and looking up."

Enclosed in the letter is a pamphlet of 30 pages, being a copy of the *Loi sur les Patentes* of the island, to take effect on the 1st January next. It specifies the taxes which are to be levied after that period on all natives and foreigners.—American.

CONSPIRACY AT HAYTI.—We published in Saturday's American a letter from Cape Haytien, alluding to the discovery of a conspiracy which had been formed against the government by some individuals of that place. In relation to this subject we have since been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a merchant of Cape Haytien to his friend in this city, dated August 13th:—Amer.

"Since I last wrote you, an event of great moment to this country has taken place, with which you are no doubt acquainted ere this—the acknowledgement of its independence by France. The news was a source of much joy, which was demonstrated by splendid illuminations and an elegant dinner; after this they were to have finished with a grand ball, but whilst the company were assembling, it was discovered that a conspiracy was on foot amongst some of Christophe's old Generals. The pleasures of the night were much lessened, but the discovery was made in time to prevent any mischief. It appears that the plot had been in agitation for some months before, and this moment of rejoicing was conceived by the projectors as a favourable one to strike the blow. It is said they first intended to commence their nefarious work at the dinner, but something interfered and it was then postponed for the ball; when finding their intentions were discovered, the scheme was abandoned. There are various reports in circulation as to the intentions of the conspirators, but all concur in the important point that foreigners were to be respected.—It created considerable alarm, but I must say, although I was cautioned to have my doors shut early, that I felt not the least uneasiness. The President was in Gonaives on his way to this place, when he received information of the plot.—He immediately sent for four of the most prominent characters, and ordered them to Port-au-Prince to await his return. On the road one of them, Gen. Toussant, shot himself. The President has declared his intention to remove all the disaffected, who I believe are generally known, from this quarter."

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Montano*, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 28th July—and the ship *Emerald* at Boston from Liverpool, furnishes London papers of the 24th. These papers afford no news of importance.

FRANCE.—The King has abolished the intendency of the Crown Forests, and annexed it to the administration of his household.

Rear Admiral Duplessis, died at Paris on the 21st of July, of the bite of a mad dog. Sixty six houses in the village of Tille, France, were consumed by fire on the 20th of July, by which 100 families were reduced to poverty.

Mass had been attended in many parishes in France, on account of the prolonged drought.

Charles X. of France has established in Paris a Central Institution of high Ecclesiastical Studies, and named for its Governors some of the most eminent Prelates of his kingdom.

SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid says:—"General Laserna, late Viceroy of Peru, is banished to Toledo. He has not been permitted to approach his Royal Master."

The London Globe and Traveller, states that "orders had been issued by the French government for the immediate formation of a camp at Bayonne, to consist of 9,000 men, to which a suitable train of artillery was to be attached, so as to form a complete division at present, called the division of reserve. These circumstances, combined with the sudden march from Pampluna of a regiment of the line to reinforce the garrison at Madrid," would seem to indicate that all was not so tranquil in Spain, as the Royal gazettes would have us to believe. It was, indeed, known that at Vittoria, Burgos, Santander, and Coruna, frequent disturbances took place, which caused the frequent loss of lives.

Thirty one Colombian armed vessels were on the Spanish coast, between Cadiz and Barcelona.

GREECE.—Nothing positive as to the state of affairs in Greece, can be gleaned from these papers. "We might," says the *Courier* extract from the French papers, vague and unintelligible articles upon the affairs of Greece; but who would read them? A statement is contained in the *Moniteur*, of the deposition of Koutrib Pacha the High Admiral of the Porte. The proceeding is said to be founded on "the blameable conduct of the Pacha, since he left the port of Constantinople, and on the great injury he has caused to the Turkish Government by his foolish and imprudent conduct." It is added, that he has been summoned to Constantinople to give an account of his proceedings, and that his property meanwhile has been provisionally sequestered. If he does not wish his head permanently disposed of, he will not obey the summons, but make a present of his property to those who have already laid hold of it."

A Roman paper, the *Notizie del Giorno* of the 3d July, has a report from Corfu of 21st June, which says that Ibrahim had detached from Navarino, a body of cavalry to occupy the town of Arcadia, 300 Greeks who defended it, having refused to surrender, were attacked by the Egyptians, and dispersed. The Egyptians then penetrated into the town and carried off 1000 men, women, and children.

Mavrocordato.—It is stated in the *Journal des Debats*, that letters from Trieste, of July 4, say that Colocotroni, who has made himself master of all the military and civil powers of Greece, has caused Prince Mavrocordato, the friend of Lord Byron, to be beheaded.

A letter from Trieste, adds the name of Colletti, late Minister of War, to that of Mavrocordato, as having been beheaded by the order of Colocotroni. It is added that Gourra has declared against Colocotroni.

A letter from Corfu, of June 7, reports that the garrison of Missolonghi had asked to capitulate to Reschid Pacha. A letter from the same place, dated June 23, says, "The catastrophe which seemed to threaten the liberty of Greece, has passed away. It may even be hoped that successes are about to repair the disasters which signalized the first months of this campaign."—The letter goes on to state, that Reschid Pacha must have suffered severe losses, as Jussuf had suddenly passed over to Lepanto to the greater part of the garrison of Patras, to oppose the Greeks, who, after the victory of Salona, had advanced upon that place, and that Patras was garrisoned by only three hundred men. It was hoped the Greeks might indemnify themselves for the loss of Navarino, by the possession of Patras. Colocotroni, 15 days before, had assembled under his command 20,000 Moriscos, all armed with muskets. The Bey of Mania could also bring 6 or 7000 men to act in concert with him.

Paris, July 22.—The Envoy of the U. States at Madrid, took his leave and left Madrid the 16th inst. without waiting for his successor, Mr. Everett, who landed a few days since at Havre.

From the *Baltimore Gazette*, Sept. 4.
FROM LIMA.

We have not received any political information of importance by the *Wm. Penn*—but the commercial intelligence is interesting, as it shows evidently that American commerce is suffering, either from the want of attention on the part of those who should guard it from encroachment, or from the superior influence which the British, through their multiplied agencies, exercise over the governments of the South.

It is stated that the government of Peru has issued a decree, which subjects American Cotton Manufactures to an additional duty of 10 per cent. on the valuation, which makes the whole duty on American fabrics, amount to forty per cent, whilst English and Indian cotton goods of similar descriptions, introduced by the British merchants, pay only 30 per cent.—The superiority and cheapness of American cotton goods, caused a great falling off in the demand for Calcutta goods, and in consequence the English merchants in the Pacific generally, became alarmed, and it is supposed through intrigue, induced the government to adopt this one sided policy.

At Lima, on the 28th of May, the amount of Flour afloat was 15,400 bbls.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| do. ashore, | 15,000 |
| Total at Lima, | 30,400 bbls. |
| Afloat at Valparaiso | 4,600 |
| do at Guayaquil | 7,000 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total, | 42,000 bbls. |
| Duties on Flour at Lima, 7 50 per barrel; charges for landing, transporting to Lima, &c. 2 1-8—making the whole amount 9 5-8 per bbl. | |

LAFAYETTE BOOK.

Under this title we have just seen a large folio volume, most sumptuously bound in red morocco and gold, exhibiting in manuscript, with appropriate mottoes, the official acts and proceedings respecting General Lafayette's visit to this country, and particularly to this city. This volume has been prepared under the Common Council, by Mr. Isaac F. Bragge, and is to be presented to the General, as an enduring record of the reception given by a grateful people to the benefactor of their fathers and their own.

It is a happy idea, most happily and tastefully executed. To Mr. Bragge, whose pen has recorded in characters of the greatest beauty and perfection, these official acts, and whose classical taste and knowledge have enabled him to select from ancient authors some apposite and felicitous quotations to serve as mottoes, too much praise cannot be given. Nor must we omit to mention Mr. Burdon, whose pencil has designed the sketches, (among others, those of the New York City-Hall, and of the Capitol, at Washington,) which ornament this work.—This will not be amongst the least agreeable or least delicate of the many testimonials received by our guest.—N. Y. Amer.

Died, after a short illness, on Tuesday morning 30th ult. Miss MARGARET MAYNARD; & on Friday morning Miss HANNAH MAYNARD, sisters of Col. Henry Maynard, all of this city.—In life those two sisters were inseparably attached to each other, and death can hardly be said to have severed them.—Md. Rep.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Super. Howard street, per bbl. | \$5 5 1/2 |
| " City Mills, superior qual." | 5 " |
| Do. standard qual." | 4 75 |
| " Susquehanna, | " 4 75 |
| Wheat—red, per bush. | 85 a 92 |
| " white, " | 95 a 105 |
| Corn—white, " | 50 a 55 |
| " yellow, " | 50 a 53 |
| Rye, per bush. | 40 a 44—Pat. |

MARRIED.

On Thursday 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. JAMES WENTON, to Miss ANNA GREGORY, all of this county.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

TALBOT COUNTY.
Robt. H. Goldsborough,
Richard Spencer,
Stephen Reynier,
William P. Ridgway,

CAROLINE COUNTY.
Independent Ticket.
Gen. William Potter,
Joseph Douglass,
Solomon Richardson,
Samuel Culbreth,

CRUCIUS TICKET.
Elijah Barwick,
William M. Hardcastle,

DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Capt. Matt. Traverser,
Capt. B. Byss,
Brice I. Goldsborough,

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.
Arthur E. Sudler,
Vincent Benton,
Col. Robert Stevens,
Charles R. Nicholson,
Richard Ridgway,

KENT COUNTY.
James G. M'Clenn,
David I. Campbell and
Dr. Edward H. Forrely,

Cecil County.
Joseph Gilpin,
Richard D. Thompson,
Charles Oldham,
William Maxwell,
Israel Reynolds,
Sylvester Yeach,
Hugh T. Ferguson,

WORCESTER COUNTY.
Col. Charles Parker,
Capt. Thomas Hopper,

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
A publication in last Saturday's Gazette, under the signature of "A Voter," has suggested the names of several other citizens, in addition to those who are already before the public, as candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland, among which I find my own name mentioned. At first I was somewhat at a loss to know how I should regard this publication, as it came unexpectedly upon me—but I have resolved to treat it with the respect that is due to the best intention that can be ascribed to it, and to consider it a direct and open enquiry, to which I shall return a direct and unequivocal answer.

We all of us recognize the right in every citizen, to suggest whomsoever he may think proper as candidates for a representative legislature.—as the election of delegates ought always to be a free will choice, guided by the soundest discretion. To be a popular representative, in any public body, is always considered a station of the highest trust, and as the people have a right to make a requisition of the services of any man they please, there is a corresponding obligation, derived from the nature of the government we live under, upon those who are called to obey—concession in such a case is a duty that every man owes to the community in which he lives.

If, therefore, the people of Talbot think proper to confide their interests to me with others, at the approaching election, I will serve them.

I am, Fellow-Citizens,
Your very Obedient Servant,
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sept. 10, 1825.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the next ensuing election, for the General Assembly of Maryland, and if honoured so far with your support as to be elected, all due diligence as abilities will admit, shall be used in the defence of your rights and interests. The public's obedient servant,
NIMROD BARWICK.
Sept. 10.

To the Good Voters of Caroline County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
Seeing a publication in the *Easton Gazette* a few days ago, headed "Independent Ticket," with my name and others inserted, I most solemnly declare, that I knew nothing of it, as I am from principle opposed to nominations or caucuses, and I do not wish my name to run on such a ticket.—As for my part I came out as a federal candidate in 1823, when no other man would offer as such—I had the honor of being one of the four men who were elected. I again offered myself to the people in 1824, and was again honored with their good wishes.—I now offer myself again to the good voters of the county, and should I again be elected, I will serve them to the best of my knowledge.
EDWARD BARWICK.

Caroline county, Sept 10
N. B. Having understood that some short time since, Mr. Samuel Mackey of Greensborough, Caroline county, in a conversation was asked the question, who were the candidates for his county, Mr. Mackey stated that he had not heard of any in opposition to the caucus ticket, except those you see in the *Easton Gazette* of the 3d inst. & from these few words some persons have made free to put their names in print. So therefore I hope that the good voters of Caroline county, who are opposed to the above mentioned ticket, when they read this, will be satisfied.

EDWARD BARWICK.
[It may perhaps be necessary to state, in justice to Mr. Mackey, the gentleman named in the above notice of Mr. Barwick's, that we waited on him when last in Easton, and requested to know the names of the candidates for the legislature in his county.—He gave us those inserted in our last, and stated at the same time, that he understood there were a number of other candidates, but that he had not heard them declare themselves. We headed the ticket "Independent," in order to designate it from the caucus ticket, considering the gentlemen whose names it contained, independent politicians and opposed to caucusing, and that they depended on their own individual merit for support, and not that they had belonged to this or that party in former days. We have withdrawn the name of Mr. Edward Barwick from under the head of the "Independent Ticket," and shall do the same for any of the gentlemen named in it, whenever requested to do so.—Ed. Easton Gazette.]

Attention!

The "Easton Sharp-Shooters," are ordered to meet at the usual place of parade on Monday 12th of September instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. The Regiment to which they are attached will meet on that day. A punctual attendance is required. By order,
T. P. APLEGARTH, O.S.

Sept. 10

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the Isthmus, the seat of Robert Banning, Esq. on Thursday next, the 15th inst. By order,
SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

Sept 10

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL OFFICE, 25th August, 1825.
CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

Tenth Instalment.

Notice is hereby given, that the tenth instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of Stock in this Company, will be due and payable at the office thereof, on Thursday, the 13th of September, 1825, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.
H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.

Sept. 10

N. B. Persons residing in Maryland, may make payment at the Bank at Easton.

Farms for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 24th of September inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mrs. Register, in the village of Camden, Delaware.

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

Lying in Murderkill Hundred, Kent county, on the main road leading from Frederica to Greensborough, about ten miles from each place, and twelve from Camden, containing in the whole, about six hundred acres, about one half well timbered. The cleared land is of a good quality for the production of grain or grass, a large portion of it is meadow land. It is now occupied as two farms, with tolerable buildings on each. They will be sold together or separate, as may be most desirable to purchasers, and may be agreed upon at the sale.

Any further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase, will view the property previous to the day of sale; for which purpose they are requested to call upon John Wallace, adjoining the property, who will show it, and give all the information required. The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known at the sale, by
NIMROD MAXWELL.

Sept 10 2w

NOTICE TO WOOD BUYERS.

From ten to twelve acres of excellent wood and timber, situated about three miles from Easton, is offered for sale upon accommodating terms for cash or good paper—for further particulars enquire of the Editor.

Sept. 10 3w

Was taken up,

In possession of two runaway negroes (who are now lodged in the jail in Easton) on the 29th ult. a large batteau. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber
WILLIAM SEARS.
Bay-Side, Talbot county, Sept. 10

Notice.

I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of a certain note given by me to John G. Janney, for the sum of \$100, inasmuch as he is considerably indebted to me over and above the amount of that note.
CHRISTOPHER EVENS.
Caroline county, Sept. 10

Joseph Chain

Has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, next door to the Post Office, (Easton) the following articles which he will sell low for cash, viz:

Porter, Ale and Beer,
Bologna Sausages,
Dried Beef,
First quality Mackerel,
Susquehanna Herrings,
Scotch do.
Fine table Salt,
Water Crackers, in small kegs,
Raisins in do.
Bunch Raisins,
Prunes and Figs,
Nuts of all kinds,
Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

Sept 10

\$100 Reward

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of Talbot county, of a negro man who calls himself JOHN MURRAY, and who absconded on the night of the 3d instant. John is about 28 years of age, five feet seven inches high, is rather black, has a prominent mouth, a nose rather inclining to Roman, and a scar on his left lower jaw.—His feet are short and broad; and the whites of his eyes very red. He speaks slow and affects to be very sanctified. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, if within the State of Maryland, Fifty Dollars.
JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 10 1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle, to wit: one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use of Anthony W. Smith, the other at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 4th day of October, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm on which the said Rolle at present resides, situate in the Bay-Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, more or less—also three head of horses, five head of cattle and one yoke of oxen. Seized and taken as the property of the said Fiddeman Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Sept 10 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: one negro man called Floriss, or Horace, one other negro man called Stanley, 3 head of horses, 1 yoke of Oxen, 6 head of cattle, and 15 head of sheep: seized and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due, and to become thereon.—Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Sept 10 w

by a party of Indians, and had continued with them ever since. When this information was communicated to old Mr. Nicely, he concluded that this man must be his son Jacob, who had been lost so many years. Under this impression, notwithstanding his age he made the necessary arrangements to visit him, and succeeded in finding and once more beholding his darling son. Jacob Nicely resided near Fort Seneca, and though comparatively more civilized, still his habits and manners were not dissimilar to those of the Indians who surrounded him. And from the resemblance of his features to those of the other members of his family—the time and manner of his capture—the recollection of his name by himself, along with other circumstances—all conspired to convince Mr. Nicely that he is indeed his son.—Thus it is that Providence has, in his own way, after many years, restored a lost child to his affectionate parent, before their gray hairs descend to the grave. Jacob Nicely is soon expected on a visit to his relatives.—Westmoreland Repub.

GEN. GAINES AND GOV. TROUP.

[Communicated for publication by 'Gen. Gaines']

HEADQUARTERS.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT

Indian Springs, August 16th 1825.

Sir—I have received your Excellency's letter of the 6th inst marked "Milledgeville August 8," acknowledging the publication of a letter from me, the original of which you say you had not received. To this I have only to say that it was forwarded in due time. It is doubtless known to you that yours of the 17th July, was published as it is presumed, by your authority, in a newspaper before I replied to it. You could not therefore feel much "surprise" at the publication of my reply. I had seen with regret that for a U. S. officer to write to you was in fact to write for the newspapers, and that to differ from you in opinion, was to be denounced as an offender. Since this was apparent to me, that is, since the receipt of yours of the 17th July, I have been well aware of the tax which our little differences of opinion would impose upon me—a tax which conscious innocence suffers under the groundless imputation of guilt. I was not therefore much surprised at the gross misrepresentation of your *dedimus potestatem* commissioners nor at the concluding paragraph of yours of the 6th, wherein you say "I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government."

These expressions like others contained in some of your previous letters (but of which I took no notice) wherein you speak of me using the militia against Georgia, &c. &c. appear to evince a very high degree of that prejudice and inflated pride of office, which might well be expected to prompt some little European, de-pu't to feel power and forget right.—Were you some little German Prince for example, (the most self-important and overbearing of all the crowned tribe,) and I a Turk, it would in that case excite no surprise that the little German Prince should address the Turk as you have more than once addressed me; and after freely indulging in words of "learned strength and thundering sound," conclude with the expressions above quoted viz: "I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government."

But I am not a Turk, nor are you a Prince! I am a plain native of Virginia, and an adopted citizen of Tennessee. I am an officer of the United States, of which Georgia is an honored and honorable member—my lawful public duties have called me into this state; where, yielding due homage to her laws and those of the United States, I find myself possessed of ample privileges which depend not upon the whim or caprice of any individual—no, not even the Governor! with whose correspondence I confess to you, sir, I have not been so much delighted or instructed, as individually, to wish for its continuance. But however unprofitable your correspondence may be to me individually, yet the respect due to the office you fill, will not permit me to yield to the non-intercourse which you have without authority pre-empted to direct." On the contrary, sir, I have the right as a citizen, and the additional right as a public functionary, to address you; and should my official duty require that I should at any time address the Executive of this state, personally, or by letter, I shall not fail to do that duty with the respect due to the office and the state over which you preside.

In this state as in all others of the United States that I have visited, I am gratified to find around me, men and patriots and the descendants of men and patriots, who fought and bled for the independence of our country; and who in September, 1787, in the first paragraph of a rare and very interesting work which I would recommend to your attention, united with the patriots of other states in saying,—"We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

Among such men I cannot feel myself as a stranger in a foreign land! Many of these men I am assured will do me the justice to believe that the United States soldier, whose respectful communications of June and July last, you answered with official arrogance, would cheerfully seize upon any proper occasion to throw himself between them and the fire of an invading foe; to save from harm the humblest citizen of the state. My military command has alternately within a few years past extended to every state and territory of the Republic. I have at different times been honored with the acquaintance and occa-

sional correspondence of more than twenty of the state and territorial Governors, from neither of whom except yourself and one other, have I ever received any expression other than of the most dignified, amicable, and polite kind. I have addressed one and all of them, and you in the same heart felt terms of that respect, which naturally flows from an habitual devotion to the beloved institutions of our common country, no feature of which is in my estimation so valuable as that which secures the just rights and privileges of the individual states; rights and privileges defined by the constitution, and known laws, and not such as depend upon the prejudice and passion of a few individuals; rights and privileges to promote which is to promote the interest and honor of the Union.

With these impressions I have approached the state authorities, not as foreign Princes, but as brethren of one great political family, whose fair fame has already attracted the admiration of every civilized country, and whose example has led to the establishment of liberty in South America, and promises to aid in its final extension and permanent establishment throughout every nation of the world. Such institutions should not be sported with. A public officer resolved to act the part of a bold man, when he has lost the character of a wise one may sometimes perhaps, innocently amuse himself in attempts to pass off the turbulence of his thundering words for force and the frenzy of his party zeal for fire; but when he thus writes himself into a great passion about nothing, and when he permits himself to utter threats in the face of such institutions, and gravely appeals to his comrades and "co-workers" and says unto them "having exhausted the argument we will stand by our arms;" we (the people) involuntarily call to mind the ludicrous idea of licentiousness personified in the act of "weakening justice by the nose and the babe beating the nurse"—and it becomes a grave question to determine whether to smile or be serious at such eccentricities.

Wishing your Excellency health and respect I have the honor to be,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES.

Maj Gen Comd'g.

To his Excellency GEORGE M. TROUP,

Governor of Georgia.

WOOL.—We have had frequent occasion to observe how vague is the judgment of the generality of farmers as to the quality of wool, arising, naturally, from the want of experience, and the habit of minute observation. We allude to the middle and southern states, where there are few neighboring manufactories of great power and capital to create demand, and to begot brisk and sharp-sighted competition amongst buyers and sellers. But the case is altering and with it we may expect corresponding improvement in the care and management of this valuable animal. But how can we speak of care, where there is total neglect of management, where there is not a show of system?

The relation of two incidents that occurred under our personal notice, will convince the reader how liable are inexperienced persons to be misled in regard to the quality of their wool, and how essential is the difference, as it affects the price, in cases where an unpractised touch, can discern none at all. Not long since, a most respectable farmer called on the Editor to say that he had received an application for some of his merino sheep, and inquired with the ought to ask for them. Why, that my friend, with that race of sheep, depends chiefly, of course, on the fineness of the wool. Oh! said the farmer, they are real merino, from the imported stock, and kept unmixed. Editor—I am sure that is your persuasion, but I know too well how sheep are managed with us, not to apprehend that your very fine wool may not pass so well under the nice touch and accurate eye of the manufacturer. I think if you can get \$10 per head for yours, you will do very well, unless they have been treated very differently from the mass of the imported flock sold 15 years since in this market. Oh! said the farmer I think that's too little—my sheep are pure merino. He was then invited into the office of the American Farmer, to show him what really fine wool was. We handed him a sample from the back of one of the Saxon bucks (which are no other than merino, maintained with care in their greatest purity,) sold last year at Boston, and the property of H. Watson, jr. of East Windsor, Connecticut. Our friend the farmer looked at it and felt it once and again, and then observed—I believe \$10 will do. I'll take the \$10—good morning, sir. Some weeks after, another farmer or less experienced, came to ask the same question. Very nearly the same dialogue ensued. He produced some of his very fine wool, we pulled out Mr. Watson's and tolding them in separate parcels, sent them to Mr. Sykes, who has brought the manufacture of wool to great perfection in our own vicinity. The farmer's "very fine merino," was marked F, the Saxon D, and without any further explanation, we desired his opinion as to their comparative value. His answer follows:

"Upon the supposition that the wool D and F were in the same condition as to cleanliness, we should consider D worth from 80 to 100 per cent more than F."

Thus suppose A. to have a flock of 100 Saxons or best merino—and B. to have 100 of what are supposed to be genuine; each flock costs the same for keep—whilst A. gets double as much money for the fleece of his flock when sent into the market.

Amer. Far.

A letter from St. Louis to a gentleman of this city, mentions the recent death of Gov. Bates of Missouri, and of Judge Parryson, of the same State.—Entel.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

The communication of interesting events, is the ostensible object of all newspapers, but they certainly have other and higher ends, and perform an office much more valuable to the community. They criticize the characters of public men and public measures; they detect sinister designs however veiled by fair professions and they instruct the people as to their rights, their interests and their duties.

Men are so constituted as to feel little interest in their political relations, unless ground by oppression or engaged in the pursuit of office. Sordid self generally engages their whole attention, they entrust the whole of their political interests to a few individuals without anxiety, and without inquiry; and truth which is "more precious than all the treasures that earth conceals or that ocean hides" must be thrust upon them or they never receive it. We regret to say that this is the case with us. The State of Maryland sleeps profoundly under the protection of her constitution, that political temple, for which she is indebted to the superior skill and workmanship of former days, undisturbed by their incessant attempts to level it with the earth, who would base their own speculations upon its ruins. We would not invite the people to a minute examination of the height and breadth of those petty barriers which have heretofore divided the State into parties neither would we kindle those angry feelings, which are lighted up by a name; but we would persuade every man that it is his duty to acquaint himself with the merits of every public measure, particularly of every question which involves the constitution of the state.

In order then that we may fully understand the nature of the charges against that instrument which at this time interest the public mind, and be enabled to determine discreetly whether we will permit other changes in it, or call a convention to frame a new one; let us resort to a full and fair discussion of these subjects by means of our newspapers.

We apprehend the people of Maryland have every thing to fear and nothing good to hope from a convention, "is the language of the Eastern Gazette, with which our own notions exactly accord. And we believe there is no view which can be taken of the subject which will not fortify the conclusion. Whether we consider the characters of the persons who framed the constitution or their peculiar qualifications for such a task; the period which gave birth to it or the state of public feeling at the time of its adoption, the results of actual experiments as to its original provisions, or the effects of subsequent changes in it, we shall be constrained to admit, that a change in its present form should not be permitted by the people.

At a period when the life and property of every individual in Maryland were endangered by enemies the most bloody and vindictive who thronged along her coast or frontiers and raked even in her own bosom; when it had been ascertained that the several committees who had been appointed to provide for the safety of the people were unable completely to effect that object, the Provincial Convention on the 3d day of July, 1776.

"Resolved, That a new Convention be elected for the express purpose of forming a new Government by the authorities of the people only, and enacting and ordering all things for the preservation, safety and general weal of this colony." The Provincial Convention then proceeded to provide minutely and carefully for the conducting of elections in each county, and that the delegates to be elected should meet in the city of Annapolis on the 12th day of the then next month.—The burthen of these measures was promulgated throughout the state, and it was distinctly understood by every man, that delegates were to be elected for the express purpose of forming a new government by the authorities of the people only.—At the time of which we are writing the State was not vexed with faction, nor an individual worshipped or abhorred on account of an unmeaning political name.—In choosing delegates to that important convention to which we are indebted for our Constitution and Declaration of Rights, the only recommendations to the favour of the people were unsuspected fidelity to the state and abilities equal to the duties of the office.—A contemporary, well qualified to judge, assures us, "that during the whole memorable interval between the fall of the old, and the institution of the new government, there appeared to exist amongst us such a fund of public virtue as has scarcely a parallel in the annals of the world."

The causes which effect the independence of an oppressed community and call forth political order and beauty from "the calm of despotism" or tumult of rebellion, generally achieve other consequences of scarcely less value. They act upon the community, "like a refiners fire and fuller's soap;" they literally "try men's souls;" and after having carefully sifted out both the imbecile and the unworthy, they compel virtue and ability, however retiring, to enter the public service. This accounts for that sternness of integrity and splendour of talent which abounded in the convention assembled by the resolution already quoted; this accounts for that cool deliberation amidst the tumults of war, for that devotion to popular interests in times the most trying, for that patience under the severest mental labour which have scarcely a parallel in any public journal, and would do honour to any deliberative body that ever assembled; and leaves us no longer astonished at their devotion of almost three months, (setting seven hours each day), in discussing and adopting "paragraph by paragraph," two instruments, which together contained but one hundred and two bri-

paragraphs, reported by a committee composed of nine of their ablest members elected by themselves.

From such labourers in such circumstances we should expect much, and the work gratified our expectations. The constitution, came to the people the most perfect of written compacts.

"As pure as silver from the crucible, That twice has stood the torture of the fire, And inquisition of the forge."

and was defective in but one important provision. The convention believing that the legislature created by the constitution would be composed of men like themselves, equally skillful and equally virtuous, enabled that body to interfere with and ultimately to change that instrument. This has proven a cancerous provision; has scarified many of the members and now threatens with gangrene the whole body politic.

When the burthen of these thoughts was committed to paper, "Thrasia" was a stranger to us, as was his arguments in favour of a convention: neither had we then to regret that a proposition so dangerous, was sustained by so able an advocate.

We would protect the constitution from further change; we would defend the wisdom of its provisions; we would shield it against the interference of our legislature; we would meet all arguments in favour of a convention; in a series of essays furnished as our leisure may permit.

To the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the constitution is especially precious, and to retain it in its present form, and neither to permit the Legislature to change it, nor to prostrate it before a convention, is to this portion of the state, consequently most important.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland has interests in which neither the government of any State nor of the Union participates and which so far from harmonizing are at war with the wishes of that portion of the State from which we are separated by the waters of our Chesapeake. This peculiarity of relation does not arise from the labors of the convention which framed our constitution; whilst the result of those labors remains unchanged those interests are safe. We would retain that weight in the government to which the constitution entitles us, for the constitution is to us "a munition of rocks" indeed.

There is a remarkable consistency in the principles upon which the constitution is built, a wonderful symmetry in all its parts. In illustration of which position we will endeavor to develop a doctrine of that instrument which pervades it throughout, is not generally understood because it has not been sufficiently attended to, by which is suspended the weight of the Eastern Shore in the state government.

We understand it then to be a fundamental principle of the constitution that the representation by which the State is to be governed, shall be regulated by territory and not by population. This principle we consider a sound one, how plausible soever may be the arguments which opposed it. It is a representation according to the population be more correct, and more congenial with the spirit of our institutions, its fitness must be apparent in all possible cases. In order to test its value allow a representative for a certain number of inhabitants; and no number can be selected which will not leave a portion of the people unrepresented, or which if represented at all, would permit more than the fraction of a representative and it would frequently "defy all the powers of calculation from the simple population of units up to the hidden mysteries of fluxions," to ascertain the precise quantum of a man to which the power of that portion of the people could be entrusted. Rejecting this scheme of representation as impracticable, the constitution regards the territory which it overshadows as carved out into nineteen sections according to the established boundaries of its several counties; recognizes the existence of two towns or cities; and without considering the number of inhabitants resident in either, provides that the weight of each county, in the government shall be equal and that the weight of each city shall be but half equal to that of any county. Upon this wholesome principle, Calvert with 8,072 is equal to Frederick with 40,459 inhabitants; and the city of Baltimore with 62,738, is only equal to the city of Annapolis with 2,260, and but half equal to Calvert with little more than one-seventeenth of the number of inhabitants.

We have already said that we consider a territorial representation better than any other; that cities are what the convention considered them "the sores of the body politic" we regard as a political truth of equal importance; and were a Convention or our State Legislature, to abandon these principles by allowing a general or even a partial representation according to population or by increasing the weight of a city, the Eastern Shore of Maryland would scarcely produce another pulsation in the body politic.

What reason is there then that the number of delegates to the General Assembly from the city of Baltimore, should be increased? Because Baltimore is a city? So also is Annapolis. Because of her number of inhabitants? Shall Baltimore be the only portion of Maryland, whose representation is enlarged on account of its population? Shall the political weight of Baltimore alone be increased on account of the number of her people? Upon these terms the number of delegates from Frederick should be increased, indeed the representation from every county should be increased in proportion as its population exceeds that of Calvert; or Calvert should be diminished in part or swallowed up, which would be intolerable. If the Legislature at the approaching session confirm the act to allow to Baltimore two more delegates, will not that much be taken from the weight of the Eastern Shore? To al-

low to Baltimore two additional delegates at the expense of Annapolis, and in that way to preserve the strength of the Eastern Shore, is a proposition so contrary to justice and in such open violation of public faith, that we believe no county on this side of the Chesapeake would accept the terms. But we consider the amputation of a limb of the body politic, a measure so important in itself, that we propose to discuss that subject at length at a future period.

Since then it is apparent that the power of the Eastern Shore may be frittered away; that the interests of the counties may be prejudiced; that Annapolis may be deprived of her delegation, to which she is as much entitled, as is the city of Baltimore or Frederick or Talbot counties to their respective delegations; is it not time that the Legislature should be forbidden by the people further to intermeddle with the remaining features of the constitution? The first Monday in October is in this respect the day of the people's power; and on that day, as often as it arrives, let that power be felt.

If we are so much endangered by our Legislature, would not that danger be increased ten fold, by the contemplated convention? Can we assemble a convention, in integrity, in ability, in industry, in patriotism, superior any equal to the body that framed our present constitution? Can we assemble a convention equally sensible of the dread responsibility of their office, so fearful of anarchy so jealous of power? Has not the public mind for years past been busied in speculations upon the constitution not only unprofitable but dangerous? Is there a venerable political institution or a bold feature in our form of government, which has not been threatened? Will Maryland (when no portion of her people complains of a constitutional grievance, dissolve herself into the elements of society, and become in the hands of a plenipotent convention what clay is in the hands of a potter?

The people of Maryland have but one course which promises safety. They should forbid their delegates to intermeddle with the constitution; they should preserve that sacred instrument from the butchery of a modern convention.

But the constitution vests rights in the Eastern Shore, that the Legislature cannot jeopardise, which a Convention may destroy.

The constitution entitles the Eastern Shore to a treasury, a land-office, (rights which we prize not very highly, "but in the way of bargain we'll quarrel for the ninth part of a hair") and to six fifteenth parts of the State Senate. Each of these rights a Convention may almost annihilate "with one fell swoop," but there exists scarcely a possibility that the Legislature can ever shake all or either of them. Nothing in the Constitution, which relates to the Eastern Shore particularly, can at any time be altered, unless for the alteration and confirmation thereof at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general assembly shall concur.

To the Eastern Shore then we conceive a Convention would be peculiarly dangerous, as it might lessen the weight of the Eastern Shore by creating a representation according to population; or by increasing the number of delegates from and the present constitutional value of a city; or by depriving us of our treasury, or our land office or our present proportion of the senate; or by destroying that part of the constitution, which we have quoted in the last paragraph, which would open a door to all those and greater evils.

SELDEN.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—We understand that at the exhibition made at the triennial meeting of the Stockholders, the President occupied upwards of an hour in a detailed statement of the concerns of the bank; displaying, as respects himself, personally, a most accurate, comprehensive, and masterly familiarity with the subject. From the whole account we gathered the following important particulars respecting the Funds, as follows: Funded debt of the United States \$20,566,000 Discounts of Notes and Bills of Exchange 33,155,000 Funds in London 877,000 Mortgages 153,000 Notes of State Banks 1,294,000 Due from State Banks 582,000 Smith & Buchanan, Williams & McCulloch 908,000 Real Estate 1,436,000 Banking houses 1,011,000 Specie 4,300,000

Total \$64,362,000

Liabilities of all kinds, including capital & the whole circulation \$59,991,000 Leaving a balance of 4,371,000

It appeared that within the last three years the investments in funded debt, have increased by a sum of \$9,543,000.

That the Discount on Notes and Domestic Bills, has increased between two and three millions—besides which there has been a large addition to the Real Estate.

The debt of \$1,292,000 due in Europe, has been paid off, and the European correspondents of the bank, have now in hand a considerable sum as above stated, to the credit of the bank.

The circulation during the last three years has more than doubled, being now upwards of nine millions and a half.

A corresponding and large increase has taken place in the private deposits amounting to between two and three millions.

The surplus profits amount now to 553,000 dollars.

On this encouraging view of the flourishing situation of this important public institution, there appeared to be among the Stockholders, a sentiment of strong and universal satisfaction.—Demo. Press.

Unprofitable Speculation.—The Cazenovia Monitor states, that some persons who have undertaken to run down the Chenango bank, sent about 2000 dollars in specie, not long since, to be exchanged for Chenango bills at the Cherry Valley Bank. Having got the needed in his hands, the trusty messenger set his face to the West, and the first information the runners had of him, he was fairly under way for Indiana. He had not been overtaken by the last accounts.

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POETRY.

The following beautiful Poem is from Crozier's *ANALYST OF THE WORLD*.

The weeper raised the veil; a ruby lip
First dawn'd; then glow'd the young cheek's
deeper hue,
Yet delicate as roses when they dip
Their odorous blossoms in the morning dew.

Then beam'd the eyes, twin stars of living
blue,
Half shaded by the curls of glossy hair,
That turn'd to golden as the light wind
threw
Their clusters in the western golden glare,
Yet was her blue eye dim, for tears were
standing there.

He look'd upon her, and her hurried gaze
Was at his look drop'd instant on the ground:
But o'er her cheek of beauty rush'd a blaze,
Her bosom heaved above its silken bound,
As if the soul, had felt some sudden wound.

He look'd again—the cheek was deadly pale,
The bosom sunk with one long sigh profound.
Yet still one lily hand upheld her veil,
And one still press'd her heart—that sigh told
all its tale

Beauty, what art thou, that thy slightest
gaze
Can make the spirit from the centre roll,
Its whole long course, a sad and shadowy
maze,

Thou midnight or thou noontide of the soul.
One glorious vision lighting up the whole
Of the wide world; or one deep wild desire,
By day and night consuming sad and sole;

Till hope, pride, genius, nay, till love's own
fire,
Desert the weary heart, a cold and mouldering
pyre.

HONESTY NOT THE BEST POLICY.
Ere aught I knew of this world's treasures,
Its tempting stores or tempting pleasures,
My good instructors always taught me
'Honesty is best policy'—and so I thought me;
But think no more—since t'other day,
Tempted by sparkling eyes to stray,
I stole a kiss—which gave such feeling,
I'm ne'er so happy as when stealing.

From the *Colonial Advocate*.

A gentleman crossed to York from Oswego, on arriving at the little capital, he inquired for the Custom House, as he had some goods aboard to enter at that office; he was shown the place hard by the quay. The collector proved to be a very mild, good natured gentleman, as it might be; quite a man of business too, very conversant with figures; in short, a man well known on change, as the saying is; he was—Mr. William Allen. On opening his trunk, Mr. Z. found some of his letters were to be left at the post-office of York; he inquired where it was situated, and in the Post-master recognized—Mr. William Allen. He had some bills which he wished to discount; had them properly endorsed, posted off to the Bank of Upper Canada, was shown the President of that institution, and that President was the indefatigable—Mr. William Allen. A day or two after, he was accompanying a friend, who had come to town to pay some money for a store and tavern license; on arriving at the office of the Inspector of licenses, he was amazed to find that functionary also in the person of—Mr. William Allen. A review of the militia took place while he stayed, he had the curiosity to go and see it, and recognized in the Colonel, his (now) old acquaintance—Mr. William Allen! A row took place in the hotel where he lodged; his evidence was wanted; and the acting Magistrate was—Mr. William Allen! Taking up a newspaper to amuse himself, he read the names of the society for strangers in distress; the Treasurer; was Mr. William Allen! Walking with a friend to see the hospital, he was told the names of the trustees; one of them was—Mr. William Allen! He happened to overhear a debate about a property which had been forfeited by a man who ran away in the time of war; the names of the Commissioners were mentioned in the course of the argument, and one of them was—Mr. William Allen! Another day he met a friend from Niagara in a doleful mood; inquired the cause, and was informed, that the Commissioners for war losses had cut off his claim; who are the Commissioners? asked he of Oswego; the reply was A. B. C. D. and—Mr. William Allen! He sold some of his goods to a merchant, who gave him an order on the treasurer of the district; the treasurer was—Mr. William Allen! He had occasion to inquire for a black chip hat, and was directed for a good one to apply at the store of—Mr. William Allen! He could hold no longer; but amazed, astonished, and confounded, exclaimed—How I do pity this poor man, this William Allen! if he does the duty of so many different situations, his life must surely be a burden to himself, and if he does not, how do I pity a country, the laws of which allow one man to hold such a number of important trusts, at one and the same time! Poh! says my uncle Sam, who lives near President Allen, on the same street, you are a stranger, and ought to be silent, you see but a small specimen of the blessings of our provincial government. The Colonel is an Aberdeensman. An Aberdeensman, quoth I?—Yes, says he, a Scotsman, you know. Ah! I have you now; a favourite of the government.—Exactly so, was the reply; a townsman of the honorable and reverend owner of the palace there, (pointing) a real man of business—worth a plum in short, he is—he is—Mr. William Allen!!!

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Through the solicitation of a number of citizens of this county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the ensuing Legislature, should I be so fortunate as to be supported, my best endeavours shall be exercised for the public good—and the Lord defend us from all *vacation and public* *repeal* bills and may the time speedily come when the *per diem* of the members shall be reduced to three dollars which is a full compensation for services rendered in these hard times, and I will insure as competent members to serve for that sum as have composed the house for several past sessions.

SPRY DENNY.

Talbot county, Sep. 3

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Thomas P. Bennett respectfully announces to his fellow-citizens of Talbot, that he will serve them in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, if honoured with their confidence and support, at the approaching election.
Easton, Sept. 3, 1825.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
In consequence of the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to present myself before you as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.
The public's obedient servant,
August 27 LEVIN MILLIS.

Female Academy.

Under the direction of Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, will be re-opened on the 1st day of September; in which will be taught every branch necessary to a polite English education.
Aug. 13
N. B.—Mr. THOMAS would take eight or ten Young Ladies as Boarders, on moderate terms.

Country Merchants

Who visit Baltimore for the purpose of laying in their Fall supply of Goods, are particularly invited to call at the
COMB FACTORY AND VARIETY STORE,
No. 72, Market Street,
Two doors East from Holiday Street, where, among a great variety of others, are for sale the following articles, viz:
30,000 Combs, consisting of Shell, Mock Shell, Ivory, and Horn, of every description
100 doz. boxes Night Tapers
100 doz. Gentlemen's Dressing Glasses, of all sizes
100 doz. Snuff Boxes
50 doz. Walking Sticks
50 doz. Pocket Books
50 doz. very fine Scissors
50,000 Hemming's best Needles
500 doz. Toys, of every description.
A. L. S.

Teeth Brushes, Head Brushes, Hearth Brushes, Fly Brushes, Comb Brushes, Jewelry, Beads, Baskets, Fine Scissors, Razors and Penknives, Hooks and Eyes, Cloak Clips, Fiddles, Flutes, Flageolets, Fiddle Strings, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Dolls, Dice, Pistols, Canes, Razor Straps, Chessmen, Dominos, Bones, Snaps, Pencils, Silver Thimbles, Shoe Horns, Powder Horns, Shaving Soap, Tooth Powder, Card Racks, &c. with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
THOMAS & CO.

Baltimore, Sept. 3 3w

STEEL FANCY GOODS, BUT-TONS, &c.

Steel Hat Slides, do. waist clasps, buckles and slides, in great variety—Elastic and fine wove steel belts and Bracelets, steel neck chains, ear drops and brooches, do. watch chains, do. purse and reticule clasps, do. shoe clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do. head ornaments, gilt reticule clasps, seals and keys, fancy gilt brooches and finger rings, gilt waist clasps and buckles, watch ribbons with steel and gilt motifs, velvet purses, jet necklaces and bracelets very rich, bead necklaces, jet waist buckles, lockets and brooches, with a variety of other Fancy Goods. Also constantly on hand an extensive assortment of United States' Army and Navy Buttons, steel coat and vest buttons, gilt and plated military ball buttons, superior gilt coat, coat and vest buttons, of the most approved manufacture—second quality and imitation gilt do. in great variety—Boys' fancy ball buttons—burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do. plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do. superior gilt & imitation cloak hooks.
For sale by JOHN PRICE, Agent,
48 1/2 N. Third St. Philadelphia.
Aug. 20

George W. Morling, Merchant Tailor,

Corner of Light and Pratt-Sts. Baltimore. Respectfully informs his friends on the Eastern Shore and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable Clothing Store, and intends keeping a general assortment of Ready Made Clothes, of every description, which he warrants to be made in a superior style, and will sell on very accommodating terms.
Sep. 3 4w

PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, IN EASTON, FOR SALE.

Will be sold for cash, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Church door, on the first Tuesday in September next, the following Pews, viz:—No. 24, that formerly belonged to Mrs. Anna M. Hollyday—No. 1, that lately belonged to Charles Goldsborough, deceased; and No. 30, that is still owned by Edward Coursey, Esq. of Queen Anne's county. All those Pews are in desirable situations in the Church.
Per order of the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish,
WM. H. GHOOME, Treasurer.
Easton, Aug. 6th, 1825.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for Officers Fees as late Sheriff, or as the Administrator of Allen Bowie, deceased; are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given—My Deputies have orders to enforce the collections by execution. I shall forthwith commence advertising the property included in the several unsettled Vindictive Exponas in my hands. Those interested are requested to attend to this notice.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff.
Aug. 20 Talbot county.

Wanted

TWO Apprentices to the Hatting business—they must be of good morals, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to
JAMES C. PARROTT.
Easton, July 30

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand,

opposite the Market-House, Washington street

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-

GLASS, &c.

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

WM. W. MOORE,
JOHN KELLIE.
Easton, 3 mo: 6th, 1825.

New Goods.

James M. Lambdin,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, QUEEN'S AND STONE WARE, GLASS AND CHINA, CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.
Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.
May 7 w
N. B. The highest price given for clean washed WOOL in Goods. J. M. L.

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do.
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.
GREEN & REARDON.
Easton, Aug. 6

Dr. Hammond

Having removed into Easton, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of the town and county.
Aug. 27 4w

Joseph Collison

Respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has again commenced the
Tailoring Business,
in Easton, and has taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Haley Moffit, on Washington street, adjoining the store of Nicola Layton; where he solicits a share of public patronage, and assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work will be executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the most accommodating terms.
July 30, 1825.

Notice.

A gentleman living about 11 miles distant from Annapolis, is desirous of getting an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a man of sobriety, industry and good judgment, calculated to manage a moderate size plantation with 16 or 17 hands and a small stock, a liberal price will be given—for particulars, application can be made to John Boone, Esq. near Greensborough, Caroline county.
Aug. 13

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec 25

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

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county as runaways, by James Seth, Esq. a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, two black boys, by the name of WASHINGTON and MIKE—Washington says he was sold out of the estate of Mr. Gustavus Wright, to a man by the name of Carter, the other states that he was sold by his master Fanny Causden of Cecil county, and that he is entitled to his freedom. The owner or owners of the above negroes, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.
THO: HENRIK, Sheriff
of Talbot county:
Sept. 3 8w

Notice.

Was committed, on the 30th ult. to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a yellow fellow named JOHN PUSLEY, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high. His clothing, when committed, consisted of common linen, much worn, old fur hat, and half worn shoes—says he belongs to William Lewellyn, of St. Mary's county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.
July 30 8w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, for Cash, on THURSDAY, the twenty second day of September next; part of his personal property, consisting of good farm Horses, Colts, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, &c. Together with one among the best Jacks that has ever stood here, and a good second handed Coach with some other articles unnecessary to mention. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock and attendance given by the subscriber,
JAMES DENNY, near Easton.
Sep. 3 4w

A Farm to Rent,

WITHIN FOUR MILES OF EASTON.
Apply to
SAML. T. KENNARD,
Sept. 3

To Rent.

A farm with excellent improvements, situated on the Head of Wye, consisting of three fields of 140,000 in a field, with an addition of a fourth field of 30,000, tiled every other year, for terms, apply at the late residence of Dr. William E. Seth.
Sep. 3 3w

TWO FARMS in the Freshes, one of which has a good Fishery on it—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to
SAML. HARRISON.
STEAM MILL will be in operation on Wednesday the 17th inst.
Canton, Aug. 13

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives.
For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Aug. 6—

To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next
THE HOUSE AND GARDEN.
situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Maker's shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armor. Also, an entire new House, with a Garden, situate on Port street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, Aug. 6

To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the following Farms, in Caroline county, viz:
1. The Farm in Poplar Neck, now occupied by James Meloney and Joseph Harrison.
2. The Farm in Hunting Creek Neck, now occupied by Noah Ross.
3. The Farm now in the tenure of Abraham Pritchett.
4. The Farm now held by Dennis Hopkins.
The above Plantations will be let at very reduced rents to good tenants—applications may be made to Thomas Summers, near Cambridge, or to the subscriber.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal-Creek, Aug. 6 8w

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,
for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant.
Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton, July 23 1f

THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND
Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.
Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.
The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.
Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.
From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. 50
Dinner on board, 50
CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 5

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against James Wainwright, one at the suit of Coleman & Taylor, and the other at the suit of William B. Barney, will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 28th day of September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of him the said James Wainwright, both at law and in equity, of, in and to the house and lot in the town of Easton, situate on Dover street, and how in the occupation of Mrs. Sophia Seney, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging—Seized and will be sold to pay an I satisfy the above named writs and the interest and costs due and that may become due thereon—by
J. BENNETT,
Formerly Shff. of Talbot county.
Aug. 27 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Benjamin Benny, two at the suit of Francis Turner and James S. Turner, Executors of Edward Turner deceased, and one at the suit of Elizabeth Turner against said Benny, will be offered at Public Sale for cash, on Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the said Benjamin Benny, of, in and to the following tract of land, where he at present resides, situate on the county road leading from the Chapel to the Three Bridges, in Talbot county, containing 455 acres of land more or less, and known by the name of Kirby's Advantage and part of Benny's Reserve;—also a tract of land called Austin Trial containing 187 acres of land more or less, situate near the Chapel and at present occupied by Mr. Richard L. Austin, and also the farm at Lewistown in said county, known by the name of part of Hampton and part of Loveday's Purchase, containing 280 acres of land more or less.
Also will be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 26th of September inst. at the dwelling of said Benjamin Benny, the following property, to wit, one bed and furniture, one clock, 1 cupboard, 1 sideboard, 1 horse cart, 1 spotted horse called Diomedes, 1 spotted colt, the crop of wheat as it now stands in the farm yard, 4 bee hives, & the crop of corn as it now stands in the field—also at the residence of Richard Austin near the Chapel, one half of the wheat as it now stands in the farm yard, & 1 third of the corn as it now stands in the field, two cows, two calves, five head of yearlings, twenty head of sheep, six lambs, two head of horses, also at Lewistown, 1 third of the crop of wheat as it now stands in the farm yard, and one third of the crop of corn as it now stands in the field; Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to continue until all is disposed of.—Attendance given by
THOS. HENRIK, Shff.
Aug. 27 ts

\$20 Reward.

Broke out of the Jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 16th instant, (July) JOHN CLARK—he is about five feet six inches high, and is a stout, well made fellow to his height—the above reward will be given for his apprehension if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, Md.
THOMAS HENRIK, Shff.
July 23 8w

\$100 Reward.

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

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again. THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4 1f

\$20 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.
JOHN A. HORNEY.
Aug. 20

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.
JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,
at S. Lowe's Tavern.
Aug. 6.

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. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1825.

NO. 40.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

EASTON CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore have Resolved, That the Cattle Show and Fair, to be held at Easton, on the said Shore on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 3d, 4th, and 5th of November next, for the Exhibition and Sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Household Manufactures, be conducted according to the following arrangement; and that the following premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds; that is to say:

CROPS.

For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Turnips not less than 50 bushels \$5 00
For the best crop of one acre of Potatoes producing not less than 200 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Parsnips not less than 75 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Carrots not less than 50 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Mangel Wurtzel not less than 250 bushels 5 00
For the best crop of 1-4 of an acre of Ruta Baga not less than 75 bushels 5 00
In every instance satisfactory evidence as to the cultivation and the product must be exhibited together with the samples of the crops; also a statement of the time when the crop was sown or planted.

HORSES.

For the best Station over three years of age \$15 00
the second best do. do. 10 00
the third best do. do. 5 00
For the best Mare over three years of age 10 00
the second best do. do. 8 00
the third best do. do. 5 00

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack over 3 years old 10 00
For the best Mule do. do. 10 00
the second best do. do. 5 00

CATTLE.

For the best Bull over 2 years old 15 00
the second best do. do. 10 00
For the best Bull under two and over one year 10 00
the second best do. do. 5 00
For the best Milch Cow over 3 years old 15 00
the second best do. do. 10 00
the third best do. do. 5 00

Certificates will be required of the quantity of milk given and the mode of feeding for thirty days, together with the quantity of Butter produced in any one week, the date of the week from the time of calving being specified.

For the best Heifer under three and over 1 year \$10 00
the second best do. do. 5 00

OXEN.

For the best yoke of working Oxen 15 00
the second best do. do. 10 00
For the best stall fed Beef 10 00
the best grass fed do. 5 00

SWINE.

For the best Boar 8 00
the second best do. 6 00
the third best do. 4 00
For the best Sow 8 00
the second best do. 6 00
the third best do. 4 00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram over 1 year old 8 00
the second best do. 5 00
For the best Ewe over 1 year old 8 00
the second best do. 5 00

For the two best Wethers over two years old 5 00
the two second best do. do. 3 00
For the two best Wethers under two years old 5 00
the two second best do. do. 3 00

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new, and as deserving of the notice of the society and worthy of patronage \$10 00

For the best Machine for threshing out wheat, the cost of which shall not exceed \$100 25 00

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Kersey not less than ten yards \$5 00

For the best piece of Kersey (cotton warp) fit for labourers not less than 10 yards 5 00

The best piece of Flannel not less than ten yards 5 00

The best piece of Cassinet not less than ten yards 5 00

The best piece of Carpeting not less than 20 yards 5 00

For the best Hearth Rug 4 00
the second best do. 3 00
the third best do. 2 00
the fourth best do. 1 00

For the best Counterpane 5 00
the second best do. 3 00

For the best piece of Linen Sheetting not less than twelve yards 5 00

For the best piece of Table Linen not less than ten yards 4 00

For the best piece of Towelling not less than ten yards 3 00

For the best pair of knit Woolen Stockings 1 00

For the best pair of knit Cotton Stockings 1 00

For the best pair of knit Thread Stockings 1 00

Each of a size for men or women.
The dying of all domestic fabrics to be done at home.

BUTTER.

For the best sample of Butter not less than 5 lbs nor less than one week old \$5 00

For the second best do. particulars as above 4 00

For the third best do. do. do. 3 00

For the best sample of potted Butter not less than 10 lbs. nor less than three months old 5 00

For the second best do. particulars as above 4 00

For the third best do. do. do. 3 00

A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will be desired.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the best sample of Cider of a preceding year, the premium to be given to the person making the same \$3 00

For the best sample of home made Wine 2 00

For the best sample of home made Cordial 2 00

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best ploughing by 2 Horses or Mules 5 00

For the best ploughing with Oxen 5 00

To the successful ploughman with Horses 2 00

To the do. do. with Oxen 2 00

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or within the District of Columbia: But Male animals of the several kinds above specified may be entitled to premiums though bred out of the State and District, provided the owner of such male animal shall secure his continuance in the State of Maryland to be bred from, for one year from the granting of the premium.

It is to be understood no premium shall be awarded merely for want of competition. And where the objects presented for premium shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the judges shall have a right at their discretion to withhold such premiums.

Persons having animals that have heretofore taken premiums, may enter said animals for premiums of a higher grade than those heretofore awarded to them.

In no case will any premium be given for Live Stock unless the owner shall have notified Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him ten days previous to the Exhibition, stating himself to be the owner of such animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its age, pedigree, disposition and other qualities as far as practicable. And those persons who intend offering more than one kind of Stock for premium are required to make a separate communication for each description of Stock so intended to be offered. Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their field, and for the purpose of making proper arrangements, and stalls for the accommodation of all Stock offered for premiums or for Show, it is requested that all persons intending to offer Stock for Show only, as well as those offering them for premiums should give notice to Mr. Kennard of such intention at least ten days prior to the Exhibition. All premiums awarded by the Committee shall be distributed in Articles of Plate.

The Trustees believing that it is neither just nor reasonable for those who are well able to aid in promoting the general welfare by Cattle Shows, to receive the honours and advantages of the society, without contributing something to its support, have

Resolved, That no Landholder shall receive a premium for any article, who is not a contributor to the amount of Membership. But all Tenants and others, not being the owners of land, may contend for premiums in like manner as members. And this exclusion does not extend to any females who may exhibit domestic fabrics or other articles for premiums.

An Auctioneer will be appointed, and the sale of Live Stock and articles exhibited will be made on the second day. Food will be provided for such Stock offered for premium or Show as shall be accommodated in the stalls.

By order of the Trustees,
NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Chair'n.

Test, SAM'L T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
Easton, Sept. 17, 1825.

The Editors of papers in this State, and in the District of Columbia, and the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, friendly to plans for the improvement of Agriculture, will confer a favour by inserting the above in their respective gazettes.

Sir Sidney Smith & the Guerilla chief.

"FRERE DE DIABLE."*

Few men were better calculated for the conducting of that sort of amphibious warfare which, during the contest of England with France, marked the progress of hostilities in the Mediterranean, than the truly gallant Sir Sidney Smith; and there was a degree of romantic enthusiasm in his enterprises which strongly displayed his adventurous and chivalrous spirit. Dauntless intrepidity and daring resolution, were mingled with a skilful knowledge of his profession; and we have only to mention the siege of the Acre, to prove how well he could conduct operations on land. But it was in boarding, in cutting out, and in storming batteries, that he chiefly delighted—or to lead his men at night through the tangled forest, and winding among the huge masses of rock that lined the coast under the mild influences of an Italian sky, where the wild guerilla crossed his path, or joined his band, and gave him intelligence of the enemy. To the seamen these expeditions were a source of real amusement, and gave repeated opportunities for indulging in their characteristic humour. When the boats were ordered to be manned, (generally with volunteers) the boatswain's mate usually piped, "Bush-fighters away there," and all knew the purport of it.

Among the chiefs with whom Sir Sidney had formed an acquaintance, was one who from his undaunted recklessness in battle, defiance of every danger, and many escapes from death, was known by the appellation of "Frere de diable;" and, certainly, there was very little either in his aspect or manners that claimed much acquaintance with humanity.—His countenance was ferocious in the extreme, and was rendered

*The Devil's brother.

still more hideous by thick bushy whiskers that passed under his chin, and nearly encircled his face. On his shoulders, and sometimes over his head he wore the skin of some animal, and in his belt were his pistols, knife and dagger. His heavy hanger was suspended at his side, and his carbine hung at his back. The French had set a reward on his head; but so terrible had his name become, and so accurate was the information he obtained, that many a boaster, who over-night had sworn to conquer him, was found next morning weltering in his blood, and the soldiers looked upon him as an infernal spirit.

Sir S. having received intelligence of this chief being in the neighborhood of his cruising ground, wished to communicate with him for the purpose of gaining an accurate account of the situation and operations of the common enemy. Accordingly, with a small party, he landed an hour before day-break, and the boat was concealed among the rocks, with orders for no one to quit her. After pushing their way over stock and stone, through brush and briar, climbing sometimes upon their hands and knees, and at others sliding down huge masses of rock, just as the sun rose above the wave, a shrill whistle sounded close to them, and they burst at once into an open space that had been partially cleared from the trees.

In one corner sat "Frere de diable," while his troop of banditti lay stretched at length, or sat upon the ground in unconnected groups. Some were still sleeping; others were awaking from their slumbers and stretching their limbs; while a few were examining their arms, or polishing their knives.—The whistle again sounded; when a single blast from a bugle roused every soul in an instant, their carbines were unslung, and they stood prepared for action. It was a scene that Salvator Rosa would have gloried in transferring to the canvass. Sir Sidney advanced, was immediately recognized, and a wild shout of joy proclaimed his welcome.

After a short conference, breakfast was prepared, consisting of fruits, wine and hard bread. Sir Sidney and the chief sat together. Immediately behind them stood the bugle-man, and at the chief's left hand his sword-bearer, while the seamen of the party joined in the messes of the guerillas.

A few minutes had elapsed since this arrangement had been made, and the confusion had in a great measure subsided, when the report of a carbine was heard, and the bugle-man fell dead upon Sir Sidney's shoulders.

There could be no doubt that the ball was designed for either him or the chief, and each for a moment gazed with defiance on the other, as a mutual suspicion of treachery flashed upon their minds. But it was momentary.

The chief grasped the bugle, sprang upon his feet, and gave a blast that echoed from rock to rock. The men forsook their meal, and crowded round their leader, eager to execute his orders.—Again the bugle sounded, louder and longer than before, and soon after was sounded by another at a distance. The chief dashed the instrument upon the ground, gazed at the lifeless corpse, clenched his hand, and gnashed his teeth in demoniac rage, while the assembled group shrunk back before him. The distant bugle was once more heard, and in an instant he became calm, issued his directions to the band, and turning to Sir S. took his hand, requesting him to repair to his boat, and as soon as he saw smoke or fire in the wood, it was to be a signal for him to retrace his steps to the place of rendezvous.

This, however did not wholly eradicate the doubts of foul play from the mind of our gallant countryman; but there was no time to dispute, for in two minutes the whole guerilla troop had disappeared, and not a vestige of them remained, except the corpse, the broken food and half emptied flagons.

Sir S. returned to the ship, and passed the day in expectation of the concerted signal, determined to prove how far his suspicions were just, and what reliance was to be placed on "Frere de diable."

Night came, and about the middle of the first watch, bright flashes were seen in the appointed direction. Soon after the flames ascended, and it seemed as if the whole wood was in a blaze. The boats were again manned, and after considerable difficulty, Sir S. succeeded in reaching the spot.

A yell of satisfaction resounded from the troop as the brave British officer appeared amongst them.—But if the scene in the morning was striking, it was not to be compared with the present; where wild ferocity was heightened by intoxication and hellish cruelty. The chief leaped upon his sword, near a fire formed of dry logs, piled up on end, which burnt with great rapidity, and cast a red glare on the horrible figures that were gathered round.—"See," said he, opening the fire as Sir S. advanced, and showing within the mutilated carcass of a human being nearly consumed, "See—thus perish all our enemies! This is he who fired the shot this morning—we caught the wretch—he confessed the bullet was designed for me, and thus—I am revenged!" The miserable victim, (a French soldier) had been burnt alive.

London Paper.

PRIZE ESSAY.

From the New-York Mirror.

HUMAN NATURE.

Written by Matilda Murray of this city, for the premium of Fifty Dollars.

The human mind is like a tilting field, Where two contending champions scorn to yield.

Reason and passion—each in turn prevails, Just as the owner regulates the scales. If wisely he on reason's side declare, Passion must yield, and happiness be there; But if, alas, to passion's side he lean, Disorder reigns, and desolates the scene.

When Kemble was hissed by an exasperated audience, in consequence of a rudeness previously offered to a female favorite, he could not have chosen a more plausible excuse than the one which gained him universal applause. "Human nature," said the great tragedian in his high, shrill, peculiar voice; "Human nature,"—"Human nature!" It was eloquent in the extreme. The ingenuity of the world could not have devised a wiser pretext than the frailties and inconsistencies of human nature. Good and evil are strangely commingled together. Opinions always fluctuating, and passions counteracting each other, whirl the mind into a delirium of contending emotions; and man is so singularly constructed, that he is ever regretting losses consequent on his own folly, or miserably disappointed in the accomplishment of his brightest hopes. In all the ardour of virtuous meditation he is eager to acknowledge the impossibility of a combination between happiness and vice; and yet unallured by true glory, and unabashed by shame, he daily sacrifices integrity to earthly pursuits; he abandons an endearing protector, an everlasting source of joy, for paltry treasures, which are at any moment liable to be destroyed by the fickle sport of chance.

Fame, that comes and goes on the wings of the wind—pleasures which flash and disappear like electricity in the summer cloud—and wealth which glides irresistibly from the tenacious grasp—are subjects that monopolize the attention of the learned, and arrest the steps of the gay.

The philosopher in his closet, and the soldier in the field, (though the former professes to teach the emptiness of glory, and the latter to stem the current of unjust power,) weary the slowly rolling hours with exertions: the one gaining admiration by the ridicule of praise, and the other ingeniously furthering the cause of humanity by glutting himself with the blood of his fellow men.—We cannot too deeply impress our minds with the value of virtue or too carefully mould our meditations into the shape of truth. Earth abounds with fascinating temptations, which surround the adventurer to dazzle his vision with false glares, and betray his attention with cheating sounds.—The ambient pleasures will sometimes prove too strong for eagle-eyed resolution to resist, and faith often sleeps when the battle is nigh. Unless trained by long discipline into the practice of honour, he may not always follow the best inclination, or have any good inclinations to guide them. The flowery wreaths of vice stupefy his senses with their fragrance, and lull his conscience into a fatal repose, until the deluded mind is entangled in her hundred-thousand folds, and the whole man sinks a horrid victim to irretrievable ruin. Then too late he sees his error; then the chains which seemed at first but garlands of flowers, are metamorphosed into serpents, whose breath is rank poison, and whose touch is destruction. Vainly he struggles in their nauseous embrace—seizes their slippery forms in his useless grasp, or attempts to control their billowy motions, and trample them beneath his shrinking feet. Alas! the creeping folds have encircled his body, and imprisoned every limb; gasping, he is enveloped in their countless coils, and yields, conquered and shuddering, to torment, horrible as hell! The course of vice is a steep descent, and we pass with accelerated velocity down its dreadful abyss—a false step, or a heedless turn, may plunge us into the lion's den, and the Spirit of God dwells not with the abandoned one, to pacify their rugged natures or soften down their ire.

Let us on the other hand observe the noblest work of God—an honest man. It is the constitution of humanity to endure every sorrow which is not the result of sin, and the good man turns a shielded breast to the ills of life, which rattle like harmless hail stones on an armed knight. Virtue to the mind is a more imperishable protection, than Spanish steel to the body; and he who has equipped himself in her sacred suit, walks gigantic and immortal amid the loudest din and fiercest dangers of tumultuous war. The greatest monarch who has gained his magnificence by the sacrifice of honour, has no dignity to compare to this; and La Fayette in his plain blue coat surrounded by the enchantments which virtue bestows, is an object comparatively of more interest and admiration, than the sultan half buried in the treasures of the east. Many weak minded mortals, at the onset of their career, vainly suppose it possible to trifle a little with the pleasures of vice, and afterwards erect themselves in the strict practice of all that is just, honorable and good. They would amuse their tastes by slipping forbidden sweets, being careful not to drain the poisonous bowl to the bottom, and fondly imagine they possess resolution, in which daily

experience proves their fellow mortals so miserably deficient—to allow a few merry gambols on the brink of the precipice, without the risk of being betrayed into the abyss. A very few, by the peculiar blessings of fortune, may regain their equilibrium, and re-establish themselves in the road to happiness; but many, and by far the majority, find their veins swelling with incurable malady, when they believed the venomous goblet only touched their lip; or dizzy and bewildered by the witcheries around them, lose their hold, and are hurled into the gaping chasm, when they only intended to glance over the edge.

An honest man is rarely to be found. There is no lack of those sort of beings who abound in negative virtue, who delight in religion, and detest the devil; who go to church three times on the Sabbath, and never demolish a meal without a good long wided grace.—The excellence of these consist in declarations of what feats they might have accomplished, if circumstances had not prevented, and how noble they would be—if they could.—They grow up like brutes, deficient in the cultivated passions of civilized society—exhibiting their stated periods of youth, maturity, and decay—remote alike from the virtues and the vices, the rewards and the penalties, the delicate pleasures and refined pains of active existence; and after having undergone the varieties of animal life, at last quietly repose themselves in their narrow bed; like small pebbles for a moment disturbing the peaceful tranquility of the water with their fall, silently they bury their names and their natures in an oblivion as deep as though they had never been. These compose one of the three classes of the human kind. The other two consist of beings, whose loud voices are heard, and whose figures are seen and remembered on the great stage of the world, conspicuous as the benefactors or enemies, the glory or shame of their race. Augustus is one of the former.—In him are combined at once enthusiastic admiration of honesty, with will and power to practice it. Virtue consists scarcely more in acting, than in resisting. The impulse of a moment may urge a youth, warm in disposition into some glorious undertaking, but it requires firm reasoning, philosophical morality, the most difficult to attain, to defy temptations as a rock defies the waves which are forever beating at its base, and forever in vain. This great characteristic distinguishes Augustus from the rest of men. He pursues his varied path, with an unwavering moral courage, which, with the foppery of unnecessary display, is faithful in the hour of danger, and rises in ratio to the tumults in which he is engaged; strengthening him in proportion to the oppressive weight, it sheds a glory around his way, when overclouded with the gloomiest shade; and when he is brought to the test, when vice stands on one side, arrayed in her robes of gaiety, with her long train of false phantoms to urge her requests, and offering gold, and glory, and all the earth can afford, for a smile of his lip, or a touch from his hand; and the plain unadorned form of truth on the other, call with her silver voice, and bids him beware—then does this invaluable charm close his ear to sounds that would betray the unwary, and soften visions that would ruin the thoughtless gay. Indeed his mind is a beautiful piece of moral mechanism, which presents a barrier to shield from almost every weapon, or affords a remedy for every wound. What ills it cannot palliate, it teaches him to endure, and when fate banishes him from the prosperous rays which often shine on the vicious, it enables him to tread the dark labyrinth with a light step and a fearless heart, confident and happy that joy awaits him at the end.

He possesses a thousand resources for agreeable thought, which lushes his bosom into a serenity impervious to the storm.—Cheerfulness perpetually irradiates his heart, from which he has wisely shut the greatest enemy to man. No matter what tempests brood over his head, or what terrors start up at his feet, whether he float on the full tide of triumphant prosperity, or smilingly row his little boat, industrious to the opposition of winds and waves—he happily meditates, that if his barque is overwhelmed, he can beat the surge with his arms; or if no means of security vary the waste around, the worst that can befall him is the momentary crisis, which not all creation could much longer have averted, and he eludes the cruelty of the angry storm, by causing the very winds which wreck his vessel to waft him to everlasting peace. Manlius, on the contrary, pursues pleasure over the path of vice, and, for a few contemptible and evanescent throbs of joy, pays a price, than which, far less would have purchased an eternity of delight. Before his youth had ripened into the energies of manhood, he thought he perceived many ways whereby he might indulge in idleness, without making the results visible in the tenour of his conduct, or the recitations of his task; but he was at length discovered in a falsehood which he had invented to excuse a crime, and, in addition to the advantages he had lost, he experienced the flagellation of his tutor, the disaffection of his companions, and the reproofs and contempt of all his friends. When the world presented a broader path,

and he had grown to be a mover in a wider sphere, his propensities for evil increased in proportion to the importance of his situation until he was elevated from the meanest of being despised, to the dignity of being hated. By a thousand unprincipled actions he has accumulated a fortune, which he lavishes to gain pleasures he cannot enjoy, and friends it is impossible for him to preserve. The very hirelings who fatten on his abundance, detest the hand from which they receive their favours, and while the flatterer, fawning about his person, draws a veil over his vices, or eloquently softens them into generous indiscretions, he is watching the effect of his dose as the subject of future exposition and ridicule. Manlius himself in the midst of abundance, and the idol of the warmest and most promising friends, with thousands to protect him from the attacks of his enemies, and charms to dissipate reflection, is yet an utter stranger to that cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits which ever accompany Augustus through all the vicissitudes of life. Though he is sated with luxuries, he trembles at their insecurity, and writhing beneath existence as anguish, he shudders shuddering from its close, as despair. His pains have no remedy, his pleasures no delight; his mind like a dry leaf fluttering in the air, has been long ago bereft of its use and beauty; and the mental eye resembles him to some gaudy fabric, standing insecure on a rotten foundation, with its massy pillars and costly decorations; every day accelerates its ruin, and while the cottage unostentatiously and without danger lifts its thatched roof to the winds, the feeble temple, spreading its valueless magnificence to the gaze of day, moulders beneath the influence of every hour, and rocks in the summer breeze.

WASHINGTON, September 9. DEPARTURE OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

This illustrious Friend and Guest of our country, took his departure from the Seat of Government on Wednesday, on his return to his native country. Our readers are already apprized of the preparations which had been made and recommended by the authorities and the people of this District to evince their respect for this venerated individual. All business was suspended in the City during the day; the shops and Banks were closed, and every thing indicated the deep feeling which pervaded the community on this interesting occasion.

At an early hour the Corps of Marines, the Volunteer Companies of the first Brigade of the district, and those of the Alexandria Brigade, were on the ground designated on the President's Square, where they were joined by Gov. Sprigg's and Capt. Dunlop's troop of Cavalry from the State of Maryland—the whole formed and in waiting to take up the escort.

The Boards of Aldermen and the Common Councils of the three cities of the District, headed by their respective Mayors, entered the President's House about half past 11 o'clock. The Marshals of the day had assembled there a short time previous. The farewell addresses of these several Municipal Bodies, having been communicated to the General by a messenger, about 12 o'clock they were all summoned to the Hall, and having been arranged in a circle by the Marshals, the President of the United States appeared before the entrance which leads to the Drawing Room, supported on each side by the Heads of Departments and Officers, Civil and Military. Several Members of Congress, at present in the District, and other distinguished citizens, also, formed a part of this group. The company, having waited some minutes in silence, a side door was opened, and Gen. LAFAYETTE entered the Hall, attended by the Marshal of the District, and one of the Sons of the President, and presented himself in the vacant space within the circle, and at a suitable distance, to receive the Address of the President. Mr. Adams, then, with much dignity, but with evident emotion, delivered, in a clear, distinct, and very impressive manner, the following Address:

GENERAL LAFAYETTE: It has been the good fortune of many of my distinguished fellow citizens during the course of the year now elapsed, upon your arrival at their respective places of abode, to greet you with the welcome of the Nation. The less pleasing task now devolves upon me, of bidding you, in the name of the Nation, Adieu.

It were no longer reasonable, and would be superfluous, to recapitulate the remarkable incidents of your early life—incidents which associated your name, fortunes, and reputation, in imperishable connection with the Independence and History of the North American Union.

The part which you performed at that important juncture was marked with characters so peculiar, that, realizing the fairest fable of antiquity, its parallel could scarcely be found in the authentic records of human history.

You deliberately and perseveringly preferred toil, danger, the endurance of every hardship, and the privation of every comfort, in defence of a holy cause, to inglorious ease, and the allurements of rank, affluence, and untried youth, at the most splendid and fascinating Court of Europe. That this choice was not less wise than magnanimous, the sanction of half a century, and the gratulations of unnumbered voices, all unable to express the gratitude of the heart with which your visit to this hemisphere has been welcomed, affords ample demonstration.

When the contest of freedom, to which you had repaired as a voluntary champion, had closed, by the complete triumph of her cause in this country of your adoption, you returned to fulfil the duties of the philanthropist and patriot in the land of your nativity. There, in a consistent and unde-

viating career of forty years, you have maintained, through every vicissitude of alternate success and disappointment, the same glorious cause to which the first years of your active life had been devoted—the improvement of the moral and political condition of man.

Throughout that long succession of time, the People of the United States, for whom, and with whom, you had fought the battles of liberty, have been living in the full possession of its fruits, one of the happiest among the family of nations.—Spreading in population; enlarging in territory; acting and suffering according to the condition of their nature; and, we humbly hope, the most beneficent power that ever regulated the concerns of man upon earth.

In that lapse of forty years, the generation of men with whom you co-operated in the conflicts of arms, has nearly passed away. Of the General Officers of the American army in that war, you alone survive. Of the Sages who guided our Councils; of the Warriors who met the foe in the field or upon the wave, with the exception of a few, to whom unusual length of days has been allotted by Heaven, all now sleep with their fathers. A succeeding, and even a third generation, have arisen to take their places; and their children's children, while rising up to call them blessed, have been taught by them, as well as admonished by their own constant enjoyment of freedom, to include in every benison upon their fathers, the name of him who came from afar, with them and in their cause, to conquer or to fall.

The universal prevalence of these sentiments was signally manifested by a Resolution of Congress, representing the whole People, and all the States of this Union, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to you the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment of this Government and People, and desiring that a national ship might be employed, at your convenience, for your passage to the borders of our country.

The invitation was transmitted to you by my venerable predecessor; himself bound to you by the strongest ties of personal friendship: himself one of those whom the highest honors of his country had rewarded for blood early shed in her cause, and for a long life of devotion to her welfare. By him the services of a national ship were placed at your disposal. Your delicacy preferred a more private conveyance, and a full year has elapsed since you landed upon our shores. It were scarcely an exaggeration to say, that it has been to the people of the Union, a year of uninterrupted festivity and enjoyment, inspired by your presence. You have traversed the twenty-four States of this great Confederacy. You have been received with rapture by the survivors of your earliest companions in arms. You have been hailed as a long absent parent by their children, the men and women of the present age. And a rising generation, the hope of future time, in numbers surpassing the whole population of that day when you fought at the head and by the side of their forefathers, have vied with the scanty remnants of that hour of trial, in exclamations of joy at beholding the face of him whom they feel to be the common benefactor of all. You have heard the mingled voices of the past, the present and the future age, joining in one universal chorus of delight at your approach; and the shouts of unbidden thousands, which greeted your landing on the soil of freedom, have followed every step of your way, and still resound like the rushing of many waters, from every corner of our land.

You are now about to return to the country of your birth, of your ancestors, of your posterity.—The Executive Government of the Union, stimulated by the same feeling which had prompted the Congress to the designation of a national ship for your accommodation in coming hither, has destined the first service of a frigate, recently launched at this Metropolis, to the less welcome, but equally distinguished task of conveying you home. The name of the ship has added one more memorial to distant regions and to future ages, of a stream already memorable at once in the story of your sufferings and of our independence.

The ship is now prepared for your reception and equipped for sea. From the moment of her departure, the prayers of millions will ascend to Heaven that her passage may be prosperous, and your return to the bosom of your family as propitious to your happiness, as your visit to this scene of your youthful glory has been to that of the American people.

Go, then, our beloved friend—return to the land of brilliant genius, of generous sentiment, of heroic valor; to that beautiful France, the nursing mother of the Twelfth Louis, and the Fourth Henry; to the native soil of Bayard and Coligni, of Turenne and Catinat, of Fenelon and D'Alembert. In that illustrious catalogue of names which she claims as of her children and with honest pride holds up to the admiration of other nations, the name of LAFAYETTE has already for centuries been enrolled. And it shall henceforth burnish into brighter fame; for if, in after days, a Frenchman shall be called to indicate the character of his nation by that of one individual, during the age in which we live, the blood of lofty patriotism shall mantle in his cheeks, the fire of conscious virtue shall sparkle in his eye, and he shall pronounce the name of LAFAYETTE. Yet, we too, and our children, in life, and after death, shall claim you for our own. You are ours by that more than patriotic self-devotion with which you flew to the aid of our fathers at the crisis of their fate. Ours by that long series of years in which you have cherished us in your regard. Ours by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious por-

tion of our inheritance.—Ours by that tie of love stronger than death, which has linked your name, for the endless ages of time, with the name of WASHINGTON.

At the painful moment of parting from you, we take comfort in the thought, that, wherever you may be, to the last pulsation of your heart, our country will be ever present to your affections; and a cheerful consolation assures us, that we are not called to sorrow more of all, that we shall see your face no more. We shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again.—In the mean time, speaking in the name of the whole people of the United States, and at a loss only for language to give utterance to that feeling of attachment with which the heart of the nation beats as the heart of one man, I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell!

The General listened with deep attention; and at the close of the address embraced the President in his arms, saluting him in the French manner on each cheek. He then replied in the following terms:—

Amidst all my obligations to the General Government, and particularly to you, sir, its respected Chief Magistrate, I have most thankfully to acknowledge the opportunity given me, at this solemn and painful moment, to present the people of the United States with a parting tribute of profound, inexpressible gratitude.

To have been, in the infant and critical days of these states, adopted by them as a favorite son, to have participated in the toils and perils of our unspotted struggle for independence, freedom, & equal rights, and in the foundation of the American Era of a new social order, which has already pervaded this, and must, for the dignity and happiness of mankind, successively pervade every part of the other hemisphere; to have received at every stage of the revolution, and during forty years after that period from the people of the United States, and their representatives at home and abroad, continual marks of their confidence and kindness, has been the pride the encouragement, the support of a long and eventful life.

But how could I find words to acknowledge that series of welcomes, those unbounded and universal displays of public affection, which have marked each step, each hour, of a twelve months' progress through the twenty-four states, and which, while they overwhelm my heart with grateful delight, have most satisfactorily evinced the concurrence of the people in the kind testimonies, in the immense favors bestowed on me by the several branches of their representatives in every part, and at the central seat of the confederacy.

Yet, gratifications still higher awaited me—in the wonders of creation and improvement that have met my enchanted eye; in the unparalleled and self-felt happiness of the people; in their rapid prosperity and insured security, public and private; in a practice of good order, the appendage of true freedom; and a national good sense, the final arbiter of all difficulties—I have had proudly to recognize a result of the republican principles for which we have fought, and a glorious demonstration to the most timid and prejudiced minds, of the superiority, over degrading aristocracy or despotism, of popular institutions, founded on the plain rights of man, and where the local rights of every section are preserved under a constitutional bond of union. The cherishing of that union between the States, as it has been the farewell entreaty of our great paternal Washington, and will ever have the dying prayer of every American Patriot, so it has become the sacred pledge of the emancipation of the world—an object in which I am happy to observe that the American people, while they give the animating example of successful free institutions, in return for an evil entailed upon them by Europe, and of which a liberal and enlightened sense is every where more and more generally felt, show themselves every day more anxiously interested.

And now, Sir, how can I do justice to my deep and lively feelings, for the assurances most peculiarly valued of your esteem and friendship, for your so very kind references to old times, to my beloved associates, to the vicissitudes of my life; for your affecting picture of the blessings poured by the several generations of the American people on the remaining days of a delighted veteran; for your affectionate remarks on this sad hour of separation, on the country of my birth—full, I can say of American sympathies—on the hope so necessary to me of my seeing again the country that has deigned, near half a century ago, to call me here? I shall content myself, refraining from superfluous repetitions, at once before you, sir, and this respected circle, to proclaim my cordial confirmation of every one of the sentiments which I have had daily opportunities publicly to utter, from the time when your venerable predecessor, my old brother in arms and friend transmitted to me the honorable invitation of Congress, to this day, when you, my dear sir, whose friendly connexion with me dates from your earliest youth, are going to consign me to the protection, across the Atlantic, of the heroic national flag, on board the splendid ship, the name of which has been not the least flattering and kind among the numberless favors conferred upon me.

God bless you, Sir, and you all who surround us! God bless the American People, each of their States, and the Federal Government! Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart—such will be its last throbs when it ceases to beat.

As the last sentence was pronounced, the General advanced, and, while the tears poured over his venerable cheek, again took the President in his arms—he retired a few paces, but, overcome by his feelings, again returned, and, uttering in broken accents, "God bless you!" fell once more on the neck of Mr. Adams. It was a scene at once solemn and moving; the sighs

and stealing tears of many who witnessed it bore testimony. Having recovered his self-possession, the General stretched out his hands, and was in a moment surrounded by the greetings of the whole assembly, who pressed upon him, each eager to seize, perhaps for the last time, that beloved hand which was opened so freely for our aid, when aid was so precious, and which grasped, with firm and undeviating hold, the steel which so bravely helped to achieve our deliverance. The expression which now beamed from the face of this exalted man was of the finest and most touching kind. The hero was lost in the father and the friend; dignity melted into subdued affection, and the friend of Washington seemed to linger with a mournful delight among the sons of his adopted country. A considerable period was then occupied in conversing with various individuals, while refreshments were presented to the company. The moment of departure at length arrived, and having once more pressed the hand of Mr. Adams, he entered the Barouche, accompanied by the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy.

The carriage of the General, preceded by the Cavalry, the Marine Corps, and Capt. Edwards' Rifle Corps, and followed by the carriages containing the Corporate authorities of the cities of the District, and numerous military and high civil officers of the Government, moved forward, followed by the remaining Military Companies. In taking up the escort, the whole column moved through the court in front of the President's Mansion, and paid him the passing salute, as he stood in front to receive it. The whole scene—the peals of artillery, the animating sounds of numerous military bands, the presence of the vast concourse of people, and the occasion that assembled them, altogether produced emotions not easily described, but which every American will readily conceive.

On reaching the bank of the Potomac near where the Mount Vernon steam vessel was in waiting, all the carriages in the procession, except the General's, wheeled off and the citizens in them assembled on foot around that of the General. The whole military body then passed him in review, as he stood in the barouche of the President attended by the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy. After the review, the General proceeded to the steam vessel, under a salute of artillery, surrounded by as many citizens, all eager to catch the last look, as could press on the large wharf; and, at four o'clock, this great, and good, and extraordinary man, trod, for the last time, the soil of America, followed by the blessings of every patriotic heart that lives on it.

As the vessel moved off, and for a short time after, the deepest silence was observed by the whole of the vast multitude that lined the shore. The feeling that pervaded them was that of children bidding a final farewell to a venerated parent. The whole remained gazing after the retiring vessel, until she had passed Greenleaf's Point, where another salute repeated the valedictory sound of respect, and these again were not long after echoed by the heavy guns of Fort Washington, and reminded us of the rapidity with which this benefactor and friend of our country was borne from it.

The General was accompanied to the Brandywine by the Secretary of the Navy, the Mayors of the three cities of the District, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Generals of the Militia of the District, Com. Bainbridge, Mr. Custis, of Arlington, and several other gentlemen.

Anecdote of Frederick the Great.

Frederick the Great, while reviewing his guard, happened at a time to take out his snuff box, and was tapping on the lid, when one of his grenadiers stepped out of the ranks and said, "please your Majesty, give me a pinch of your snuff." The King asked what he meant by such freedom, and he replied: "In my country, Sir, when one taps on the box, it is a sign that every body round is welcome to a pinch, and I thought your Majesty meant as much."—The king laughed at the odd result of this odd custom, and prevented the box, a gold one, enriched with Jewels, to the soldier, bidding him keep it for his sake.

Was taken up,

In possession of two runaway negroes (who are now lodged in the jail in Easton) on the 29th ult. a large batteau—The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber
WILLIAM SEARS.
Bay-Side, Talbot county, Sep 10

Notice.

I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of a certain note given by me to John G. Janney, for the sum of \$100, inasmuch as he is considerably indebted to me over and above the amount of that note.
CHRISTOPHER EVENS.
Caroline county, Sep. 10

Joseph Chain

Has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, next door to the Post Office, (Easton) the following articles which he will sell low for cash, viz:

- Porter, Ale and Beer,
- Bologne Sausages,
- Dried Beef,
- First quality Mackerel,
- Susquehanna Herrings,
- Scotch do.
- Fine table Salt,
- Water Crackers, in small kegs,
- Raisins in do.
- Bunch Raisins,
- Prunes and Figs,
- Nuts of all kinds,

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES.
Sept 10

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,

I see in your paper of the 8th and 10th inst. over the signature of "Spry Denny," a piece animadverting on the proceedings of the legislature of the last session, on the questions of the recess and the dinner given to Gen. Lafayette; and esteeming it the right, and indeed the duty of every freeman to inquire into the official conduct of a representative of the people, and equally the duty of that representative when any attack is made or attempted to be made on his conduct or character, to expose fairly to public view, the course which he has pursued; I will with much pleasure lay before the public my conduct and votes on the above subjects, that they may decide whether or not my course has been that of an honest and an honourable representative.

It has been, I believe, the uninterrupted custom of the legislature since its sessions commenced on the first Monday in December, to have a recess during the Christmas Holidays. This question has been year after year agitated and eventually a recess has always been had. Such is the situation of almost every man, that about the end of the year, his domestic affairs require his attention at home, and the difficulty, if not the utter impracticability of retaining a quorum during that period, has heretofore induced me to vote for a recess. But I presume a recess is not that of which Mr. Denny complains, for in the recess itself, there can be no grievance; it is, no doubt, of the continuance of the per diem during the time. This is a grievance of which the people do complain and of which they ought to complain. I have uniformly voted for the recess, but against the continuance of the per diem. In the session of 1823, '24, the yeas and nays were not taken on this question, but for my vote and conduct on that occasion, I refer to my colleagues, Messrs. Lockerman, Lloyd and Martin; the last year the yeas and nays were taken, and my vote against the continuance of the per diem is recorded in the votes and proceedings, page 23.

In an answer to Mr. Denny's prayer, to be defended from "public repast bills," I beg leave to call the attention of the public to my conduct on the resolutions relative to Gen. Lafayette.

At a very early period of the session, it was ascertained that Gen. Lafayette intended to visit the Legislature, and it will be seen by reference to the votes and proceedings, 10th Dec. page 11, that certain resolutions were reported by a committee appointed on that subject, one of which was that a joint committee (consisting of 13 members, 8 from the House of Delegates and 5 from the Senate,) should be appointed and "authorized to make all necessary arrangements for his accommodation, and to draw on the Treasurer for such sum as might be required for that purpose," and that these resolutions were unanimously adopted. This committee ascertained the time at which the visit of the General might be expected and determined to give him a public dinner, at which none but members of the legislature, distinguished civil officers of the state and officers civil and military of the general government, who were then in Annapolis, should be present. Some members of the House of Delegates however, fearing the consequences of a dinner at public expense, circulated a paper among the members to ascertain whether they wished the dinner at public or private cost. This paper was handed to me, but I refused to express my opinion in any way, not wishing to impede the proceedings of the committee whom we had invested with discretionary power. A majority of the House being in favor of the dinner being given at private expense the committee determined that it should be so; and in the afternoon after the House adjourned, a meeting of the members of both branches of the legislature was called, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. A committee was appointed and a subscription paper circulated among the members, of whom only 30 or 35 out of 100 (including the Senate and Council) would sign it; some objecting to the subscription, because the amount which they would have to pay could not be ascertained, others no doubt from an unwillingness to pay any thing. Being present at this meeting, I not only subscribed for myself but believing my colleagues who were at the time absent to be in favor of it, and to facilitate a termination of the business, subscribed for each of them. When it was ascertained that the dinner could not be given at individual expense, a second meeting of the members of both branches of the legislature was called at night and it was unanimously resolved to refer the matter again to the original committee with direction to give the dinner at public expense. Thus ended this undignified and troublesome affair.

I should like now to know from Mr. Denny what course he would have pursued under these circumstances, on the "public repast bill."

A word now in relation to the per diem, that being the only subject which Mr. Denny thinks of sufficient importance to express his opinion on, that can come under the notice of the next legislature; the time of meeting of the General Assembly precluding the possibility of a recurrence of the question of recess and the absence of General La Fayette that of a repetition of the dinner.

I have ever looked upon the amount of the per diem as a subject of not great moment to the state. That it is at present too high is my opinion, and the only vote which I have made on the subject evinces that opinion. On page 45 of the votes and proceedings of the last session, it will be seen that leave was asked to bring in a bill to reduce the per diem. In order to settle the bill in its birth, a motion was made to adjourn; on this question a deci-

sion of the House will be found agreeable to the reduced terms terminated to adjourn. At leave was granted no late that it was referred to the session, without I do not however per diem from the Denny seems to no man's service worth more than To this I cannot sessions in which a seat, there have whose services to be compensated services of no to can be said to be more, others mutation. If the per diem men and the station, would of profit, men of talents would not R

Easton

EA
SATURDAY EV

The grand jury the 6th inst. found for the murder of he was on the 9th of that county asked the Court court assigned to Chestertown, Kentmand to prison ference with him ing to the court. Kent county, stat fair trial in Cecilthe court—Kent Monday next.

The Executive meet on Thursday

At a meeting, Frederick inst. agreeably to pose of taking in quences that ma that county, fro session of the state, the object constitution and state, as to add ent number of of Baltimore.

The meeting Captain John I appointing Major retary—the fol and adopted—

Resolved, T the highest dist the General Ass tution and for State, for the two members delegates from Resolved, T meeting, that s firmed at the Assembly of th a part of the C fluence of Balti enhanced to au be the means within its gras whole state.

Resolved, T the ensuing elec date, for the co ly to the day of his intention fo power to said and his negati

Abstract of the SLAVERY So stated meet

Wednesday The followi were submitted for the consid after an able doped, viz:

Whereas th which exists in our republica with the Chris to the honour under the exi the evils of sla are most rapid

Resolved, this Society, t ought to adop any hitherto a tirpating slave

Resolved, 2 practical mea the state is b the date, afte the state sha color.

Resolved, its influence a law.

Resolved, ers in the sta who are des from the state us in the use measures for passage of su

Resolved, fluence to pr gates to the Baltimore, wi of such a law Resolved, members be any, and if a

sion of the House was taken and my name will be found against the adjournment, in favor of the reduction.—But the house determined to adjourn, the leave was therefore lost. At a subsequent period the leave was granted, but the bill was reported so late that it was never acted on, or at least it was referred at the very close of the session, without a division of the House. I do not however form my opinion on the per diem from the same reasons which Mr. Denny seems to offer. He intimates that no man's services, in these hard times, are worth more than three dollars per day. To this I cannot assent. At each of the sessions in which I have been honored with a seat, there have been men in the House whose services to the state could scarcely be compensated by any per diem. The services of no two members of the House can be said to be equal: some receive much more, others much less than a compensation. If the per diem were reduced, mercenary men and many who are unfit for the station, would not seek it for purposes of profit, men of patriotism, of standing and talents would not regard it.

RICHARD SPENCER.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17.

The grand jury of Cecil county, on Friday the 6th inst. found a bill against John Conners for the murder of Miss Evelina Cunningham—he was on the 9th arraigned before the Court of that county and pleaded not guilty, and asked the Court to assign him counsel.—The court assigned him E. F. Chambers, Esq. of Chesertown, Kent county—he was then remanded to prison where his counsel had a conference with him which resulted in his applying to the court for a removal of his trial to Kent county, stating that he could not have a fair trial in Cecil—his request was granted by the court—Kent county court will meet on Monday next.

The Executive Council, of Maryland will meet on Thursday the 29th inst.

At a meeting held in Libertytown district, Frederick county, on Saturday the 3d inst. agreeably to public notice for the purpose of taking into consideration the consequences that may result to the interests of that county, from an act passed at the late session of the general assembly of this state, the object of which is, so to alter the constitution and form of government of the state, as to add two members to the present number of representatives for the city of Baltimore.

The meeting being organized by calling Captain John Dudderar to the chair, and appointing Major Thomas Hammond secretary—the following resolutions were read and adopted—

Resolved, That this meeting views with the highest disapprobation the late act of the General Assembly, altering the Constitution and form of Government of this State, for the avowed purpose of adding two members to the present number of delegates from the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, that should the said act be confirmed at the next session of the General Assembly of the State, and thereby become a part of the Constitution, the political influence of Baltimore will thereby become enhanced to an alarming degree, as it may be the means of absorbing and drawing within its grasp the vital interests of the whole state.

Resolved, That this meeting will not, at the ensuing election, vote for any candidate, for the county, who will not, previously to the day of election, publicly declare his intention to give every opposition in his power to said act while under discussion, and his negative on its final passage.

Abstract of the proceedings of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, at a stated meeting held in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 7th September, 1825.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by Daniel Raymond, Esq. for the consideration of the Society, and after an able discussion, unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas the system of negro slavery which exists in Maryland, is inconsistent with our republican institutions, incompatible with the Christian religion, and derogatory to the honour of the state—and whereas, under the existing laws of the slave states, the evils of slavery, instead of diminishing, are most rapidly increasing:—Therefore

Resolved, 1st, That in the opinion of this Society, the Legislature of Maryland ought to adopt more efficient measures than any hitherto adopted for the purpose of extirpating slavery from the state.

Resolved, 2d, That we conceive the only practical means of removing slavery from the state is by the passage of a law, fixing the date, after which all persons born in the state shall be free without regard to color.

Resolved, 3d, That this Society will use its influence to procure the passage of such a law.

Resolved, 4th, That the non-slaveholders in the state of Maryland and all others who are desirous of eradicating slavery from the state, be requested to unite with us in the use of all legal and constitutional measures for the purpose of procuring the passage of such a law.

Resolved, 5th, That we will use our influence to promote the election of Delegates to the Legislature, from the city of Baltimore, who are favorable to the passage of such a law.

Resolved, 6th, That a committee of three members be appointed to ascertain whether any, and if any, which of the candidates

for the Legislature from the city, will support and vote for a law, fixing a date, after which all persons born in the state shall be free, and report to the next meeting.

Signed by order,
PAUL ALLEN, Vice President.
EDWARD NEEDLES, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE AT SEA.—The frigate Brandywine, with Lafayette on board, passed Cape Henry Light on Friday at 2 o'clock, with a fine breeze from the North. We learn from the pilot of the Brandywine, says the Norfolk Beacon of Monday, that this favored ship sails remarkably well, as an evidence of which, she got under way from the mouth of the Potomac, about 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and at 3 P. M. he left her 9 miles outside of the Capes. The General, his son and Col. La Vasseur, were all in fine health. The following officers went out passengers in the Brandywine:—Lieut. J. Mayo, to rejoin the North Carolina 74, Lieut. Wm. Dulany, of Marines, to join the frigate Constitution; Lieut. Bonnevill, of the U. S. army, and Dr. Cornick.

The Boston Sentinel says:—"We understand it to be the intention of the President of the United States, to visit this city, and vicinity, immediately after the embarkation of General Lafayette for Europe. All who are acquainted with the President's feelings, know they are adverse to public parades, dinners, &c. and we are assured by a correspondent, that so far as he has been able to ascertain the fact, it is the desire of the President to be indulged, on this occasion, to visit his native state, and his venerable father, without the occurrence of those public exhibitions, which the well known hospitality of the citizens of Massachusetts, and particularly of Boston would cheerfully afford were they desired."

WILMINGTON, Sept. 13.
EXPLOSION.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, one of the Glazing mills at Dupont's Powder Works near this town, blew up, by which accident, we are informed, two men were slightly, and one dangerously wounded. A horse and cart were standing near—a part of the former was blown across the creek. The concussion broke the glass in the windows of the Woolen factory of V. & C. Dupont, on the opposite side of the Brandywine. Watchman.

BALTIMORE, September 9.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA, &c.—We stated in our paper of Wednesday last, on the authority of a British Journal, that a Mexican Frigate had passed down the channel for Vera Cruz, with a view to commence hostilities on the Island of Cuba, and the Spanish Naval forces in that quarter.—Subsequent intelligence from the same source, inform us that she mounts fifty-six guns, and is commanded by Captain Smith, nephew of Sir Sidney Smith, and the officers and crew are all British.—She is to be joined by various ships preparing and prepared on this side of the Atlantic, and when the whole fleet is concentrated, the force will be very formidable under the combination intended, and must have a material influence on the political situation and future destiny of the royal authority in the Island of Cuba.—Whilst we were writing the above, the Norfolk Steam Packet arrived, bringing the following from the office of the Beacon:

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—IF TRUE.—Captain Clark of the British Brig Bartley, in Hampton Roads, from Savanilla, (bound to Liverpool) whence he sailed 3d August, has politely favoured the Editors of the Beacon with the following important information from Kingston, (Jam.) communicated to him by letter from his agent at Savanilla, under date of 31st July last, just before he left port.

"A letter from the respectable house of Hyslop & Co. to General Montilla, our Commander in Chief, received per packet, states that 29 sail of French vessels of war were cruising off St. Jago de Cuba, and that they had landed 5000 men at Cumberland Harbour.

This news has put us all on the alert.—The General is taking every measure to raise recruits. Carthageia is at present garrisoned by 2000 men, and the Provinces of Carthageia and Santa Martha have a regular militia of 10,000, therefore although taking every precautionary measure, we have nothing to fear from such a force, even if intended against us, which I much doubt."

The above information, Capt. Clark states was fully confirmed by the Captain of the British Ship New-York packet, of London, 11 days out from Kingston, (Jam.) bound to London, which he spoke on the 17th August, off Cape Antonio. He also informs that upon its receipt at Savanilla the Chief Magistrate had the drum beat to arms, determining to embody the whole male population, capable of bearing arms, under the impression that this expedition was destined against Colombia.

The precautionary measures adopted by Gen. MONTILLA, are such as might be expected to arise from the excitement caused in the minds of the Colombians generally, by the appearance of large French squadrons in the vicinity of their extensive coast, but the apprehensions of an invasion by France, in connection with any power, or individually, are groundless. France dare not attempt it, and the aid which she has given to Spain is intended for the purpose of securing the possession of the Island of Cuba, menaced by the powerful combination alluded to in the first part of this article. The most extensive efforts have been made by the Spanish government to meet the impending attack—but crippled in her finances, distracted in her councils, and threatened by her own population, these exertions have hitherto availed nothing, and she is compelled to draw on the resources of her GREAT ALLY to sustain the last remains of her power in the Southern Hemisphere.

When a true account of the landing of the force on the South East Coast of Cuba, shall be received, we have reason to believe that the statement of its amount, as contained in the above paragraph, will be found to be very considerably overrated.

Ed. Gazette.

PRICES CURRENT...BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$5 25 a 5 37 1/2
City Mills, superior qual. " 5 25 a
Do. standard qual. " 4 62 1/2 a 4 75
Susquehanna, " 4 75
Wheat—red, per bush. 85 a 92
white, " 90 a 100
Corn—white, " 55 a
yellow, " 53 a
Rye, per bush. 47 a 48—Pat.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James Edles, to Miss Mary E. Patterson, all of this county.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence, in St. Michaels, on Saturday last, Mr. Samuel Harrison, (of Thos.)—His remains were followed to their cold tomb of clay, on Sunday afternoon, by the Rifle Corps of Capt. Richard Spencer, (in which he held the rank of 2d Lieutenant), together with a large number of friends and relatives. Seldom has there been a death in the neighbourhood, which has excited more general sympathy. His amiable temper, easy, frank and unaffected manner, generous disposition and uniform cheerfulness had elicited the esteem and attachment of all who knew him.

—In this town on Friday night the 9th inst. Mrs. Ann, consort of Mr. Solomon Merrick.

—In Cambridge, on the 5th inst. John, youngest son of Mr. Robert Wallace.

—In Cambridge, on the 6th inst. Margaret, daughter of the late John Childerson.

—Near Bucktown, Dorchester county, on the 7th inst. Thomas, son of Mr. Jonathan Brierwood.

—At Church Creek, Dorchester county, on Sunday night, the 4th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Reddish, consort of Mr. Joseph Reddish—and on Monday night, the 5th inst. Mr. Joseph Reddish, was called from this transitory scene of uncertainty.

To Correspondents.—"Independent Voter," is received, but too late for publication.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

TALBOT COUNTY.
Robt. H. Goldsborough, Thomas P. Bennett,
Richard Spencer, Spry Denny,
Stephen Reynier, John Kemp,
William P. Ridgeway, Levin Mills and
Robert Banning, John L. Elbert, Esqs.

CAROLINE COUNTY.
Independent Ticket.

Gen. William Potter, Nimrod Barwick,
Gen. Douglas, Richard Hughes,
Solomon Richardson, John Tiltston and
Samuel Culbreth, Joshua Clark, Esqs.

CRAIG COUNTY.
Independent Ticket.

Elijah Barwick, Robert T. Cain and
William M. Harvick, Thos. Saulsbury, Esqs.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Capt. Matt. Traverser, Thomas I. H. Eccleston,
Capt. B. Byas, John Brothman, and
Brice I. Goldsborough, John Douglas, Esqs.

QUEEN ANNS COUNTY.
Independent Ticket.

Arthur E. Sudler, Thomas Wright, 3d,
Vincent Benton, Capt. Thomas E. Sudler,
Col. Robert Stevens, Thomas B. Hopper and
Charles R. Nicholson, Henry R. Pratt, Esqs.

KENT COUNTY.
James G. McClean, David I. Campbell and
Dr. Edw. H. Worrell, James Boon, Esqs.

SOMERSET COUNTY.
Independent Ticket.

Levin R. King, Benjamin J. Jones,
Arnold E. Jones, Brin J. Davis,
Dr. Thomas Jones, Levin D. Jones and
Littleton Aries, George Brown, Esqs.

WORCESTER COUNTY.
Independent Ticket.

Col. Charles Parker, Samuel Smith and
Capt. Thomas Hopper, John Mitchell, Esqs.

Cecil County.
Independent Ticket.

Joseph Gilpin, William Mackey,
Richard H. Thompson, William Miller,
Charles Oldham, Joseph Harlan,
William Maxwell, Alexander E. Grubb,
Isaac Reynolds, David I. Campbell,
Sylvester Yeach, John W. Thomas and
Hugh T. Ferguson, John Ewing, Esqs.

We are authorized to say, that ROBERT BANNING, Esq. will serve, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

We are authorized to say, that JOHN KEMP, Esq. will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
Having been long and earnestly solicited by several of my friends, to offer myself once more as a candidate for a seat in the General Assembly of Maryland, I have, though not without considerable reluctance and embarrassment of feeling, consented to gratify their wishes.

I was pressed, in a similar manner, to stand a poll at the last election of delegates, but was prevented by ill health—no such obstacle now exists; and, with high respect for the sentiments and character of my fellow-citizens of Talbot, and a determination cheerfully to acquiesce in their decision, whatever it may be, I present myself as a candidate for their favor, on the first Monday in October next.

It is well known to the public, that a considerable portion of my past life has been devoted to the service of my country. I was two years in the Navy, and served during the whole of the late war, in the army of the United States. That I have contended for the honour and welfare of my native land, through scenes of difficulty and peril, a severe wound, which incapacitates me for active and corporeal exertion, will testify.

I do not mention these services with a wish that an extravagant and undue estimate should be made of their value; I claim nothing to which I am not entitled; I ask only the approbation which is my just due—and that favor which is my right, will, I doubt not, be promptly expressed by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens on the day of election.

In announcing myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates, I will not, as is the custom of many, attempt to win the favor of the public, by promising my adherence or opposition to any measure, which at the present moment, may or may not appear popular. I will only say that I shall, if elected, consider myself bound, at all times, to act in subserviency to the wishes of my constituents,—that should I be honored with a voice in the house, it will ever be the voice of the people, I shall be chosen to represent—and if it be their desire, that a reduction of the compensation of the members of the Legislature should take place, they will find me among the first advocates for the measure. For the present, however, I will not insult their understanding, by attempting to gull them with the assertion that I myself even in these hard times, would prefer receiving a salary of two dollars instead of four.

I deem it proper to state, that, during the canvass, I shall not make use of money to secure my election—I feel assured that my fellow-citizens will agree with me, that a wounded and disabled soldier may spend his half pay in a more laudable manner, than in seeking a pitiful popularity, by giving large and costly fish-feasts, and other expensive treats, in every corner of the county.—And I am confident that the sober-reason and good sense, so predominant among the people of Talbot county, will not permit me to suffer, by pursuing a course so proper in itself, and so necessary to the welfare of my family.

Fellow-citizens, I have served you in a public capacity in times past, and shall be happy to serve you again, and, though I now aim at a different sphere of action from my former one, I promise you, that if honoured with your choice, I will not be less faithful to you, and flatter myself, I shall not labour with less effect in advancing your interest.

JOHN L. ELBERT.

Sept. 17.

Notice.

The Lottery and Exchange Business heretofore conducted in Baltimore, under the firm of J. I. Cohen, Jr., in Richmond and Norfolk under the firm of P. I. & M. I. Cohen—and in Philadelphia under the firm of J. I. Cohen Jr. & Brothers, will for the future, be conducted in each place under the firm of
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS.
Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1825. [Sept. 17. 4w]

Education.

The inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that the duties of the Academy in said borough will be resumed on Monday, September the 19th under the superintendence of Mr. DONNELLY. Sep 17

WORTH THE PUBLIC'S ATTENTION.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, the beautiful Farm on which he now resides—known by the name of
"MERCHANTS FOLLY."

containing 175 Acres of land more or less, situated in Talbot county, Bay-side, and immediately on the Bay shore, commanding the most beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay, and one of the most healthy situations in the county.—It being the first established Ferry from the Bay-side to the Western Shore, would well deserve the attention of the steam boat company. It is deemed unnecessary to give a minute description of the property, as those wishing to purchase will call & view the same, any person wishing to purchase are requested to make immediate application to the subscriber, who will make known the terms of sale. The object of the subscriber in selling his land is to move directly to the State of Missouri.

D. L. HADDAWAY.

Sept. 17 3w
N. B. Should the above Farm not be sold before the 20th October, it will then be to rent, for the ensuing year. D. L. H.

A Farm for Sale.

In virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of equity, I will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next, all that Farm of Dr. Henry D. Sellers, near Hillsborough, adjoining the lands of William H. Tilghman, Esq. which was mortgaged to the Rev. John Emory. This farm lies on Tuckahoe creek, in Talbot county. The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. Bond and security will be required—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

P. B. HOPPER, Trustee.

Sept. 17 3w
The Cavalry of Talbot and Queen-Anns Counties, and the Public.

Are hereby notified, that the subscriber has concluded to keep a POUND for the accommodation of horses, on Monday the 26th inst. in his field, near Centreville, where the Regiment is ordered to meet.—The Pound will be very large, well furnished with good provender and attended by active servants.—Every attention will be paid by the subscriber, to see that the horses are taken care of.

THO. HARGCASTLE.

Centreville, Sept. 17 2w

Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given to Parents and Guardians in this district of the county, that Mr. HUGH O. WATTS has been appointed Assistant Teacher in this Institution; and that his Department will be opened for the reception of Scholars on WEDNESDAY morning the 14th of September instant. He professes to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics, and Geography; and the character, and recommendation, of his qualifications for these useful portions of Education, and of his moral conduct, have induced the trustees to believe that he will discharge the duties of his office with high credit to himself, and with great advantage to the pupils committed to his care.

The present occasion is taken to apprise the Public that the Classical Department in the charge of Mr. THOMAS is also open; in which Scholars will be admitted to receive that course of instruction, which has so long rendered the principal Teacher the subject of general praise.

By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, President;
Easton, Sept. 13—17 4w

Boarding House.

Young Gentlemen and Boys can be furnished with genteel board and lodging, by applying next door to the Post Office, Easton.
Sept 17

REMOVAL.

Gentlemen wishing their clothes made in the most fashionable and genteel manner and to fit them with ease, are requested to call on the subscriber (late from Baltimore and who formerly carried on business in this town) who from his strict attention to business and his superior knowledge of the same, hopes to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has removed from the shop, noticed in a former advertisement, and taken the one lately occupied by Mr. John W. Jones, directly opposite the Easton Hotel, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

JOSEPH COLLISON.

Easton, Sept. 17, 1825. 3w

New Fall Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and beautiful supply of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF
PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY,
QUEEN'S WARE, GLASS,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
CASTINGS, NAILS, STONE WARE,
EARTHEN WARE, TIN WARE,
ROPE, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
SEGARS, COTTON-YARN, &c. &c.

Nearly all of which, he has the pleasure of saying he can now sell as cheap as at any former period.

He also intends constantly keeping
MEAL, FLOUR, SHORTS, OATS & SALT.

Easton, 17th Sept. 1825. 4w

THE WHOLE TO BE DRAWN

IN ONE DAY.

In the city of Baltimore on Wednesday.

The 9th November.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, }
September 8th, 1825.

We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND,

will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 9th of November, and will be entirely completed on that day, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

HIGHEST PRIZE:

30,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

| | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|
| 1 prize of | \$30,000 is | \$30,000 |
| 1 do. of | 10,000 is | 10,000 |
| 1 do. of | 5,000 is | 5,000 |
| 10 do. of | 1,000 is | 10,000 |
| 10 do. of | 500 is | 5,000 |
| 30 do. of | 100 is | 3,000 |
| 60 do. of | 50 is | 3,000 |
| 100 do. of | 20 is | 2,000 |
| 200 do. of | 10 is | 2,000 |
| 400 do. of | 5 is | 2,000 |
| 20,000 do. of | 4 is | 80,000 |

20,813 PRIZES. \$152,000

40,000 Tickets Not 1 blank to a prize.

TO BE DRAWN ON THE

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

secured by Letters Patent under seal of the United States.

The holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

The popularity of this Scheme is unrivalled—and in consequence of its Brilliance and mode of drawing, has caused a continuance of sales the most unprecedented.—Every Prize is payable in CASH, which can be had THE MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.
Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, . . 62
To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, Market-street, BALTIMORE;

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the last Grand State Lottery which was drawn on the 27th July—viz: the 40,000 Dollars—the 10,000 Dollars—the 5,000 Dollars—the (later in Shares)—and where in the late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—3 of 50,000 Dollars—5 of 40,000 Dollars—5 of 30,000 Dollars—12 of 20,000 Dollars—17 of 10,000 Dollars—31 of 5,000 Dollars, &c.—And where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

COHEN'S Gazette and Lottery Register, which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the name. Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1825. [Sept 17 4w]

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE HOUSE AND LOT

at present occupied by John Bennett, Esq.—For terms apply to Mr. James M. Lambdin or the subscriber.
Sept. 17. ROBT. BANNING.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a negro man, who calls himself SAM, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; Also JACOB, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; they formerly lived in the neighborhood of Centreville, and belonged to my brother, William Clark, deceased. Whoever will apprehend said negroes and lodge them in jail, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or \$50 for either.

JOSHUA CLARK.

Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline Co. Sept. 17 4w
The editor of the Centreville Times will give the above four insertions, and forward his account to this office.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, about the 1st of August, a negro boy named CHARLES YOUNG, about 13 years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, says that he is free, and that his parents are free and live in the city of Washington. He had on when committed a blue Lindsey doublet, cotton shirt, linen pantaloons, a wool hat, and a pair of old shoes, and had with him a coarse linen shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Shff

Frederick County, Md.
Sept. 17. 8w

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
A publication in last Saturday's Gazette, under the signature of "A Voter," has suggested the names of several other citizens, in addition to those who are already before the public, as candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland; among which I find my own name mentioned. At first I was somewhat at a loss to know how I had come upon this publication, as it came unexpectedly upon me—but I have resolved to treat it with the respect that is due to the best intention that can be ascribed to it, and to consider it a direct and open enquiry, to which I shall return a direct and unequivocal answer.

We all of us recognize the right in every citizen, to suggest whomsoever he may think proper as candidates for a representative legislature,—as the election of delegates ought always to be a free-will choice, guided by the soundest discretion. To be a popular representative, in any public body, is always considered a station of the highest trust, and as the people have a right to make a requisition of the services of any man they please, there is a corresponding obligation, derived from the nature of the government we live under, upon those who are called, to obey—concession in such a case is a duty that every man owes to the community in which he lives.

If, therefore, the people of Talbot think proper to confide their interests to me with others, at the approaching election, I will serve them.

I am, Fellow-Citizens,
Your very Obedient Servant,
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Sept. 10, 1825.

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Thomas P. Bennett
respectfully announces to his fellow-citizens of Talbot, that he will serve them in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, if honoured with their confidence and support, at the approaching election.
Easton, Sept. 3, 1825.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

Through the solicitation of a number of citizens of this county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the ensuing Legislature, should I be so fortunate as to be supported, my best endeavours shall be exercised for the public good—and the Lord defend us from all vacillation and public repudiation bills and may the time speedily come when the per diem of the members shall be reduced to three dollars which is a full compensation for services rendered in these hard times, and I will incur as competent members to serve for that sum as have composed the house for several past sessions.

Talbot county, Sep. 3
SPRY DENNY.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
In consequence of the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to present myself before you as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.
The public's obedient servant,
August 27
LEVIN MILLIS.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the next ensuing election, for the General Assembly of Maryland, and if honoured so far with your support as to be elected, shall be used in the defence of your rights and interests. The public's obedient servant,
NIMROD BARWICK.
Sept. 10.

To the Good Voters of Caroline County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
Seeing a publication in the Easton Gazette a few days ago, headed "Independent Ticket," with my name and others inserted, I most solemnly declare, that I knew nothing of it, as I am from principle opposed to nominations or caucuses, and I do not wish my name to run on such a ticket—As for my part I came out as a liberal candidate in 1823, when no other man would offer as such—I had the honor of being one of the four men who were elected. I again offered myself to the people in 1824, and was again honored with their good wishes—I now offer myself again to the good voters of the county, and should I again be elected, I will serve them to the best of my knowledge.
EDWARD BARWICK.
Caroline county, Sep 10

N. B. Having understood that some short time since, Mr. Samuel Mackey of Greensborough, Caroline county, in a conversation was asked the question, who were the candidates for his county, Mr. Mackey stated that he had not heard of any in opposition to the caucus ticket, except those you see in the Easton Gazette of the 31st. And from these few words some persons have made free to put their names in print. So therefore I hope that the good voters of Caroline county, who are opposed to the above mentioned ticket, when they read this, will be satisfied.
EDWARD BARWICK.

[It may perhaps be necessary to state, in justice to Mr. Mackey, the gentleman named in the above notice of Mr. Barwick's, that he waited on him when last in Easton, and requested to know the names of the candidates for the legislature in his county—He gave us the names inserted in our last, and stated at the same time, that he understood there were a number of other candidates, but that he had not heard of them declare themselves. We headed the ticket "Independent," in order to designate it from the caucus ticket, considering the gentlemen whose names it contained, independent politicians and opposed to caucusing, and that they depended on their own individual merit for support, and not that they had belonged to this or that party in former days. We have withdrawn the name of Mr. Edward Barwick from under the head of the "Independent Ticket," and shall do the same for any of the gentlemen named in it, whenever requested to do so.—Ed. Easton Gazette.]

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL OFFICE,
25th August, 1825.
CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

Tenth Instalment.

Notice is hereby given, that the tenth instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of Stock in this Company, will be due and payable at the office thereof, on TUESDAY, the 13th of September, 1825, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.
H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.
Sept. 10
N. B. Persons residing in Maryland, may make payment at the Bank at Easton.

Farms for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 24th of September inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mrs. Register, in the village of Camden, Delaware.

TWO TRACTS OF LAND.

Lying in Murderkill Hundred, Kent county, on the main road leading from Frederica to Greensborough, about ten miles from each place, and twelve from Camden, containing in the whole, about six hundred acres, about one half well timbered. The cleared land is of a good quality for the production of grain or grass, a large portion of it is meadow land. It is now occupied as two farms, with tolerable buildings on each. They will be sold together or separate, as may be most desirable to purchasers, and may be agreed upon at the sale.

Any further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase, will view the property previous to the day of sale; for which purpose they are requested to call upon John Wallace, adjoining the property, who will show it, and give all the information required. The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known at the sale, by
NIMROD MAXWELL.

Sept 10 2w

NOTICE TO WOOD BUYERS.

From ten to twelve acres of excellent wood and timber, situated about three miles from Easton, is offered for sale upon accommodating terms for cash or good paper—for further particulars enquire of the Editor.
Sept. 10 3w

Dr. Hammond

Having removed into Easton, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of the town and county.
Aug. 27 4w

Country Merchants

Who visit Baltimore for the purpose of laying in their Fall supply of Goods, are particularly invited to call at the

COMB FACTORY AND VARIETY STORE,

No. 724 Market Street,

Two doors East from Holliday Street, where, among a great variety of others, are for sale the following articles, viz:

30,000 Combs, consisting of Shell, Mock Shell, Ivory, and Horn, of every description
100 doz. boxes Night Tapers
100 doz. Gentlemen's Dressing Glasses, of all sizes
100 doz. Snuff Boxes
50 doz. Walking Sticks
50 doz. Pocket Books
50 doz. very fine Scissors
50,000 Hemming's best Needles
500 doz. Toys, of every description.

ALSO

Teeth Brushes, Head Brushes, Hair Brushes, Fly Brushes, Comb Brushes, Jewelry, Beads, Baskets, Fine Scissors, Razors and Penknives, Hooks and Eyes, Clock Chains, Fiddles, Flutes, Flageolets, Fiddle Strings, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Dolls, Dice, Pistols, Canes, Razor Straps, Chessmen, Dominos, Hones, Snaps, Pencils, Silver Thimbles, Shoe Horns, Powder Horns, Shaving Soap, Tooth Powder, Card Racks, &c. with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
THOMAS & CO.
Baltimore, Sept. 3 3w

STEEL FANCY GOODS, BUTTONS &c.

Steel Hat Slides, do. waist clasps, buckles and slides, in great variety—Elastic and fine wove steel belts and bracelets, steel neck chains, ear drops and brooches, do. watch chains, do. purse and reticule clasps, do. shoe clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do. head ornaments, gilt reticule clasps, do. hat and shoe buckles, do. watch chains, seals and keys, fancy gilt brooches and finger rings, gilt waist clasps and buckles, watch purses, jet necklaces and bracelets very rich, head necklaces, jet waist buckles, lockets and brooches, with a variety of other Fancy Goods. Also constantly on hand an extensive assortment of United States' Army and Navy Buttons, steel coat and vest buttons, gilt and plated military ball buttons, superior gilt coat and vest buttons, of the most approved manufactories—second quality and imitation gilt do. in great variety—Boys' fancy ball buttons—burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do. plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do. superior gilt and imitation cloak hooks.
For sale by JOHN PRICE, Agent,
48 1/2 N. Third st. Philadelphia.
Aug. 20

George W. Morling, Merchant Tailor,

Corner of Light and Pratt-Sts. Baltimore.

Respectfully informs his friends on the Eastern Shore and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable Clothing Store, and intends keeping a general assortment of Ready Made Clothes, of every description, which he warrants to be made in a superior style, and will sell on very accommodating terms.
Sept. 3 4w

PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, IN EASTON, FOR SALE.

Will be sold for cash, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Church door, on the first Tuesday in September next, the following Pews, viz:—No. 24, that formerly belonged to Mrs. Anna M. Hollyday—No. 1, that lately belonged to Charles Goldsborough, deceased; and No. 30, that is still owned by Edward Coursey, Esq. of Queen Anne's county. All those Pews are in desirable situations in the Church.
Per order of the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish,
WM. H. GROOME, Treasurer.
Easton, Aug. 6th, 1825.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for Officers Fees as late Sheriff, or as the Administrator of Allen Bowie, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given—My Deputies have orders to enforce the collections by execution. I shall forthwith commence advertising the property included in the several unsettled Venditioni Exponas in my hands. Those interested are requested to attend to this notice.
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff.
Aug. 20 Talbot county.

Wanted

TWO Apprentices to the Hating business—they must be of good morals, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to
JAMES C. PARROTT.
Easton, July 30

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st instant, requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand,

opposite the Market-House, Washington street

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-

GLASS, &c.

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

WM. W. MOORE,
JOHN KELLIE.
Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

New Goods.

James M. Lambdin,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
QUEEN'S AND STONE WARE,
GLASS AND CHINA,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.
Which he offers at reduced prices for CASH or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.
May 7 w
N. B. The highest price given for clean washed WOOL in Goods. J. M. L.

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.
7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.
2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do. do.
Few hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.
Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.
GREEN & REARDON.
Easton, Aug. 6

Female Academy.

Under the direction of Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, will be re-opened on the 1st day of September; in which will be taught every branch necessary to a polite English education.
Aug. 13
N. B.—Mr. THOMAS would take eight or ten Young Ladies as Boarders, on moderate terms.

Notice.

A gentleman living about 11 miles distant from Annapolis, is desirous of getting an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a man of sobriety, industry and good judgment, calculated to manage a moderate size plantation with 15 or 17 hands and a small stock, a liberal price will be given—for particulars, application can be made to John Boone, Esq. near Greensborough, Caroline county.
Aug. 13

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Dec 25
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

\$100 Reward.

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

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.
THOMAS SNOWDEN.
June 4 1f

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said island.
JOHN A. HORNEY.
Aug. 20

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, for Cash, on THURSDAY, the twenty second day of September next; part of his personal property, consisting of good farm Horses, Colts, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, &c. Together with one among the best Jacks that has ever stood here, and a good second handed Coach with some other articles unnecessary to mention—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock and attendance given by the subscriber,
JAMES DENNY, near Easton.
Sep. 3 4w

A Farm to Rent,

WITHIN FOUR MILES OF EASTON.

Apply to SAM'L T. KENNARD,
Sept. 3

To Rent.

A farm with excellent improvements, situated on the Head of Wye, consisting of three fields of 140,000 in a field, with an addition of a fourth field of 30,000, till'd every other year, for terms, apply at the late residence of Dr. William E. Seth.
S. P. 3 3w

TWO FARMS in the Counties, one of which

has a good Fishery on it—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to SAM'L HARRISON.

STEAM MILL will be in operation on Wednesday the 17th inst. S. H.

Canton Aug. 13

FARMS, &c. TO RENT

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Aringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives.
For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Aug. 6—

To Rent

For the ensuing year and possession given on the first day of January next

THE HOUSE AND GARDEN

situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Maker's shop, occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Arnor. Also, an entire new House with a Garden, a tract on Port a rect, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, Aug. 6

To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the following Farms in Caroline county, viz:

1. The Farm in Poplar Neck, now occupied by James Meloney and Joseph Harrison.
 2. The Farm in Hunting Creek Neck, now occupied by Noah Ross.
 3. The Farm now in the tenure of Abraham Pritchett.
 4. The Farm now held by Dennis Hopkins.
- The above Plantations will be let at very reduced rents to good tenants—applications may be made to Thomas Summers, near Cambridge, or to the subscriber.
C GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal-Creek, Aug. 6 8w

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent
for Mary I. Willson.
Easton, July 23 1f

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|--|--------|
| From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, | \$3 00 |
| From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, | 2 50 |
| From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, | 1 50 |
| The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. | |
| Dinner on board, | 50 |

CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 5

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle, to wit: one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, use of Anthony W. Smith, the other at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 4th day of October, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm on which the said Rolle at present resides, situate in the Bay-Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, more or less—also three head of horses, five head of cattle and one yoke of oxen. Seized and taken as the property of the said Fiddeman Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff.
Sept 10 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold a Public Sale, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: one negro man called d'Horris, or Horace, one other negro man called Standley, 3 head of horses 1 yoke of Oxen 6 head of cattle, and 15 head of sheep: seized and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias, and the interest and costs due, and to become thereon.—Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against James Wainwright, one at the suit of Coleman & Taylor, and the other at the suit of William B. Barney, will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 28th day of September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of him the said James Wainwright, both at law and in equity, of, in and to the house and lot in the town of Easton, situate on Dover street, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Sophia Seney, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging—seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writs and the interest and costs due and that may become due thereon—by J. BENNETT,
Formerly Shff. of Talbot county.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Benjamin Benny, two at the suit of Francis Turner and James S. Turner, Executors of Edward Turner deceased, and one at the suit of Elizabeth Turner against said Benny, will be offered at Public Sale for cash, on Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the said Benjamin Benny, of, in and to the following tract of land, where he at present resides, situate on the county road leading from the Chapel to the Three Bridges, in Talbot county, containing 455 acres of land more or less, and known by the name of Kirby's Advantage and part of Benny's Resurvey, —also a tract of land called Austin Trial containing 187 acres of land more or less, situate near the Chapel and at present occupied by Mr. Richard L. Austin, and also the farm at Lewistown in said county, known by the name of part of Hampton and part of Loveday's Purchase, containing 280 acres of land more or less.

Also will be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 26th of September inst. at the dwelling of said Benjamin Benny, the following property, to wit, one bed and furniture, one clock, 1 cupboard, 1 sideboard, 1 horse cart, 1 spotted horse called Diomed, 1 spotted colt, the crop of wheat as it now stands in the farm yard, 4 bee hives, & the crop of corn as it now stands in the field—also at the residence of Richard Austin near the Chapel, one half of the wheat as it now stands in the farm yard, & 1 third of the corn as it now stands in the field, two cows, two calves, five head of yearlings, twenty head of sheep, six lambs, two head of horses, also at Lewistown, 1 third of the crop of wheat as it now stands in the farm yard, and one third of the crop of corn as it now stands in the field; Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to continue until all is disposed of.—Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county as runaways, by James Seth, Esq. a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, two black boys, by the name of WASHINGTON and MIKE—Washington says he was sold out of the estate of Mr. Gustavus Wright, to a man by the name of Carter, the other states that he was sold by his master Panney Cauden of Cecil county, and that he is entitled to his freedom. The owner or owners of the above negroes, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.
THO: HENRIX, Sheriff
of Talbot county:
Sept. 3 8w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county as runaways, on the 30th ult. to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a yellow fellow named JOHN PUSLEY, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high. His clothing, when committed, consisted of common linen, worn worn, old fur hat, and half worn shoes—says he belongs to William Jewell, of St. Mary's county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.
THOMAS CARLTON, Shff.
July 30 8w

CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR

NEGROES,

By the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH; which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH H. WOOLFOLK,
at S. Lowe's Tavern.

Aug. 6

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1825.

NO. 41.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an
num payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

New Fall Goods.

Wm. H. Groome

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore with a large and beautiful supply of
FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF
**PLAIN & FANCY DRY GOODS,
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY,
QUEEN'S WARE, GLASS,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
CASTINGS, NAILS, STONE WARE,
EARTHEN WARE, TIN WARE,
ROPE, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
SEGARS, COTTON-YARN, &c. &c.**

Nearly all of which, he has the pleasure of say-
ing he can now sell as cheap as at any former
period.

He also intends constantly keeping
**MEAL, FLOUR, SHORTS, OATS &
SALT.**

Easton, 17th Sept. 1825. 4w

WORTH THE PUBLIC'S ATTENTION.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating
terms, the beautiful Farm on which he now
resides—known by the name of
"MERCHANTS FOLLY."

containing 175 Acres of land more or less, situ-
ated in Talbot county, Bay-side, and immedi-
ately on the Bay shore, commanding the most
beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay, and
one of the most healthy situations in the coun-
ty—It being the first established Ferry from the
Bay-side to the Western Shore, would well
deserve the attention of the steam boat com-
pany. It is deemed unnecessary to give a
minute description of the property, as those
wishing to purchase will call & view the same,
any person wishing to purchase are requested to
make immediate application to the subscrib-
er, who will make known the terms of sale.
The object of the subscriber in selling his land
is to move directly to the State of Missouri.
D. L. HADDADWAY.

Sept. 17 3w
N. B. Should the above Farm not be sold be-
fore the 20th October, it will then be sold to
rent, for the ensuing year. D. L. H.

A Farm for Sale.

In virtue of a decree of Talbot
County Court, sitting as a court of
equity, I will expose to Public Sale
on the premises, on Wednesday the
5th day of October next, all that Farm of Dr.
Henry D. Sellers, near Hillsborough, adjoining
the lands of William H. Tilghman, Esq.,
which was mortgaged to the Rev. John Emory.
This farm lies on Tuckahoe creek, in Talbot
county. The terms of sale will be one-fourth of
the purchase money on the day of sale, and the
balance in equal instalments of six, twelve and
eighteen months, with interest from the day of
sale. Bond and security will be required—
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
P. B. HOPPER, Trustee.

Sept. 17 3w

Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given to Parents and Guardians
in this district of the county, that Mr.
Hiram O. Watts has been appointed Assistant
Teacher in this Institution; and that his De-
partment will be opened for the reception of
Scholars on Wednesday morning the 14th of
September instant. He professes to teach the
English Language grammatically, Writing, Ar-
ithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathemat-
ics, and Geography; and the character, and
recommendation, of his qualifications for these
useful portions of Education, and of his moral
conduct, have induced the trustees of his office
with high credit to himself, and with great ad-
vantage to the pupils committed to his care.
The present occasion is taken to apprise the
Public that the Classical Department in the
charge of Mr. Thompson is also open; in which
Scholars will be admitted to receive that
course of Instruction, which has so long ren-
dered the principal Teacher the subject of gen-
eral praise.

By order of the Board,
NS: HAMMOND, President
Easton, Sept. 13—17 4w

Boarding House.

Young Gentlemen and Boys can be furnish-
ed with genteel board and lodging, by apply-
ing next door to the Post Office, Easton.
Sept 17

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as
a runaway, about the last of August, a negro
boy named CHARLES YOUNG, about 18
years of age, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, says
that he is free, and that his parents are free
and live in the city of Washington. He had on
when committed a blue linsley doublet, cot-
ton shirt, linen pantaloons, a wool hat, and a
pair of old shoes, and had with him a coarse
linen shirt. The owner of the above describ-
ed runaway is requested to come forward and
prove his property, otherwise he will be re-
leased as directed by the act of assembly of
this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Shff
Frederick County, Md.

Sept. 17 3w

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

REMOVAL.

Gentlemen wishing their clothes made in
the most fashionable and genteel manner and
to fit them with ease, are requested to call on
the subscriber (lately from Baltimore and who
formerly carried on business in this town) who
from his strict attention to business and his
superior knowledge of the same, hopes to
merit a share of the patronage of a generous
public.

He respectfully informs the public, that he
has removed from the shop, noticed in a for-
mer advertisement, and taken the one lately
occupied by Mr. John W. Jones, directly op-
posite the Easton Hotel, where all orders in
his line will be thankfully received and
promptly executed.

JOSEPH COLLISON.

Easton, Sep. 17, 1825. 3w

THE WHOLE TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY, In the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, The 9th November.

COHEN'S OFFICE, —BALTIMORE, }
September 8th, 1825. }

We have the pleasure to announce that the
drawing of the

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND,
will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on
Wednesday the 9th of November, and will be
entirely completed on that day, under the su-
perintendence of the commissioners appointed
by the GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

HIGHEST PRIZE:
30,000 DOLLARS.

| SCHEME: | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|
| 1 prize of | \$30,000 is | \$30,000 |
| 1 do. of | 10,000 is | 10,000 |
| 1 do. of | 5,000 is | 5,000 |
| 10 do. of | 1,000 is | 10,000 |
| 10 do. of | 500 is | 5,000 |
| 30 do. of | 100 is | 3,000 |
| 60 do. of | 50 is | 3,000 |
| 100 do. of | 20 is | 2,000 |
| 200 do. of | 10 is | 2,000 |
| 400 do. of | 5 is | 2,000 |
| 20,000 do. of | 4 is | 80,000 |

20,813 PRIZES. \$152,000

40,000 Tickets Not 1 blank to a prize.

TO BE DRAWN ON THE

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,
secured by Letters Patent under seal of the
United States.

The holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares,
will be certain of obtaining at least One Prize,
and may draw THREE.

The popularity of this Scheme is unrivalled
—and in consequence of its Brilliance and
mode of drawing, has caused a continuance of
sales the most unprecedented.—Every Prize
is payable in CASH, which can be had THE
MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 2 50 Eighths, . . . 62
To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers
(Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, Market-street,
BALTIMORE;

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in
the last Grand State Lottery which was
drawn on the 27th July—viz: the 40,000 Dol-
lars—the 10,000 Dollars—the 5,000 Dollars—
(the latter in Shares)—and where in the late
State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great
Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—3 of 50,000 Dol-
lars—5 of 40,000 Dollars—5 of 30,000 Dol-
lars—12 of 20,000 Dollars—17 of 10,000 Dol-
lars—31 of 5,000 Dollars, &c.—And where more
Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other
Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United
States, either by mail (post-paid) or private
conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tick-
ets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same
prompt and punctual attention as if on person-
al application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore.

COHEN'S 'Gazette and Lottery Register,'
which will be published immediately after the
drawing, will contain the complete List of
Prizes, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who
purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE,
and who signify their wish to receive the same.
Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1825. [Sep 17 4w]

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 15th
inst. a negro man, named SAM, about 20 years
of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high and stout
made; he formerly lived in the neighborhood
of Centerville, Queen-Anne's county, and be-
longed to William Clark, deceased. The above
reward will be given if taken out of the state
of Maryland, and secured in any jail, so that I
get him again, or \$50 if taken in the state.

JOSHUA CLARK

Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline Co. Sep. 17 4w
The editor of the Centerville Times will
give the above four insertions, and forward his
account to this office.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE HOUSE AND LOT

at present occupied by John Bennett,
Esq.—For terms apply to Mr. James
M. Lambdin or the subscriber.
Sep. 17. ROBT. BANNING.

Education.

The inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vi-
cinity, are respectfully informed that the du-
ties of the Academy in said borough will be
resumed on Monday, September the 19th un-
der the superintendence of Mr. DONNELLY.
Sep 17

From the London Literary Gazette.

Brother Jonathan; or the New England-
ers.—3 vols. post 8vo. 1825. Black-
wood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, London.

America has hitherto had little or no ori-
ginality in her literature; or, to speak more
properly, she had done nothing but copy.
Unlike other nations, she had not worked
up her way gradually from barbarism to
civilization; she had no religion, no man-
ners, and above all, no language, essentially
her own. People chiefly of the fanatic, the
adventurer, and the criminal, bringing with
them the usages and tongue of their moth-
er land: exposed alike to want and danger;
literally forced to live by the sweat of their
brow; the farmer the husbandman, and the
woodsman, had little time, and less inclina-
tion, for literary pursuits: imagination and
manual industry are rarely companions;
and even where exertion was followed by
ease, and there was space and leisure for
the powers of the mind, it was not America,
but England that became their arena, it
was beyond the seas they looked for success
and reward. But the revolution changed
all this: there was a new impulse given to
the minds of men; and energies were called
forth, which, like silver in the mountain,
had lain hidden and unthought of, till the
heavy torrents washed away the clay above,
and displayed the treasure visible.

The war ended in triumph on their side;
they had gained national importance; they
knew their own power, and they sat down
in peace to cultivate that spirit and that
mind which, for the first time, they felt
they possessed as their own. Still,
however, the period succeeding that of rev-
olution, is seldom a period of literary ex-
ertion; the mind and body, alike exhausted
by the struggle, require rest, new and strik-
ing ideas are almost feared—they seem
those by-paths of innovation which lead to
the high road of revolution, yet too recent
to be viewed without terror, its benefits be-
ing less striking than its suffering; for
when was the thought of the present like
the memory of the past? The deluge has
passed, and, like most deluges, has proba-
bly left a rich and fertile soil, which needs
only to be cultivated to yield a glorious
harvest; but, as yet, it is almost in a few
of her novels alone, that America has shown
any thing like originality of talent. The
one before us is what an American novel
should be: American in its scene, actors,
and plot; curious as a picture of language
and manners; and interesting as a tale of
deep passion, and belonging to a very strik-
ing period of the world's history. There
is much of power, and much of interest in
these volumes, though the tale is too long
and involved for even a sketch of it here;
but we shall make some extracts, to show
the author's style in description of manners,
character, scenery, &c.

Speaking of the customs of the New Eng-
landers:

"They have,—together with certain pub-
lic, religious and political celebrations, or
festivals there, some of a nature, between
those of the fire-side and those of the world;
neither private nor public. There are
three, which now occur to us:—the Husk-
ing, the Raising, and the Quilting.

"The Husking, which prevails through-
out New-England only, is brought about in
this way: After the maize or Indian wheat,
is gathered into the barn; the farmer, to
whom it belongs, puts a good face on the
matter; sends round among all his neigh-
bours; and gives them notice, that he is
ready to 'shell out,' or in other words to
undergo a husking. The meaning of which
message is; that, as he cannot help himself;
on such or such a night, he will permit all
the 'fellers' and 'gals' to tumble about his
barn, all night long, if they please; eat his
pumpkin pies; drink his cider, and waste his
apples; under pretence of husking corn.

"When the practice began, it was an act
of neighbourly kindness; a piece of ad-
vantage labour, done for nothing. It is now
a wicked and foolish frolic, at another man's
expense. Then, it was a favour, which
the owner of the corn went about asking
of others; it is now a heavy tax he would
escape if he could. That which they are
wasted for, is—to tear off the long green
coats, from the ear; leaving two or three
in some cases; whereby a large number of
ears, when they are stripped, may be braid-
ed strongly together. That, which they do,
is quite another affair. Instead of husking
the corn, they husk the owner; trample on
the product of his soil; and push one an-
other about; sometimes to the squalling of a
bad fiddle.

"The Raising—a word of that here: it
will save time, by and by. The people of
New England live in frame-houses. The
frame of any building, anywhere, in town
or country, being ready, the public pour in
from all sides; and, for a mouthful of bread
and cheese, or a bit of mince-pie, and a
'twig o' cider' a piece, put up the frame for
the owner, in a frolic.

"So too—and here, we come back to the
story, again—so too, whenever a young she-
yankee is 'laying out' for a husband, she
gives what is there called a 'quilting frolic.'
The women gather about her; and, for a
cup of tea a piece, or some such matter,
'turn out' a handsome bed-quilt for her,
sometimes in a single afternoon."

Sketch of an Indian called the Bald
Eagle—"He was from one of the southern

tribes—the warrior Creeks; the brown Ap-
posols of the wilderness. He had been taken
captive, when a youth, by a hunting party
of the Mohawks; the most formidable of
the northern tribes; the terror in fact,
such was their warlike temper; their fierce,
adventurous, unappeasable appetite for do-
minion; the terror; alike, of every body;
white and red—all over North America.
He had run the gauntlet, with six other
captives. Four of them sunk, under the
blows; two faltered on the way; but he ran
it, without flinching or failing; perhaps
without winking; at a speed, and with a
sort of audacious valour that amazed the
enemy. He was adopted by a Mohawk
woman; a mother whose only child had
been cut off by the relations of Eagle.

"Our Eagle was rather small; not more
than five feet six, or seven; but straight as
an arrow. His carriage was that of the
involunt young Greek, as we see it in statu-
ary; the head rather forward; arms free;
toes turned in. Such was the general bear-
ing of Bald Eagle; but in council, or on
coming near a white man of authority, he
would appear himself, to his topmost eleva-
tion, as if measuring stature with all about
him.

"His common pace, when he had an ob-
ject in view, was a kind of loose, long, lazy
trot; like that of the wolf, through a light
snow. Wherefore, it is called, in America,
the Indian 'loup.' It is a step, neverthe-
less, with which a North American savage
will go day after day, at the rate of about
five miles an hour.

"At the age, two-and-forty, there was
not a wrinkle to be found in the face of
Bald Eagle. Nor was there any appear-
ance of muscle or sinew, in his frame. His
whole body was round, smooth and effeminate.
His limbs were daintily made; the joints
finely articulated; and his feet remark-
ably small. And yet—fashioned so
delicately—Built up so slightly—there was
no man able to stand before him at a wrest-
ling match.

"His general behaviour was that of a
loitering, weak, indolent, peaceable creature,
whom any body might overlook, or affront,
with safety. But, once fully awake, there
was no lulling, or appeasing the miracu-
lous instinct of the savage. He was capa-
ble of enduring incredible fatigue; and was
called by the southern tribe, to whom he
went repeatedly, as a messenger, from the
northern, Arka-poo-too; the spirit; or, lit-
erally, the man, without a body—'all heart.'
His little keen, sharp, shining eyes were
like those of the large black snake; the box-
constrictor of North America: his cheek
bones were high; his forehead low, narrow
and flat, or square; mouth, handsome,
broad, and expressive; teeth, uncommonly
large; of a startling whiteness when ab-
ruptly or unexpectedly disclosed; nostrils,
wide and vigorous; nose, rather flat; hair
coarse, black and shining, like the mane of
a young stallion, roughened, if you will, in
the blaze and smoke of battle—or scorched
by unholy fires. It was carefully parted,
from the middle of his head, all the way
over; and hung behind, somewhat after the
fashion of the squaws; in a large, heavy
club.

No man shot so true an arrow as Bald
Eagle, and few hurled such a tomahawk.
He 'swum like a frog; he ran like a deer;
he clumb like a squirrel; and jumped like a
catamount'; so said all the whites.

See him when, or where, you might, un-
less in the hunting seasons, or at a time of
war; and he was always idling about before
somebody's great kitchen fire, half asleep;
or under some great, old overgrown tree;
twisting the tendons of a newly slain deer;
for his bow, or splitting them into threads;
polishing white bone fish hooks, and arrow
heads; playing checkers; or staining slaps
of ash and willow, for basket work; feath-
ering arrows; or working coloured beads,
and brilliantly died porcupine quills, into
his bullet pouch, mocassins, or belt.

His carriage, dress, and appearance,
were pretty much of a piece; at all times;
under all circumstances; winter and sum-
mer. If he was not laying before the fire,
with his dog; or underneath a tree, he would
be lounging about, with a negligent, grace-
ful swing of his whole body; surrounded
by a troop of children; a large, loose, dirty
blanket, falling off, at every step, from his
fine square shoulders, yet, so disposed, never-
theless—with a slovenly, brave air, as to
show a sort of scarlet uniform underneath,
encumbered with absurd ornaments—large
plates of silver; rough medals; wampum;
a knife; and a pipe or two; all ringing and
rattling together, at every motion of his
body.

It was amusing enough to see how pa-
tiently, how unconcernedly, he would bear
the impertinent, annoying, examination of
the white people. No matter what was
done, or offered; especially by the children;
they might strip him naked; or turn him
inside out, in a good natured way; it was
all the same to our savage, if they would
"only let him rifle be."

American Dinner—"The table was laid
as usual, in America: there was no first; no
second course. Every thing was brought
forth at once, without parade; and every one
ate of what he liked; helping himself, and
showing the dish on, to his neighbor, with-
out fuss or ceremony. There was among
the native preparations of the country,
baked beans, pork and compliments; Indian

pudding; custards and apologies, a drink,
brewed of sweet scented herbs; leaves and
roots; turkeys, apple pies and excuses; ap-
ples, cheese, and sweet cakes, or ginger-
bread. The whole family, servants, visi-
tors and all; sat side by side, at the same
table. There was no handing of bread;
no ringing of bells; no changing of plates;
no standing behind chairs. All went on
quietly and smoothly."

A Supper.—A New England supper
table; and a genuine Yankee supper may
be worth a moment of our time, and half a
dozen sweeps of our brush; a supper and a
table, such as were in fashion, half a cen-
tury ago; and such as are still to be met with,
all over the 'Western Country,' through-
out all the woods and 'back parts of Amer-
ica'—with few variations, from 'hasty pud-
ding and molasses, to hog and hominy,'
from sweet corn, pumpkin pies, and sarse
(vegetables); to buckwheat cakes and
goose's gravy, in many of the small towns;
and over all the country parts, of New
England.

We all know the value of these fire side
habits, in making up our mind, about the
social and moral character of a people. It
is the household virtues, that chiefly distin-
guish one set of men from another. To
know a man well, we should see him at
home. People are very much alike, in
their out of door habits; their dress of cer-
emony and fashion, before all the world;
they are not half so much alike, at home;
in their old coats and big slippers, loung-
ing over the tables and chairs; each after
the fashion of his own—more or less dig-
nified or sloppy, as he is more or less afraid
of being caught. Abroad, people are seen
afar off, as it were, through an atmosphere,
which, while it exaggerates the whole; con-
fuses every part. Distance in space, like
distance in time, never fails to confound
the minutiae and peculiarities of all men,
however they may loom through it, like a
great ship in a fog.

At home, it is, and only at home, as
every body knows—(Then, why tell us of
it! Because men will have it so. Books,
altogether new, put to the trouble of think-
ing—perhaps—) At home, it is; and only at
home, that we show the 'natural man'; the
real temper of 'the beast,—perverse of so-
ciability; overbearing, stern, or affectionate;
cross or cruel; gentle or severe, our infir-
mities, whatever they are; our virtues,
whatever they are; the kinder pulsations of
the heart; the wicked emotions of the mind.
If there be any blood in a fellow, he will
show it whenever he dares—wherever he
can; but, where can he show it more safe-
ly, than at home, where his wife and chil-
dren cannot help themselves; and his 'peo-
ple' are paid so much a week, to bear it.
See him at home; therefore; whoever he
may be; whatever he may be; good or bad;
great or little: if you would know his true
value. Is it a pyramid of gold near to it, if
you would know its real strength; it may
have been built of pebbles. Is it a ruin?
go near to it—nearer: it may have been
richly sculptured; it may be a treasury of
ornament.

A man may be a hypocrite all his life
long, before the public; but no man ever
was, before his own family. His true dis-
position is that, which they see, however it
may appear abroad; over his wine; or, on
particular occasions.

For this reason it is that we have to fol-
low men home to their own fire sides. The
table itself, apart from every thing else;
that alone is a criterion, by which the re-
finement of a people may be determined.
There is no better one; or, at any rate, only
one—the condition of women among
them. The rude, barbarian virtues; the
coarse hospitality, and substantial fierce
welcome, of every people in a savage state,
are all of a piece.

The black broth of the Spartans; the
raw frozen fish, and sea-blubber of the
Laplanders; the sour crout of the Germans;
the fish-and-potatoes of the Yankees; the
corn bread and homony of an old Vir-
ginian; the oatmeal cakes, bannocks, and
crody, of a Scotchman; the train oil of the
Esquimaux; the substitutes of a French-
man; the horse flesh and mare's milk of a
wild Arab; the brave, coarse meat of the
North American—that of a strangled bear,
perhaps; the potatoes and point of an Irish
peasant; the live, quivering steak of an
Abyssinian; the buckwheat cakes of a New
Yorker; the lion's meat of some people; the
broken glass, brick bats, and old iron of the
ostrich; or, worse than all, perhaps, the ab-
ominable plum pudding of an Englishman;
that which, it be were not 'brought up' on
it, the ostrich himself could not manage;
what are all these things but so many in-
fallible measures of refinement and charac-
ter. They are always detestable to stran-
gers, and always agreeable to the 'natives.'
Those who are 'brought up' on them, love
them: those who are not, bring them up—
with a curse. They work upon us, never-
theless—all of them—like our mother's
milk; and keep us yearning toward our
home, even to the last.

'Now for supper. There being 'a pony
consider' 'ble snarl o' gals, I guess,' the sup-
per was bravely furnished. As usual, in
America, puddings and pies, vegetables and
meat, were all on the table at once. 'We
sint proud, I guess. Here were 'sweet-
meats,' i. e. preserved plums; there was a
fine goose; here, was a pumpkin pie, nearly

three feet in length, baked in a milk pan; there, a quantity of long, short, and round sauce, or farce, i. e. carrots, turnips, and potatoes; here, were dough nuts, a kind of sweet cake fried in lard; honey comb, new butter, cheese, rye and Indian bread; i. e. a bread, baked in half peck loaves, made partly of rye meal, and partly of Indian meal; the meal of Indian wheat or maize, there, a prodigious pumpkin, 'right out of the oven by faith,' perfuming the whole house, while Miriam stood stirring up the 'boards,' pouring in the new milk, with now and then a handful of 'ginooine' maple sugar; a spoonful or two of 'turrible good, corn stalk molasses, and a little nutmeg, till every body was impatient for a dip, while it was bubbling and smoking; his neighbours all a tiptoe; and a silver spoon, the only one about, going the rounds; with a pretty respectable, Indian pudding, a plate of pickles, a tub of milk porridge."

"We have made our quotations from the lighter parts, not but that we think most highly of the ability displayed in the more serious, but that we think short specimens of a tale whose interest continues from first to last, are fair criterions of the author's talent. There is occasional affectation of phraseology, a little of grandiloquence, somewhat of coarseness, but all through the wheat is in far greater plenty than the tares; and it is a work no one could read through, without acknowledging the writer's powers."

From the New York Gazette.

FROM INDIA.—We have received the Calcutta papers to the 20th of April, which we mentioned in our last. They contain the official accounts of the capture of Arracan, from which it appears that the affair was conducted by the South Eastern Division of the army under Brigadier General Morrison, C. B. The preparations for the attack commenced on the 24th March, and if we may judge from the official reports, were conducted with great energy and spirit up to the time of the capture. Many difficulties were encountered, owing to the enemy having chosen such an excellent position, being situated on a Peninsula, protected by a broad river, whose fords were only passable at nearly low water, and whose banks were not only steep, but were covered with sharp stakes. The final attack was made at night, and the enemy's stockade was gained without a single man being killed, and with only a few being slightly wounded. The Burmese troops amounted to about 10,000 men under Atown Muangza, and were nearly annihilated—the report stating that it was more than probable that not 1000 would reach Ava, and not even then but by the permission of the Governor General. Little or nothing of value was found in Arracan, and it was supposed that they had either secreted or carried off their valuables.

It appears however, that the British arms was not successful in every instance, as the papers contain unfavorable accounts from Rangoon. The division under Sir Archibald Campbell reached Sarave on the Irrawaddy (112 miles from Rangoon) on the 3d March, and eight days march from Prome, whither he was destined, without losing a man. It was the intention of the commander of the forces to halt at this place until he could communicate with Brigadier General Cotton, of whose operations subsequent to the capture of Palany, no accounts had been received at Head Quarters down to the 4th of March.

The following account of the defeat of Brigadier General Cotton is given in the Calcutta Government Gazette of April 4: "Brigadier General Cotton attacked the enemy's position at Donabew on the 8th inst. at Pagado, which was carried with a loss to the enemy of 4000 killed, wounded and prisoners. The second stockade distant from the fort 500 yards, was then cannonaded and attacked. This attempt proved unsuccessful, and the Brigadier General finding that his force was not strong enough to carry the main stockade, (even had he taken the second) and being exposed to a heavy fire, judged it prudent to re-embark the troops, and drop down four miles below Donabew until reinforced. Our loss was heavy on the occasion, amounting to 130 killed and wounded, including in the former Captains Rose and Cannon, of HM 89th."

A subsequent account from Rangoon of the 30th March states, that General Cotton had been repeatedly attacked in the position to which he retreated after the affair of Donabew. The enemy's war boats had become formidable, and it was not deemed prudent to trust the steam vessel too near them, as her capture or destruction would be severely felt. Donabew is said to be the strongest hold in the Burman Empire, being circumscribed with three intrenched stockades, and in the approach to it there were two others.

Rassein was taken possession of on the 4th of March, without opposition; the Burmans driving away the population, and retiring after setting fire to the town and destroying five ships which they had there.

The letter which gives the foregoing particulars of the attack of General Cotton adds, "By some mistake the main army under Sir Archibald passed Donabew 40 or 50 miles, before they were aware of it, and the enemy between himself and the Brigadier; but on his finding he did not join him, he has fallen back to his assistance, where report says he has arrived, and we are now waiting the result.—Some say a grand attempt is meditated by bombarding it with the whole of the heavy guns and mortars; others say he will attempt it by sailing."

The attack on the Donabew was expected to be very obstinate. The English soldiers were very eager to attack them, and would take few prisoners, as the Barbarians, as they are called, had dog up the English who had been killed, and having mutilated the bodies, fixed them on rafts and set them adrift, among the English vessels.

A letter from the District of Parneah, dated March 20, says, "Our Indigo prospects are far from promising, owing to the refractory state of the Ryots, which renders indigo planting an arduous and unpleasant business."

A volcano has recently been discovered in the Himalaya Mountains.

Embellishments of the Capitol.—The Washington Gazette informs us that Mr. Causici, the Sculptor employed to execute some of the embellishments for the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, has just finished a group of four figures, representing the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, intended for the panel over the door leading to the Eastern Portico. The figures are the Pilgrim, his wife and child, and an Indian. The piece is thus described by the Gazette:—

The Pilgrim, in the costume of the early part of the 15th century, is represented in the act of stepping from the boat, to receive from the hands of the Indian, who is seated on the rock, before him, an ear of corn, which is tendered in the most friendly manner. A mixed expression of hesitancy and gratitude is visible in the countenance of the Pilgrim, who appears to doubt the sincerity of the Indian, whose stern aboriginal features form a fine contrast to those of the Puritanical, but suffering adventurer.—Behind, in a boat, looking towards heaven, with an eye of devotional gratitude, for deliverance from the sufferings and hardships of the voyage, stands the wife, with a child near her, whose countenance bears marks of those "watchings and fastings" shared in common with the intrepid band. We are inclined to think that the prominent features of the Pilgrim is the best executed in the group, though we are aware that the Indian, who is a very striking object in the composition of the picture, from his brawny form and his peculiar position on the rock, appears in bolder relief, and may by many, be viewed with most gratification. Some of the planks of the scaffolding, from being removed, we had not a full view of the execution of the rock and the water; but on the whole, the piece has a fine effect."

This is all very well. The Indians were very kind to our fathers when they landed on these shores, a feeble band of persecuted pilgrims, and it is but gratitude to commemorate the distinguished benefits which they conferred upon us, by the chisel of the sculptor, on the front of the nation's capital. We think too, that there is a peculiar propriety in selecting the eastern portico for this design, not only because it looks towards the spot where our fathers landed, but because it looks towards the rising sun; and is therefore, the most suitable place for the representation of events connected with the morning of our national existence.

We understand that the doors of the southern and western porticos, are also to be ornamented with similar designs. On the south, it is said, Pocahontas is to be introduced in connexion with some event in the early history of Virginia; and on the west, another Indian by the side of Colonel Boone, the first settler of Kentucky. We see no peculiar propriety in these designs. The events which they are intended to celebrate, cannot be considered as national epochs. They do not mark any great period in the progress of our history. Let us wait a few months and see what Congress intend to do with the Creeks. If they shall order them to be driven from their lands, the artists will then be at no loss for a subject for the southern front. He will, of course, introduce an ancient mound or grave, with a disconsolate Indian sitting at the foot of it, and seeming to say, "I will sit down quietly and be put to death where the bones of my ancestors are deposited, that the world may know that the Creek loved his country, that he chose to die in it, rather than to sell it or leave it." On one side of the grave, the American flag should be seen waving in triumph, and a sturdy soldier in American uniform, and with the Georgia coat-of-arms, advancing with a bayonet fixed and pointed towards the breast of the Indian. We think there will be a peculiar propriety in placing this representation over the southern portico; not only because the country of the Creeks lies in that direction, but because the event will have happened when our nation was in the meridian of its prosperity. Thus, there will be seen to be an intimate and very suitable connexion between this design and that on the east. One will represent the nation in infancy, the other in manhood; one will show how the Indians treated us when they were strong and we were feeble, and the other, how we treated the Indians when we were strong and they were feeble.

The panel over the door of the western portico which looks towards the setting sun, and which should, therefore, contain something emblematical of the old age and last days of the nation, ought to be left blank for the present.—In the course of a few years, perhaps, the nation that will rise on the ruins of our republic, will direct some artist to insert in the vacant space another mound or grave with the mangled body of a white man lying unburied by the side of it, and a company of dogs and jackals engaged in their appropriate work. A raven should also be seen above, bearing away a part of the carcass, and underneath should be this inscription:

"IN THE PLACE WHERE DOGS LICKED THE BLOOD OF THE CREEK, DOGS LICK THY BLOOD, EVEN THINE."

When this representation is finished, the three sides of the Capitol will contain in short hand, The history of the ungrateful Republic.—New York Observer.

From the N. York Com. Adv. Sept. 15. DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

We are both pained and mortified at being compelled to state, that yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, four of six new two story brick houses on the south

side of Reed street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, tumbled down and are a heap of ruins. The carpenters were at work on the roof at the time, and had nearly completed the board covering. Four masons, two carpenters, (George Adams and Samuel Pierson) and three labourers, fell among the ruins, and were nearly buried. They were all extricated, however, in less than ten minutes; and although two of the masons were severely injured, yet we are happy to learn, that none are considered dangerously wounded. An Irishman named William Forey, at work upon the ridge of the buildings, feeling them to be giving way, ran along upon the top of the gable, and leaped from a height of 40 feet into a mound of sand, and fell unhurt. To this presence of mind he probably owes his life.

We are told (indeed the tumbling in of the walls is a sufficient evidence of the fact,) that the walls of these buildings have been constructed in the most frail and scandalous manner. The mortar in which the bricks were laid, is composed almost entirely of sand, with scarcely a sprinkling of lime, and but a very small number of anchors were used. The names of the master builders, we learn, are Nichols, the mason, and Austin, the carpenter. It is possible that the fault of the bad materials may rest elsewhere; but if not, we care not how severely they are made to suffer for this dangerous and disgraceful experiment. In the mean time we agree with the suggestion of a morning paper, that it would be well for the proper authorities to look to the other buildings, and take measures to prevent further exposure to the loss of lives by their fall.

We are told, since writing the above, that the Corporation has ordered the two remaining buildings of the row, to be taken down. This is as it should be.

DISPATCH OF BUSINESS.

John Davis, who represents himself as a Deserter from the U. States service, last night about 11 o'clock, stole the boat of the receiving ship near the Navy Yard—came ashore in the boat, and about midnight stole a saddle belonging to a country wagon horse. About 1 o'clock this morning, he was arrested by a watchman—at 8 o'clock he was brought before the Mayor and by him committed. The Mayor, soon after made a return of the case to the Attorney General who forthwith drew a bill of indictment and laid it before the Grand Jury. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the Grand Jury found a true bill against Davis, and returned it to the Mayor's Court.—A Petit Jury was sworn, the witnesses examined, the Jury charged, and a verdict of Guilty returned a few minutes after eleven—before twelve o'clock he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, to pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence of the Court be complied with. He has since then been washed, shaved, clothed in the Penitentiary uniform, and is now industriously employed in sawing marble to build a new Penitentiary.

[Philadelphia Press, Sep. 8.

Translated for the National Journal, from the "Gaceta de Madrid" of the 14th July, 1825.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, the King our Lord received at a special audience, and with the usual ceremonies, Mr. HUGH NELSON, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, who, on presenting to His Majesty his letter of recredence, addressed him in the following terms:

"With your Majesty's permission, I have the honor to present to you a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to your Majesty, their great and good friend.

"The President of the United States, whom I have had the honor of representing for some time at the Court of your Majesty, on permitting me to return to my country, has charged me to avail myself of the occasion of taking leave of your Majesty to assure you of the continuance of his friendship, and of his sincere desire to preserve and consolidate the harmony and good understanding which happily subsist between both nations.

"I am likewise commissioned to assure your Majesty, that President Adams, recently advanced to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, is animated by the same sentiments of good will and friendship towards your Majesty and the Spanish nation which were entertained by his predecessor President Monroe; and that President Adams will cheerfully avail himself of every opportunity which may be presented to him, during his administration, to demonstrate the sincerity of these sentiments, adopting on his part whatever measures may tend to strengthen and perpetuate harmony and friendship between both governments.

"I have been also directed to represent to your Majesty, that although there still exist some unsettled questions which arose between the two governments, and which were presented by me to the government of your Majesty, nevertheless President Adams places the utmost confidence in the justice and uprightness of your Majesty, and, therefore, trusts that these questions will be decided in a fair and liberal manner, and that my successor, ALEXANDER H. CLEVELAND, who sometime since resided in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of the King of the Low Countries, and who is now about to fill the same station near the person of your Majesty, may be enabled to bring to a happy conclusion all the negotiations pending.

"On taking leave of your Majesty, I cannot do less than express to you my profound gratitude for the kindness and good-will which you have manifested towards me on various occasions; and I pray you to receive my sincere and ardent wishes for the happiness of your Majesty and your Royal

Family, and for the prosperity of your people. May the Supreme Creator of the Universe preserve and prosper your Majesty for many years."

His Majesty received Mr. Nelson with his usual kindness and benevolence.

FROM SPAIN, July 10.

[Extract of a letter, received at Boston.]

"The present impoverished state of this once rich and flourishing country is painful even to think of, but the daily experience of a total loss of trade and credit forces the subject on us, though reluctantly. Still there are great resources in the country that would relieve the distressed inhabitants, were proper steps taken. There is scarcely a province without mines, that can be worked to a good account. The lead mines of Adra are lucrative to the proprietors, and they are daily opening new ones, and have a ready vent for all they produce. Similar ones have lately been opened in the neighbourhood of Malaga, which it is believed will be equally lucrative, add to these there are mines of Iron which can be worked with great success, and by having a good stream of water nearly on the spot, hoops and nails might easily be made, and prove a lucrative branch; but there are many impediments in the way, (the want of capital, confidence in government, &c.) which deter enterprising people from opening a new branch of business, though trade is at an entire stand, and those who are concerned in agricultural pursuits, have suffered this year very severely, having collected but little more wheat (in the province of Andalusia) than what has been sown. In consequence of which, permission for the introduction of wheat is to continue till the 30th Aug.

The city of Malaga, it appears, has lately been threatened by a rise of the Royalists, against the present system and government of F.; and they would have declared in favour of Charles, had not the diabolical plan been discovered by the Government the day it was to have taken place, otherwise many lives and much property would have been sacrificed.

It is believed other provinces were acquainted with the plan, which was extensive, but thanks to God, it was fortunately crushed in the bud.

This you see is a division amongst the faithful Royalists. The constitutional party no longer exists, being satisfied and disgusted with the past pursuits. An unenlightened, prejudiced nation, with much difficulty can bring about a reform in government, particularly when the mass of the people are without morality."

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 10.

The National Journal of yesterday contains a sketch of the cruizes of the different vessels attached to the naval force in the West India seas for the suppression of piracy.

The United States brig of war *Spark*, having received orders from Com. Warrenton, cruized three months on the south side of Cuba, made diligent search after pirates and found none—examined the island and all the adjacent keys—proceeded to St. Jago de Cuba, anchored there, and sent the boats along the whole coast from Cape Cruz to Trinidad. The ship *John Adams* examined the whole of the Cuba coast from Porto del Mariel to Porto de Cavaunas, and from Bahia Honda to Cape Antonio; saw no pirates. The steam galiot *Sea Gull*, explored the river Palma and the whole coast to Point Yeacos, and examined the keys between the Matanzas and St. Juan de la Remedias, but met with nothing suspicious. The *Hornet* searched the coast on the south side of Cuba as far down as the Isle of Pines, examined the river Caxagua, where a boat was found with some suspicious articles, and some huts which were empty. The hands saw a boat coming from the bushes, which was abandoned—the party pursued them to the huts, which they destroyed—searched all the keys and coast, and found nothing more suspicious. Lt. Com. Sloat, in the *Grampus*, captured the piratical vessel commanded by Cofreinos, who, as our readers have already been informed, some months since, swam on shore, and was afterwards taken, and with ten of his crew, put to death by the authorities of Porto Rico. The *Grampus* was afterwards ordered to cruise between Cape Antonio and the Isle of Pines: she accordingly explored with her boats every part of the coast where there was a probability of finding a pirate, but without falling in with a suspicious object. After performing this duty in the most vigilant and active manner, the *Grampus* anchored at Matanzas late in the month of July. The *Terrier* examined the Double Headed Shot Keys, re-examined them, as well as the coast, heard of nothing but one Colombian privateer—visited the Bahia de Cadix and all the fishing establishments and keys between that place and Matanzas; found no pirates.—The frigate *Constellation*, ship *Decoy*, and schooner *Shark*, although for a great part of the season they have been in the West India seas, saw no pirates.

AFRICAN SHEEP.—Thirteen sheep of the broad tail, or Tunisian breed, have recently been sent to New York by Captain CREIGHTON of the U. S. ship *Cyane*, who obtained them at considerable expense and no little trouble from the interior of Africa, for the purpose, as stated by the New York Post, of introducing here, a species which is said to be highly valuable, not only for the wool, but the flesh. The tail has a very singular appearance, being in some instances from eight to ten inches in breadth, forming when it is cooked, a most delicate and delicious food. A pair of these sheep, it is understood, are intended for General Van Rensselaer of Albany. Several barrels of grape vines of the finest kinds to be met with on the coast of the Mediterranean

an, together with a large quantity of garden seeds, have also been received at different times from the same source. Of the seeds, a part were presented to the Horticultural Society of New York; and of the vines, some have been distributed in that vicinity, and the remainder in Providence, R. I. It is gratifying to see the officers of our navy, thus embracing the opportunities afforded by intercourse with other and remote regions, to add to the riches and prosperity of their country.—American.

The following novel employment of some of our Mexican neighbours, is extracted from Bullock's travels in Mexico.

"In the piggeries, they will have from 800 to 1000 swine in number confined in styes of well built sheds, about 30 feet deep, with roofs descending very low; and having the entrance through low arches, before which is an open space the whole length of the yard, and about 24 feet wide, in the centre of which is a kind of aqueduct, built of stone, and filled with clean water, supplied from a well at the end of the premises. The hogs can only put their noses into this water through holes in the wall, which prevents their dirtying it, as it passes through the whole division of the yard. This is the only liquid given them: and their food is maize or Indian corn, slightly moistened, and scattered at stated hours on the ground, which in the yard as well as the place where they sleep is perfectly dry and clean. Two Indian lads are employed, from morning till night, in settling disputes, or little bickerings, that may arise among the happy inhabitants of this community, and in singing them to sleep. The boys are chosen for the strength of their lungs, and their taste and judgment in delighting the ears and lulling the senses of this amiable harmonic society; and succeed each other in chanting during the whole day, to the great delight and edification of the audience, who seem fully to appreciate the merits of the performers. The proprietor of one of those establishments himself attended us, and explained the use of the various apartments. He assured me that the premises cost him sixty thousand dollars, and that his sales amounted to about two thousand dollars per week; indeed, his display of diamonds, and his three splendid carriages with fine horses standing in the yard, bespoke him a man of some opulence and importance. His stock are bred at a farm belonging to him at Otumba, and driven to Mexico to be fattened, when eight months old.

Odysseus's Cave.—Dr. Howe, who went from Boston a few months since, to join the Greek army, gives the following description of this singular retreat.

This cave or castle, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world; it is a cave in the air, if I may so call it. The only way of getting access to the mouth of it, is by ascending a precipice of 200 feet, by four ladders one of which is drawn up before the other is let down. The interior will hold a small body of troops very conveniently.—Ulysses had stocked it with ammunition and provisions for ten years. It is absolutely impregnable, the entrance being so formed, that no cannon shot or shell can enter. In the interior is a fine spring of water, which it is impossible to cut off.

Extract from a Traveller's Fort Folio. (Communicated for the Washington Gazette.)

I was travelling up the Hudson, on board of a steam boat, when a circumstance occurred, the recollection of which, is truly pleasing: I remember that it was a delightful afternoon in summer; the sky was serene, and the sweet balmy zephyrs played upon the face of the tranquil river. The bright path of the evening sun was upon the water. Beautiful villages embowered in groves; promenades shaded by lofty trees; with scenes of rural elegance, interspersed with the rich, romantic scenery of nature, rose in delightful prospects as we ascended the river. The company on board, consisted of a gay and fashionable assemblage of both sexes, whose sprightly conversation contributed to heighten the interest of the scene. While viewing with inexpressible pleasure the prospect before me, my attention was arrested by the singular appearance of a grave, elderly gentleman, whom I observed sitting on one of the side seats, apparently absorbed in pensive musing, with his eyes fixed on the rolling tide. There was a melancholy dignity in his countenance; while his venerable locks gray with age or sorrow, hung loosely on his shoulders. His dress was a coat considerably worn, and short breeches the old fashion. A half worn, broad brimmed hat, added to the gravity of his deportment; while a pair of old fashioned boots completed the costume of this singular personage.—The simplicity of dress induced a belief that he was no other than some plain old farmer, who was returning from the city to his residence in the country. But little attention was, therefore paid by those pert fashionables, who promiscuously crowded the deck, to one whom they considered an unlettered rustic, who had cultivated his mind less than his farm; and who paid more attention to the gaining of money, than to the acquisition of intellectual riches. Indeed, the old gentleman's taciturnity, and the antiquity of his dress, afforded no small amusement to some merry wags—a kind of buffoons, with whom we meet in almost every mixed company; and from whose unhallowed ridicule, not even the infirmities of age, nor the misfortune of human nature, are exempt.

It happened that some gentlemen who belonged to the bar, had commenced a controversy on some critical point in law, very near the old gentleman: He occasionally regarded them with a look, as if to penetrate the recess of their souls, and then resumed his posture. At length a young scoundrel, with a significant glance, accosted him: "Old gentleman, what is your opinion?"

The man of silent lo! what was our tenance which w gloom of melancholigence, the loftiest his tongue, while those eyes, which the passing wave of his soul! Th of his mind now genius shone aro viewed him with and daughters of on him the brow portance vanishing sun. All eyes traordinary stran know his name. reader! that stran

Easton

SATURDAY EV

THE MARY

In the present intelligence, at a m of the times exciting which are exp of things more fa the election of General Assembly engross our atten

In a popular g that there will the only question the exercise of themselves under ing their choice selves as candida spirit of the const so, they will take counties and elec the most wise, se people to serve th

After the lon party spirit in th tainly brought u of the evils we think that the d to his country w public mind and good sense of the eral benefit. T people of this c proving of the at sional Caucus to ty spirit, does th severed in, will vantage. It is n dictate to the pe exercise their ov reign free will.

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Eight fram tween Eighth phia, were cor last.

The N. Y. the shock of ab bly felt on th from the city, ver, on Mond several second as to awaken to be greatly commonly clea and it was per

The man of silence and mystery spoke—and lo! what was our astonishment!—His countenance which was before shaded with the gloom of melancholy, brightened with intelligence, the loftiest eloquence flowed from his tongue, which was so long silent; and those eyes, which were vacantly fixed upon the passing wave, now beamed with the fire of his soul! The transcendent brightness of his mind now broke forth—the halo of genius shone around him. The disputants viewed him with silent wonder. The sons and daughters of fashion no longer cast upon him the brow of contempt. Their importance vanished like mists before the rising sun. All eyes were fixed upon the extraordinary stranger—all were desirous to know his name. Enquiry was made—and, reader! that stranger was AARON BURR.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24.

THE MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

In the present dearth of interesting intelligence, at a moment when the pressure of the times excites anxiety for those changes which are expected to result in a state of things more favourable to our condition, the election of County Delegates to the General Assembly of the State, comes in to engross our attention and our care.

In a popular government there is no fear that there will not be candidates enough; the only question is, whether the people in the exercise of their sovereign power feel themselves under the necessity of restricting their choice to those who offer themselves as candidates, or whether, in the true spirit of the constitution and in its letter also, they will take the whole range of their counties and elect from their fellow citizens the most wise, sensible and discreet of the people to serve them as delegates.

After the long and vexatious rage of party spirit in this country, which has certainly brought upon us the greater portion of the evils we now endure: one would think that the desire of every well-wisher to his country would be, to harmonize the public mind and to direct the dispassionate good sense of the people to objects of general benefit. The disposition which the people of this country have shown, disapproving of the attempt of the late Congressional Caucus to excite and to revive party spirit, does them great credit, and if persevered in, will be productive of great advantage. It is not for a few individuals to dictate to the people,—the people ought to exercise their own independent and sovereign free will.

The people themselves will never create parties—parties are the productions of designing men, and let the people be assured, that whenever they see a man preaching up party to them, nine times out of ten that man is one who either holds office under a party, or he is trying to get into office by means of party—Let the people of Maryland make the observation, and they will find this remark almost universally and infallibly true.

Why then should the people suffer themselves to be led on by a few men to make or to keep up parties merely for the benefit of a few individuals? Is it not better that they should act for the good of the whole? The people should not serve leaders, but act independently without bias, without partiality, without prejudice.

If every voter in the state would think for himself and pay no attention to the entreaties and tales of what are called electioneering men, how different would be the result? How much more would it become the dignified character of the sovereign people.

With an earnest wish for the welfare of the State of Maryland, we anxiously desire a state of things that will do her honour and do her good—The delegates which meet in General Assembly are the criterions by which the world will judge of the character, good sense and sentiments of each county.—The more able and respectable the representation, the more highly will a county be thought of; and there is no more promising trait in the character of any people, than to feel and to show a high degree of pride in electing their ablest and best men as representatives of their sentiments, defenders of their rights, and repositories of their confidence.

Eight frame houses on Callowhill, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Philadelphia, were consumed by fire on Saturday last.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser says that the shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt on that island, about five miles from the city, on the banks of the East river, on Monday morning at 2 o'clock. For several days. The shock was so severe as to awaken children, and to cause them to be greatly alarmed. The sky was uncommonly clear, not a cloud was to be seen, and it was perfectly calm.

Mr. HEREDIA who was appointed last year Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the United States, has declined the mission, and Mr. TACON, now one of the Spanish commissioners in London, has been substituted. Mr. Tacon is expected to embark for this country next month.

The death of Governor BATES has placed the State of Missouri in a situation at once novel and embarrassing. The Lieutenant Governor is absent attending his duty in marking out the road from Missouri to New Mexico. The Secretary of State, who, according to law, is the proper person to assume the government when there is neither Governor nor Lieutenant Governor, is absent from the state. The administration of the government, therefore devolves on the pro tem. President of the Senate, who is A. J. WILLIAMS, Esq.—*Nat. Jour.*

All of the MASONIC LODGES of Paris have opened subscriptions in favour of the Greeks.

The President of the United States and family, arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday evening last, and on Wednesday proceeded in the steam boat for Philadelphia, on his way to Quincy.—In announcing his departure from Washington, the National Journal remarks—

"As the sole purpose of Mr. Adams, in this journey, is to perform an act of filial reverence and duty, and the time which he can conveniently spare from his official labours must necessarily be short, we take it for granted he will be anxious to reach the residence of his venerable father with as little interruption and delay as possible. Under these circumstances, we have no doubt that the most acceptable evidence of respect and regard which his fellow citizens on the road could offer him, would be to refrain from any public display of attentions and civilities. In the regular course of human life, it can hardly be expected that Mr. Adams will have another opportunity of visiting his aged parent; every hour, therefore, which he can be permitted, on the present occasion, to devote to him, must bring with it a delight infinitely more grateful to the feelings of an affectionate son, than any public homage which his friends could offer him."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

We rejoice to have in our power to lay before our readers the following official report from Commodore WARRINGTON, by which it will be seen that the pirate hordes along the coast of Cuba have been completely broken up. The fact that these depredators can no longer exhibit themselves in such force as to cause any serious alarm, will give new confidence to those engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce; and the energy which has been exercised in the extermination of the corsairs, will add still more to the favour which our gallant navy already so deservedly enjoys with the people of the United States:

U. S. Ship CONSTELLATION, Off Havana, Aug. 23th, 1825.

Sir:—To enable you to ascertain what exertions have been made by, and what success has attended the efforts of the squadron under my command, I forward by this conveyance, a copy of all the reports made by the different commanders of its cruisers. If pirates are now, or have been, in force lately on either side of Cuba, they have not only abstained from making captures, but have so effectually concealed themselves as to prevent detection. The orderly conduct of the fishermen on the coast, the steady pursuit of their occupation, and the absence of all suspicious persons, induce a belief that these outlaws are not at present collected in any force. I shall, however, keep a watchful eye on the island, and prevent, if possible, the commission of depredations which may be attempted under a belief that we are relying too much on appearances.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
L. WARRINGTON.
To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

LIEUT. RAMAGE'S ACQUITTAI.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, September 14th, 1825.

Sir: I have sincere gratification in the sentence of the Court which acquits you 'most honorably' of the charges which have been preferred against you.

You are relieved from your arrest, and restored to the service with ample testimony that your former good character was merited, and a safe pledge, for the future, that it will be sustained without reproach.

I am very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
SAM'L L. SOUTHRD.
Lt. James Hodge, U.S. Navy, Washington.

GOV. TROUP AND GEN. GAINES.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Republican, dated Middleburg, 1st Sept. 1825.

"The Governor has lately demanded of the President, the arrest and trial of Gen. Gaines, according to the articles of war."

The article of war alluded to, we suppose is the FIFTH, which is in the following words:—

"Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof; against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States, in which he may be quartered," if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered or otherwise punished, as a Court Martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a Court Martial.

The Quebec Gazette of the 5th inst. says:—"The nights have been unusually cold for some nights back. On the 2d there was ice of one eighth of an inch thick."

It is mentioned, as from good authority, that an agent from Holland has arrived in this country, fully authorized to take two-thirds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Stocks, if the remainder be insured to be subscribed. The Europeans, it would seem, are well aware of the value of our canal stocks; and their readiness to invest their money in this stock, is an earnest of the benefits that may be expected to arise from a system of internal improvements.

The Grand Ship Canal Company is organized and going into operation in London, with the immense capital of four millions sterling, (\$17,777,777.) Its object is to construct a canal through which ships of the line may pass from Portsmouth to London; without exposure to the delays and danger of the sea navigation around the Forelands, &c. Another company, with a capital of 1,750,000, is incorporated for the construction of harbors and a ship canal, of 15 feet deep, by 90 in width, and 44 miles long, from Seaton Bay in the English Channel to Bridgewater Bay in the Bristol Channel; considered as a highly advantageous and beneficial work. The steam navigation company, for Atlantic and South American voyages, is also progressing. They propose to send a boat from the Thames to Halifax and New York, once a fortnight, to perform the voyage with certainty, and within two thirds of the usual time. Packets will also sail regularly to the West Indies and South America. This is braving the violence of those elements from which the canal companies are providing the means of escape by retreating.

The Paris Etoile, in a letter from Zante, gives the following as the oath of Colocotroni and his companions in the metropolitan church of Napoli de Romania, in the presence of the people, and the members of the government:—

"We swear before God and men to contribute, by all the means in our power, to the independence of the Greek nation, or to die free, sword in hand, submitting ourselves faithfully to the laws of our country, as established by the two legislative assemblies of 1822 and 1823.

"We swear not only not to raise our arms in rebellion against the government, or to conspire by private means or secret machinations, but to be submissive to the orders of our government, and to execute them faithfully.

"May we be deprived of the brilliant light of Heaven—may the malediction of the fathers of the Church weigh heavily upon our heads, and may all the nations which we call upon as witness, crush us with their present and future contempt, if ever we betray these solemn promises."

According to the 'Dumfries Courier,' the oldest man in Scotland does not remember so long a period of dry weather and scorching heat as that country has experienced during the summer. The wheat there was 'far above an average crop,' and the same could be said of oats and barley wherever the land is 'any thing like good.'

The heat in France has been exceedingly oppressive. On the 19th of July, about 50 miles from Paris, on an elevated spot, and in a shade with a northern exposure, the mercury rose by Reaumur's scale to 32 degrees above 0, equal to 104 of Fahrenheit. Water, in a brass kettle, was so heated that persons could not hold their hands in it, and stones and metallic substances were so hot that they could not be held in the hand. There had not been for seven weeks the least moisture in the air, or the least dew on the leaves, and there had been a constantly burning sun, without clouds, and a parching wind from the north east, during the whole time.

The Appointment of a Catholic Bishop of Boston.—The Rev. Dr. Taylor yesterday announced to his flock that the Bulls for the appointment of the very Rev. Benedict Fenwick, of Maryland, to be R. C. Bishop of Boston had arrived, and that the consecration would take place at Baltimore about the 1st of November next, and that Bishop Fenwick would soon after reach this city, to take upon himself the duties of the office—that he (Mr. Taylor) should depart for Europe about the 15th of November. Mr. Taylor spoke in high terms of the virtues of Mr. Fenwick—his mildness, his urbanity and his learning; and congratulated the congregation and the Bishop elect upon this appointment over a people so kind, so generous to their spiritual guides. Thus it happens that we are to lose Mr. Taylor, a gentleman whose manners are affectionate and polished; a scholar of the most profound and extensive acquirements in letters, and a minister of religion of unswerving purity and untiring zeal.—*Bos. Gaz.*

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$5 25 a 5 37 1/2
" City Mills, superior qual. " 5 25 a
" Do. standard qual. " 4 62 1/2 a 4 75
" Susquehanna, " 4 75
Wheat—red, per bush. 87 a 95
" white, " 90 a 100
Corn—white, " 55 a 59
" yellow, " 53 a 55
Rye, per bush. 47 a 48—Pat.

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, William H. Hayward, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Edmondson, all of this county.

Died in this county, on Friday 16th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Susan, consort of Mr. William Rose.

—In this town, on Tuesday last, Samuel, son of Mr. Samuel Kemp, of this county.

—In this town, last evening, after an illness of a few hours, Mrs. Ann, consort of Mr. James Bowie.

—In Cambridge, on Wednesday last, James Chapline, Esq. in the 52d year of his age.

Departed this life on Monday the 11th inst. in Caroline county, Miss Ann Maria Godwin, daughter of Kimmel Godwin, Esq.

Departed this life in the last week, at her residence in St. Mary's county, after an illness of but a few hours, Mrs. Charlotte Gardner, the wife of Dr. Gardner, and daughter of John Leigh, Esq.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

TALBOT COUNTY.
Robt. H. Goldsborough, Thomas P. Bennett, Richard Spencer, Spry Denny, Stephen Reyer, John Kemp, William P. Ridgway, Levin Ellis and Robert Banning, John L. Elbert, Esq.

CAROLINE COUNTY.
Independent Ticket.
Gen. William Potter, Nimrod Barwick, Joseph Douglass, Richard Hughlett, Solomon Richardson, John Tillotson and Samuel Culbreth, Joshua Clark, Esq.

CAUCUS Ticket.
Elijah Barwick, Robert T. Cain and William M. Hardcastle, Thos. Sautsbury, Esq.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Capt. Matt. Tyverse, Thomas I. H. Eccleston, Capt. B. Byss, John Brohawn, and Brice I. Goldsborough, John Douglass, Esq.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.
Arthur E. Sudler, Thomas Wright, 3d, Vincent Benton, Capt. Thomas E. Sudler, Col. Robert Stevens, Thomas B. Hopper and Charles R. Nicholson, Henry R. Pratt, Esq., Richard Ridgway.

KENT COUNTY.
James G. M'Clean, David I. Campbell and Dr. Edwin H. Worrell, James Boon, Esq.

ROMNEY COUNTY.
Levin R. King, Benjamin J. Jones, Arnold E. Jones, John J. Davis, Dr. Thomas Jones, Robert Leatherbury, Littleton Aries, Levin D. Jones and Littleton D. Teackle, George Brown, Esq., Dr. John Woolford.

WORCESTER COUNTY.
Col. Charles Parker, Samuel Smith and Capt. Thomas Hopper, John Mitchell, Esq.

Cecil County.
Joseph Gilpin, William J.ickey, Richard D. Thompson, William Miller, Charles Oldham, Joseph Harlan, William Maxwell, Alexander E. Grubb, Israel Reynolds, David J. Campbell, Sylvester Veach, John W. Thomas and Hugh T. Ferguson, John Ewing, Esq.

We are authorized to say, that ROBERT BANNING, Esq. will serve, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

We are authorized to say, that JOHN KEMP, Esq. will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at St. Aubin, the seat of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. on Thursday next, the 30th inst. By order,

SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

September 22, 1825.

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

By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

Sept. 24. 3w

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court, the subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Friday, the 7th day of October next, if fair, if not on the next fair day, at the late residence of Charles Nabb, deceased, so much of the said deceased's estate as will pay his debts, consisting of an excellent stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also a quantity of superior Bacon. Also a good Coach and pair of Horses, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest till paid; for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash must be paid. The property cannot be delivered till paid for or notes given. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by SAMUEL STEVENS, Esq., of Charles Nabb, dec'd.

Sept. 24. 2w

Collector's Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts or parcels of land, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums required, advertised by the commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, as being chargeable with and liable for the payment of the several sums stated in the said advertisement, for county assessment for the year 1824, and the costs arising thereon, except such assessments as have been or shall be (before the said day of sale) paid off in full, together with the costs thereon arising.—Attendance given by WM. FARLOW, Collector of Talbot county Taxes, for the year 1824. Easton, Sept. 24, 1825. 5w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1825.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1825.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Kirby, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of September 1825.

ELIZABETH KIRBY, Adm'r. of Jesse Kirby, dec'd.

Sept. 24. 3w

New Fall Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

comprehending all the various descriptions which are suited to the present and approaching seasons: All which are now open and will be sold low for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, Meal, Oats, Corn, &c. Easton, Sept. 24th, 1825. 6

For Sale,

TWO excellent young HORSES, one three the other four years old.—The four year old horse is well broke to harness. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to apply immediately, as said horses will be sold low for cash—the owners intending to leave this part of the United States.

JAS. COCKAYNE.

Easton, Sept. 24, 1825.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton.—For terms apply to the subscriber. EDWARD ROBERTS. Talbot county, Sept. 24.

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

and possession given on the 1st day of Jan. next. The House and Garden, situate on Goldsborough street, the property of Mrs. Susan Sell, and now in the tenure of Miss Harriott Sherwood. For terms apply to the subscriber. JOHN STEVENS.

Sept. 24. 3w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

That convenient Store House, Granary and Stable, situate in the village of Hillsborough, Caroline county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Sellers, and during the present year by David & Thomas Casson, who have declined business. The situation of this store is supposed to be one of the best on the Eastern Shore, and will be let on moderate terms to an approved tenant, by applying to HENRY NICOLS.

Hillsborough, Caroline Co. Sept. 24.

N.B.—H. N. informs the public that his new MILL is now in excellent order, and that he has not experienced any inconvenience from the late drought. Persons having orders can have them executed without the least delay.

A Mill for Rent

IN TALBOT COUNTY.

Within three miles of Hillsborough, on a never failing stream, and in a good neighbourhood for custom.

The character of this mill for making both flour and meal, when managed with skill, stands among the best in the county.

The dwelling, kitchen and stable are all in good repair. The tenant will have the privilege of fire-wood and two lots for cultivation. On the premises is a fine mineral spring, which has proved to be beneficial to those who have used its waters freely. For terms apply to

CATHARINE HOLT, Talbot county, or

JAMES HACKETT, Centerville.

Sept. 24. 4w

Wanted

As House-keeper, a woman of respectable character and industrious habits; an elderly one would be preferred. Application to be made to, and liberal wages given by

JNO. BEARD.

Centerville, Sept. 24. 3w

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Aaron Dukes, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in legal order in the office of the Register of Wills of the county aforesaid immediately for dividend.

WILSON DUKES, Adm'r. of Aaron Dukes, dec'd.

Sept. 24. 3w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway on Saturday evening the 10th inst. from the service of Mr. Edward Nicholson, living in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, a very dark mulatto fellow, named BEN, (almost black) of rather spare person and thin visage. He is about 25 years old, and is very insolent and fierce in his manner when spoken to. He is said to have gone off with some negroes belonging to John P. Pace, Esq.

It is most probable that this fellow has taken the usual route through Delaware, but no precise account of him has yet been obtained.

I will give the above mentioned reward of one hundred dollars, for securing and delivering this negro in the goal of Easton.

N. B. About four years ago, a dark mulatto fellow named JOE, then about 25 years of age, ranaway from the service of General Benson, of Miles River Neck, to whom he was then hired.

Also, in the Easter Holidays of 1823, a tall, slender, bright mulatto fellow, named DAVID, 20 years of age, ranaway from the service of Mr. Wm. Troth, near Dover Bridge.

I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for apprehending and delivering at the goal of Easton, Talbot county, either of the last mentioned negroes.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Talbot county, Sept. 24.

Notice.

The Lottery and Exchange Business heretofore conducted in Baltimore, under the firm of J. I. Cohen, Jr.—in Richmond and Norfolk under the firm of P. I. & M. I. Cohen—and in Philadelphia under the firm of J. I. Cohen Jr. & Brothers, will for the future, be conducted in each place under the firm of J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1825. [Sep. 17. 4w]

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

TO THE FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
A publication in last Saturday's Gazette, under the signature of "A Voter," has suggested the names of several other citizens, in addition to those who are already before the public, as candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland; among which I find my own name mentioned. At first I was somewhat at a loss to know how I should regard this publication, as it came unexpectedly upon me—but I have resolved to treat it with the respect that is due to the best intention that can be ascribed to it, and to consider it a direct and open enquiry, to which I shall return a direct and unequivocal answer.

We all of us recognise the right in every citizen, to suggest whomsoever he may think proper as candidates for a representative legislature,—as the election of delegates ought always to be a free-will choice, guided by the soundest discretion. To be a popular representative, in any public body, is always considered a station of the highest trust, and as the people have a right to make a requisition of the services of any man they please, there is a correspondent obligation, derived from the nature of the government we live under, upon those who are called, to obey—concession in such a case is a duty that every man owes to the community in which he lives.

If, therefore, the people of Talbot think proper to confide their interests to me with others, at the approaching election, I will serve them.

I am, Fellow-Citizens,
Your very Obedient Servant,
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 10, 1825.

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Thomas P. Bennett
respectfully announces to his fellow-citizens of Talbot, that he will serve them in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, if honoured with their confidence and support, at the approaching election.

Easton, Sept. 3, 1825.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Through the solicitation of a number of citizens of this county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the ensuing Legislature, should I be so fortunate as to be supported, my best endeavours shall be exerted for the public good—and the Lord defend us from all vacillation and public repulse bills and may the time speedily come when the per diem of the members shall be reduced to three dollars which is a full compensation for services rendered in these hard times, and I will insure as competent members to serve for that sum as have composed the house for several past sessions.

Talbot county, Sep. 3

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
In consequence of the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to present myself before you as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

The public's obedient servant,
August 27 LEVIN MILLIS.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
Having been long and earnestly solicited by several of my friends, to offer myself once more as a candidate for a seat in the General Assembly of Maryland, I have, though not without considerable reluctance & embarrassment of feeling, consented to gratify their wishes.

I was pressed, in a similar manner, to stand a poll at the last election of delegates, but was prevented by ill health;—no such obstacle now exists; and, with high respect for the sentiments and character of my fellow-citizens of Talbot, and a determination cheerfully to acquiesce in their decision, whatever it may be, I present myself as a candidate for their favor, on the first Monday in October next.

It is well known to the public, that a considerable portion of my past life has been devoted to the service of my country. I was two years in the Navy, and served during the whole of the late war, in the army of the United States. That I have contended for the honor and welfare of my native land, through scenes of difficulty and peril, a severe wound, which incapacitated me for active and corporeal exertion, will testify. I do not mention these services with a wish that an extravagant and undue estimate should be made of their value; I claim nothing to which I am not entitled; I ask only the approbation which is my just due—and that favor which is my right, I doubt not, be promptly expressed by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens on the day of election.

In announcing myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates, I will not, as is the custom of many, attempt to win the favor of the public, by promising my adherence or opposition to any measure, which at the present moment, may or may not appear popular. I will only say that I shall, if elected, consider myself bound, at all times, to act in subserviency to the wishes of my constituents,—that, should I be honored with a voice in the house, it will ever be the voice of the people, I shall be chosen to represent—and if it be their desire, that a reduction of the compensation of the members of the Legislature should take place, they will find me among the first advocates for the measure. For the present, however, I will not insult their understanding, by attempting to gull them with the assertion that I myself even in these hard times, would prefer receiving a per diem of two dollars instead of four.

I deem it proper to state, that, during the canvass, I shall not make use of money to secure my election—I feel assured that my fellow-citizens will agree with me, that a wounded and disabled soldier may spend his half-pay in a more laudable manner, than in seeking a pitiful popularity, by giving large and costly feasts, and other expensive treats, in every corner of the county.—And I am confident that the sober-reason and good sense, so predominant among the people of Talbot county, will not permit me to suffer, by pursuing a course so proper in itself, and so necessary to the welfare of my family.

Fellow-citizens, I have served you in a public capacity in times past, and shall be happy to serve you again, and, though I now aim at a different sphere of action from my former one, I promise you, that if honoured with your choice, I will not be less faithful to you, and flatter myself, I shall not labour with less effect in advancing your interest.

Sept. 17. JOHN L. ELBERT.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the next ensuing election, for the General Assembly of Maryland, and if honoured so far with your support as to be elected, all due diligence as abilities will admit, shall be used in the defence of your rights and interests. The public's obedient servant,
NIMROD BARWICK.

Sept. 10.

To the Good Voters of Caroline County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
Seeing a publication in the Eastern Gazette a few days ago, headed "Independent Ticket," with my name and others inserted, I most solemnly declare, that I knew nothing of it, as I am from principle opposed to nominations or caucuses, and I do not wish my name to run on such a ticket.—As for my part I came out as a federal candidate in 1823, when no other man would offer as such—I had the honor of being one of the four men who were elected. I again offered myself to the people in 1824, and was again honored with their good wishes—I now offer myself again to the good voters of the county, and should I again be elected, I will serve them to the best of my knowledge.

EDWARD BARWICK.

Caroline county, Sep 10

N. B. Having understood that some short time since, Mr. Samuel Mackey of Greensborough, Caroline county, in a conversation was asked the question, who were the candidates for his county, Mr. Mackey stated that he had not heard of any in opposition to the caucus ticket, except those you see in the Eastern Gazette of the 3d inst. & from these few words some persons have made free to put their names in print. So therefore I hope that the good voters of Caroline county, who are opposed to the above mentioned ticket, when they read this, will be satisfied.

EDWARD BARWICK.

[It may perhaps be necessary to state, in justice to Mr. Mackey, the gentleman named in the above notice of Mr. Barwick's, that we waited on him when last in Easton, and requested to know the names of the candidates for the legislature in his county—He gave us those inserted in our last, and stated at the same time, that he understood there were a number of other candidates, but that he had not heard them declare themselves. We headed the ticket "Independent," in order to designate it from the caucus ticket, considering the gentlemen whose names it contained, independent politicians and opposed to caucusing, and that they depended on their own individual merit for support, and not that they had belonged to this or that party in former days. We have withdrawn the name of Mr. Edward Barwick from under the head of the "Independent Ticket," and shall do the same for any of the gentlemen named in it, whenever requested to do so.—Ed. Eastern Gazette.]

Joseph Chain

Has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, next door to the Post Office, (Easton) the following articles which he will sell low for cash, viz:

- Porter, Ale and Beer,
- Bologne Sausages,
- Dried Beef,
- First quality Mackerel,
- Susquehanna Herrings,
- Scotch do.
- Fine table Salt,
- Water Crackers, in small kegs,
- Raisins in do.
- Bunch Raisins,
- Prunes and Figs,
- Nuts of all kinds,

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

Sept 10

Tenth Instalment.

Notice is hereby given, that the tenth instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of Stock in this Company, will be due and payable at the office thereof, on TUESDAY, the 13th of September, 1825, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.

Sept. 10

N. B. Persons residing in Maryland, may make payment at the Bank at Easton.

Notice.

I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of a certain note given by me to John G. Janney, for the sum of \$100, inasmuch as he is considerably indebted to me over and above the amount of that note.

CHRISTOPHER EVENS.

Caroline county, Sep. 10

NOTICE TO WOOD BUYERS.

From ten to twelve acres of excellent wood and timber, situated about three miles from Easton, is offered for sale upon accommodating terms for cash or good paper—for further particulars enquire of the Editor.

Sept. 10 3w

STEEL FANCY GOODS, BUTTONS, &c.

Steel Hat Slides, do. waist clasps, buckles and slides, in great variety—Elastic and fine wove steel belts and Bracelets, steel neck chains, ear drops and brooches, do. watch chains, do. purse and reticule clasps, do. shoe clasps, ornaments and buckles, in great variety; do. head ornaments, gilt reticule clasps, do. hat and shoe buckles, do. watch chains, seals and keys, fancy gilt brooches and finger rings, gilt waist clasps and buckles, watch ribbons with steel and gilt mounts, velvet purses, jet necklaces and bracelets very rich, bead necklaces, jet waist buckles, lockets and brooches, with a variety of other Fancy Goods. Also constantly on hand an extensive assortment of United States' Army and Navy Buttons, steel coat and vest buttons, gilt and plated military ball buttons, superior gilt coat, coat and vest buttons, of the most approved manufacture—second quality and imitation gilt do. in great variety—Boys' fancy ball buttons—burnished white and yellow metal coat and vest do. plain and figured pearl shirt and vest do. superior gilt & imitation cloak hooks.

For sale by JOHN PRICE, Agent.

48 1/2 N. Third st. Philadelphia.

Aug. 20

George W. Morling, Merchant Tailor,

Corner of Light and Pratt-Sts. Baltimore. Respectfully informs his friends on the Eastern Shore and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable Clothing Store, and intends keeping a general assortment of Ready Made Clothes, of every description, which he warrants to be made in a superior style, and will sell on very accommodating terms.

Sept. 3 4w

Wanted.

TWO Apprentices to the Hatting business—they must be of good morals, and between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to JAMES C. PARROTT.

Easton, July 30

William W. Moore,

Having declined the Drug business, in his own name, on the 1st inst., requests all those who are indebted to him on bond, note, or book account, to come forward and settle their respective debts, on or before the first day of the eleventh month (November) ensuing, as after that day the most speedy legal steps will be taken to compel payment.

The subscribers having formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

Moore & Kellie,

In the Apothecary and Druggist business, have on hand, at the old stand,

opposite the Market-House, Washington street

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW-

GLASS, &c.

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

WM. W. MOORE,

JOHN KELLIE.

Easton, 8 mo: 6th, 1825.

New Goods.

James M. Lambdin,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

QUEEN'S AND STONE WARE,

GLASS AND CHINA,

CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

May 7 w

N. B. The highest price given for clean washed WOOL in Goods.

J. M. L.

Easton, Aug. 6

Plank for Sale.

20,000 feet 4-4 white Pine Boards.

7,000 " 3-4 yellow do. do.

2,000 " 1-2 Poplar do.

Five hundred feet of Oak and Gum do.

Also, Oak and Gum Scantling.

GREEN & REARDON.

Easton, Aug. 6

Female Academy.

Under the direction of Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, will be re-opened on the 1st day of September; in which will be taught every branch necessary to a polite English education.

Aug. 13

N. B.—Mr. THOMAS would take eight or ten Young Ladies as Boarders, on moderate terms.

Aug. 13

Notice.

A gentleman living about 11 miles distant from Annapolis, is desirous of getting an Overseer for the ensuing year. To a man of sobriety, industry and good judgment, calculated to manage a moderate size plantation with 16 or 17 hands and a small stock, a liberal price will be given—for particulars, application can be made to John Boone, Esq. near Greensborough, Caroline county.

Aug. 13

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

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

S. L.

\$100 Reward.

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

R. P. EMMONS.

Talbot county, April 9

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

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 1f

\$20 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John L. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Maryland, as his former master now resides in said land.

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Aug. 20

The Cavalry of Talbot and Queen-Ann's Counties, and the Public,

Are hereby notified that the subscriber has concluded to keep a POUND for the accommodation of horses, on Monday the 26th inst. in his field, near Centreville, where the Regiment is ordered to meet.—The Pound will be very large, well furnished with good provender and attended by active servants.—Every attention will be paid by the subscriber, to see that the horses are taken care of.

THO. HARBACASTLE.

Centreville, Sept. 17 2w

A Farm to Rent,

WITHIN FOUR MILES OF EASTON.

Apply to SAML. T. KENNARD,

Sept. 3

TWO FARMS in the Freshes, one of which has a good Fishery on it—Two Farms on the Salts, to Rent for the next year. For terms apply to SAML. HARRISON.

STEAM MILL will be in operation on Wednesday the 17th inst.

S. H.

Centon, Aug. 13

FARMS, &c. TO RENT.

To be rented for the next year, that large and valuable Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Goldsborough of Talbot county deceased, where Thomas Arringdale now lives; Also a small Farm near Hook-town, where William Barnes now lives; Also a very comfortable and convenient Dwelling House and Garden at Easton Point, where John Tomlinson now lives.

For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Aug. 6—

To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next.

THE HOUSE AND GARDEN.

situate on South street, formerly occupied by Tristram Needles and near the Carriage-Maker's shop occupied by Mr. John Camper. Also, the House and Garden on South street, contiguous to the former, at present occupied by Mr. J. Armor. Also, an entire new House, with a Garden, situate on Port street, adjoining the property of William Needles, now in the tenure of Tristram Needles. Also, the House and Garden on Washington street, adjoining my residence, occupied at present by Mr. Edward Hopkins. For terms apply to the subscriber.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, Aug. 6

To be Rented

For the ensuing year, the following Farms, in Caroline county, viz:

1. The Farm in Poplar Neck, now occupied by James Meloney and Joseph Harrison.

2. The Farm in Hunting Creek Neck, now occupied by Noah Ross.

3. The Farm now in the tenure of Abraham Pritchett.

4. The Farm now held by Dennis Hopkins.

The above Plantations will be let at very reduced rents to good tenants—applications may be made to Thomas Summers, near Cambridge, or to the subscriber.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal-Creek, Aug. 6 8w

For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant.

Apply to JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent for Mary I. Willson.

Easton, July 23 1f

THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, 50

March 5 CLEMENT VICKARS.

Was taken up,

In possession of two runaway negroes (who are now lodged in the jail in Easton) on the 29th ult. a large batteau.—The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber

WILLIAM SEARS.

Bay-Side, Talbot county, Sep 10

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle, to wit: one at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, one of Anthony W. Smith, the other at the suit of Daniel Fiddeman, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 4th day of October, at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the farm on which the said Rolle at present resides, situate in the Bay-Side, near St. Michaels, be the quantity what it may, more or less—also three head of horses, five head of cattle and one yoke of oxen. Seized and taken as the property of the said Fiddeman Rolle, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Sept 10 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next, at St. Michaels, between the hours of 11 o