

EASTON GAZETTE.

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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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THE LAST OF THE BOATMEN.

[Many of our readers will recollect the story of "The last of the Boatmen," by the following biographical sketch, which we copy from Flints Western Monthly Review, it would seem that Mike Fink was not an imaginary character, under whose name that race of peculiar beings called Western Boatmen were shadowed forth, in all their eccentricity, to the world; but rather a genuine biped, of human flesh and blood.]

Mike Fink, the last of the Boatmen.—Every reader of the Western Souvenir, so undeservedly brushed, like a summer butterfly, from among its more fortunate sister butterflies, in the pool of oblivion, will remember the vivid and admirable portrait of Mike Fink, the last of the boatmen. People are so accustomed, in reading such tales, to think them all mere fairy web fabric of fiction, that probably, not one in a hundred of the readers of that story imagine for a moment that it gave, as far as it went, a most exact and faithful likeness of an actual personage of flesh and blood, once well known on our waters, and now no more. We are obliged to omit some strange curses, and circumstances of profanity and atrocity, though they seemed necessary to a full development of character, which it cannot be supposed for a moment we exhibit with any other view than to show the monstrous anomalies of the human character under particular circumstances, as Dr. Mitchell would show a horned frog, in relation to the lower animals. The most eccentric and original trait in his whole character, was the manner in which he subjected his chere amie, when he doubted her fidelity, to a rifle shot test, similar to those hereafter described. We are compelled to omit the anecdote altogether. The following addenda to the sketch given in the Western Souvenir are furnished us by a valued correspondent at St. Louis. He had them as he informs us, from an intelligent and respectable fur trader, who has frequently extended his peregrinations beyond the Rocky Mountains, and who was to start the day after our correspondent wrote, for Santa Fe, in Mexico. Our correspondent assures us that he gives the account of this gentleman, touching the extraordinary Mike Fink, nearly in his own words. We only add, that we have followed his example, in the subjoined in relation to the narrative of our correspondent.

Mike Fink was born in Pittsburgh, Pa. where his brothers, &c. still reside. He had but little knowledge of letters, especially of their sounds and powers, as his orthography was very bad, and he usually spelled his name Mike Phinck, while his father spelled it with an F. When he was young, the witchery which is in the tone of a wooden trumpet, called a river horn, formerly used by keel and flat boat navigators on the western waters, entranced the soul of Mike, while yet a boy; and he longed to become a boatman. This soon became his ruling passion; and he served as a boatman on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and their tributary streams, which occupation he pursued until this sort of men were thrown out of employment by the general use of steam boats. When Mike first set foot on a keel boat he could mimic all the tones of a trumpet and he longed to go to N. Orleans; where he heard the people spoke French, and wore their Sunday clothes every day.—He served out his pupillage with credit. When the Ohio was too low for navigation, Mike spent most of his time in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, killing squirrels with his rifle, and shooting at a target or beef, at the frequent Saturday shooting matches, and company musters of the militia. He soon became famous as "the best shot in the country," and was called bang all, and on that account was frequently excluded from participating in matches for beef; for which exclusion he claimed and obtained the fifth quarter of beef, as it is called, (the hide and tallow) for his forbearance. His usual practice was to sell his fifth quarter to the tavern or dram shop keeper for whiskey, with which he "treated" every body present, partaking largely himself. He became fond of strong drink, but was never overpowered by its influence. He could drink a gallon of it in twenty-four hours, without the effect being perceivable.

His language was a perfect sample of the half horse and half alligator dialect of the true race of boatmen. He was also a wit; and on that account he gained the admiration, and excited the fears of all the fraternity of the boatmen; for he usually enforced his wit with a sound drubbing, if any one dare to dissent, by

neglecting or refusing to laugh at his jokes for as he used to say, he told his jokes on purpose to be laughed at in a good humored way, and that no man should make light of them. The consequence was Mike always had a chosen band of laughing philosophers about him. An eye bugged up, and a dilapidated nose or ear, was sure to win Mike's sympathy and favour, for Mike made proclamation—"I am a salt river roarer; and I love the wimmin; and as how, I'm chock full of fight," &c.; so he was in truth, for he had a chere amie in every port he visited, and always had a circle of worshippers around him, who would fight their deaths (as they called it) for him. Among these were two men, Carpenter and Talbot, Mike's fast friends and particular confidants. Each was a match for the other in prowess, in fight, or skill in shooting; for Mike had diligently trained them to all these virtues and mysteries. Carpenter and Talbot figure hereafter.—Mike's weight was about one hundred and eighty pounds; height about five feet nine inches; broad round face, pleasant features, brown skin, tanned by sun and rain; blue, but very expressive eyes, inclining to grey; broad white teeth, and square brawny form, well proportioned and every muscle of the arms, thighs and legs were fully developed, indicating the greatest strength and activity. His person, taken altogether was a model for a Hercules, except as to size.

He first visited St. Louis, as a keel boat man, in the year 1814 or '15, and occasionally afterwards, 1822, when he joined Henry and Ashley's company of Missouri trappers. Many shooting feats of Mike's are related here, by persons who profess to have witnessed them. I will relate some of them, and you can make such use of them as you please.—In ascending the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio, he saw a sow with eight or nine pigs on the river bank; he declared, in boatman phrase, he wanted a pig and took up his rifle to shoot one; but was requested not to do so. Mike, however, laid his rifle to his face, and shot at each pig successively as the boat slid up the river under easy sail about forty or fifty yards from shore, and hit off their tails close to their rumps, without doing them any other harm. In 1821, a short time before he ascended the Missouri with Henry and Ashley's company, being on his boat at the landing in this port he saw a negro lad standing on the river bank, heedlessly gazing in great wonderment at the show about him. This lad had a strange sort of foot and heel, peculiar to some races of the Africans. His heel protruded several inches in the rear of the leg, so as to leave nearly as much of the foot behind as before it. This unsightly foot offended Mike's eye and outraged his ideas of symmetry so much, that he determined to correct it. He took aim with his rifle, some thirty paces distant at the boy's unfortunate heel, and actually shot it away. The boy fell, crying murder, and badly wounded. Mike was indicted in the circuit court of this county for the offence, and was found guilty by a jury. I have myself seen the record of the court. It appeared in evidence that Mike's justification of the offence was, "that the fellow's long heel prevented him from wearing a genteel boot." His particular friend, Carpenter, was also a great shot; and he and Mike used to fill a tin cup with whiskey, and place it on their heads by turns, and shoot at it with a rifle, at the distance of seventy yards.—It was always bored through, without injury to the one on whose head it was placed. This was often performed, and they liked the feat the better because it showed their confidence in each other.

In 1822, Mike and his two friends, Carpenter and Talbot, engaged in St. Louis with Henry and Ashley, to go up the Missouri with them, in the three fold capacity of boatmen, trappers and hunters. The first year a company of about sixty ascended as high as the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, where they built a fort for the purposes of trade and security. From this place, small detachments of men, ten or twelve in a company, were sent out to hunt and trap on the tributary streams of the Missouri and Yellow Stone. Mike and his two friends and nine others were sent out to the Muscle Shell river, a tributary of the Yellow Stone. When the winter set in, Mike and his company returned to a place near the mouth of the Yellow Stone; and preferring to remain out of the fort, they dug a hole or cave, in the bluff bank of the river for a winter house in which they resided during the winter. This proved a warm and commodious habitation, protecting the inmates from the wind and snow. Here Mike and his friend Carpenter quarrelled a deadly quarrel, the cause of which is not certainly known, but it was thought to have been caused by rivalry in the good graces of a squaw. The quarrel was smothered for the time by interposition of mutual friends. On

the return of spring, the party revisited the fort, where Mike and Carpenter over a cup of whiskey revived the recollection of their past quarrel, but made a treaty of peace, which was to be solemnized by their usual trial of shooting a cup of whiskey from each other's head as their customary test. This was at once the test of mutual reconciliation and renewed confidence.

A question remained to be settled who should have a first shot. To determine this, Mike proposed to "sky a copper?" with Carpenter; that is, to throw up a copper. This was done, and Mike won the first shot. Carpenter seemed to be fully aware of Mike's unforgiving temper and treacherous intent, for he declared that he was sure that Mike would kill him. But Carpenter scorned life too much to purchase it by a breach of his solemn contract, in refusing to stand the test.—Accordingly he prepared to die. He heaped his gun, shot-pouch and powder horn, his belt pistols and wages to Talbot, in case he should be killed. They went to the fatal plain, and whilst Mike loaded his rifle and picked his flint Carpenter filled his tin cup with whiskey to the brim, and without changing his features, he placed it on his head as a target for Mike to shoot at. Mike leveled his rifle at the head of Carpenter, at the distance of sixty yards. After drawing a head, he took down his rifle from his face, and smilingly said, "hold your noddle steady, Carpenter, and don't spill the whiskey, as I shall want some presently?" He again raised, cocked his piece, and in an instant Carpenter fell and expired without a groan.—Mike's ball had penetrated the forehead of Carpenter in the centre, about an inch and a half above the eyes. He coolly sat down his rifle, and applying the muzzle to his mouth blew the smoke out of the touch-hole without saying a word, keeping his eye steadily on the fallen body of Carpenter. His first words were, "Carpenter have you spilt the whiskey?" He was then told that he had killed Carpenter. "It is all an accident," said Mike, "for I took as fair a head on the black spot on the cup, as I ever got on a squaw's face. He didn't happen." He then cursed the gun, then the bullet, and finally himself.

This catastrophe (in a country where the strong arm of the law cannot reach passed off for an accident: and Mike was permitted to go at large, under the belief that Carpenter's death was the result of contingency. But Carpenter had a friend in Talbot, who only waited a fair opportunity to revenge his death.—No opportunity offered for some months after, until one day Mike in a fit of gasconading, declared to Talbot that he did kill Carpenter on purpose, and that he was glad of it. Talbot instantly drew from his belt a pistol (the same which had belonged to Carpenter,) and shot Mike through the heart. Mike fell to the ground, an expired without a word. Talbot also went unpunished, as nobody had authority, or inclination, to call him to account. The truth was, Talbot was as ferocious and dangerous as the grizzly bear of the prairies. About three months after Talbot was present in the battle with the *Aurickarees*, in which Col. Leavenworth commanded, where he displayed a coolness, which would have done honor to a better man. He came out of the battle unharmed. About ten years after, he was drowned in the Titan river, in attempting to swim it. Thus ended "the last of the boatmen."

There are several other strange characters who have spent most part of their lives beyond the verge of civilized society, among the savages. You have recorded the chronicles of the Bte. Boy.* But the story of Bte. Kiewa, a Frenchman, would surpass it. The history of Mike Shuck, a misanthropic trapper of the Missouri, would be still more strange. He holds communion with no man except to barter his furs and peltries for powder, lead, traps, &c. and then disappears for years, nobody knows where.—His story has been written after a sort, some years since, by major Wetmore of the United States army.

The sufferings & almost incredible adventures and miraculous escapes of Glass a Scotchman, would astonish all that have a taste for adventures. If my friend to whom I am indebted for the story of Mike Fink, in part, were not about to depart so soon, I would procure the leading facts in relation to these several persons, as he is familiar with their true history; and has frequently seen all of them.

*In Recollections of the last ten years.

A GIANT.—A London paper states that there is at present living at Pitna, in Sweden, a young man, 19 years of age, who is nine feet five inches in height and who, when only five years old, was 5 feet four inches high. He is about to travel through Europe to exhibit himself to the curious.

[From the Token for 1830.]

CHOCORUA'S CURSE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "HOBOMOK."

THE rocky county of Stafford, New Hampshire, is remarkable for its wild and broken scenery. Ranges of hills towering one above another as if eager to look upon the beautiful country, which afar off lies sleeping in the embrace of heaven; precipices, from which the young eagles take their flight to the sun; dells rugged and tangled as the dominions of Roderick Vich Alpine, and ravines dark and deep enough for the death scene of a bandit, form the magnificent characteristics of this picturesque region.

A high precipice, called Chocorua's Cliff, is rendered peculiarly interesting by a legend which tradition has scarcely saved from utter oblivion. Had it been in Scotland, perhaps the genius of Sir Walter would have hallowed it, and Americans would have crowded there to kindle fancy on the altar of memory.—Being in the midst of our own romantic scenery, it is little known, and less visited; for the vicinity is as yet untraversed by railroads or canals, and no Mountain House, perched on these tremendous battlements, allures the traveller hither to mock the majesty of nature with the insipidities of fashion. Our distinguished artist, Mr. Cole, found the sunshine and the winds sleeping upon it in solitude and secrecy; and his pencil has brought it before us in its stern repose.

In olden time, when Goffe and Whalley passed for wizzards and mountain spirits among the superstitious, the vicinity of the spot we have been describing was occupied by a very small colony, which, either from discontent or enterprise, had retired into this remote part of New Hampshire. Most of them were ordinary men, led to this independent mode of life from an impatience of restraint, which as frequently accompanies vulgar obstinacy as generous pride. But there was one master spirit among them who was capable of a higher destiny than he ever fulfilled. The consciousness of this had stamped something of proud humility on the face of Cornelius Campbell; something of a haughty spirit strongly curbed by circumstances he could not control and at which he scorned to murmur. He assumed no superiority; but unconsciously he threw around him the spell of intellect and his companions felt, they knew not why, that he was "among them but not of them." His stature was gigantic, and he had the bold quick tread of one who had wandered frequently and fearlessly among the terrible hiding-places of nature. His voice was harsh, but his whole countenance possessed singular capabilities for tenderness of expression; and sometimes, under the gentle influence of domestic excitement his hard features would be rapidly lighted up, seeming like the sunshine flying over the shaded fields in an April day.

His companion was one peculiarly calculated to excite and retain the deep, strong energies of manly love. She had possessed extraordinary beauty; and had in the full maturity of an excellent judgment, relinquished several splendid alliances, and incurred her father's displeasure, for the sake of Cornelius Campbell. Had political circumstances proved favorable, his talents and ambition would unquestionably have worked out a path to emolument and fame; but he had been a zealous and active enemy of the Stuarts and the restoration of Charles the Second was the death-warrant of his hopes. Immediate flight became necessary, and America was the chosen place of refuge. His adherence to Cromwell's party was not occasioned by religious sympathy, but by political views, too liberal and philosophical for the state of the people, therefore Cornelius Campbell was no favorite with our forefathers, and being of a proud nature, he withdrew with his family to the solitary place we have mentioned.

It seemed a hard fate for one who had from childhood been accustomed to indulgence and admiration, yet Mrs. Campbell enjoyed more than she had done in her days of splendor; so much deeper are the sources of happiness than those of gaiety. Even her face had suffered little from time and hardship. The bloom on her cheek, which in youth had been like the sweet-pea blossom, that most feminine of all flowers, had, it is true, somewhat faded but her rich, intellectual expression, did but receive additional majesty from years; and the exercise of quiet domestic love which where it is suffered to exist always deepens and brightens with time, had given a bland and placid expression, which might well have atoned for the absence of more striking beauty. To such a woman as Caroline Campbell of what use would have been some modern doctrines of equality and independence?

With a mind sufficiently cultivated to appreciate and enjoy her husband's intel-

lectual energies, she had a heart that could not have found another home.—The bird will drop into its nest though the treasures of earth and sky are open. To have proved marriage a tyranny and the cares of domestic life a thralldom, would have affected Caroline Campbell as little as to be told that the pure sweet atmosphere she breathed, was pressing upon her so many pounds to the square inch! Over such a heart, and such a soul, external circumstances have little power; all worldly interest was concentrated in her husband and babes and her spirit was satisfied with that inexhaustible fountain of joy which nature gives and God has blessed.

A very small settlement, in such a remote place was of course subject to inconvenience and occasional suffering.—From the Indians they received neither injury nor insult. No cause of quarrel had ever arisen; and, although their frequent visits were sometimes troublesome they never had given indications of jealousy or malice. Chocorua was prophet among them, and as such an object of peculiar respect. He had a mind which education and motive would have nerved with giant strength, but growing up in savage freedom, it wasted itself in dark fierce, ungovernable passions. There was something fearful in the quiet haughtiness of his lip—it seemed so like slumbering power, too proud to be lightly roused, and too implacable to sleep again. In his small, black, fiery eye—expression lay coiled up like a beautiful snake.—The white people knew that his hatred would be terrible; but they had never provoked it, and even the children became too much accustomed to him to fear him.

Chocorua had a son, about nine or ten years old to whom Caroline Campbell had occasionally made such gaudy presents as were likely to attract his savage fancy. This won the child's affections, so that he became a familiar visitant, almost an inmate of their dwelling, and being unrestrained by the courtesies of civilized life he would inspect every thing, and taste of every thing which came in his way. Some poison, prepared for a mischievous fox, which had long troubled the little settlement, was discovered and drank by the Indian boy and he went home to his father to sicken and die. From that moment jealousy and hatred took possession of Chocorua's soul. He never told his suspicions—he brooded over them in secret to nourish the deadly revenge he contemplated against Cornelius Campbell.

The story of Indian animosity is always the same. Cornelius Campbell left his hut for the fields early one bright, balmy morning, in June. Still a lover, though ten years a husband, his last look was turned towards his wife, answering her parting smile—his last action a kiss for each of his children.—When he returned to dinner, they were dead—all dead! and their disfigured bodies too cruelly showed that an Indian's hand had done the work.

In such a mind grief, like all other emotions, was tempestuous. Home had been to him the only verdant spot in the wide desert of life. In his wife and children he had garnered up all his heart and now they were torn from him, the remembrance of their love clung to him like the death-grapple of a drowning man, sinking him down, down, into darkness and death. This was followed by a calm a thousand times more terrible—the creeping agony of despair that brings with it no power of resistance.

It was as if the dead could feel
The icy worm around him steel.

Such, for many days, was the state of Cornelius Campbell. Those who knew and revered him, feared that the spark of reason was for ever extinguished. But it rekindled again, and it came with a wild, demoniac spirit of revenge. The death groan of Chocorua would make him smile in his dreams; and when he waked, death seemed too pitiful a vengeance for the anguish that was eating into his very soul.

Chocorua's brethren were absent on a hunting expedition at the time he committed the murder; and those who watched his movements observed that he frequently climbed the high precipice, which afterward took his name probably looking out for indications of their return.

Here Cornelius Campbell resolved to effect his deadly purpose. A party was formed under his guidance to cut off all chance of retreat, and the dark-minded prophet was to be hunted like a wild beast to his lair.

The morning sun had scarce cleared away the fogs when Chocorua started at a loud voice from beneath the precipice commanding him to throw himself into the deep abyss below. He knew the voice of his enemy, and replied with an Indian's calmness. "The Great spirit gave life to Chocorua; and Chocorua will not throw it away at the command of a white man." Then hear the Great

spirit speak in the white man's murder! exclaimed Cornelius Campbell, as he pointed his gun to the precipice. Chocorua, though fierce and fearless as a panther, had never overcome his dread of firearms. He placed his hand upon his ears to shut out the stunning report the next moment the blood bubbled from his neck, and he reeled fearfully on the edge of the precipice. But he recovered himself, and raising himself on his hands he spoke in a loud voice, that grew more terrific as its huskiness increased. 'A curse upon ye white men! May the Great spirit curse ye when he speaks in the clouds, and his words are fire! Chocorua had a son—and ye killed him while the sky looked bright! Lightning blast your crops! Wind and fire destroy your dwellings! The Evil spirit breathe death upon your cattle! Your graves lie in the war path of the Indian! Panthers howl, and wolves fatten over your bones! Chocorua goes to the Great spirit—his curse stay with the white men!'

The prophet sunk upon the ground, still uttering inaudible curses—and they left his bones to whiten in the sun. But his curse rested on the settlement. The tomahawk and scalping knife were busy among them, the winds tore up trees and hurled them at their dwellings, their crops were blasted, their cattle died, and sickness came upon their strongest men. At last the remnant of them departed from the fatal spot to mingle with more populous and prosperous colonies. Cornelius Campbell became a hermit seldom seeking or seeing his fellow men; and two years after he was found dead in his hut.

To this day the Town of Burton, in New Hampshire, is remarkable for a pestilence which infects its cattle, and the superstitious think that Chocorua's spirit still sits enthroned upon his precipice breathing a curse upon them.

[From the Journal of the American Education Society.]

SELF MADE MEN.

No inconsiderable proportion of the men who have been distinguished blessings to the Church and the world, in every age, are from the number of those who are expressively termed self made men. They have arisen from obscurity to the highest posts of honor and respect, by powerful and persevering effort.

We have recently met with some conspicuous instances, in the profession of law, in Great Britain, which are taken from a London paper.

To these illustrious examples we subjoin a few, from American history.—Benj. Franklin was the son of a tallow-chandler and soap boiler, in Boston. After engaging for a time to the same business, he was bound to his brother, who was a printer. Afterwards at Philadelphia and London he worked at the same trade. He filled some of the most important offices, in the gift of his country, and was one of the most distinguished Philosophers of our country.

Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, was the son of poor parents, and was employed in his early life as a shoe maker. He became a distinguished lawyer, and a member of Congress. In that illustrious body, he had hardly his superior. Jefferson declared of him, 'that he never said a foolish thing in his life.'

Nathaniel Smith, of Woodbury, Conn. was destitute of the means of an early education, and without the advantages of a liberal course of study, became, by the force of his own exertions, an eminent jurist and lawyer. He was many years a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut, four years a Representative in Congress, and for thirteen years a Judge of the supreme Court of the State.

Charles Chauncey, LL. D. of N. Haven Conn. was a striking instance of the self made man. His native powers were such, that without the advantages of a public education, he soon came forward to a commanding eminence in his profession. In 1776, he was appointed Attorney for the State of Connecticut, and in 1789, a judge of the Supreme Court.

Eli P. Ashmun, of Northampton, Ms. an eminent lawyer and Senator in Congress, never enjoyed the benefits of a liberal education.

John Sullivan, a Major General in the Revolutionary army, was the son of an Irish school-master, of Berwick, Me. He possessed talents, which, united with uncommon industry, enabled him to emerge from his obscure condition, and without the benefits of a college education, to enjoy the highest honors in the gift of his country. He was President of the first Council of N. Hampshire, and a member of the first Congress.

Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a ploughman, till his 22d year. He was an eminent lawyer, President of Congress, Governor, and Chief Justice of Connecticut.

George Walton, also one of the Signers, was, in early life, an apprentice to a carpenter. He was afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Governor of the State, and Senator in Congress.

Wm. Whipple of N. Hampshire, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, was, in early life, a cabin boy and a sailor. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a U. States Senator. He framed the Articles of Capitulation at the taking of Burgoyne.

Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, who belonged to the same illustrious band that signed the declaration of our liber-

ties, was bred a plain farmer. He became a speaker of the State Legislature, Chief Justice, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

Our limits compel us to close the list of the illustrious men, who are emphatically styled, 'the architect of their own fortunes.' We shall resume the subject in a future number, and shall exhibit all the marked instances, which may come to our knowledge, in all the learned professions. We regard it as a subject highly interesting, and one which holds out the strong voice of successful example to the young men of our country, who are aspiring to posts of usefulness, and who have no patrimony but indigence, and the genius which the God of nature has given them.

When the writer of the above shall have proceeded to the task which he has assigned to himself, he will either abandon it, in despair, or complete a Biographia Americana. Few of the men who have been prominent among us, for natural gifts or literary and scientific attainments, have possessed the advantages of early culture and ample patrimony. Those of them who have possessed such advantages will be found to be the exceptions to the general course of events. The instances which he has named can scarcely be considered as rare, though two of the individuals Franklin and Sherman, attained to a degree of distinction which is seldom reached by the most fortunate and highly gifted in any country or age. American history abounds in such instances. We could mention hundreds of such bright names as Greene, Pendleton, Patrick Henry, Rittenhouse, and of later years, Lowndes and Crawford. We have heard it said that the Biographer of Greene, Judge Johnson, was, himself, in early life, like his illustrious hero, an operative blacksmith.—Mind and character are not formed by the machinery of regular education nor do they necessarily accompany wealth and leisure.

Previous to and during the revolution there was but little individual wealth in this country; and subsequent to it, it became the policy of the several states to prevent, by their legislation, the accumulation and perpetuity of wealth in families. The law of primogeniture was abolished, and entails were broken up, the necessary consequence of which is that the wealth accumulated, by one individual in successful enterprise cannot be perpetuated in his family. His wealth is divided and subdivided, among his descendants, till all those descendants, must be poor, unless they are themselves successfully industrious. The means of education are also so abundant, in this country, & the path of political & professional distinction is so open, that it is the power even of the poorest, to obtain the one and advance himself in the other. Such a state of things is the most favorable to social happiness and national glory that could be devised and, to perpetuate it, it is only necessary to multiply and extend the means of moral and mental improvement, till they are made to reach every class of the community in every district of our wide and extensive territory.—The policy of the National Government in relation to the new States, has often attracted our admiration. A fund for the purposes of education is secured to them, forever, by the grant of a section in each township for common schools, and of a township, in each State for a University. Some of the old states are not quite so well provided; but in them individual means render national assistance unnecessary.

An original anecdote of Sherman occurs to us, which it may not be amiss to relate here, in connexion with the account given of his early employment. A distinguished Virginia member of the Convention which framed the Constitution said to a young friend who had come to New York, from Virginia, to attend the Convention, as a spectator, 'You will to day have an opportunity to listen, in the Convention, to one of its wisest and ablest members, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. He was bred a shoe-maker, and you may remark, in his manner, a singular tenacity of early habit. When he draws a conclusion, he extends his arms, violently, as if he was drawing a waxed shoe thread, after taking a stitch.' Mr. Sherman soon rose, and, at the conclusion of a spirited and very ingenious argument, the gentleman was amused to see the orator bring his hands together and draw them apart, in the manner described to him.—[N. E. Pal.]

'Mr. Abraham' said Lord Mansfield, 'this is your son, and cannot go in the same bailbond.'—'He is not my son, my lord.'—'Why, Abraham, here are twenty in court will prove it.—I will swear, my lord, he is not.' 'Take care Abraham, or I will send you to the King's Bench.'—'Now my lord, if your lordship pleases, I will tell you the truth.'—'My lord, I was in Amsterdam two years and three quarters, when I came home I finished this lad; now the law obliges me to maintain him, and consequently, my lord, he is but my son-in-law.'—'Well, Moses,' rejoined Lord Mansfield, 'this is the best definition of a son-in-law I ever heard.'

The Glasgow police have lately adopted the plan of shaving the heads of topers when found in the streets in a senseless state. Nothing could exceed the astonishment and horror of a man who was operated upon on Saturday night, when he put his hand on his head in the morning and found it shorn.

WET FEET.—What a crowd of painful recollections are conjured up in the mind of a physician, of any age and experience, by the words wet feet.—The child which had been playing about in the morning in all its infantile loveliness and vivacity, is seized at night with croup from wet feet, and in a day or two is a corpse. The youthful form of female beauty, which a few months before gladdened the eyes of every beholder, is now wasting in slow, remediless decay. What was the origin of her malady? Wet feet. Let us hope that the exposure was incurred in a visit of mercy to a helpless widow or distressed orphan. Whence come the lingering disease, the pain and suffering of that fond mother? Still the same response: getting her feet wet, while providing suitable winter's clothing for her children—as if tenderness for her offspring justified her dispensing with all the rules of prudence for herself. Thus we might continue the melancholy list of diseases, at best harassing and alarming often fatal to which the heedlessness of youth, the pride of manhood, or the avarice of old age, are voluntarily and causelessly exposed, by a neglect of one lesson of every day experience.

It needs no medical lore or laboured reasoning to show the great influence which impressions on the feet exert over the rest of the body at large. The real martyrdom produced by tickling them, and the cruel punishment of the bastinado, are sensible evidences of their exquisite delicacy of feeling. Of this fact we have more pleasurable experience in the glow diffused through the whole system, when, chilled and shivering, we hold them for a while to the fire, or when during the prevalence of the dog star we immerse them in cold water to allay the heat which is then coursing through our veins. Are the internal organs of the body a prey to wasting inflammation, as in the hectic fever of consumption, there is a sensation of burning heat in the feet. Is the body feeble and the stomach unable to perform its digestive functions, these parts are habitually cold. In both health and disease there is a constant sympathy between the feet and the different organs of the body. Whatever be the weak part, it suffers with unfailing certainty from the impressions of cold & moisture on the feet. No matter whether the tendency be to sick-headach, or sore throat, hoarseness & cough—pain of the stomach or rheumatism, or gout severely and all, they will be brought on by getting the feet wet, or at times even by these parts being long chilled, from standing on cold ground or pavement. And who it might be asked, are the chief victims to such exposures? Not the traveller caught in the storm, or the man of business, or even the day-labourer, who cannot always watch the appearance of the clouds and pick their steps with an especial avoidance of a muddy soil, or wet streets—O no!—we must look for the largest number of sufferers among the rich, the fair & the lovely of the land—those who need only walk abroad when invited by the fair blue sky and shining sun, or who, if pleasure calls at other seasons, have all the means of protection against the elemental changes, which wealth can command of ingenuity and labour. They it is who neglect suitable protection for their feet, and brave the snow and rain with such a frail covering as would make the strong man tremble for his own health were he to be equally daring.

At a season like the present it would seem to be a matter of gratulation, that shoes and boots can every where be obtained of such materials as to preserve the feet dry and warm. Leather of various kinds firm, or pliable and soft, is at the shortest warning, made to assume every variety of shape and figure, called for by convenience or fashion. But we mistake—fashion, that despotic destroyer of comfort, and too often a sworn foe to health will not allow the feet of a lady fair to be incased in leather. She must wear, forsooth, cloth shoes, with a thin leather sole, and even this latter is barely conceded. A covering for the feet, never originally intended to be seen beyond the chamber, or the parlour, is that now adopted for street parade and travel; and they whose cheeks we would not that the winds of heaven should visit too roughly, brave in prunello the extremes of cold & moisture, & offer themselves as willing victims to all the sufferings of the shivering ague, catarrh & and pains rheumatic. Tell them of a wiser course, argue with some on their duties, as mothers and as wives to preserve their health—with others as daughters of beauty who are risking by approaching disease the loss of their loveliness, and they will reply, that they cannot wear those horrid large shoes—that leather does not fit so nicely on the feet and that India rubber shoes are frightful. They do not reflect that beauty consists in the fitness and harmony of things, and that we cannot associate it with the ideas of suffering and disease.

—[Journal of Health.]

CONSIDERATION.—A couple of young people living near the Potomac, having some notion to try matrimonial life, the young man being difficult and slow in conversation about the matter—the young lady grew impatient and to bring the business to a close demanded a more explicit avowal on the part of her lover in the following terms:—'Frank, if you intend to marry me, I wish to know it, so that I may make preparations. A long pause ensued,—at length Frank broke silence and exclaimed, 'No meat, no corn, and fishing time almost over! Good Lord, Nelly, I can't.'

From the Boston Centinel.
The following will be read with great interest at this moment:—

CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE BLACK SEA.

The trade of the Black Sea emphatically belongs to the United States and by directing their attention to it, our merchants can secure almost the whole of it. A great proportion of the value of that trade is made up of the value of freights, from one in the Black Sea to another port either in or out of it. 1200 vessels load wheat, annually, at Odessa. In the freighting trade, the Americans can outdo all other nations, wherever they are admitted to it, on equal terms, by law. This is now the case, as to the Black Sea, and in this case, they have another advantage of great moment, viz: the hatred of the Turks towards all the competitors of the Americans these competitors being (in the estimation of the Musselmans) the hated and despised Greeks, the hated and victorious Russians, and the French and English destructors of the Navarine fleet.

Hence, it is easy to see, with a prophetic eye that the American vessels will take possession and keep possession of all the freights in the Black Sea.

And it is peculiarly fortunate, at such a time, that the indefatigable researches of an indefatigable man (H. A. S. Dearborn) have placed, within their reach in the shape of a book, all the information extant on this subject, including all commercial details and an excellent map.

The freights to be obtained in the Black Sea, exceed four millions of Spanish dollars a year.

The Turks have great veneration for the American character. They admire them, because they have heard that they can whip the most powerful nation at sea, viz: the English. They admire them, because they consider them the only powerful christian nation who does not attempt to interfere in the movements of their Musselman Empire. They admire them, because to their utter amazement, they have learned, that a Turk would enjoy in the United States the same privileges as an American. They admire them, because their national flag is nearest to the Turkish flag having the emblem of stars; while the emblem of the Turkish flag and the symbol of their religion is the moon.

They admire the American nation, because the conduct of its government towards the Turks, has ever been respectful; and because the conduct of the American traders they have seen has been honorable and never meddling with the internal affairs of Turkey.

At Odessa and in the other Russian ports on the Black Sea, the policy of the Russian Government is to receive the Americans with open arms.

In the Austrian dominions, that have a debouché on the Black Sea, the Americans are also on the footing of the most favored nation.

What a vast field is thus open to American enterprise and ingenuity?

MERCATOR.

The Statue of Washington was finally raised and deposited upon the summit of the Monument in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday last.—The 3d division of Militia, paraded upon the occasion, under Major General Smith—many thousands of spectators attended.—The operation was performed in that mechanical style for which the Baltimoreans are deservedly distinguished.

The American says: 'The marble of which it is formed is of a very pure kind, free of veins, and is a fine specimen of the native white formation which abounds in the neighborhood of Baltimore. The block, although it has been divided into three parts for the convenience of transportation, and in order to facilitate the labour of the artist was originally in a single piece. It was procured on the farm of Mrs. Taylor, in Baltimore County, that lady having patriotically given it without charge, as soon as the object was known for which it was designed.—It is not a little singular that it was found in a field by itself, and proved to be exactly of the dimensions and quality required by the artist. Its weight in the rough state was thirty six tons but in the hands of the artist it has been reduced to sixteen and a half tons, the weight of the finished figure. Mr. CAUSICI has been engaged on the statue about sixteen months, and receives, we believe, ten thousand dollars for it.'

The Baltimore Gazette says: 'The spot of ground on which the Monument stands is about one hundred and ten feet above tide water—the Monument is one hundred and sixty feet from the level of the street to the pedestal and the Statue sixteen feet in height. The proposition to erect in Baltimore a Monument to the memory of Washington, originated with the late Mr. John Comegys; at his instance the citizen of Baltimore addressed a memorial to the Legislature of this State, who passed a law appointing twenty one Commissioners or Managers to erect a Statue or Monument to the memory of Washington, and authorizing them to raise the funds for that purpose. The legislature have in various subsequent instances with great liberality assisted the Commissioners to prosecute that magnificent work to its present successful state, which will require but a comparatively small additional expense to complete it in such a manner as to do honor to Maryland, as the first State in the Union whose citizens have manifested, with

a magnificence suited to the object their gratitude to Washington.

The design selected for the Monument was furnished by Mr. Robert Mills, and the Monument, which is, in some respects, different from the original design was erected under his superintendence. The marble was gratuitously furnished by the late Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton, and the stone cutting and construction were performed by Colonel William Steuart.

The Statue is from the chisel of CAUSICI, agreeably to a model furnished by himself, whose name as an Artist, it will justly immortalize.'

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Dec. 5.

Within a little more than two weeks past, we heard a report in circulation in relation to a transaction between a member of the Council and a prisoner in the Penitentiary that excited our attention, & if true, would rouse our most indignant feelings against him. Having as yet seen nothing published that can be relied on we are left at present to the information obtained as we could, and we feel assured that the transaction was somewhat of this kind.

The culprit, McCulloh, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for some eight or ten years when, Gov. Stevens was in power and an application soon made to him to release him, was properly enough resisted by Governor Stevens, as he merited severe punishment—a similar application was made to Gov. Kent, who reflecting upon the subject maturely, did not think McCulloh had been yet punished sufficiently, although the respectability and number of the persons signing the petition caused him to waver—Gov. Kent however thought that McCulloh ought at least to stay out half his time, and therefore knowing that each successive Governor would be importuned, he probably thought that by the time his successor came in, whoever he might be, that then McCulloh would have served a period that would be an adequate penalty for his crime, and to him he left him.

The petition for McCulloh's relief signed by the Grand and Petit Juries, that found the Bill and convicted him—signed by the prosecutor, and by a great many most respectable and worthy names, such as would deservedly call with effect the attention of any public officer to any subject to which they might direct their attention, was placed in the Council Chamber, as is invariably done, to be taken up at another time by the same Governor, or to be taken up by his successor, at any time, when his attention may be called to the subject. No petition could be sustained more creditably and strongly. This petition was never touched until the attention of Gov. Martin was particularly called to it by a member of the Council from Baltimore who stated himself, called upon by the friends of McCulloh to state to the Governor, that it was their particular wish to direct his attention to the petition in behalf of McCulloh, under a hope that he would release him, as his period of servitude had been considerable, they no doubt felt a stronger hope of the reasonableness of success. At the first leisure, the Governor did take up the papers and found them as represented, signed by the Juries, prosecutor, and a great number of the worthiest and most respectable citizens, whose words would command confidence and attention any where, and believing that six years was a pretty good chastening and having good reason to believe that the conduct of McCulloh had been such as to produce an expectation of his release among the board of directors of the Penitentiary, the Governor signed a release for him, on condition, that he should leave the State of Maryland within thirty days next thereafter, and never return to it again, under penalty of being subject to arrest and thrown back into the Penitentiary for the residue of his sentenced term.

So far all was well, and nothing was done that could draw forth the smallest degree of disapprobation. But the conduct attributed to a member of the Council afterwards, to whom the Clerk of the Council confided the pardon, when executed, to be safely delivered to the proper authority at the Penitentiary to procure the release of McCulloh, is what shocks every body, and if true, ought to draw down upon that member all the contumely and contempt that the world could heap upon him—many a man has been sent

to the penitentiary for a much less crime than that attributed to the Counsellor—and we hope that the transaction will be sifted and made known to the world, that this member of the Council, if traduced, may be defended from ignominy—but if guilty that he may meet the proper fate assigned to premeditated villainy.

The story is, that this member of the Council instead of delivering the pardon of the Governor to the proper authority at the Penitentiary, as he had been requested to do, and as he had promised—procured a private interview with the prisoner and induced him to sign a deed of conveyance to him, the Counsellor, of a House and lot in Baltimore as a reward or bribe for the Counsellor to exert his best endeavours to procure his pardon—the prisoner not then knowing that the Governor had pardoned him—and as soon as the prisoner executed the deed, two justices of the peace being in readiness, the story goes, that the Counsellor pulled the pardon out of his pocket, and told the prisoner he was free.

If the above story is true, we unhesitatingly say, that the Counsellor & both the justices of the peace deserve to share the same fate, viz: a good long sojourn in the penitentiary.

Talbot County Court, met on Monday, last Pursuant to adjournment—present Judges Earle and Hopper.

The trial of negro Jim Barnett, for the murder of Mr. Nathan Kearns, occupied the greater part of yesterday. The Jury, after about two hours absence, brought in a Verdict of murder in the second degree.

To day the Court is occupied with the trial of Thomas Bond for a rape.

Selby Jump who murdered his brother Peter sometime ago was hung yesterday in Denton Caroline County.

JUDGE WASHINGTON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Philadelphia on Thursday 27th ult. in the 71st year of his age.—His remains have been taken to Virginia, and deposited in the Vault at Mount Vernon.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette announces the death, on Saturday last, of Mrs. WASHINGTON, the widow of the late Judge Washington. She left Philadelphia on Saturday morning, in a carriage on her return to Mount Vernon, but being taken suddenly and alarmingly ill near Gray's Ferry, she was conveyed to a private dwelling house where she shortly after expired.

Appointment by the Post Master General. Howard Kennedy, Post Master in Hagerstown, Md. in place of O. H. W. Stull, removed.

GREAT YIELD OF CORN.

The editor of the Delaware Advertiser offered, in the spring, a premium of 20 dollars to any one of the subscribers to that paper who should produce the greatest quantity of merchantable Indian Corn from one acre of ground. The premium has been awarded to Dr. Jos. E. Muse of Cambridge, Maryland, who raised the present season from one acre of ground something better than one hundred bushels of shelled corn.

The Free Trade Advocate is hereafter to be issued at Washington, under the new title of the Banner of the Constitution.

Reform.—As the system of Proscription, the execution of which has been almost the exclusive business of the present Administration, begins to be truly understood by the people the dominant party resort to new means of deception. With the view of keeping Gen. Jackson's pretended "REFORM" in countenance some of his partisans met, on the 20th inst. at Centreville, Prince Georges county, Maryland and passed certain resolutions recommending the "next Governor and Council of Maryland" to "emulate and follow" the example of the General Government, on the subject of proscription, and in "all other respects." Among their resolutions are the two following:

"Resolved, That the operation of a system of judicious and wholesome reform is no where more necessary than in this county; but having unlimited confidence in the zeal ability and faithfulness of our excellent Delegate George Semmes, Esq. and the Hon. John C. Herbert our Senator, we decline to make any nomination whatever in reference to the various appointments which it may become the interest of our county to require.

"Resolved, Nevertheless, that a Committee consisting of six persons, one from each Election District in the county, viz: Nicholas Snowden, Robert Wright, Geo. Calvert, jr. John B. Brooke, Richard Douglass and Edward Joulson, Esqs. be and they are hereby appointed to visit Annapolis, during the next Session of the Legislature of the State, to advise and co-operate with our said Delegate and Senator, in furtherance of the preceding resolution."

The county of Prince George's has four Delegates, in the Maryland Assem-

bly; and under the laws of that State, her Senators are chosen by an Electoral College, of which two members are first elected by each county. The Centreville Caucus have determined, however, to regard Mr. Herbert as the Senator *par excellence*—the real Simon Pure—and Mr. G. Semmes as the only Delegate of the county of Prince George's. This singular compliment to these gentlemen has been won, presumably, by their superlative Jacksonism. Of that we make no complaint. But the appointment of six emissaries to go to Annapolis, during the session of the Legislature, for the avowed purpose of drilling the Governor and Council in *posse*, into turning out the State Officers, and appointing successors, according to the dictation of a self-made Junto, is surely one of the most unblushing assumptions that King Caucus has ever made in this country. We have all heard of an Albany Regency, and a great magician in New York. But their operations, however at variance with the genius of Republican institutions, have not been accompanied with the open arrogance which characterizes the proceedings of their pupils at Centreville. Their vicinity to the Arch-Purist at the head of the Government seems to have emboldened them to imitate his example, without regard to ceremony, and to endeavor to furnish him with a pretext of popular opinion in favor of his cruel juggle, misnamed "Reform." But the People are not to be deceived by this puny effort to break the force of their censure on the profligacy of their rulers.

Nat. Jour.

Extract from a letter dated Navy Yard New York, November 28, 1829.

"Private letters have been received at this yard to day, from the officers of the Peacock stating that a sloop of war has been sent from Pensacola to bring the Hornet to that place (Pensacola), she having been dismantled and made her way into Tampico,—officers and crew all well."

The New York Mercantile of Monday, in copying the above adds, the following remarks:—"The above extracts is published in some of the Philadelphia papers of Friday. On inquiry of several of the officers attached to the Navy Yard, they inform us that they know nothing of such information having been received. As great anxiety is felt respecting the Hornet it is hardly probable that intelligence of her safety which might reach our Navy Yard should not have been made known to the officers generally—or that such gratifying tidings should have been first communicated through the Philadelphia papers."

From the Annapolis Republican of Saturday.

STATE vs. JOHN PATTISON.—This was a case removed from Baltimore City Court, to Anne Arundel county court.

The indictment contained two counts the first for keeping a common gaming table (not being a billiard table and called a Faro Table, at which said gaming table, a certain game of chance was then and there, by divers persons to be duly convicted of keeping any E. O. Table or any other kind of gaming table, (billiard tables excepted), at which the games of Faro, Equality, or any other game of chance shall be played for money, &c. shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand dollars; and be imprisoned for a period in the discretion of the court, not exceeding twelve months; and upon the second conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, nor less than two thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years nor less than three months."

The act of assembly under which the accused was indicted, was 1826, ch. 88—"That every person who shall be duly convicted of keeping any E. O. Table or any other kind of gaming table, (billiard tables excepted), at which the games of Faro, Equality, or any other game of chance shall be played for money, &c. shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand dollars; and be imprisoned for a period in the discretion of the court, not exceeding twelve months; and upon the second conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, nor less than two thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years nor less than three months."

The law in this case was argued by the counsel on both sides with much learning and great ability, and the decision of the court pronounced by Judge Dorsey in a very concise and luminous manner. Pattison was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned in Anne Arundel County for thirty days. The accused appeared to be about twenty-three years of age.

Great Mortality.—We have seen and conversed with two gentlemen who left New Orleans on the 27th ultimo. They state that they had seen and read a printed statement of the deaths in that city from some time in the last Spring or early in the Summer up to a time previous to the returning of those who had absented themselves on account of the sickness and that it amounted to the enormous number of Five Thousand Five Hundred! since which it has again commenced its ravages more violent than before and will probably add another thousand to the number, unless they have been, as we hope and trust they have, blest with some of that frost of which we have had such an abundance.—Cincinnati Gaz.

FOR RENT.

For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story Brick Dwelling situated on Washington Street, to an approved tenant the terms will be liberal. Apply to A. Graham or JAMES CALDWELL.

Easton, Nov. 14

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.		
BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT		
Corrected Weekly		
FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.		
by James Corner & Son.		
MAYLAND WHARF, December 3.		
Wheat, best white	98 1 05	
do do red	92 1 96	
Corn, (new)	36 1 37	
do. (old)	40	
Rye,	47	
Flour, Howard St.	5 50	
Do City Mills,	5 25	

DIED
In this county on Friday last, Mr. Martin Alfred.

Female Academy

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a school for the instruction of Young Ladies in this town, on MONDAY the 7th of December, (inst.)—In this Seminary will be taught all the substantial branches which are necessary in order to constitute a good English Education.

And he pledges himself to use every exertion to advance the moral and literary improvement of the pupil.
For terms and reference apply to the subscriber.
OTIS T. PETERS.
Dec. 5

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

selected with much care from the latest importations, consisting of every description of

Staple and Fancy Articles,
adapted to this market—all of which will be offered unusually low.

He deems it unnecessary for him to enumerate articles and quote the prices, as it has been long and well known to his customers and the public generally, that his assortment is always good, and never excelled for variety and cheapness. The highest prices will be allowed for such articles of Country Produce as he takes in exchange for Goods.
Easton, Dec. 5

FOR RENT.

THE Brick house at the corner of West street and the Bay-side road. The above property will be put in good order, and rented to a good tenant, for the ensuing year on moderate terms.

To a person wishing to purchase the said property, it will be sold on very accommodating terms. Apply to the Editor of the Whig.
Dec. 5

TO RENT,

for the ensuing Year,
THAT large and convenient brick dwelling house, the Store room of which, is occupied by Dr. Dawson as a Drug Store.—For terms apply to
GEORGE W. NABB.
December 5.

RUNAWAY

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 10th of November as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself

JACK;
about 40 or 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, round full faced and free spoken. Had on when committed, o'd drab cloth coat, dark mixed cassinet pants, white and blue striped woolen vest and old black fur hat. Says he belongs to Mr. George Hoarde, of Caroline county, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER, Jr.
Sheriff's Office, } 3w
Dec. 5, 1829.

Talbot County Court,
On the Chancery side thereof.
NOVEMBER, TERM 1829.

John Stevens, Jr. for himself, and as admr. of Job Baker, & as admr. of Greenbury Martin, Elizabeth Garey, Executrix of John Young, James Chaplain and Solomon Mullin.

Joseph Martin, admr. of Joseph James William Gough and Elizabeth his wife, Susan Ann James and William James, heirs of Joseph James, &c.

In this case it is represented to the Court by the petitioners, that William James, an infant, and one of the Defendants, in the above case, has been duly summoned under and in virtue of the process of the said Court, to appear in the said Court, to answer the said petition, and that he has neglected and refused to appear; and that due process has been issued in the above case, out of the said Court, against Susan Ann James, an Infant and another Defendant in the said case, directed and delivered to the Sheriff of Talbot County, commanding him to summon the said Susan Ann James, to be and appear in the said Court, to answer the said petition, but the Sheriff is unable to serve the said process, because the said Susan Ann James, has been kept out of the way of the said Sheriff, and so secreted by her Mother, that the said Sheriff cannot serve the said process, and the proceedings of the Court have thereby failed to be of effect; & the said Court is satisfied from competent evidence, of the truth of the facts stated.

It is thereupon ordered by the said Court That the said William James and Susan Ann, James the Infant Defendants, be and appear in the said Court in the above case, on the THIRD MONDAY in MAY, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty, otherwise the Court will order the above petition of the said petitioners, to be taken pro confesso, and make such decree thereupon, as may be thought just; provided a Copy of this order be inserted in the Newspaper published in Easton in Talbot County, called Easton Gazette, withwith and continued therein for six consecutive weeks thereafter and due proof made to the said Court of such publication of the said order.

P. HOPPER.
Attest, J. LOCKERMAN Clk.
True Copy,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
December, 5 6w

NEW GOODS.

Wm. H. and P. GROOME
HAVE received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their Fall supply of GOODS, consisting of an extensive assortment of
Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Queens-ware, Glass, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Gilt and Plain Looking Sperm, Mould and Dip Candles,
Brass Andirons, Imperial
Shovel and Tongs, Gun Powder
Knives and Forks, Hyson & Powshong
Cast Steel wood Axes, Loaf and Brown Sugars
Cut & wrought Nails, Java Coffee,
Waiters, Britannia Ware &c. Green & white do.
Old French Brandy, Fresh Bunch Raisins,
Jamaica Spirit, Almonds, Shellbarks,
Holland Gin, Figs and Currants,
Miller's old Rye Whiskey, Fresh Cranberries,
London Particular, Buckwheat Flour,
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs
Dry Lisbon, Sperm Oil, Flax, &c.
Sherry & Port.

—ALSO—
2000 lbs. Becks Philadelphia Shott, English and American Gun Powder, first quality
250 bushels Liverpool Salt in Sacks
100 bushels Ground Allum do.
2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24 of superior quality,
All of which are offered at a small advance for Cash.
Easton, Nov. 14 11.

NEW GOODS.

Still Later, and Still Cheaper!
JOHN W. JENKINS.
Has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, A VERY LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

CHEAP GOODS,

Selected with great care from the Latest Importations—CONSISTING OF

SUPER BLUE & BLACK CLOTH,
CASSINETS, FLANNELS, red and white,
CANTON FLANNELS,
WHITE & BROWN MUSLINS,
CALICOES, &c.

A complete assortment of
Hardware, China, Queen's-ware,
Glass.

GROCERIES,

All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Those who wish to purchase great Bargains, will find it much to their advantage to call and view the assortment.

N. B. FEATHERS, I will give 30 cents per pound in exchange for Goods.
I will sell Shot at 8 cents per pound, and Philadelphia cut Nails at 8 cents per pound.
Nov. 7 11.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Rhodes, Kenard, and Loveday,
HAVE just received from the Philadelphia & Baltimore markets, & are now opening at their Store House on Washington street, opposite the Eastern Hotel, an extensive supply of

British, French, Italian,
German, India and American,
DRY GOODS.

They also receive a large Stock of
GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
China, Glass, Queens Ware,
Stone-ware and Tin-ware.

They respectfully invite the immediate attention of their Customers and consumers generally.

N. B. They will add that their stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels and Blankets,
is unusually large, and unprecedentedly cheap, and that they will give goods at cash prices in exchange for Kersey, Linsey, Feathers and Meal.
Easton, Oct. 17 (S & W) 11.

THOMAS H. DAWSON.

HAS RECEIVED AND JUST OPENED AT HIS
NEW STORE,

Nearly opposite the Court House, a fresh & increased assortment of the following articles, carefully selected by himself.

Rose, Jessamine, Violet, Oriental, Vernacular, Vegetable, Sultans, Windsor, Palm and Naples

Cologne, Lavender and Florida

WATERS.
Macassar, Naples, Antique and Bears

OILS & POMATUM.
Hair, Tooth, Comb, Nail, Paint, Shoe and Shaving BRUSHES.

Lip Salve, Tooth Powder and Smelling Bottles, and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MEDICINES.

He has also on hand a variety of
Paints, Sperm, Linseed and Train
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, various sizes from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20.

Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons,
Grapes, Tamarinds, Almonds,
Shellbarks and Pecan Nuts.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable

SPECIFIC,
Albright's Columbian Syrup,
Swain's Panacea, &c. &c. &c.

Easton, Nov. 28—11

Corn and Pork Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot County wish to purchase a quantity of Corn and Pork; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality, will be received until the 11th of December next—proposals to be left at the Store of the Subscriber.

By order of the Board of Trustees
LAMBERT REARDON.

Nov. 27

The American Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscriptions to the AMERICAN RECORDER, are respectfully requested to return the names forthwith to the Editor at Washington City.

The first No. will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress. Its principal contents will be: President Jackson's Inaugural Address; his first Message to Congress; List of Members of the 21st Congress; and Proceedings as far as they go; Tabular Statements exhibiting the Receipts of the Government annually from all sources, from 1789 up to 31st December, 1828; Expenditures of do, upon all objects for the same period, Value of imports for do. Value of Exports (Domestic & foreign) for do. Amount of Tonnage for do. Value of American Commerce with each Power for 1828; Table shewing the Quantity of Land in the States and Territories, distinguishing what proportion is owned by the United States, Quantity of Land Sold in each of the States, and amount of purchase money; population of the States in 1800, 1820, and estimated for 1830 and 1850; Statistical View of the Post office Establishment, &c. &c. &c.

If I am enabled, by a liberal subscription, to continue the publication, I shall for a season, as now, advertise the principal Contents of each No. previously to its going to press. The Second No. will contain as many of the Reports and Details from the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux; accompanying (or following) the President's Message as I can find room for—and a full and lucid view of the Public Debt, annually, from 1789, to 1829, taken from the official records, making five or six compact rule and figure pages. (Orders for any particular No. will be supplied at 6¢ per 100 copies—10 for \$1, and in proportion if applied for in season.)

The "Recorder," will be printed in large octavo size, 16 pages on a small type, once a week, and will contain, principally, Official Documents, Proceedings in Congress, Leading Speeches, Statistics, generally, and such other select articles as are usually found in newspapers; with a copious Index at the end of the year. Price \$5 per annum.

GEO. M. GROUARD.
Washington, Nov. 28

Editors and publishers will oblige me by giving the above an insertion; for which favor I shall send them the First No. of the paper, which will afford them facilities for reference perhaps not always ready at hand.
G. M. G.

De La Montera's Columbian VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and Pulmonary affections of any kind.

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF

DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from a highly respectable gentleman will show its value.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the Medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it, I will therefore briefly as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been for the last five or six years labouring under a pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending Physician, during which time I have consulted many Physicians. Taken much medicine, but all to little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued so to do for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month, was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it, no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken; but in this I was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state I commenced the use of this specific, I took the first dose at night in a little herb tea sweetened, which threw me in a gentle perspiration & procured for me good nights rest. I continued to take the medicine, as directed, and in about five days my cough was completely stopped and have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the above disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may think proper. Yours respectfully,
JOHN R. ELLICOTT.
Lancaster County, Pa. March 5th, 1829.
Messrs Boyd & Higgings,

COPY.—The following certificate is received from an agent in N. York, which is from a respectable lady of that City.

SIR—To withhold from public knowledge a manifest fact of the utility and perfect cure affected by the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific, would be ungrateful, as long as it is a duty incumbent upon every one to facilitate the comfort of the afflicted. I caught a most violent cold which affected my breast and lungs so much, I could scarcely speak for nearly three months at the same time accompanied with frequent discharges from my lungs. I had recourse to many medicines without the least effect, when upon hearing of the above specific I was induced to obtain some of it, and procured one bottle which afforded me considerable relief. I purchased the second, and before using the two-thirds of the bottle, I was restored to perfect health. I am fully persuaded it has not its parallel in the world, for the cure of those afflicted with asthma, coughs, or other consumptive affections.
(Signed) SARAH A. PEALE.
New York, September 2d 1829.

DR. CHAPMAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR SOUR STOMACH PILL.—The following certificate is from Dr. Walter C. Cohen, late member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pill, a remedy for Dyspepsia, and the experience I have had from using them in my practice for several months past, fully convince me that they are equal and in many cases superior to any preparation I have ever known. And in all cases where the stomach and bowels require evacuation by the intervention of a cathartic, they are in my opinion the most convenient and efficacious pill of any in use. At the same time being safe and easy in their operation.
WALTER C. COHEN, M. D.
Philad. Sept. 14, 1829.

N. B. To prevent imposition, the signature of James Chapman, Jr. will accompany each bill of direction. Price \$1.00.

PEPERINE & the oil of Black Pepper remedies for the Ague and Fever, also for sale by
S. W. SPENCER.
Oct. 10

POETRY.

THE BROKEN HEART.

I knew the story of a broken heart—
A tale of love and sorrow, and of pain
Of a heart that once was true and true
Might scarcely deem to hear, or hearing it,
Would gravely smile and then, with solemn air,
Shaking the doubtful head turned back to dust.
But haply some may learn from it that sadness
By which the heart grows better, for the tear
That falls for woe doth ever purify
The soul that sent it, and returns again
A flood of peace sweet as a seraph's prayer.

They loved—or thought they loved, for cunningly
Doth the arch god rivet an iron chain
Around one neck, nor lets the sufferer see
How light he wreathes the silken thread that joins.

His mated slave to that eternal yoke.
She was a blessed creature;—one may live
From blushing boyhood down to hoary age,
And only once in that long waste of years
Could such a vision come, but never more
To be forgotten;—not the wanton glances
Laugh'd to the sunbeam half so gay as she;
The sweet south-west on wings of fragrant gladness

Linger'd and sigh'd at her sweet rivalry:
She was the very dream to light the life
Of a boy-poet in his passion's hour:
There never came a thought, when she was by
That time would ever ask her to give up
One single sparkle of her glorious eye;
That there was such a thing as time, or death,
Or that one little silken tress of hers
Would ever droop down in the cold, cold dust.

And could she love that strange and moody man
Who walk'd among his kind companionless,
A dreamy wayward man?—Her lightest word
Could win him back from musing melancholy;
And when at times a saddening power pass'd
Along his pale broad brow, and quench'd a smile

His eagle-spirit, she would breathe again
Her fairy-fingers in his raven locks
And he would kiss her cheek, and smile on her:
She was his hope,—his own,—his all,—and
without her

Himself had been as nothing. Hand in hand
Up the broad hills together had they climb'd
And seen the sun, the glorious summer sun
Unfold the violet's petals; they had stood
Upon the moonlight sea, and day by day,
As that mysterious sadness which partakes
Of such deep joy as nature's communings
Alone can give stole o'er them, they had wept

The tears that sanctify and bless; together
Had bow'd their spirits, and with their pure prayers
Ador'd high Heaven. What lack they more?—
They lov'd!

O, may not love like this forever mock
At Time and Change and Fate?

Solemn and sad
The cold east wind sweeps by the russet oaks,
And the green liveried forests have put on
Their bridal hues, purple and verdant gold;
Their bridal to decay: solemn and sad
The cold east wind hath swept o'er her; she too
Makes ready her bridal vesture,—is she ready
To marry with the grave? O, who that saw
So fair and beautiful a thing

Ling'ring thus frail upon the verge of life,
Would marvel if her low gentle prayer
Should wait her up to paradise? Yet all,
Even to the last, had hope, but still wept on
They scarce knew why: but when the trem-
bling leaves

Dropt from the parent boughs,—and a faint
shudder
And a tremulous flush, and in her eye
A most unearthly brightness came and pass'd,
And she lay there, voiceless and soulless now,
Lovelier than thought, with her bright golden hair

Glitt'ring amid the violet veins that rose
Upon her holy brow—you would suppose
They had not deem'd of this, so utter was
Their tearless agony.

Far far away,
Over the wide blue waters long and lone
Roam'd that heart-stricken man, nor found he
rest,
Nor peace, nor hope and now he came to die:
In his own land. The white sails fill'd,—a
way;

The good ship cleaves the created billows free:
Yet his heart felt no bounding spring of joy
From morn to night his idle eye was fix'd
Upon the idle wave, save when at times
The westward heav'n grew gladden'd with the
joy

Of the perpetual sun, and then with arms
Outspread, and eyes agaze would he long
And wistfully towards that far distant land.
But when the moaning billows round them
selves

And the pale sickly sun down the west
Glaz'd white upon the ghastly sea and 'mid
Shrill flying ropes the piping sea-winds shriek'd
Till grey-beard sailors shook their hoary heads;
Then he would smile, not proudly nor in scorn
But as if he had hop'd,—had pray'd for Death,
And now would hail him Deliverer. On
The fast ship bends her course, and now he
stood

On his native shore, nor waited he
For welcome or for greeting, till he lay
Along her grave who died among bright flowers.

Ripe honey suckle and sweet fairy cup;
And all night long did the cold faithless moon
Show's dew on him,—and laughing morn rose
up

As if he were as at young Nature's birth—
But it was not for him.

GEORGE LLOYD.

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Beardon,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS, VIZ:

Superior blue, black, green, olive, brown and
drab Cloths,
Black, blue and drab Cassimeres,
Cassimeres, assorted colours, (all prices.)
Fashionable Vestings,
Roses and point Blankets,
Flannel, Baize and Flushing,
Rattinets and Bombazettes,
Black Lastings, Bombazines,
Brown and olive Gros de Indes,
Blue and black Gros de Nap,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Ditto French ditto
Sattins, Mode and Florence,
Canton, Italian and Pongees Crapes,
Merino Shawls,
Imitation long ditto
Cashmere ditto ditto
Embroid'd. Gape Handkerchiefs
Lithographic ditto.
Bordered Palmatine ditto.
Linen Cambric ditto.
Bandanna and Flag ditto.
Rich Fancy set Ribbons, Plain ditto.
6-4 and 4-4 Black and White Bobinets
Bobinet Edgings
Figured Swiss Jaconnet and Boob Muslins
Plain ditto ditto ditto.
Fashionable Calicoes,
Fish Linens
Hosiery, Gloves, Socks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrella's
Gig and Switch Whips
Fur and Seal Skin Caps

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware, Queensware, Glass and China
Superior old 4th Proof F. Brandy
Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin
Peach and Apple Brandy O. R. Whiskey
Dry Lisbon, Port, Cigaly and Malaga Wines,

Fresh Imperial, old Hyson,
Young Hyson and Hyson
skin

Liverpool Salt, by the Sack or bushel
Powder and Shot
Buck Wheat and White wheat Flour, &c.

He has on hand and constantly keeps

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

UPPER & SOLE LEATHER,

The above assortment of goods has been pur-
chased on the best terms, and with great care,
and will be offered at a very small advance,
or as cheap as any other house in Easton,
for Cash, Hydes, Feathers, Kersey, Linsey or
Meal, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov. 21

LEATHER.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,

ARE now prepared to furnish their friends &
the public, with an assortment of excellen-
tial and upper Leather, upon reasonable terms
on application, at the Drug Store of Thos. H.
Dawson, where all those indebted to them are
earnestly requested to call immediately and settle
their accounts.

Easton, Sept. 19

IRON & BRASS FOUNDER.

JOSEPH SHAW, informs the public that he
is fully prepared to execute all orders fa-
voured to him for soft Iron Castings for Machi-
nery of any description, conformable to pattern
—also Brass Castings executed as usual such as
for Ship work & machinery. Wanted as above
three well grown boys about 14 years of age as
apprentices to the above business, to come well
recommended.

He would purchase two active young Negroes
about 14 years of age, and one young man about
19 years, to work at the above business. The
coloured boys I must have 6 months on trial
and if they are approved of, the prices agreed
on by the parties will be paid. If not found to
answer my purpose, they shall be returned
free of expense to their masters. Should the boys
when bought, serve me faithfully, they shall
be manumitted, the two young ones at the age
of 30, and the elder at the age of 35 years.
Baltimore Sept. 12.

For Rent, for the next Year.

The Dwelling House, out-houses
and garden now occupied by Miss
Ann M. Murphy at my Farm in Ox-
ford Neck, situated immediately on the
Creek. This tenement will be let
either as it is now held by Miss Murphy, with
the privilege of getting firewood, and with fit-
ten or twenty acres of adjoining land for cultiva-
tion, on very reasonable terms.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Nov. 14

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale at the resi-
dence of William Berry, on WEDNES-
DAY the 9th day of December, if not sold be-
fore, the one sixth part of the lands formerly
possessed by John Bullen dec'd known by
the names of "Pitts Range and of Hutchinsons
Addition" about the quantity of 44 acres more
or less. The terms of sale, are the one fourth
of the purchase money to be paid down, and
the residue at the end of six months after—the
purchaser or purchasers giving bond with
good security, bearing interest from the day
of sale—the sale to commence at 2 o'clock P.
M. and attendance given by

HENRY WINGATE.

Nov. 21 3r

FOR SALE.

A four wheeled Carriage and harness in com-
plete repair—persons wishing to purchase
will please call on Mr. R. W. Kennard who will
show the property—for terms, which will be
very accommodating, apply to

WM. H. JOHNSON.

July 18

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Cooking stove of the newest
fashion, with copper Boilers and all the
apparatus complete—For terms apply at this
office.

Nov. 21 3r

Negroes to Hire.

TO Hire for the ensuing year a number of
Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls—
Also boys and girls to be put out for their victu-
als and clothes, Apply to

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, N. Y. 21

BOOTS & SHOES.



THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave
to inform his friends and the public in
general, that he has just returned from Baltimore

WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS:

And having taken some pains to procure the
best of WORKMEN, from the City, he hopes
that he will be able to please all those who may
favor him with their Custom, as he is determi-
ned to have his work done in the most fashiona-
ble and best manner.

The Public's ob't. serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, May 16.

More Boots and Shoes.



THOMAS S. COOK,

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a
large supply of

BOOTS, SHOES & Gentlemen's Caps, of various kinds,

Which he is now opening at his old stand
opposite the Court House,

all of which he will sell as low if not lower
than they can be obtained elsewhere—He re-
quests his friends and the public to give him a
call and view his assortment.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Sole and Upper Leather,

which he will dispose of on the most reasonable
terms for Cash.

Easton, Nov. 7

CHANCERY SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of a Decree of Talbot county
Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, the
subscriber is empowered to sell at Public Auction,
on the 22d day of December next, at the
front door of the Court House in the town of
Easton, all the Real Estate of which Isaac Jen-
kinson late of Talbot county died seized; being
a part of the Tract of Land on which the said
Isaac died and on which William Jenkinson now
lives. There are about 200 Acres of Land, with
extensive Meadows highly improved. Also, a
proper portion of valuable

IMPROVEMENTS, viz:—Smoke house & other
houses all in good repair. This property is
situated within a mile and a half of Easton. Any
person wishing to examine the premises can
refer to William Jenkinson and James Neall,
who at present reside thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser or purchasers
will be required to give bond with good and
sufficient security approved by the Trustee for
the purchase money, bearing interest from the
day of Sale—a credit of twelve months from the
day of Sale.

All persons having claims against the estate
of said deceased, are hereby advised to exhibit
them, with proper vouchers thereof, to the said
Court of Chancery; otherwise they will be ex-
cluded from all participation in the proceeds of
said estate.

GEORGE W. NABB, Trustee.

Nov. 23 4w

To Literary Gentlemen.

The Editor of the AMERICAN respectfully sol-
icits the attention of the gentlemen to whom this
is sent, to the following brief proposals.

The number of the AMERICAN, which is now sent
to you is the last that has issued from the
press, and is accompanied by two splendid cop-
perplate engravings, illustrative, the one of an
interesting scene in Cooper's celebrated novel
of the Pioneers—the other, of an equally re-
markable incident in Scott's novel of Guy Man-
ningham. All the embellishments to the AMERICAN
are of the same costly & beautiful description,
got up at great expense, and surpassed by
those of no other literary periodical in the U-
nion. Every third number contains an engraving.

The subscription-price to the AMERICAN is fixed
at the very small sum of \$1.30 per year—for
which two hundred and eight pages of matter
are furnished, together with eight copperplate
engravings, equal in every respect to those
which accompany this number. An immense
patronage in every quarter of the United States
has been bestowed upon the work, sufficiently
attesting that the public considers it worth the
small sum which is asked for it.

A few copies of the present volume, com-
plete from No. 2, can yet be furnished: that is
from August 22d. 1829, to May 1, 1830—at
which time a new volume commences. For
this period of eight months, there will occur six
of these beautiful illustrations, which of them-
selves are worth three fourths of the price de-
manded for the whole eight months. The
price for the above-named term, including the
six engravings, will be \$1.

If any gentleman, postmaster, or other, will
exhibit this number to his friends, & interest him-
self to procure but five subscribers, at \$1 each
and remit the amount to the Editor, a sixth
copy shall be regularly sent him for his kindness
every other Saturday, with the papers for other
subscribers.

The number of spare copies on hand is
small. It is, therefore, desired that those who
may order five copies, should advise the Editor
by the earliest mail. The papers from
August 22d will be sent on immediately, care-
fully secured in strong wrappers, and the suc-
ceeding numbers as they are published.

Nov. 7.

*May be seen at this office.

\$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living near
Easton, Talbot county, (Md.) about the
middle of MAY last, a negro Boy who calls him-
self

HENRY WILLSON,

about 17 or 18 years of age, of rather a dark com-
plexion, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, had on when
he ran away, a jersey jacket and Trowsers,
Tow Linen shirt and wool hat, all nearly new—
It is supposed that he has made his way to
Baltimore; his Father & Mother both reside
there, whoever will take up the said negro,
and return him to me, or lodge him in any jail
in this state so that I get him again, shall receive
the above reward.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

Talbot Co. Aug. 15

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.

WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Balti-
more on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9
o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on
SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY,

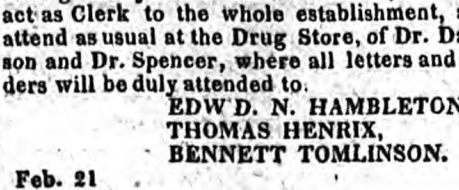
Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will
leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March
at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning
leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the
4th of March at the same hour.

These Packets will be overhauled and put in
complete condition for the reception of Goods
or Grain;—both Granaries will be kept in order
for the reception of Grain, and constant atten-
dances given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BENNY, who will
act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and
attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Daw-
son and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and or-
ders will be duly attended to.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIK,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.



FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland,
Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle-
town—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and
Head of Chester to Centerville.

This line is now running, and will continue
throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia
by the Steam-Boat BATHURST, Captain W.
WHILLIDN—From Pine Street Wharf, on
Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6
o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the
Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St.
George's, and from thence in Stages to Middle-
town, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of
Chester, and Centerville,—arriving at Centre-
ville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centerville on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock,
arriving at Delaware City in time to take the
Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there
at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of
Stages from Centerville to Easton, leaving Cen-
terville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern
Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1
o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the
morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a
Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore
Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to inter-
sect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads,
and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross
Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle
or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at
St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's, - 1 50
Do. Middletown, - 2 00
Do. Warwick, - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00
And Do. Centerville, - 4 25.

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.

Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphan's Court,

OCTOBER TERM A. D. 1829.

ON application of Peter Stevens Admr.
of William A. McMahon, late of Talbot County,
deceased,—It is ordered, that he give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased's estate
and that he cause the same to be published once
in each week for the space of three successive
weeks in one of the newspapers printed
in the town of Easton,

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Talbot County Orphan's
Court, I have hereunto set my
hand and the Seal of my office
affixed this 27th day of No-
vember in the year of our Lord

eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot
county in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of William A. McMahon,
late of Talbot county deceased, all persons
having claims against the said deceased's estate
are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or
before the 1st day of June next they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate. Given under my hand this
27th day of October A. D. 1829.

PETER STEVENS Admr.
of Wm. A. McMahon, dec'd

Nov. 28

\$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber
on the night of the 4th inst. a mulatto
man named

WM. ROBINSON,

he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high,
twenty years of age, is very talkative
and passionate when crossed, had on when he
went away a fur hat, coarse shoes, drab cord
round jacket and pantaloons, and black cloth
vest; he formerly drove a carriage for Mr. Lam-
bert W. Spencer, of Easton, Talbot county,
Md. from whom he was purchased last Decem-
ber, it is supposed that he has returned to the
neighborhood of that place, I will give Eighty
Dollars if he is taken in the State of Maryland
and delivered to me or secured in Baltimore
county Jail or if he is taken out of the State, I
will give the above reward, with reasonable
charges if brought home, and an additional re-
ward of Twenty Dollars is offered for such in-
formation as will enable me to prosecute the
person or persons who may have conveyed him
from Baltimore.

J. WALKER.

Baltimore, June 20. 1w3w cowt

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns sincere thanks
to his old customers and travellers gener-
ally who have been so kind and liberal as to af-
ford him the pleasure of their company. He

begs leave to inform them that he is
about to remove to the STAND at
the corner of Harrison & Washington
streets, in Easton, within a few yards
of the Bank, where he will have great satisfac-
tion in receiving his old customers, and has
provided for their reception and entertain-
ment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private
apartments and the best entertainment with
compliant servants, and all the luxuries of
the season upon the shortest possible notice.—
Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the cus-
tom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steam-
boat with the greatest punctuality.

Easton, Dec. 29—1f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those
indebted to him on book account, of more
than a year's standing, to call and liquidate
them, or close them in some manner satisfac-
tory, otherwise they will be put into proper of-
ficer's hands for collection, which a speedy set-
tlement might prevent—he returns his grate-
ful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes
to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant

Easton, Oct. 27 SOLOMON LOWE.

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken the well
known Brick House in Denton,
occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel
Lucas, where his customers will
be accommodated with the best of
everything in season, afforded by the mar-
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-
sonal attention and those of his family, he can
assure the public of the best accommodations
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-
lent servants; he has attentive waiters, he
will keep constantly on hand the best liquors
that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will
be constantly supplied with the best of provi-
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times
be furnished with private rooms at the short-
est notice—travellers and the public gener-
ally are invited to give him a call. The subscri-
ber is provided with rooms to accommodate
the court and bar during the session of our
Courts.

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. XII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1829.

NO. 50.

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every subsequent insertion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the
United States communicated to both Houses of
Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly
greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling
at the Seat of Government, to enter upon the
important duties to which you have been
called by the voice of our countrymen. The
task devolves on me, under a provision of the
Constitution, to present to you, as the Federal
Legislature of twenty-four sovereign States, and
twelve millions of happy people, a view of our
affairs; and to propose such measures as, in the
discharge of my official functions, have suggested
themselves as necessary to promote the objects
of our Union.

In communicating with you for the first time,
it is, to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction,
calling for mutual gratulation and devout thanks
to a benign Providence, that we are at peace
with all mankind; and that our country exhibits
the most cheering evidences of general welfare
& progressive improvement. Turning our eyes
to other nations, our great desire is to see our
brethren of the human race secured in the blessings
enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in
knowledge, in freedom, and in social happiness.

Our foreign relations, although in their general
character pacific and friendly, present subjects
of difference between us and other Powers of
deep interest, as well to the country at large
as to many of our citizens. To affect an adjustment
of these shall continue to be the object of my
earnest endeavours; and notwithstanding the
difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself
to apprehend unfavorable results. Blessed as
our country is with every thing which constitutes
national strength, she is fully adequate to the
maintenance of all her interests. In discharging
the responsible trust confided to the
Executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose
to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and
to submit to nothing that is wrong; and I flatter
myself, that, supported by other branches of the
Government, and by the intelligence and patriotism
of the People, we shall be able, under the
protection of Providence, to cause all our just
rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the United
States & other Powers, the most prominent are
those which have, for years, been the subject
of negotiation with England, France and Spain.
The late period at which our Ministers to those
Governments left the United States, render it
impossible, at this early day, to inform you of
what has been done on the subjects with which
they have been respectively charged. Relying
upon the justice of our views in relation to the
points committed to negotiation, and the reciprocal
good feeling which characterizes our inter-
course with those nations, we have the best
reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of
existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in
peace and war, we may look forward to years
of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition.
Every thing in the condition and history
of the two nations is calculated to inspire senti-
ments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction
to the minds of both, that it is their policy to
preserve the most cordial relations: Such are
my own views, and it is not to be doubted that
such are also the prevailing sentiments of our
constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity
has been afforded for a full development
of the policy which the present Cabinet
of Great Britain designs to pursue towards this
country, I indulge the hope that it will be of a
just and pacific character; and if this anticipation
be realized, we may look with confidence
to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our
affairs.

Under the Convention for regulating the re-
ference to arbitration of the disputed points of
boundary under the fifth article of the Treaty
of Ghent, the proceedings have hitherto been
conducted in that spirit of candor and liberality
which ought ever to characterize the acts of
sovereign States, seeking to adjust, by the most
unexceptionable means, important and delicate
subjects of contention. The first sentiments of
the parties have been exchanged, and the final
replication, on our part, is in a course of pre-
paration. The subject has received the attention
demanded by its great and peculiar impor-
tance to a patriotic member of this Confederacy.
The exposition of our rights, already made, is
such, as, from the high reputation of the com-
missioners by whom it has been prepared, we
had a right to expect. Our interests at the
court of the Sovereign who has evinced his
friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate
task of arbitration, have been committed to a
citizen of the State of Maine, whose character,
talents, and intimate acquaintance with the sub-
ject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a
trust. With full confidence in the justice of
our cause, & in the probity, intelligence, and un-
compromising independence of the illustrious
arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend
from the result.

From France, our ancient ally, we have a
right to expect that justice which becomes the
Sovereign of a powerful, intelligent, and mag-
nanimous People. The beneficial effects pro-
duced by the commercial convention of 1822,
limited as are its provisions, are too obvious
not to make a salutary impression upon the
minds of those who are charged with the admin-
istration of her government. Should this result
induce a disposition to embrace, to their full
extent, the wholesome principles which con-
stitute our commercial policy, our Minister to
that Court will be found instructed to cherish
such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it
to useful practical conclusions. The claims of
our citizens for depredations upon their prop-
erty, long since committed under the authority
and, in many instances, by the express direc-
tion, of the then existing Government of France
remain unsatisfied; and must, therefore, continue
to furnish a subject of unpleasant discus-
sion, and possible collision, between the
two Governments. I cherish, however, a lively

hope, founded as well on the validity of those
claims, and the established policy of all enlight-
ened Governments, as on the known integrity
of the French monarch, that the injurious
delay of the past will find redress in the equity
of the future. Our Minister has been instructed
to press these demands on the French Govern-
ment with all the earnestness which is called
for by their importance and irrefutable justice;
and in a spirit that will evince the respect which
is due to the feelings of those from whom the
satisfaction is required.

Our Minister recently appointed to Spain
has been authorized to assist in removing evils
alike injurious to both countries, either by
concluding a Commercial Convention, upon
liberal and reciprocal terms; or by urging the
acceptance, in their full extent, of the mutually
beneficial provisions of our navigation acts.
He has also been instructed to make a further
appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our
citizens, for indemnity for spoliation upon our
commerce, committed under her authority—an
appeal which the pacific and liberal course
observed on our part, and a due confidence
in the honor of that Government, authorize us
to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European Powers, our intercourse
is on the most friendly footing. In Russia,
placed by her territorial limits, extensive popu-
lation, and great power, high in the rank of
nations, the United States have always found a
steadfast friend. Although her recent in-
vasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for
those who were exposed to the desolations of
war, we cannot but anticipate that the result
will prove favorable to the cause of civilization
and to the progress of human happiness. The
treaty of peace between these Powers having
been ratified, we cannot be insensible to the great
benefit to be derived by the commerce of the
United States, from unlocking the navigation
of the Black Sea—a free passage into which is
secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports
of Russia under a flag at peace with the Porte.
This advantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by
most of the Powers of Europe, has hitherto
been withheld from us. During the past Sum-
mer, an antecedent, but unsuccessful attempt
to obtain it, was renewed under circumstances
which promised the most favorable results.
Although these results have fortunately been
thus far attained, further facilities to the
enjoyment of this new field for the enterprise
of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently
desirable to ensure to them our most zealous
attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of second-
ary importance, has been gradually increasing;
and is now so extended, as to deserve the fos-
tering care of the Government. A negotiation
commenced and nearly completed with that
Power, by the late administration, has been
consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation
and commerce, which will be laid before the
Senate.

During the recess of Congress, our diplom-
atic relations with Portugal have been resumed.
The peculiar state of things in that country,
caused a suspension of the recognition of the
Representative who presented himself,
until an opportunity was had to obtain from our
official organ there, information regarding the
actual, and, as far as practicable, prospective
condition of the authority by which the repre-
sentative in question was appointed. This in-
formation being received, the application of the
established rule of our Government, in like
cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made, during
the present year, in the adjustment of claims of
our citizens upon Denmark for spoliation, but
all that we have a right to demand from that
Government, in their behalf, has not yet been
conceded. From the liberal footing, however
upon which this subject has, with the approbation
of the claimants, been placed by the Govern-
ment, together with the uniformly just and
friendly disposition which has been evinced by
His Danish Majesty, there is a reasonable
ground to hope that this single subject of dif-
ference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary Powers con-
tinue, as they have long been, of the most favor-
able character. The policy of keeping an ade-
quate force in the Mediterranean, as security
for the continuance of this tranquillity, will be
persevered in; as well as a similar one for the
protection of our commerce and fisheries in the
Pacific.

The Southern Republics, of our own hemis-
phere, have not yet realized all the advan-
tages for which they have been so long strug-
gling. We trust, however, that the day is not
distant, when the restoration of peace and in-
ternal quiet, under permanent systems of gov-
ernment, securing the liberty, and promoting
the happiness of the citizens, will crown, with
complete success, their long and arduous efforts
in the cause of self-government, and enable us
to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is
truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect
thereby produced upon her domestic policy,
must have a controlling influence upon the
great question of South American emancipa-
tion. We have seen the fell spirit of civil dis-
ension rebuked, and, perhaps, forever stifled
in that republic, by the love of independence.
If it be true as appearances strongly indicate,
that the spirit of independence is the master
spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevails
in the other States, this devotion to liberty can-
not be without a proper effect upon the coun-
sels of the mother country. The adoption by
Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former
Colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and
a blessing to the world, in which she herself
cannot fail largely to participate; may be most
reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South
American Governments, generally, are in a
train of settlement; while the principal part
of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a
Decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued
by the Minister of the Treasury for their ad-
justment has received the sanction of His Imperial
Majesty. This event, together with the ex-
change of the ratifications of the Treaty nego-
tiated and concluded in 1828, happily termi-
nated all serious causes of difference with that
Power.

Measures have been taken to place our com-
mercial relations with Peru upon a better foot-
ing than that upon which they have hitherto
rested; and if met by a proper disposition on
the part of that Government, important benefits
may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity
of our sister republics, and more particularly
in that of our immediate neighbor, it would be
most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say,
that the treatment which we have received at
her hands has been so universally friendly as the
early and constant solicitude manifested by the

United States for her success, gave us a right
to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform
you that prejudices, long indulged by a portion
of the inhabitants of Mexico against the Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States, have had an unfortunate in-
fluence upon the affairs of the two countries,
and have diminished that usefulness to his own
which was justly to be expected from his tal-
ents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree
is to be imputed the failure of several measures
equally interesting to both parties; but particu-
larly that of the Mexican Government to ratify
a Treaty negotiated and concluded in its
own capital under its own eye. Under these
circumstances, it appeared expedient to give
to Mr. Poinsett the option either to return
or not, as in his judgment, the interest of his
country might require; and instructions to that
end were prepared; but, before they could be
despatched a communication was received from
the Government of Mexico, through its Charge
d'Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Min-
ister. This was promptly complied with; and
a representative of a rank corresponding with
that of the Mexican diplomatic Agent near this
Government was appointed. Our conduct
towards that Republic has been uniformly of
the most friendly character; and having thus
removed the only alleged obstacle to harmoni-
ous intercourse, I cannot but hope that an ad-
vantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Poinsett, it is proper to say
that my immediate compliance with the applica-
tion for his recall, and the appointment of a
successor, are not to be ascribed to any evi-
dence that the imputation of an improper inter-
ference by him, in the local politics of Mexico,
was well founded; nor to a want of confidence
in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the
truth of that charge has never been affirmed
by the Federal Government of Mexico in its
communications with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my
duties to bring to your attention the propriety
of amending that part of our Constitution which
relates to the election of President and Vice
President. Our system of government was, by its
framers, deemed an experiment; and they,
therefore, consistently provided a mode of re-
mending its defects.

To the People belongs the right of electing
their Chief Magistrate: it was never designed
that their choice should, in any case, be defec-
ted, either by the intervention of electoral
colleges, or by the agency confided, under
certain contingencies, to the House of Repre-
sentatives. Experience proves, that in propor-
tion as agents to execute the will of the People
are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes
being frustrated. Some may be unfaithful: all
are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the Peo-
ple can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for
them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency,
and the diversity of the interests which may
influence their claims, leave little reason to ex-
pect a choice in the first instance; and in that
event, the election must devolve on the House
of Representatives, where, it is obvious, the
will of the people may not be always ascer-
tained; or if ascertained, may not be regard-
ed. From the mode of voting by States, the
choice is to be made by twenty-four votes;
and it may often occur that one of these will
be controlled by an individual representative.
Honors and offices are at the disposal
of the successful candidate. Repeated bal-
lotings may make it appear that a single
individual holds the cast in his hand. May he
not be tempted to name his reward? But even
without corruption—supposing the probity of
the Representative to be proof against the
powerful motives by which it may be assailed
—the will of the People is still constantly liable
to be misrepresented. One may err from ig-
norance of the wishes of his constituents; an-
other from a conviction that it is his duty to
be governed by his own judgment of the fitness
of the candidates; finally, although all were in-
flexibly honest—all accurately informed of the
wishes of their constituents—yet, under the
present mode of election, a minority may often
elect a President; and when this happens, it
may reasonably be expected that efforts will
be made on the part of the majority to rectify
this injurious operation of their institutions; but
although no evil of this character should result
from such a perversion of the first principle of
our system—that the majority is to govern—it
must be very certain that a President elected
by a minority cannot enjoy the confidence nec-
essary to the successful discharge of his du-
ties.

In this, as in all other matters of public con-
cern, policy requires that as few impediments
as possible should exist to the free operation of
the public will. Let us, then, endeavour so to
amend our system, that the office of Chief
Magistrate may not be conferred upon any
citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression
of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amend-
ment of the Constitution as may remove all in-
termediate agency in the election of President
and Vice-President. The mode may be so
regulated as to preserve to each State its present
relative weight in the election; and a failure in
the first attempt may be provided for, by con-
ferring the second to a choice between the two high-
est candidates. In connexion with such an amend-
ment, it would seem advisable to limit the ser-
vice of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, or
either 4 or 6 years. If, however, it should not
be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether
a provision disqualifying for office the Repre-
sentatives in Congress on whom such an election
may have devolved, would not be proper.

While members of Congress can be constitu-
tionally appointed to offices of trust and profit
it will be the practice, even under the most
conscientious adherence to duty, to select them
for such stations as they are believed to be bet-
ter qualified to fill than other citizens; but the
purity of our Government would doubtless be
promoted by their exclusion from all appoint-
ments in the gift of the President in whose
election they may have been officially con-
cerned. The nature of the judicial office,
and the necessity of securing in the Cab-
inet and in diplomatic stations of the highest
rank, the best talents and political experience,
should, perhaps, except these from the exclu-
sion.

There are perhaps few men who can for any
great length of time enjoy office and power,
without being more or less under the influence
of feelings unfavorable to the faithful discharge
of their public duties. Their integrity may be
proof against improper considerations immedi-
ately addressed to themselves; but they are apt
to acquire a habit of looking with indifference
upon the public interests, and of tolerating con-
duct from which an unpractised man would re-
volt. Office is considered as a species of pro-

perty; and Government, rather as a means of
promoting individual interests, than as an instru-
ment created solely for the service of the peo-
ple. Corruption in some, and, in others, a per-
version of correct feelings and principles, divert
Government from its legitimate ends, & make it
an engine for the support of the few at the ex-
pense of the many. The duties of all public
officers are, or, at least, admit of being made, so
plain and simple, that men of intelligence may
readily qualify themselves for their performance;
and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the
long continuance of men in office, than is
generally to be gained by their experience. I
submit therefore to your consideration, whether
the efficiency of the Government would not be
promoted, and official industry and integrity
better secured, by a general extension of the
law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely
for the benefit of the People, no one man has
any more intrinsic right to official station than a
number. Offices were not established to give
support to particular men, at the public ex-
pense. No individual wrong is therefore done
by removal since neither appointment to, nor
continuance in, office, is matter of right. The
incumbent became an officer with a view to
public benefits; and when these require his re-
moval, they are not to be sacrificed to private
interests. It is the People, and they alone,
who have a right to complain, when a bad offi-
cer is substituted for a good one. He who is
removed has the same means of obtaining a
living that are enjoyed by the millions who never
held office. The proposed limitation would
destroy the idea of property, now so generally
connected with official station; and although in-
dividual distress may be sometimes produced,
it would, by promoting that rotation which con-
stitutes a leading principle in the republican
creed, give healthful action to the system.

No very considerable change has occurred,
during the recess of Congress, in the condition
of either our Agriculture, Commerce, or Manu-
factures. The operation of the Tariff has not
proved so injurious to the too former, or so ben-
eficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Impor-
tations of foreign goods have not been sensibly
diminished; while domestic competition under
an illusive excitement, has increased the pro-
duction much beyond the demand for home
consumption. The consequences have been low
prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial
loss. That such of our manufacturing es-
tablishments as are based upon capital, and are
prudently managed, will survive the shock, and
be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason
to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote
equally the prosperity of these three cardinal in-
terests, is one of the most difficult tasks of Gov-
ernment; and it may be regretted that the
complicated restrictions which now embarrass
the intercourse of nations, could not by common
consent be abolished; and commerce allowed to
flow in those channels to which individual enter-
prise—always its surest guide—might direct it.
But we must ever expect selfish legislation in
other nations; and are therefore compelled to
adapt our own to their regulations, in the man-
ner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and
to harmonize the conflicting interests of our ag-
riculture, our commerce, and our manufactures.
Under these impressions, I invite your attention
to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its
provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating
the duties upon articles of foreign growth or
manufacture, is that which will place our own
in fair competition with those of other countries;
and the inducements to advance even a step be-
yond this point, are controlling in regard to
those articles which are of primary necessity in
time of war. When we reflect upon the diffi-
culty and delicacy of this operation, it is impor-
tant that it should never be attempted but with
the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in re-
gard to any branch of industry, affecting its val-
ue, and by which its capital may be transferred
to new channels, must always be productive of
hazardous speculation and loss.

In deliberating, therefore, on these interest-
ing subjects local feelings and prejudices should
be merged in the patriotic determination to
promote the great interests of the whole. All
attempts to connect them with the party con-
fession of the day are necessarily injurious, and
should be discountenanced. Our action upon
these matters should be under the control of higher
and purer motives. Legislation, subjected to such
influences, can never be just; and will not long
retain the sanction of a People, whose active
patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits,
nor insensible to that spirit of concession and
forbearance, which gave life to our political
compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all
calculations of political expediency, the North,
the South, the East and the West, should unite
in diminishing any burthen, of which either may
justly complain.

The agricultural interests of our country are so
essentially connected with every other, and so
superior in importance to them all, that it is
scarcely necessary to invite to your particular
attention. It is principally as manufactures and
commerce tend to increase the value of agricul-
tural productions, and to extend their applica-
tion to the wants and comforts of society, that
they deserve the fostering care of Government.

Looking forward to the period, not far dis-
tant, when a sinking fund will no longer be re-
quired, the duties on those articles of importation
which cannot come in competition with our
own productions, are the first that should en-
gage the attention of Congress in the modifica-
tion of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are
the most prominent; they enter largely into the
consumption of the country, and have become
articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction,
therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a
common benefit; but, like all other legislation
connected with commerce, to be efficacious,
and not injurious, it should be gradual and cer-
tain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the in-
creased revenue arising from the sales of the
public lands; and in the steady maintenance of
that produced by imports and tonnage, notwith-
standing the additional duties imposed by the
act of 19th May, 1828, and the unusual importations
in the early part of that year.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of
January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred
and seventy-two thousand four hundred and
thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents. The
receipts of the current year are estimated at
twenty-four millions six hundred and two thou-
sand two hundred and thirty dollars; and the ex-
penditures for the same time at twenty-six mil-
lions one hundred and sixty-four thousand five
hundred and ninety-five dollars; leaving a bal-
ance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next,
of four millions four hundred and ten thousand
and seventy dollars and eighty-one cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the
public debt, during the present year, the sum
of twelve millions four hundred and five thou-
sand and five dollars and eighty-one cents; re-
ducing the whole debt of the Government, on
the 1st of January next, to forty-eight millions
five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hun-
dred and six dollars and fifty cents, including
seven millions of five per cent. stock, subscribed
to the Bank of the United States. The
payment on account of the public debt, made
on the 1st of July last, was eight millions seven
hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred
and sixty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents.
It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal
of so large a sum from the banks in which it
was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in
the money market, might cause much injury
to the interests dependent on bank accommo-
dations. But this evil was wholly averted by
an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided
by the judicious arrangements of the officers of
the Bank of the United States.

This state of the finances exhibits the resour-
ces of the nation in an aspect highly flattering
to its industry; and auspicious of the ability of
Government, in a very short time to extinguish
the public debt. When this shall be done, our
population will be relieved from a considerable
portion of its present burthen; and will find,
not only new motives to patriotic affection, but
additional means for the display of individual
enterprise. The fiscal power of the States will
also be increased; and may be more extensivel-
y exerted in favor of education and other pub-
lic objects; while ample means, will remain in
the Federal Government to promote the gen-
eral weal, in all the modes permitted to its au-
thority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is
not probable that any adjustment of the tariff,
upon the principles satisfactory to the People
of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever,
leave the Government without a considerable
surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be
required for its current service. As then the
period approaches when the application of the
revenue to the payment of debt will cease,
the disposition of the surplus will present a sub-
ject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and
it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet
to be decided. Considered in connexion with
the difficulties which have heretofore attended
appropriations for purposes of internal improve-
ment; and with those which this experience
tells us will certainly arise, when power over
such subject may be exercised by the General
Government; it is hoped that it may lead to the
adoption of some plan which will reconcile the
diversified interests of the States, and
strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every
member of the Union, in peace and in war,
will be benefited by the improvement of in-
land navigation and the construction of high-
ways in the several States. Let us then endeavor
to attain this benefit in a mode which will be
satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted
has, by many of our fellow-citizens, been de-
precated as an infraction of the Constitution;
while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient.
All feel that it has been employed at the
expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the
most safe, just, and federal disposition which
could be made of the surplus revenue, would be
its apportionment among the several States
according to their ratio of representation; and
should this measure not be found warranted by
the Constitution, that it would be expedient to
propose to the States an amendment authorizing it.
I regard an appeal to the source of power,
in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is
deemed indispensable to the general welfare,
as among the most sacred of all our obligations.
Upon this country, more than any other, has, in
the providence of God, been cast the special
guardianship of the great principle of adherence
to written constitutions. If it fail here, all hope
in regard to it will be extinguished. That this
was intended to be a Government of limited
and specific, and not general powers, must be
admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve
for it the character intended by its framers. If
experience points out the necessity for an en-
largement of these powers, let us apply for it
to those whose benefit it is to be exercised; and
not undermine the whole system by a re-
sort to overstrained constructions. The scheme
has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes
of those who devised it, and become an object
of admiration to the world. We are responsi-
ble to our country, and to the glorious cause of
self-government, for the preservation of so great
a good. The great mass of legislation relating
to our internal affairs, was intended to be left
where the Federal Convention found it—in the
State Governments. Nothing is clearer, in my
view, than that we are chiefly indebted for the
success of the Constitution under which we are
now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary
operation of the State authorities. This is not
the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most
deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot,
therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, for my
own sense of its importance, urge you against
all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere
of State sovereignty. Sustained by its health-
ful and invigorating influence, the Federal Sys-
tem can never fail.

In the collection of the revenue, the long
credits authorized on goods imported from be-
yond the Cape of Good Hope are the chief
cause of the losses at present sustained. If
these were shortened to six, nine, and twelve
months, and warehouses provided by Govern-
ment, sufficient to receive the goods offered in
deposit for security and for debenture; and if
the right of the United States to a priority of
payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors
were more effectually secured—this evil
would, in a great measure, be obviated. An au-
thority to construct such houses, is, therefore,
with the proposed alteration of the credits, recom-
mended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws for the
collection and security of the revenue arising
from imports, were chiefly framed when the
rates of duties on imported goods presented
much less temptation for illicit trade than at
present exist. There is reason to believe that
these laws are, in some respects, quite insuffi-
cient for the proper security of the revenue,
and the protection of the interests of those who
are disposed to observe them. The injurious
and demoralizing tendency of a successful
system of smuggling is so obvious as not to require
comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded
against. I therefore suggest to Congress the
propriety of adopting efficient measures to pre-
vent this evil, avoiding, however, so much as
possible, every unnecessary infringement of in-
dividual liberty, and embarrassment of fair and
lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treas-
ury, I have been forcibly struck with the large
amount of public money which appears to be

Of the sum thus due from individuals to the Government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly due to the collection of the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, however, may be recovered, and, whatever may be the portion respectively belonging to these two classes, it behooves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public; and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now vested in an accounting officer of the Treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operates unfavorably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the Executive Department, would be justified by the sound principles of economy. I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the superintendence and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General; and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the heads of the other Departments—receiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his Department as these additional duties require. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of Marshals and District Attorneys, would have the collection of debts now in suit, and hereafter save much to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings, for offences against the U. States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired: one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts, until they are audited or reported for.

In connection with the foregoing views, I would suggest, also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress, authorizing the discharge of the persons of debtors to the Government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to disrupt the debtor, or, where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the Government to compromise and release the demand, invites to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support to his family. He thus sinks into a state of pauperism, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it if not a feeling witness of the rigor and inhumanity of his country. All experience proves, that oppressive debt is the bane of enterprise; and it should be the care of a Republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last Session of Congress, numerous frauds on the Treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States' Court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the Government of the United States. Either from some defect in the law or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions proved ineffectual; and the Government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the Treasury. If, indeed, there be no provision by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use, it is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purpose, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtilties, it ought to be made so plain, by a supplementary provision, as to leave no room for evasion, and accomplish the ends of its original enactment.

In one of the most flagrant cases, the Court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case, the embezzlement of the fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, until after two years had elapsed. Surely the statute ought not to run in favor of any man while he retains all the evidences of his crime in his own possession, and least of all, in favor of a public officer who continues to defraud the Treasury, and conceal the transaction for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the Government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connection with this subject, I invite the attention of Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the Government with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations. The report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our Army, Fortifications, Arsenal, and Indian Affairs. The proper discipline of the Army, the training and equipment of the Militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval forces, will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen—more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character: both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with alacrity and cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration, some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention to. The act of Congress of the 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive in making the proper appointment. An explanatory act, designating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled—whether from the military list, as existing prior to the act of 1821, or

from it, as it has been fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that the laws regulating the pay and emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are. These, for example, in relation to the Paymaster and Surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; but are silent as to allowances which, in certain exigencies of the service, may be deemed indispensable to the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances at different times, under various administrations; but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases; in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants may operate unequally, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care, as one of our safest means of national defence, the Military Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates as, from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service; and in a measure, secure to that class of troops the advantages which, in this respect, belong to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every Revolutionary soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. These relics of the War of Independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective, in not embracing within its provisions all those who were, during the last war disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor. Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is called for by the sympathies of the people, as well as by considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Considering its act of legislation, I suspended its operation as soon as I was informed that it had commenced. Before this period, however, applications under the new regulation had been preferred, to the number of 100 and fifty-four; of which, on the 27th March, the date of its revocation, eighty-seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation; and besides this deficiency, the regular allowances, according to the rules which have heretofore governed the Department exceed the estimate of its late Secretary, by about fifty thousand dollars; for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived that, without legislative aid, the Executive cannot obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the diminution of the dividends on that fund, which originally amounted to one hundred thousand dollars, and has recently been vested in United States' three per cent stock.

The condition and future destiny of the Indian Tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Processing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, at the same time, lost not opportunity to purchase their lands, and thrust them further into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us as unjust & indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavishly in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy; and the Indians, in general, receding further and further to the West, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government, within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only Sovereigns within their territory, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the General Government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions? The Constitution declares that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State" without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State within the territory of one of the members of this Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the Confederacy which eventuated in our Federal Union, as a Sovereign State; always asserting her claim to certain limits; which having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequently recognized in the treaty of peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the union on the same footing with the original States with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders, than is possessed by Maine or New York. Would the People of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an Independent Government within their State? and unless they did would it not be the duty of the General Government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the People of New York permit each remnant of the six Nations within her borders, to declare itself an independent State? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? and if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama, that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those States. Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain; until some of the tribes have become extinct; & others have left but remnants to preserve for a while, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying the resources of

the savage, doom him to weakness and decay; the fate of the Mohican, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them in their territory, within the bounds of new States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A State cannot be dismembered by Congress or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of those States, and of every State actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honor, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the States to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest, for your consideration the propriety of setting apart an ample district West of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it: each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization; and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government.

This emigration should be voluntary; for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the States, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose, that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our services, during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of Government. In this spirit, the measures which, since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience. It will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding the great solicitude which has been manifested for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has in many important respects, not been secured.

In time of peace, we have need of no more ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our commerce. Those not wanted for this object, must lay in the harbors, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay; and even under the best precautions for their preservation, must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels; which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be little doubt that our policy would be to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class, and look rather to the possession of ample materials, prepared for the emergencies of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious deposits in Navy Yards, of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skillful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned; and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards are indicated with so much force in the report of the Navy Board, that, in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The Yard in this District, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for ship-building, will be competent to the supply of the two selected by the Board as the best for the concentration of materials; and from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless to incur, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery, especially that used in preparing the usual metallic and wooden furniture of vessels.

Another improvement would be effected by dispensing altogether with the Navy Board, as now constituted, and substituting, in its stead, a bureau similar to those already existing in the War Department. Each member of the Board, transferred to the head of a separate bureau, charged with specific duties, would feel, in its highest degree, that wholesome responsibility which cannot be divided without a far more than proportionate diminution of its force. Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct portions of the great interests of the Navy; to the prosperity of which each would be impelled to devote himself by the strongest motives. Under such an arrangement every branch of this important service would assume a more simple and precise character: its efficiency would be increased, and scrupulous economy in the expenditure of public money promoted.

I would also recommend that the Marine Corps be merged in the artillery or infantry, as the best mode of curing the many defects in its organization. But little exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, the corps has, besides in its Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, five Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, without rendering, proportionate service. Details for marine service could as well be made from the infantry, or artillery—there being no peculiar training requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature consideration may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its affairs, the Navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West Indian seas, and wherever its squadrons have been employed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the Secretary, to which I refer you for other interesting details. Among these, I would bespeak the attention of Congress for the views presented in relation to the inequality between the Army and Navy as to the pay of officers. No such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of their country; and where it does exist, it is submitted to Congress whether it ought not to be rectified.

The report of the Postmaster General is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that Department. Abuses have

been reformed; increased expedition in the transmission of the mail secured; and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view this Department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic what the veins and arteries are to the natural—conveying rapidly and regularly to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the Government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the People. Through its agency, we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free press.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the Judiciary. An uniform operation of the Federal Government in the different States is certainly desirable; and, existing as they do in the Union, on the basis of perfect equality, each State has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens of others should be extended to hers. The Judicial system of the U. States exists in all its efficiency in only fifteen members of the Union: to three others, the Circuit Courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended; and to the remaining six, altogether denied. The effect has been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter the advantages afforded (by the Supreme Court) to their fellow citizens in other States, in the whole extent of the criminal, and much of the civil authority of the Federal Judiciary. That this state of things ought to be remedied, if it can be done consistently with the public welfare, is not to be doubted: neither is it to be disguised that the organization of our judicial system is at once a difficult and delicate task. To extend the Circuit Courts equally throughout the different parts of the Union, and, at the same time, to a void such a multiplication of members as would encumber the Supreme Appellate Tribunal, is the object desired. Perhaps it might be accomplished by dividing the Circuit Judges into two classes, and providing that the Supreme Court should be held by those classes alternately—the Chief Justice always presiding.

If an extension of the Circuit court system to those States which do not now enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, it would, of course, be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuits; and even if that system should not be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

A provision for taking the Census of the People of the United States will, to ensure the completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of Congress.

The great and constant increase of business in the Department of State forced itself, at an early period, upon the attention of the Executive. Thirteen years ago, it was, in Mr. Madison's last message to Congress, made the subject of an earnest recommendation, which has been repeated by both his successors; and my comparatively limited experience has satisfied me of its justice. It has arisen from many causes, not the least of which is the large addition that has been made to the family of independent nations & the proportionate extension of our foreign relations. The remedy proposed was the establishment of a Home Department—a measure which does not appear to have met the views of Congress, on account of its supposed tendency to increase gradually, and imperceptibly, the already too strong bias of the federal system towards the exercise of authority not delegated to it. I am not, therefore, disposed to revive the recommendation; but am not less impressed with the importance of so organizing that Department, that its Secretary may devote more of his time to our foreign relations. Clearly satisfied that the public good would be promoted by some suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention to it.

The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precarity in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the patriotic consideration of the Legislature and the People. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank.

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representative of Commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although sensible, as a general rule, of the impropriety of Executive interference under a Government like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress; yet, viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognizing and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant Navy, and contributed, as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it; and the need should not be withheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions, and with an earnest supplication, that, whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your councils.

ANDREW JACKSON.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1829.

Both Houses met to day.

In the Senate, after passing the usual orders the election of officers was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House at 12 o'clock, Mr. M. St. Clair Clark, the clerk called the roll, and 193 members answered to their names. There being a quorum, the House proceeded to the election of a speaker. After counting the ballots it appeared there were

For Mr. Andrew Stevenson, 154
W. B. Martin, 21
The rest scattering.

Mr. Stevenson having been elected Speaker was then conducted to the Chair by Mr. Newton, and addressed the house in a neat and pertinent speech.

Some desultory conversation took place on a resolution presented by Mr. Ramsay, concerning the re-election of

Mr. Clark as clerk of the House. He subsequently withdrew it, and the House proceeded to ballot for a clerk. Mr. Ramsay proposed Mr. Clark; Col. Johnson nominated Virgil Maxey, on counting the ballots, there were
for M. St. Clair Clark 185
Virgil Maxey 54
Several scattering.
So Mr. Clark was declared duly elected.

John Oswald Dunn was elected Sergeant at Arms.

There were several nominations for the office of Principal Doorkeeper—Capt. Burch, H. T. Rankin, G. W. Clarke and several others. Capt. Burch the former door keeper, was re-elected by a large majority.

Overton Carr was elected Assistant Doorkeeper.

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker by Mr. Newton and by the Speaker to the rest of the members.

On motion of Col. Drayton, of S. Carolina, a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that the two Houses had assembled, and are ready to receive any communication he may be prepared to make.

The rules and orders of the last House of Representatives were adopted as the rules and orders of the present.

Upon the usual motion to supply the members with newspapers not exceeding the price of three daily newspapers—Mr. Wickliffe opposed it—and as a means of testing the sense of the House moved its postponement: but the House by a large majority, refused to postpone the resolution, and passed it.

The House then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

IN SENATE,

TUESDAY, DEC. 8 1829.

Mr. Benton, from Missouri, attended. Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia the successor of Mr. Berrien, also attended, and was qualified.

Mr. White reported from the Joint Committee, that they had, according to order, waited on the President of the U. States who replied that he would to-day at 12 o'clock, make a communication to each House of Congress.

A written Message, was then received from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary. The Message was read.

On motion of Mr. Rowan, it was ORDERED, That 4,500 copies of the Message, with 1500 copies of the documents, be printed for the use of the Senate. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1829.

Mr. Crockett, of Tennessee, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was RESOLVED, that two Chaplains, of different denominations, be elected by Congress, one by each House, to serve during the present Session, who shall interchange weekly.

The Message of the President of the United States was received, by the hands of A. J. DONELSON, Esq. his Private Secretary, and read.

Whereupon, 10,000 copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the use of this House; & then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

A resolution was received from the House of Representatives, directing the appointment of two Chaplains, of different religious denominations, to serve during the present session; in which the Senate, on motion of Mr. White concurred.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate proceeded by ballot to the election of a Chairman of the Committee on Finance; when Mr. Smith, of Maryland, was elected without opposition.

The President, (Mr. Smith, of Md.) then announced the appointment of the Standing Committees as follows:

On Foreign Relations.—Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Sanford, Mr. White, Mr. Bell and Mr. King.

On Finance.—Mr. Smith of Md. Mr. Smith of S. C. Mr. Silsbee, Mr. King, & Mr. Johnston.

On Commerce.—Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Silsbee, Mr. Sanford and Mr. Forsyth.

On Manufactures.—Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Knight, Mr. Seymour, & Mr. Bibb.

On Agriculture.—Mr. Marks, Mr. Willey, Mr. Noble, Mr. McLean, and Mr. Seymour.

On Military Affairs.—Mr. Banton, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Troup, Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. Livingston.

On the Militia.—Mr. Barnard, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Noble.

On Naval Affairs. Mr. Hayne, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Robbins Mr. Woodbury, and Mr. Webster.

On Public Lands.—Mr. Barton Mr. Livingston, Mr. Kane, Mr. Ellis and Mr. McKinley.

On Private Land Claims. Mr. Burnet Mr. Barton, Mr. Kane, Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Sprague.

On Indian Affairs. Mr. White, Mr. Troup, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Dudley and Mr. Benton.

On Claims.—Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Bell, Mr. Chase, Mr. Foot, and Mr. McLean.

On the Judiciary.—Mr. Rowan, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Webster, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Frelinghuysen.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Mr. Bibb, Mr. Burnet, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Seymour.

On Pensions. Mr. Chase, and Mr. On the District. Chambers, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. On the Court. Mr. Iredell, and Mr. On Engraving. Willey, and Mr. On motion. Resolved, That consist of five members the subject of the leave to report.

Mr. Hendrickster, Mr. Dudley, appointed to be On motion of Resolved, That consist of five members the subject of the leave to report.

Mr. Sanford, appointed to be On motion of Resolved, That consist of five members the subject of the leave to report.

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Mr. Sanford

On Pensions.—Mr. Holmes, Mr. Foot, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Chambers.

On the District of Columbia.—Mr. Chambers, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Sprague.

On the Contingent Fund.—Mr. Kane, Mr. Iredell, and Mr. Knight.

On Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Marks, Mr. Willey, and Mr. Grundy.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, it was Resolved, That a Select Committee, to consist of five members, be appointed on the subject of Roads and Canals, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Webster, Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Ruggles, were appointed to be the committee.

On motion of Mr. SANFORD, it was Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the state of the current coins, and to report such amendments of the existing laws concerning coins as may be deemed expedient.

Mr. Sanford, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Iredell, and Mr. Tazewell, were appointed to be the committee.

Mr. ELLIS having announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. THOMAS B. REED of Mississippi submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to;

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a desire of showing every mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. THOMAS B. REED deceased, late a Senator of this body, from the State of Mississippi, will go into mourning for one month by wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved, That as an additional evidence of respect to the memory of the Hon. THOMAS B. REED, the Senate do now adjourn. Adjourned accordingly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. CONNICK offered a resolution concerning the appointment of the Committees which, after some conversation was laid on the table on motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, with the understanding that it will be taken up to-day and that the House would then adjourn till Monday to give time to the Speaker to make his selections. A joint resolution ordering the Clerk to purchase fifty copies of the last volume of laws of the United States was read and laid on the table. It was ordered, on motion of Mr. J. W. TAYLOR that the House proceed to the election of a Chaplain this day at twelve o'clock.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Dec. 12.

We are happy to be able to spread before our readers to day the President's Message—its great length precludes any remarks.

Talbot County Court adjourned on Monday morning last—The case of Thomas Bond, indicted for a rape, occupied the whole of Saturday—about 12 o'clock at night the Jury retired to their room and continued there until Monday morning when they petitioned to be discharged, stating that they could never agree on a verdict—they were accordingly discharged and a new trial ordered.

FURTHER PRODUCTIONS OF THE SEASON.

Doctor Barnett, of the Bayside, has grown about 600 bushels of the BLUE SKIN POTATOE, a fair and beautiful sample of which is now to be seen at this office. The potatoes are extraordinarily fine and the product very great.

Mr. Levin Mills, of the Bayside, has left at this office some potatoes of the kind called Lobster potatoe, one of which weighed 2 pounds.

Mr. Thomas Hemsley, of Queen Anns, has presented some stalks of Celery of great growth indeed, which are to be seen here.

Mr. Lambert Reardon, has presented the largest Radishes we have seen this season, also some very large turnips.

Mr. Wm. H. Tighman, presented us a Cauliflower, full flowered, of more than ten inches in diameter.

Mr. B. N. New-am, from a patch 95 feet in length by 83 feet in breadth has grown 120 bushels of Turnips of which a great proportion are very large—one of them weighed ten pounds.

Farmers are invited to witness these beautiful productions that a proper emulation may be excited among them.

The express rider, says the Baltimore American, despatched with the President's Message transmitted by the Post-master General, left Washington precisely at twenty-five minutes before one o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, and at five minutes after two o'clock the same rider was before the City Hotel in Baltimore, having performed the distance over a heavy road, in the incredibly short period of only ONE HOUR AND A HALF, or at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour!!

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 8, 1829.

THE COURT OF APPEALS, for the Western Shore of Maryland commenced its session in this City yesterday—present Chief Judge Buchanan, and Judge Dorsey, and Archer.

The Kentucky Gazette announces that the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Senator from the State of Mississippi, died in Lexington on the morning of the 26th November.

JUDGESHIP.—The death of Judge Washington has caused a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme court of the United States, which must soon be filled. We understand that numerous applications have been made from Pennsylvania for appointment. Among the gentlemen mentioned, we have heard the names of Henry Baldwin, Judge Wilkins and Chief Justice Gibson. We believe a large portion of the gentlemen of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, are friendly to a recommendation of a gentleman in Philadelphia, eminent as a lawyer, who has hitherto held himself aloof from appointment or election to any office for which his high attainments eminently qualify him.—[U. S. Gaz.]

Mail Robbery.—The Cumberland Advocate states that the stage containing the U. S. mail was attacked on Tuesday night last, near Frostburg, in Alleghany County, Md. the mail was taken therefrom and carried into the woods some distance from the road, where it was found next morning by some gentlemen who went in pursuit of the robbers. There was a large hole cut in the leather bag, but the canvas which contained the packages was uninjured.

A letter from Washington, published in the Richmond Enquirer says:—

"I am informed, on authority I credit, that the Secretary of the Navy, will in the annual report from his department suggest some modifications of importance. He will recommend the number of navy yards to be reduced to two; one in the Naraganset, the other in the Chesapeake; to the first, that at Charlestown will be retained as an appendage and to the second that at Washington, D. C.—The Commissioners of the Navy will, it is understood, favour these arrangements."

From the Hagerstown Torch Light of Nov. 26.

MORE REFORM.

Dr. Howard Kennedy has been appointed Post Master at Hagerstown, in the place of Otho H. W. Stull, Esq. removed.

Although we have been measurably disfranchised for having been so unfortunate as to think Mr. Adams better qualified for the Presidency than Gen. Jackson, thanks to the form of a government whose spirit has been outraged in almost every imaginable shape within the last eight months, we still may speak of public matters without the fear of immediate incarceration or other corporal punishment. And, as we have this right, we shall take the liberty of exercising it on the present occasion, though, politically, we be mere 'lookers on in Venice,' without the pale of political privilege.

This case of 'Reform' is a peculiar one, and perhaps demonstrates as clearly as any case can, that the present rulers of the country care nothing about 'the will of the people,' the cant about which was made a powerful means in bringing them into power. Shortly after the election of Gen. Jackson, and immediately after Gen. Green's declaration that the 'Hero' would 'reward his friends and punish his enemies,' it was whispered about that Mr. Stull would be 'punished.' A number of the high minded and honorable men of the Jackson party, disapproving of the proscriptive system, and anxious that Mr. Stull should not be made its victim, got up a petition in favor of his continuance in office, and procured the signatures of nearly a hundred of their partisan friends to it. This proceeding was subsequently followed by a call of a public meeting of the Jacksonians at the Town Hall for the purpose of going into an election of a successor to Mr. Stull, in the event of his removal. The meeting convened, after one or two weeks public notice and having resolved that the candidate who should receive the highest number of votes should be recommended by the party, proceeded to an election. We do not know that Dr. Kennedy was a candidate for the office before the meeting, but we do know that he was then a candidate for it, among ten or twenty others. The result of the balloting was that

Mr. Frederick Humrickhouse had 70 votes
William Fitzhugh, jr. 59
Daniel H. Schnebly. 44

So that out of 181 votes, Dr. Kennedy did not get a single vote. Mr. Humrickhouse the choice of the meeting, we understand repaired to Washington, with its proceedings, a recommendation signed by between five and six hundred persons of all parties, urging his appointment if Mr. Stull was to be removed; and we further understand, that assurances were given by Gen. Jackson and Maj. Barry that he should have the appointment if any change were made in the office. Thus the matter rests for about six months. During which period Dr. Kennedy becomes of age—when, without a recommendation from the town, that we have ever heard of—without a residence in the place—for he has been brought from another town in the county—and, not only without the wish, but against the expressed will of the party to which he belongs, is he appointed in preference to Mr. Humrickhouse and Mr. Daniel H. Schnebly, both residents of the town,

both men of family, both as efficient partisans as Dr. K., and the only two surviving candidates upon whom the party at the party meeting thought proper to bestow its votes and recommendations.

Without pretending to interfere with the game of intrigue and management which some of our neighbors have been playing of late, we cannot withhold the remark that Mr. Humrickhouse and Mr. Daniel H. Schnebly have been badly treated, and the expressed will of the party to which they belong set at perfect defiance in this matter—but as it is entirely a party or family quarrel, we shall be careful how we take sides—our object being merely to state facts.

It may be well to observe that the only objection alleged against Mr. Stull, who has spent his life and his fortune in the place, and who has a large and young family dependent upon his exertions for support, was, that he did not vote for Gen. Jackson—for, it is admitted, on all hands, that he was an excellent officer—prompt, efficient and accommodating.

It falls to the lot of few families to have every male member 'born with a silver spoon in his mouth.' This, however, seems to be the case in the instance under consideration. Thomas Kennedy Esq. has been made Senator of Maryland and Agent for the management of the U. S. Long Meadow Farm in one of dame fortune's freaks—his brother, Mr. John Kennedy, has been made distributor of the laws of the Union—his eldest son Mr. John F. Kennedy, has been made a Cadet at West Point, and Lieutenant in the United States' Army—and last, though not least, Dr. Howard Kennedy his youngest son, has been made Postmaster at Hagerstown. Verily, these Kennedy's have been so fortunate that they ought not to complain if they do get brushed a little in the papers.

In conclusion—if Gen. Jackson and Maj. Barry have, on this occasion, set at defiance the will of the people they have as is generally supposed, manifested a remarkable degree of forbearance and an extraordinary spirit of accommodation, in waiting so long a time, keeping the incumbent and the other candidates in suspense, until the Doctor should arrive at the age of 21, which he has now accomplished. So that if, on the one hand the friends of the General and the Major be generally disposed to censure them for a disregard of their wishes, on the other their particular friends have abundant reason to be thankful for their especial consideration in this case.

To Postmaster General Barry.

Sir—You may think it strange that an humble individual like myself should have the presumption to address an officer so exalted in station as you are. But your surprise will perhaps cease when you learn that I am one of the victims of your system of intolerance and persecution misnamed 'Reform.' It is true you have not directed that I shall be deprived of my office, but you did that which leaves me no alternative between its abandonment or dishonor. You have removed my worthy employer and you have filled his place with an individual under whom I cannot act, under the circumstances of the case, in any official capacity. You have thus unnecessarily meted to me injustice, and driven from the employ of the public, one whose delight it was to serve his friends, and one upon whom his friends were disposed to confer little favors as long as they could do so without dishonoring their humble servant,
WILLIAM ANNIBA.

Late Letter-Carrier, Hagerstown, P. O.

Our market (says the Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday) on Wednesday exhibited a gratifying display of the abundant produce which the New England farms can be made to yield. The delicacies of the season were disposed of in great quantities and at moderate prices. We heard of a train of wagons that entered the city, ninety-six of which were crammed with turkeys packed in very close layers. They were sold low. We are glad of this, as the London editors say when they hear that mackerel is in great plenty, for they are "exceedingly good and wholesome food."

"The child is born," said Oliver Evans more than forty years ago, who will travel from Philadelphia to Boston in one day.

The trials of the locomotive engines in England which we have lately detailed, induce the belief that the "child" that was "born" when the above remark was made, will still live to see the day when he will be able to breakfast in Baltimore and sup in Pittsburg. As speed is all important in the usual transactions of trade it may be considered fortunate for our city that Rail Roads were commenced for the transportation of rich products of the west, instead of Canals—combining as they do, the superior facilities of rapidity, exemption from interruption by the ice, and from disease by stagnant waters, we look forward to the completion of our great works as a new era in our city, which will enhance its prosperity beyond any calculation that can be entertained at the present moment.
Balt. Chron.

ELKTON, Md. November 28.—On the farm of JOSEPH HARLAND, Esq. of this county, is an apple tree which has produced three crops this season! We were a few days since presented by Mr. Harland, with some of the apples of the third growth. They are of the common size. The tree was budding, and had the weath-

er continued mild for a few days longer, would have been in blossom for the fourth time! Mr. H. planted this tree about twenty years ago—and since it commenced bearing, has not failed to produce two crops in a season. It was never grafted.

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.

"From low to low, in New England and at the South, they are the same class of dissipated, careless, well informed, good hearted men—knowing how to act better than they do; nothing at times yet every thing if occasion requires it, we have seen one and the same individual of the craft, a Methodist minister in Carolina, a boatman on the western canal, a Sheriff in Ohio, a sailing master on board a privateer, a fiddler in New Orleans, a dandy in Broadway, New York, a pressman in a garret printing office, and without settled habitation anywhere! *** Having nothing to lose, no calamity can overwhelm them; and caring to gain nothing no tide of fortune carries them upward from the level where they choose to stand; the least to be envied, yet the happiest dogs in Christendom. Philosophers by practice, and spendthrifts by inclination, they complain not when the stomach cries for bread and they have no bread to give; and in the next hour, if fortune favors them with the means, expend more for unnecessary delicacies than would serve to keep them on wholesome food for a whole week."

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.

SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

Yesterday, in fact the Convention did very little. They met late in consequence of the House of Delegates occupying the Hall, and adjourned at a very short session—determining to transfer their sittings to the New Presbyterian Church of this City.

Saturday was a far more interesting day. The scene was animated once more by the appearance of Mr. Madison on the theatre of discussion—by the rather piquant remarks of several of the members—as well as by the questions which were taken—The Resolution, as amended which was adopted by the Committee of the whole, (viz: the Resolution of Mr. Gordon, respecting a present apportionment amended by a clause of Mr. Upshur's laying the basis of a future apportionment) is as follows:

"Resolved, That the representation in the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, shall be apportioned as follows: "There shall be 13 Senators west of the Blue Ridge of Mountains, and 19 east of those Mountains:

"There shall be in the House of Delegates 127 members of whom 29 shall be elected from the District west of the Alleghany Mountains, 24 from the Valley between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge 48 from the Blue Ridge to the Head of Tide Water and 34 thence, below.

"Resolved, That the Legislature shall re-arrange the representation in both Houses of the General Assembly once in every years, upon a fair average of the following ratios, viz: 1st. Of white population: 2d, Of the Federal numbers.

Provided, that the number of the House of Delegates shall never exceed nor the numbers of the Senate

This resolution was carried by 50 to perhaps about 44—what will be the ultimate issue of this interesting subject time must develop. The Governor in his yesterday's Communication to the Legislature most emphatically recommends the necessity "of an increasing spirit of mutual conciliation and concession" in a spirit which if its good efforts shall correspond in any degree with the honest motions that inspired it, will sink deep into the heart of every member and every citizen.—Enquirer.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Corrected Weekly

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

by James Corner & Son.

MARYLAND WHARF, December 10.

Wheat, best white	95 a 1 00
do do red	85 a 90
Corn, (new)	37 a 37
do. (old)	38 a 40
Rye,	45 a 47
Flour, Howard St.	5 00 a 5 25
Do City Mills,	4 75 a 5 00

MARRIED.

At the point on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. William Leconte, Pilot of the Steam-boat Maryland, to Miss Nancy Higgins of this county.

OBITUARY.

Died in this City on Tuesday M. being the 1st. inst. aged 23 years, ANN C. NICHOLSON, eldest daughter of the late James Nicholson of Maryland.

It is believed that they who transiently knew the deceased, would listen with acquiescence to the lengthened praise that private and intimate acquaintance might give to her virtues. But when the young, the lovely, and the modest dead are publicly commemorated, the simple and brief tribute is perhaps most appropriate; not for her sake, now removed from unavailing approbation, but for those who loved her, and for those, who by goodness, gentleness, and kindness desire to be loved like her in this common record designed, she came when a child to the relatives amongst whom she breathed her last. She came for a season and her endearing qualities detained her with them the remainder of her short life, a stranger at first, she lived and died with them as a daughter and a sister—loved and mourned like both. Let this speak her good heart and her good mind.

She had accomplishment and character; and a facility not more fortunate than meritorious in making them at once attractive. All these, with the earthly hopes of beauty and loveliness flourish only to die; yet before they had faded, she added to them, in the sight of the pious, the hope of Heaven and the beauty of holiness.—[Philad. Paper.

VENDUE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, the subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, at the late residence of SETH CARMEAN, deceased, on Choptank River, on MONDAY the 21st inst. all the personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting in part of

Household and Kitchen Furniture;

A NUMBER OF GOOD



Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and some brood Sows and Pigs—Also, a good stock of FARMING UTENSILS; among which are Two Ox-Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c. a quantity of prime Corn blades and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over 5 dollars, on all sums of and under 5 dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by

JEREMIAH VALIANT, admr. of Seth Carmean, decd.

Dec. 12

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 23d of December, inst. at the late residence of Thomas Covey, late of Talbot County deceased, near Kings Creek Bridge, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,



Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

Fattening Hogs and Farming Utensils, together with a quantity of corn, corn-blades, Topploder, straw, &c. The terms will be a credit of six months on all sums over five Dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

WILLIAM BENNY, Jr. admr. of Thomas Covey decd.

Dec. 12

COOKING STOVE,

FOR SALE VERY LOW,

A Cooking Stove calculated for a large family, or quarter—Apply to the Editor.

Dec. 12

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

selected with much care from the latest importations, consisting of every description of

Staple and Fancy Articles

adapted to this market—all of which will be offered unusually low.

He deems it unnecessary for him to enumerate articles and quote the prices; as it has been long and well known to his customers and the public generally, that his assortment is always good, and never excelled for variety and cheapness. The highest prices will be allowed for such articles of Country Produce as he takes in exchange for Goods.
Easton, Dec. 5

FOR RENT.

THE Brick house at the corner of West street and the Bay-side road.

The above property will be put in good order, and rented to a good tenant, for the ensuing year on moderate terms.

To a person wishing to purchase the said property, it will be sold on very accommodating terms. Apply to the Editor of the Whig.
Dec. 5

For Rent, for the next Year.

THE Dwelling House, out-houses and garden now occupied by Miss Ann M. Murphy at my Farm in Oxford Neck, situate immediately on the Creek. This tenement will be let either as it is now held by Miss Murphy, with the privilege of setting firewood, or with fifteen or twenty acres of adjoining land for cultivation, on very reasonable terms.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Nov. 14

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 10th of November as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself

JACK;

about 40 or 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, round full faced and free spoken. Had on when committed, old drab cloth coat, dark mixed cassinet pants, white and blue striped woolen vest and old black fur hat. Says he belongs to Mr. George Roode, of Caroline county, Va. The owner of said negro, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER, Jr. Sheriff's Office, 3w

Dec. 5, 1829.

FOR RENT.

For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story Brick Dwelling situate on Washington Street, to an approved tenant the terms will be liberal. Apply to A. Graham or JABES CALDWELL

Easton, Nov. 14

Female Academy

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a school for the instruction of Young Ladies in this town, on MONDAY the 7th of December, (inst.)—In this Seminary will be taught all the substantial branches which are necessary in order to constitute a good English Education.

And he pledges himself to use every exertion to advance the moral and literary improvement of the pupil. For terms and references apply to the subscriber.
Dec. 5

NEW GOODS.

Wm. H. and P. GROOMER
HAVE received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their Fall supply of GOODS, consisting of an extensive assortment of
Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Queens-ware, Glass, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Gift and Plain Looking Sperm, Mould and Dip Candles,
Imperial Gun Powder,
Hyon & Powshong,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Java Coffee,
Green & white do.
Fresh Bunch Raisins,
Almonds, Shellbarks,
Figs and Currants,
Fresh Cranberries,
Ruckwheat Flour,
Pork Butter,
Cheese,
Mace, Gloves, Nutmegs,
Sperm Oil, Flax, &c.,
—ALSO—
2000 lbs. Becks Philadelphia Shott,
English and American Gun Powder, first quality,
250 bushels Liverpool Salt in Sacks,
100 bushels Ground Allum do.
2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24 of superior quality,
All of which are offered at a small advance for Cash.
Easton, Nov. 14 tf.

NEW GOODS.

Still Later, and Still Cheaper!
JOHN W. JENKINS.
Has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, A VERY LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
CHEAP GOODS,
Selected with great care from the Latest Importations—consisting of
SUPER BLUE & BLACK CLOTH,
CASSINETS, FLANNELS, red and white,
CANTON FLANNELS,
WHITE & BROWN MUSLINS,
CALICOES, &c.
A complete assortment of
Hardware, China, Queen's-ware, Glass.

GROCERIES.

All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Those who wish to purchase great Bargains, will find it much to their advantage to call and view the assortment.
N. B. FEATHERS, I will give 30 cents per pound in exchange for Goods.
I will sell Shot at 8 cents per pound, and Philadelphia cut Nails at 8 cents per pound.
Nov. 7 tf.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Rhodes, Kernard, and Loveday,
HAVE just received from the Philadelphia & Baltimore markets, & are now opening at their Store House on Washington street, opposite the Easton Hotel, an extensive supply of
British, French, Italian, German, India and American, DRY GOODS.
They are also receiving a large Stock of
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, China, Glass, Queens Ware, Stone-ware and Tin-ware.
They respectfully invite the immediate attention of their Customers and consumers generally.
N. B. They will add that their stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels and Blankets,
is unusually large, and unprecedentedly cheap, and that they will give goods at cash prices in exchange for Kersey, Linsey, Feathers and Meal.
Easton, Oct. 17 (S & W) tf.

THOMAS H. DAWSON.

HAS RECEIVED AND JUST OPENED AT HIS
NEW STORE,
Nearly opposite the Court House, a fresh & increased assortment of the following articles, carefully selected by himself.
SOAPS.
Rosa, Jessamine, Violet, Oriental, Vernacular, Vegetable, Sulfur, Windsor, Palm and Naples.
WATERS.
Cologne, Lavender and Florida.
OILS & POMATUM.
Macassar, Naples, Antique and Bears.
Shaving BRUSHES.
Hair, Tooth, Comb, Nail, Paint, Shoe and Lip Salve, Tooth Powder and Smelling Bottles, and
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MEDICINES.
He has also on hand a variety of
Paints, Sperm, Linseed and Train OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, various sizes from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20.
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Tamarinds, Almonds, Shellbarks and Pecan Nuts.
De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable SPECIFIC,
Albright's Columbian Syrup,
Swaim's Panacea, &c. &c. &c.
Easton, Nov. 28—tf

TO RENT,

for the ensuing Year,
THAT large and convenient brick dwelling house, the Store room of which, is occupied by Dr. Dawson as a Drug Store—For terms apply to
GEORGE W. NABB.
December 5.

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon,
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, viz:
Superior blue, black, green, olive, brown and drab Cloths,
Black, blue and drab Cassimeres,
Cassinets, assorted colours, (all prices.)
Fashionable Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Flannels, Baise and Flushing,
Rattinets and Bombazetta,
Blue, black, brown, scarlet & olive Circassians,
Black Lastings, Bombazines,
Brown and olive Gros de Indes,
Blue and black Gros de Nap,
Black Italian Lustering,
Ditto French ditto
Sattins, Mode and Florence,
Canton, Italian and Pongees Crapes,
Merino Shawls,
Imitation long ditto
Cashmere ditto ditto
Embroid'd. Crape Handkerchiefs
Lithographic ditto.
Bordered Palmatine ditto.
Linen Cambric ditto.
Bandanna and Flag ditto.
Rich Fancy set Ribbons, Plain ditto.
6-4 and 4-4 Black and White Bobinets
Bobinett Edgings
Figured Swiss Jacksonett and Book Muslins
Plain ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Fashionable Calicoes,
Irish Linens
Hosiery, Gloves, Socks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrella's
Gig and Switch Whips
Fur and Seal Skin Caps

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DOMESTIC GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware, Glass and China
Superior old 4th Proof P. Brandy
Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin
Peach and Apple Brandy O. R. Whiskey
Dry Lisbon, Port, Cigly and Malaga Wines,
Fresh Imperial, old Hyson,
Young Hyson and Hyson skin
TEAS,
Liverpool Salt, by the Sack or bushel
Powder and Shot
Buck Wheat and White wheat Flour, &c.
He has on hand and constantly keeps
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
UPPER & SOLE LEATHER.
The above assortment of goods has been purchased on the best terms, and with great care, and will be offered at a very small advance, or as cheap as any other house in Easton, for Cash, Hydes, Feathers, Kersey, Linsey or Meal, and invites an early call.
Easton, Nov. 21

LEATHER.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,
ARE now prepared to furnish their friends & the public, with an assortment of excellent oal and upper Leather, upon reasonable terms on application at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson, where all those indebted to them are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.
Easton, Sept. 19

IRON & BRASS FOUNDER.

JOSEPH SHAW, informs the public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for machinery of any description, conformable to pattern—also Brass Castings executed as usual such as for Ship work & machinery. Wanted as above three well grown boys about 14 years of age as apprentices to the above business, to come well recommended.
He would purchase two active young Negroes about 14 years of age, and one young man about 19 years, to work at the above business. The coloured boys I must have 6 months on trial and if they are approved of, the prices agreed on by the parties will be paid, if not found to answer my purpose, they shall be returned free of expense to their masters. Should the boys when bought, serve me faithfully, they shall be manumitted, the two young ones at the age of 30, and the elder at the age of 35 years.
Baltimore Sept. 12.

Talbot County Court,

On the Chancery side thereof.
NOVEMBER, TERM 1829.
John Stevens, Jr. for himself, and as admr. of Job Baker, & as admr. of Greenbury Martin, Elizabeth Garey, Ex-excoitz of John Young, James Chaplin and Solomon Mullikin, against
Joseph Martin, admr. of Joseph James William Gough and Elizabeth his wife, Susan Ann James and William James, heirs of Joseph James, &c.
In this case it is represented to the Court by the petitioners, that William James, an infant, and one of the Defendants, in the above case, has been duly summoned under and in virtue of the process of the said Court, to appear in the said Court, to answer the said petition, and that he has neglected and refused to appear, and that due process has been issued in the above case, out of the said Court, against Susan Ann James, as infant and another Defendant in the said Case, directed and delivered to the Sheriff of Talbot County, commanding him to summon the said Susan Ann James, to be and appear in the said Court, to answer the said petition, but the Sheriff is unable to serve the said process, because the said Susan Ann James, has been kept out of the way of the said Sheriff, and so secreted by her Mother, that the said Sheriff cannot serve the said process, and the proceedings of the Court have thereby failed to be of effect; & the said Court is satisfied from competent evidence, of the truth of the facts stated.
It is thereupon ordered by the said Court That the said William James and Susan Ann, James the Infant Defendants, be and appear in the said Court in the above case, on the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord Eight hundred and thirty, otherwise the Court will order the above petition of the said petitioners, to be taken pro confesso, and make such decree thereupon, as may be thought just; provided a Copy of this order be inserted in the Newspaper published in Easton in Talbot County, called Easton Gazette, forthwith and continued therein for six successive weeks thereafter and due proof made to the said Court of such publication of the said order.
P. D. HOPPER.
Attest, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
True Copy,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Test
December, 5 56

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS;
And having taken some pains to procure the best of WORKMEN, from the City, he hopes that he will be able to please all those who may favor him with their Custom, as he is determined to have his work done in the most fashionable and best manner.
The Public's ob't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, May 16.

More Boots and Shoes.

THOMAS S. COOK,
HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large supply of
BOOTS, SHOES & Gentlemen's Caps, of various kinds, Which he is now opening at his old stand opposite the Court House,
all of which he will sell as low if not lower than they can be obtained elsewhere—He requests his friends and the public to give him a call and view his assortment.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Sole and Upper Leather,
which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.
Easton, Nov. 7

CHANCERY SALE.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, the subscriber is empowered to sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of December next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of which Isaac Jenkinson late of Tal of county died seized; being a part of the Tract of Land on which the said Isaac died and on which William Jenkinson now lives. There are about 200 Acres of Land, with extensive Meadows highly improved. Also, a proper portion of valuable
TIMBERLAND with commodious BRICK BUILDINGS and other necessary improvements, viz.—Smoke-house & other out-houses all in good repair. This property is situated within a mile and a half of Easton. Any person wishing to examine the premises can refer to William Jenkinson and James Neall, who at present reside thereon.
TERMS OF SALE—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with good and sufficient security approved by the Trustee for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of Sale—a credit of twelve months from the day of Sale.
All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, and hereby advised to exhibit them, with proper vouchers thereof, to the said Court of Chancery; otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the proceeds of said estate.
GEORGE W. NABB, Trustee.
Nov. 28 4w

To Literary Gentlemen.

The Editor of the ARIEL respectfully solicits the attention of the gentlemen to whom this is sent, to the following brief proposals.
The number of the ARIEL, which is now sent to you is the last that has issued from the press, and is accompanied by two splendid copperplate engravings, illustrative, the one, of an interesting scene in Cooper's celebrated novel of the Pioneers—the other, of an equally remarkable incident in Scott's novel of Guy Rimermer. All the embellishments to the ARIEL are of the same costly & beautiful description, grouped at great expense, and surpassed by those of no other literary periodical in the Union. Every third number contains an engraving.
The subscription-price to the ARIEL is fixed at the very small sum of \$1.50 per year—for which two hundred and eight pages of matter are furnished, together with eight copperplate engravings, equal in every respect to those which accompany this number. An immense patronage in every quarter of the United States has been bestowed upon the work, sufficiently attesting that the public considers it worth the small sum which is asked for it.
A few copies of the present volume, complete from No. 9, can yet be furnished: that is from August 22d, 1829, to May 1, 1830—at which time a new volume commences. For this period of eight months, there will occur six of these beautiful illustrations, which of themselves are worth three fourths of the price demanded for the whole eight months. The price for the above-named term, including the six engravings, will be \$1.
If any gentleman, postmaster, or other, will exhibit this number to his friends, & interest himself to procure but five subscribers, at \$1 each and remit the amount to the Editor, a sixth copy shall be regularly sent him for his kindness every other Saturday, with the papers for other subscribers.
The number of spare copies on hand is small. It is, therefore, desired that those who may order five copies, should advise the Editor by the earliest mail. The papers from August 22d will be sent on immediately, carefully secured in strong wrappers, and the succeeding numbers as they are published.
Nov. 7.
*May be seen at this office.

\$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living near Easton, Talbot county, (Md.) about the middle of MAY last, a negro boy who calls himself
HENRY WILLSON,
about 17 or 18 years of age, of rather a dark complexion, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, had on when he ran away, a kersey jacket and Trowsers, Tow Linnen shirt and wool hat, all nearly new—it is supposed that he has made his way to Baltimore, as his Father & Mother both reside there, whosoever will take up the said negro, and return him to me, or lodge him in any Jail in this state so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.
WM. BENNY, Jr.
Talbot Co. aug. 15

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Easton and Baltimore Packets.

THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,
RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.
WILL leave Easton Point Wharf for Baltimore on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on SATURDAY the 28th inst. at the same hour.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY,
Now connected with the Edward Lloyd, will leave Easton Point on SUNDAY the first of March at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March at the same hour.
These Packets will be overhauled and put in complete condition for the reception of Goods or Grain—both Granaries will be kept in order for the reception of Grain, and constant attendance given by Mr. SAMUEL H. BEAVER, who will act as Clerk to the whole establishment, and attend as usual at the Drug Store, of Dr. Dawson and Dr. Spencer, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
THOMAS HENRIX,
BENNETT TOMLINSON.
Feb. 21

THROUGH IN A DAY.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-boat BALTIMORE, Captain W. WHILLDIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centreville, arriving at Centreville the same evening at eight o'clock.
Returning, leaves Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Centreville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.
Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.
There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.
Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. Georges.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. Georges - 1 00
Do. Middletown, - 2 00
Do. Warwick, - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50
Do. Head of Chester, 3 00
And Do. Centreville, - 4 25.
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 13—w PROPRIETORS.

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphan's Court,
OCTOBER TERM A. D. 1829.
ON application of Peter Stevens Admr. of William A. McMahon, late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton,
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 27th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William A. McMahon, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of June next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of October A. D. 1829.
PETER STEVENS Admr. of Wm. A. McMahon, dec'd.
Nov. 28

FOR SALE.

A four wheeled Carriage and harness in complete repair—persons wishing to purchase will please call on Mr. R. W. Kennard who will show the property—for terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to
WM. H. JOHNSON.
July 18

\$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. a mulatto man named
WM. ROBINSON,
he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, twenty years of age, is very talkative and passionate when crossed, had on when he went away a fur hat, coarse shoes, drab cord round jacket and pantaloons, and black cloth vest; he formerly drove a carriage for Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, of Easton, Talbot county, Md. from whom he was purchased last December, it is supposed that he has returned to the neighborhood of that place, I will give Eighty Dollars if he is taken in the State of Maryland and delivered to me or secured in Baltimore county Jail or if he is taken out of the State, I will give the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, and an additional reward of Twenty Dollars is offered for such information as will enable me to prosecute the person or persons who may have conveyed him from Baltimore.
J. WALKER.
Baltimore, June 20. 1aw3w cowl

UNION HOTEL.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.
The public's obedient servant
Easton, Oct. 27 **SOLOMON LOWE.**

DENTON HOTEL.

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

AGENCY.

The subscriber offers his services for the collection of claims against the United States or individuals in the District of Columbia. His knowledge of the manner of conducting business at the public offices, & acquaintance with the citizens generally, afford great facilities for the speedy settlement of accounts. Satisfactory reference will be given, & charges moderate.
B. HOMANS
Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 12.

SALE POSTPONED

Till Tuesday 22d December next.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Easton, (the premises hereafter mentioned), on TUESDAY, the 22d day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the reversion in fee simple after the life estate of Mrs. Ann Kesiah Hensley, which was assigned to her for her dower, that is to say, all and singular that DWELLING PLANTATION, now occupied by Mr. Richard Fiddeman, beautifully situated on Wye River and Skipton Creek in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 222 acres of ARABLE LAND, and 72 acres of TIMBER LAND, making together the quantity of 294 acres, more or less, as laid down and certified by Samuel Jackson, late surveyor of Talbot county, and the Terms of Sale will be as follows.—The Sale shall be on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee for the Payment of the purchase money, and interest from the day of Sale, with such security as he may approve.
The Creditors of the said Philemon W. Hensley are hereby warned and notified, to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, to be by him filed with the papers in the cause with the vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of Sale.
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.
Easton, Nov. 28. 4w

COACH GIG & HARNESS,

MAKING.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks, to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has met with, in the above line of business, and now wishes to inform them, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. John Camper, and having lately returned from Baltimore with an additional assortment of the best MATERIALS, and also, having procured the most experienced and best WORKMEN, that he will be enabled to Manufacture all kinds of four wheel'd work, or Gigs in superior Manner; all orders for new work, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at the old stand, foot of Washington Street, or at the subscribers stand, nearly opposite the market house, and repairs done in a neat and satisfactory manner.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
N. B. From the difficulty the subscriber has experienced, in collecting money, to meet his demands, he will be under the necessity of requiring the Cash on the delivery of work or to punctual customers, a short credit.
Oct. 31. **E. S. H.**

Negroes to Hire.

TWO Hire for the ensuing year a number of Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls—Also boys and girls to be put out for their victuals and clothes, Apply to
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Nov. 21

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him or his agent Samuel Reynolds, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where either one or the other may be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
August 29

VOL. X

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER TWO DOLLARS

Annun, payable by

ADVERT

Not exceeding a square ONE DOLLAR; and every subsequent insert

From the Jour

TIME F

Sleep, "tired nature is well known to be the privilege of a necessity have their health frequently the period abridged.

Many would appreciate a certain ty-four hours be putters little how or obtained. This, however, error. The account equally with the object a very poor health and well-being.

Night is evidently a nature for experience has proven one during which obtain that sound slumber, so necessary of health. Sleep, is, indeed, on many occasions practice, which avoided, excepting circumstances of disquiet amount of rest at the natural does not apply to months after birth.

Full two-thirds of the city requires to be well as by night; agement it may be time, to require an the latter period when fatigued by general, be found ing the day; for short repose, and no bad effects can clothing be performed by part of their bodies or ligatures.

The popular notion to rise," is justly observed has been remarked; state, the disposition comes on soon a of darkness; and, and most accurate hours sleep before ly as refreshing the morning. In day in manual in the open air, a wake for a few hours as closed in; and ly sleep is perhaps indications of poor The studious regard of "the re- The solemn still the pursuits will tion n and a com an reasoning le hal it; which is by the circumstan tion of the mind cient and approp ing a state of n cal to sleep. I to leave his mind which he can restles sness. I quish his nocturnal ing the natural his mind and b propriating "the study, and the exercis e, and while his pro knowledge would ded, he will be the enjoyment in the increased his intellect actual It has been "that the atmosphere ways more viti fit for respiration and as we res air while awake it follows that other causes, to injury in the state."

Early rising health of the s no account should self to again a s of his first aw ther this he app before the sun in accident or un not have en joy of repose. It the deficiency, ther time, the un

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. XII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1829.

NO. 51.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

From the Journal of Health.

TIME FOR SLEEP.

Sleep, "tired nature's sweet restorer," is well known to be essential to the existence of man. Those who are long deprived of a necessary proportion of it, have their health impaired and not unfrequently the period of their existence abbreviated.

Many would appear to imagine that provided a certain number of the twenty-four hours be passed in sleep, it matters little how or where such repose is obtained. This, however, is a very gross error. The accommodations of the day, equally with the occupations of the day, exert a very powerful influence upon the health and well-being of the system.

Night is evidently the period appropriated by nature for repose, and general experience has proved, that it is the only one during which we can with certainty obtain that sound, sweet, and refreshing slumber, so necessary for the preservation of health. Sleeping during the day is, indeed, on many accounts, a pernicious practice, which should be carefully avoided, excepting under particular circumstances of disease, or when a sufficient amount of repose cannot be obtained at the natural periods. This, however, does not apply to infants. For the first months after birth a healthy child sleeps full two-thirds of its time. This propensity requires to be indulged by day as well as by night; but with judicious management it may be brought, in a short time, to require and enjoy repose during the latter period only. Young children when fatigued by exercise will also, in general, be found inclined to sleep during the day; from indulging them in a short repose, under such circumstances, no bad effects can result, provided their clothing be perfectly loose, so that every part of their bodies is freed from bands or ligatures.

The popular maxim, "early to bed and early to rise," is one which should be rigidly observed by every individual. It has been remarked that, in the natural state, the disposition to sleep usually comes on soon after the commencement of darkness; and according to the oldest and most accurate observers, three or four hours sleep before midnight is very nearly as refreshing as double that portion in the morning. Persons who spend the day in manual labour, or active exercise in the open air, with great difficulty keep awake for a few hours after the night is closed in; and this disposition to early sleep is perhaps one of the strongest indications of perfect health.

The studious are noted for their disregard of "the regular hours of rest." The solemn stillness of night, inviting to the pursuits which require a fixed attention and a connected series of thought and reasoning leads them first into the habit; which is subsequently strengthened by the circumstance of intense application of the mind, uninterrupted by sufficient and appropriate exercise, producing a state of nervous irritability inimical to sleep. Hence the student fears to leave his midnight lamp for a couch which he can only occupy in a state of restlessness. Let him, however, relinquish his nocturnal studies, and seek during the natural period, that repose which his mind and body alike demand—appropriating "the hours of early morn" to study, and the residue of the forenoon to exercise, and we are well persuaded that while his progress in the pursuit of knowledge will be in no degree retarded, he will be the gainer, not merely in the enjoyment of more perfect health, but in the increased clearness and vigour of his intellectual faculties.

It has been very correctly remarked, "that the atmosphere of the night is always more vitiated, and consequently less fit for respiration, than that of the day, and as we require a greater portion of air while awake than in a sleeping state, it follows that from these, independent of other causes, the system is more liable to injury in the former than in the latter state."

Early rising is equally important to the health of the system as early rest. On no account should any one permit himself to again slumber, after the moment of his first awaking in the morning, whether this happen at the early dawn or before the sun has risen; even though from accident or unavoidable causes he may not have enjoyed his six or eight hours of repose. It is much better to make up the deficiency, if necessary, at some other time, than to attempt taking another

nap. Whoever shall accustom himself thus to rise, will enjoy more undisturbed sleep during the night, and awake far more refreshed, than those who indolently slumber all the morning.

Even this second nap is however by no means so injurious to health as the practice of continuing in bed of a morning, long after waking; nothing tends, especially in children and young persons generally, more effectually to unbrace the solids exhaust the spirits and thus to undermine the vigour activity, and health of the system, than such a practice.

Let any one who has been accustomed to lie in bed till eight or nine o'clock, rise by five or six, spend an hour or two in walking, riding, or any active diversion in the open air, and he will find his spirits more cheerful and serene throughout the day, his appetite more keen and his body more active and vigorous.

Rees, in his life of Dr. Kippis, attributes the uninterrupted health of the latter to habits of early rising, as well as to the uniform regularity and temperance to which he had been accustomed from his youth. It may be added, that, however different in other respects may have been the habits of those who have been remarkable for their longevity, they were all early risers.

The habit of early rising is one of great importance in reference to the health of young persons: when commenced in the first years of life, it will be persevered in from choice. "Hence," to use the language of an experienced writer, "while under the eye of parents and guardians, children may be taught to rise constantly at a certain hour, which will render it more easy for them to persevere in the habit, after they are removed from under that control. If no disease or accident intervene, they will need no farther repose than that obtained in their first sleep, which custom will have caused to terminate, of itself, just at the usual hour, and then, if they turn upon the other ear to take a second nap, they will be taught to look upon it as an intemperance, not at all redounding to their credit."

No one should retire to rest immediately after a full meal, or in an agitated state of mind. Indeed after a light supper, at least two hours ought to elapse before bed time; and as a requisite for sound and invigorating repose, it is necessary to banish all anxious, gloomy or depressing ideas and thoughts, and every species of mental exertion. To the same intent, every circumstance, calculated to excite the senses should be removed. The pernicious practice, adopted by many of reading in bed until they fall asleep, is particularly to be avoided. In place of this dangerous expedient to invite sleep, it would be more salutary to walk up and down the room for a few minutes, or to partake of any other gentle exercise. Fortunately, however, the individual who lives a life of temperance and virtue, and partakes daily of sufficient active exercise, requires no opiate to lull him to repose.

"On him the balmy dews
Of sleep, with double nutriment descend."

From the New England Farmer ON POTATOES.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Your correspondent, Mr. P. WARE, in reply to the queries of "No Theorist" has detailed some experiments on potatoes. One fact in every art or science is worth many conjectures, however plausible, & the public should be grateful to any intelligent farmer, who will execute with exactness any valuable experiment and communicate the result for the benefit of others. I have thought while the subject is particularly before their attention, that the agricultural public might be gratified with the result of some experiments on this subject conducted with apparently great exactness by a gentleman, who chose to withhold his name from the public, and printed in the 3d volume of the Memoirs of the Mass Agr. Society, page 322. I have therefore transcribed and now forward them to you, to use as you may deem best.

Oct. 26, 1829. Yours respectfully, H. C.

"So wide a difference of opinion exists among both scientific and merely practical farmers, as to the quantity of seed necessary to produce the best crop of potatoes, I had determined to make an experiment on this subject. For this purpose I selected a piece of sandy loam, incumbent on a substratum of sand the whole ground as near alike as to quality as possible; and now enclose you the result of forty experiments. These experiments were made under my immediate inspection therefore I can answer for their correctness."

Dated Dover, N. H. April 8, 1815.

1. Result of fifteen experiments made at Dover, New Hampshire, A. D. 1813, of seedling potatoes, consisting of 20 hills—the rows 3 feet apart; hills 2 feet without any manure, on sandy loam that had been two years planted.

Number of Experiments.	Quantity of seed.	Description of the seed as put into the ground.	Wt. of seed in 20 hills.	Total produce in pounds.
1	12	Two whole potatoes,	15	80
2	6	One do. do.	7	48
3	12	Two do. cut in halves latitudinally,	15	61
4	6	One do. do.	7	55
5	2	The eyes of two potatoes which weighed 12 ozs.	3	28
6	1	The eyes of one do. do.	1	20
7	6	One potato cut in quarters longitudinally,	7	56
8	3	Half do. do.	3	35
9	3	Half do. cut in halves do.	3	37
10	14	One quarter of a potato,	1	32
11	4	Four potatoes, whole, weight 1 oz. each produce small size,	5	39
12	2	Two do. do. rather small,	2	35
13	1	One do. do. good size,	1	31
14	4	The sprout end of two do. of each,	5	42
15	6	One do. wt. 6 ozs. eyes cut out,	7	33
Gain by manuring,			88	143
				775

II. The following fifteen experiments are exactly the same as the former, with the addition only of a shovel full of good barn manure to each hill.

Number of Experiments.	Quantity of seed.	Description of the seed as put into the ground.	Wt. of seed in 20 hills.	Total produce in pounds.
1	12	Two whole potatoes,	15	76
2	6	One do. do.	7	46
3	12	Two do. cut in halves latitudinally,	15	73
4	6	One do. do.	7	64
5	2	The eyes of two potatoes which weighed 12 ozs.	3	44
6	1	The eyes of one do. do.	1	46
7	6	One potato cut in quarters longitudinally,	7	65
8	3	Half do. do.	3	48
9	3	Half do. cut in halves do.	3	54
10	14	One quarter of a potato,	1	38
11	4	Four potatoes, whole, weight 1 oz. each produce small size,	5	52
12	2	Two do. do. rather small,	2	44
13	1	One do. do. good size,	1	37
14	4	The sprout end of 2 do. of each,	5	46
15	6	One potato the eyes cut out,	7	42
			88	775

III. Result of ten experiments of seedling potatoes, 20 hills each, manured with a small handful of Rock weed.

Number of Experiments.	Quantity of seed.	Description of the seed as put into the ground.	Wt. of seed in 20 hills.	Total produce in pounds.
1	12	Two whole potatoes,	15	73
2	6	One do. do.	7	61
3	6	One do. quartered longitudinally,	7	67
4	3	One half do. divided do.	3	52
5	14	One quarter of the potato,	1	36
6	8	Four whole do. 2 ozs. each,	10	69
7	6	Three do. do. do.	7	44
8	4	Two do. do. do.	5	57
9	2	One do. do. do.	2	42
10	2	One do. cut in halves,	2	47
			63	534

The foregoing experiments prove what all experienced farmers were convinced of, that poor land requires more seed in all kinds of crops, than that under a high state of cultivation.

N. B. A bushel of potatoes weighs 56 to 58 pounds.

The potato used for seed in the above described experiments was the large blue.

*Fucus of Lin. much used as a manure for raising corn on sandy plains in this vicinity. (Dover, N. H.)

From the New England Farmer. POTATOES.

MR. FESSENDEN.—In your paper of November 6, much is said, and many authorities quoted, on the subject of raising potatoes, but not a word do I find, as to a few things, which, after all, are in my humble opinion, of more importance than all the rest;—I mean manure, the form of the hill, and keeping the crop free from weeds. As to the matter whether you plant a large or middle sized, or small potato, or whether you cut them in pieces, or plant the sprouts only—as a plain practical man, I have only to say, what indeed some of your authorities intimate, that one large potato, (quite large,) or two or three of a middling size, (that is, a fair size for the table,) are far the most likely to insure a good crop. Why should not your potatoes for planting be selected as well as every other seed? I am inclined to think it bad economy to cut and sprout for planting, merely with a view of saving seed. With particular care, they may sometimes do well; but I apprehend these cases to be exceptions, and that generally the cultivator is disappointed. Some seed is saved by it, but the labor is the same, and, so far as regards cutting and sprouting, is increased. As to the soil—newly broken up land is no doubt to be preferred—if it be not too wet. A dry

soil does badly.—A cool and moist season is found best—but for this we depend on a kind Providence and no precautions in planting, are of much avail. Of the manner of boiling, I say nothing.—A good cook knows more than I do about that.

And now Mr. Editor, as respects my important things.

1. As to manure.—I have this year had a little experience that has proved a good lesson to me. The long red potato, which we all know is among our most productive;—the Elam potato from Rhode Island, and the Chenango,—both excellent kinds, and which grow to a good size,—these I planted round my corn field in two or three rows, and some of the long reds in a patch near the centre of the corn, and gave them the same care that the corn had, that is, three ploughings and hoeings, and the same manure, being a compost of a year old, made up of about one half of clear cow and horse dung, and the other half of best meadow-mud; and I may add, I gave them the same ample quantity to the hill that I did the corn. An acre or more—adjoining the corn field, generally the same kind of soil—I planted wholly with the blue nose potatoes, and a yellow potato, which I value much, and which I had from Quebec about four years ago. This acre or patch I had manured with what we farmers call coarse or long dung; being the moist and newly made manure from the barn yard and cellar, with a good mixture of old refuse hay and straw, and nothing else. Now those which I planted with the old compost manure did not produce one third part as much as those with the new. I speak within compass when I say this. The patch with the coarse manure turned out famously—about a bushel for every ten or twelve hills. The others took so many hills to the bushel that I was ashamed to count them—I impute the difference solely to the dung, and will take good care how I get caught so again. It could not well be in the kinds of potato—for we plant no kind more productive than the long reds. In saying all this about manure, Mr. Editor, I tell nothing new to our good old practical farmers. They understand the thing perfectly. Whether it be better to put the potato under or over the dung, in planting, I offer no opinion, excepting my belief that there is little or no difference. Generally, the manure is dropped first.

2. As to the form of the hill. I have noticed in New Hampshire and Vermont where they understand this matter as well, and have as fine crops as any where, that, instead of making the hill like a sugar loaf, they make it of about the shape that the plough makes it where you plough both ways, with the rows about three feet apart. Indeed, I believe they think but little drawing in or hoeing up necessary, after ploughing both ways. In this mode it is evident that, instead of the rain running off, as in the case of hilling up to a cone, the flat hill receives it all, and gives room for the roots to expand, and does not expose a great surface, all round, and near the roots, to be dried up.

3. Keeping the potatoes free from weeds.—Little need be said on this head. Nothing does well, if you let your ground run over to weeds. None but sluggards and bad calculators will permit it. In some land, perhaps, two ploughings will do, but generally, three are better. This must depend on circumstances. You have only to keep the weeds down, and that ought to be the rule as to the number of hoeings.

A MIDDLESEX FARMER.

In the Virginia Convention on the 28th ult. MR. RANDOLPH made a short speech marked with the characteristics which peculiarise that gentleman's style:—Sir, I have been brought by experience,—and especially by recent observation,—to the conclusion to which a man of sense and reflection might have arrived a priori,—that of all the mechanics under the sun,—Constitution makers least understand their own trade. We have given—I think—to all the world—most ample evidence of our unfitness—I do not say to make a Constitution—but I was almost about to say—to tinker the old Constitution we have. Sir, I am well satisfied that this Assembly has already lost, and is daily losing the confidence of the People of Virginia. It becomes not me to pass an eulogium on the wisdom and the worth of many of those who compose it;—but the truth is—that such is the wisdom of our existing form of government—that no proposition can be brought forward with a view to make an inroad upon it,—that can command a respectable majority;—when I say respectable, I refer, of course, to numbers only,—not one—that can get in its favour respectable majority;—and yet, nothing short of an overwhelming majority can reconcile the People of Virginia to any important change in their fundamental law.

I did vote reluctantly for the proposition of the gentleman from Richmond; but I had almost arisen from my seat to move to strike out the clause for abolishing the Council. It has been better said than I am capable of saying it, that the lust of innovation, for it is a lust—that is the proper term for an unlawful desire—this lust of innovation—this *reum novorum tubido* has been the death of all republics. All men of sense ought to guard and warn their neighbours against it—sir, I have felt deep affliction, mortification and humiliation at seeing this venerable fabric of our Government treated with as little ceremony as a mouse in the receiver of a natural philosopher and experimenter. There are some things which ought to be changed. I had hoped we should at length have come to the source of the disease—which is to be found in the Judicial Body. It is because of the delay—the delay *ad indefinitum* I speak it with feelings the most respectful toward those,—and there are such—who have faithfully discharged their duty. But it is the want of that faithful discharge of it, in too many, which has brought all this about. Sir, it is there we ought to apply the remedy. But I am going away from the point before the Committee.

I rose to move, and when in order I shall move you to strike out the whole of the resolution.

Sir, our discussions here have brought to my recollection that beautiful apologue or fable of Addison's where he represents the whole human race as summoned by Jupiter into one assembly—the God listens to their various complaints, and then gives permission to each to lay down his own grievance and take up any that he chose to select among those deposited by his neighbours. A very handsome well made man lay's down a disease under which he labours, and takes up the deformity which a humpbacked man had thrown off: A mother brings her undutiful son—a wife her bad husband. A husband comes with his shrew of a wife, and selects another partner, who, as he believes, will suit him better. All were anxious to make the change, for it is human nature, sir, to view all the miseries of others as very easy to be endured—yes sir,—nothing is so easy as to endure other people's evils,—unless it be to spend other people's money. The assembly broke up well pleased, and each returned to his home to try his altered situation. But, Sir—what was the issue?—In a little time they all came back again. The once handsome man came to be set free from his hump; the diseased man to take it back again; the lady brought her new husband, and the man who had before brought his shrew of a wife, came back to seek her again, declaring that long habit and intimacy had cemented their union, that the old woman was the best companion after all.

(Here loud laughter was heard in the gallery, and the Chair repeatedly called to order.) Sir, I mean no pleasantry on such a subject, but what I mean is this—that there is not now a malcontent in the Commonwealth, who, after this new Constitution shall have been adopted will not in six months more be just as much dissatisfied and more than he is now.—But even if I am mistaken in this, recollect what a vast minority you must have opposed to your plan. I believe there is a majority who are well satisfied with the Council they have had for these fifty-four years and who will see it abolished with regret. Recollect that change is not always amendment. Remember that you have to reconcile to new institutions the whole mass of those who are contented with what they have, & seek no change, & besides these all the disappointed of the other class; and what possible chance is there that your new Constitution can be accepted? If you change the existing form of your Executive, your Governor may come to the most important decisions at the most unguarded moments. Publicity is the guardian of virtue. He cannot—now,—decide in secret,—where no eye is upon him but that eye—which we are all too apt to forget. It is in privacy that the deepest and most damning crimes are perpetrated. The man who is going to commit wickedness ever shrinks from the eye of his neighbour.—Gentlemen tell us of the economy of this new Constitution,—by abolishing the Council and retrenching the numbers of the House of Delegates, they are to save the Commonwealth a matter of some 5 or 6,000 dollars. Why, sir,—the expense of this Convention—placed in the funds, would pay the salaries of the Council—forever; yes, sir, forever.

FOR RENT.

For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story Brick Dwelling situated on Washington Street, to an approved tenant the terms will be liberal. Apply to A. Graham or JABEZ CALDWELL.

Easton, Nov. 14

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Liverpool.

By the packet ship *Wm. Byrnes* Capt. Hackstaff, at New York, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 9th November, and Liverpool up to the 10th, inclusive.

IRELAND.—A Limerick paper states that Mr. O'Connell proceeds immediately to take up his residence in Dublin, for the purpose of trying the Union Question effectively before the public.

CORK.—The special commission at Cork which had been opened to try and condemn to death upwards of twenty poor starved Irishmen, for conspiracies has closed its labors and have found four guilty, which are left for execution on the 14th. After the trial upon these four poor wretches closed three more were put upon their trial, and after going through the same evidences, the jury could not agree in their verdict, although they were confined to the injury of their health 36 hours without food they were then discharged, and the prisoners trial ordered to stand over till the Assizes: the trial of three more followed with the same evidence, and were acquitted, when the commission was abandoned and the prisoners set at liberty upon bail still leaving the four for execution.

Our Cork Correspondent informs us that Leary and his associates who were convicted under the late commission, at Cork, have been reprieved.

From the Times Nov. 9.—We see with great concern that Mr. O'Connell is opening a new chapter of agitation whose object does not even pretend to be a redress of grievances, in the pursuit of which there is any chance that enlightened and public spirited men would join him; but, on the contrary, that he throws out a lure to revolutionists and incendiaries, by holding up as an attainable benefit for Ireland a violation of that solemn compact with Great Britain, which every subject of both islands, who either comprehends or feels for their common interest, will maintain with his life and fortune.

The Floods in Scotland.—Returns have been made of the losses sustained by the floods, in Inverness and Moray-shires, which amount to nearly £50,000. Of that sum the injury sustained by the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Seafield, and their tenants, amounts to more than £37,000.

Retirement of the Grand Duke Constantine.—The Correspondent of Hamburg states that the report is spread at Mayence that a foreign Prince is about to purchase a large estate in the Rhenish provinces, and establish there his future residence. It is added that the climate of the northern countries, which he has inhabited until now, is little favorable to the delicate health of his wife, and that this consideration has decided the Prince to renounce the active functions he has hitherto exercised (as Viceroy of Poland,) in order that he may enjoy all the sweetness of a private life in the bosom of his family.

The news received in Vienna by private correspondence from Rumelia, Bulgaria, and Bosnia, represent these provinces under the most gloomy aspect.—In Bulgaria and in Rumelia the presence of the Russians prevent any anarchical explosion; but in Bosnia the Sultan's authority is hardly respected, since his despotic power has ceased to be an object of terror.

Commerce and all the different links of society seem to be paralysed. Grief breaks out even in the apathy of the Ottomans, the bazars and coffee-houses are quite deserted; the mosques alone are filled with elderly men; and the young Turks appear generally disposed to emigrate into Asia.

The Christians are not without their portion of anxiety; they seem to fear a dreadful re-action after the departure of the Russians. It is not from Government that they expect any rigorous measures, but from the Turkish populace, because they have given very unequivocal marks of their attachment to the Russians. In fact, in every part of European Turkey the prospects for futurity are all alarming, and the moment when the Russian army is to leave the invaded territory will probably be the signal for the dissolution of the whole body, and the Sultan with all his energy, will not be capable of preventing it.

FRANCE.

From the general tone of the French journals of both parties, as we find their remarks collected and reviewed in the Gazette de France, and from private letters, we should infer that a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies may not irrationally be expected. The speculations and predictions of this journal as to the ministry, are so various that we do not profess to understand them. As yet, Mr. de la Bourdonnaye seems to hold his ground.

The tour made in the Provinces by the King of Naples and his company, has given occasion for great festivities. In Dauphiny, in particular the prolonged stay of eleven princes and princesses of the house of Bourbon produced great joy. In the department of Isere, the progress of the royal company is said to have been through arches of triumph; and they were met with offerings of garlands, fruits and flowers presented by the youthful peasants. The young (future) queen of Spain, said she felt herself transported to fairy land in passing through the beau-

tiful valley of Isere, which reminded her of the happiest fields of Sicily. The old King, her father, was very much delighted with the enthusiasm of the people, indicating an attachment to the Bourbon family. At Grenoble, Romans and Avignon, the popular joy was equally manifested. The Duchess of Berri in particular was greeted with loud acclamations of welcome.

A Telegraphic despatch reached Paris on the 1st of November, stating that the blockade of the Dardanelles was raised on the 30th September.

An extract from the Journal du Commerce discloses a fact hitherto little noticed in this country—viz, that in France the price of wheat is rapidly advancing. Therise in the average during the month of October has been 1f. 47c., and it is now within 21c. as high as it was at this period of last year. This is the cause, without doubt, of the demand for fine wheat in the north of Europe.

The treaty between France and Hayti has been ratified, the independence of the Republic entirely acknowledged, and a commercial intercourse established on the basis of perfect reciprocity. The preparations for an expedition against Algiers are in active progress. It is intended to bombard the town with Bombs and Congreve rockets.

Rome, Oct. 22.—The Special Commission appointed by the Pope to try the members of a Society of Carbonari, arrested in the spring, who were twenty-six in number, after the most mature investigation and hearing of Counsel, passed sentence at the end of last month.—Don Joseph Picilli, of Maddalona, as being an old sectarian, and grand-master of a new lodge of Carbonari, founded in Rome in 1828, was sentenced to death; one is sentenced to imprisonment in a fort for life; thirteen others for various periods, from twenty to five years; ten were dismissed on engaging to appear again if called upon; and one foreigner was ordered to leave the Papal dominions. The Pope has commuted the sentence of death passed on the priest Picilli into imprisonment for life in Fort St. Leo.

HUMOROUS APOLOGY.

A few days ago it was announced in the Gazette; that Mr. Langdon, Editor of the Xenia Gazette, had taken to himself a wife. His paper of last week was printed on a half sheet, for which he makes the following pleasant apology. Though a little caustic upon the caucuses, its general good humour cannot fail, I should think, to restore "social intercourse" amongst all parties.—Cin. Gaz.

"AN APOLOGY.—Although I hate apologies, yet in good earnest I am now compelled to make one for the scurvy appearance of my paper this week.—This scurvy appearance, is entirely owing to a most scurvy trick that was played off on me during an absence of a week on a little matrimonial excursion. It is one of the most natural things in the world for a man when he gets married, to feel a desire of visiting his friends; there is so much kind greeting, so many good wishes, such sweet, smiling faces, and light hearts, that one would almost be willing to be married every day in the year at all events to have the salutation part acted & reacted over & over again. Some may say "what of all this—it has nothing to do with the apology"—but stop a little bit kind reader, it has a great deal to do with it—aye every thing. As above hinted, I took a little trip for a week as in duty bound, with my new partner (I wish it to be perfectly understood that I have lately taken a partner into the concern, not exactly a nominal partner or one whose name will figure at the foot of receipts, notes, &c. or at the head of the paper as printer or publisher, but as we merchants term it, a kind of sleeping partner)—which kicked up a power of dust. The gossips of Xenia, male and female, opened their batteries of slang-whang, the sour-hearted Jacksonians began to chuckle and crow at a round rate—that the Clay printer as I have been termed at Xenia, had run away, the hue and cry was raised and the sound went forth like the rushing of many waters—and when I arrived at home, much to the mortification of the caucuses and other notorious liars and calumniators, the door of my office was closed without legal process, under color of a mortgage not due until the 1st of January, if then—and all my hands turned adrift, & a great many other curious things enacted, of a very illegal character, all of which, and the history thereof, is laid over for further consideration at a more convenient season. Had it not been for some advertisements, which require a certain number of insertions, in order to make them legal, I would have postponed the publication until next week and given a whole sheet—but "half a loaf is better than no bread," and so may half a newspaper be better than no paper at all. What is lacking in quantity, I will endeavor to make up in quality."

FRANCE.—The ordinary revenue of our state government may be set down at \$600,000. Its ordinary expenses at \$600,000, leaving \$00,000 to pay interest on loans. According to Mr. Fullerton's calculation, the amount of the state debt on the 1st of January, 1831, will be thirteen million dollars. The interest on this at 5 per cent, will be \$650,000. Ways and means must consequently be devised of adding \$350,000 to the revenue of the state, not for one year, but for many years.—Phil. Gaz.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Dec. 19.

In our statement in relation to the affair of McCullough's release, we gave the account as given to us, and we sifted it as far as it was in our power. We had no names of Magistrates given to us—we never thought of names in the transaction, and have been sorely wounded to find that an old acquaintance and friend was one of the Magistrates. If the matter, as we stated it, and just so it was given to us, is not fair or true, we rejoice at it, as nothing is more gratifying than the proper exculpation of those who have been incriminated. Mr. Pickering must be assured that to wound or to wrong him would ever be grating to our feelings and far from our wishes.—We promptly and voluntarily publish his letter that his own exculpation may be read by all who saw our statement in this paper.

[From the Baltimore Chronicle.]

In the Easton Gazette of the 5th inst. under the editorial head, is an article in relation to an assignment from James McCullough (who has lately been released from the Penitentiary under a pardon from the Governor) to George R. Richardson, Esq., of this City, (there named as a member of the Governor's Council,) in which that Gentleman is charged with using unfair means in obtaining that conveyance, and the magistrates who took the acknowledgment, are declared to be equally culpable.

I was one of the magistrates alluded to.—Mr. Richardson called upon me in the forenoon of the day on which that conveyance was executed, and requested that I would accompany him as far as the Penitentiary to transact some official business for him there, the nature of which, or with whom, he did not mention to me nor did I think it important to enquire. It was within my jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace and it was, and is, usual, for magistrates to attend to business out of their offices, when requested to do so, although no additional compensation is allowed for that service.

On our arrival at the penitentiary, being informed that I should have to wait some time I went with Mr. Owens, the keeper, to see the different work shops, which occupied us about half an hour.—Upon my return I was shown into the Clerks' room, where Mr. R. and Col. Sheppard were seated at a table, and Mr. McCullough (the first I had seen or heard of him in the matter) standing opposite. The instrument of writing in question was lying before them. After a little delay, and without any observation that I can recollect, McCullough signed and acknowledged it, and I immediately signed whatever was said in my hearing about a pardon, or any other consideration for the execution of the paper, nor did I know that McCullough was or expected to be, pardoned until I was told some days afterwards, that he was at liberty.

The Editor of the Gazette, after setting out the facts, as he pretends to have received them, went on waiting to learn whether they are true or false, or giving the accused parties the slightest previous notice of the charge, proceeds with an if to pronounce sentence upon both counsellor and magistrates, which he is pleased to declare should be a long sojourn in the Penitentiary.

It must be well known to that gentleman, if he knows any thing at all, that it is no part of the business of a magistrate, when called upon to take an acknowledgment, to enquire of the parties the circumstances or consideration under which the conveyance is to be made. Such an inquiry would be deemed impertinent—nor has it been usual for, nor do I believe it to be the duty of the magistrate, to read the instrument of writing provided the parties declare themselves to be acquainted with its nature and contents.

The charge or insinuation by the Editor of the Gazette, that the magistrates in this instance were in readiness, and lent their official aid, to secure a bribe to the counsellor, (if any such bribe was offered or received,) is, as far as relates to myself, most illiberal, ill natured, and unjust.

SAM'L. PICKERING.

A CURSORY VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S LATE MESSAGE.

This message is distinguished for its length, made up of a multiplicity of topics of many positions wholly unexceptionable as positions, and of a great deal of declamatory matter.

"To ask nothing of foreign states that is not clearly right—nor to submit to any thing from them that is wrong" is a good maxim—but the maxim will be valueless if the means and measures adopted to maintain it are not suited.—It is possible to put forth sound maxims as the rule of conduct—and it is as easy, by the instrumentality of measures, to run directly against those maxims. Measures and not professions are the best criterion to judge by—we hope the President will adhere to the maxim; we shall judge him by the measure.

The view given of our foreign relations is specific as to each, but on the whole, little interesting as to all—perhaps indeed there was not much to communicate. The message has favored us with the nature of some instructions to some of the powers, and it would have been particularly gratifying, after all that has been said, if we could have learned something of the nature of the new instructions to our new Minister at London—to the agricultural portion of the country this would have been highly important—not a little surprise was occasioned at seeing nothing said of the capture of our vessels and the imprisonment of our citizens by the Por-

tuguese authority—from what has been stated in the public prints, that was a "wrong that ought not to be submitted to" and a matter that it was "clearly right" to demand explanations on. On the subject of foreign relations we are a little disappointed, as we see nothing except the item of taking the bond of the Emperor of Brazil; that was not generally known in the commercial ports.

The paragraphs upon the change in the mode of electing the President, and to destroy the federative and equal principle which the just and considerate framers of the constitution had adopted as a second resource, in case of the failure of the popular vote, we are sorry to see—the extinction of the federative principle is a fatal blow at the small states, and would be the destruction of one of the few leading equal principles that gave them occasional equality with their more powerful sisters, and induced them to join the confederacy. Having the small states now in Union, it is unjust to ask to deprive them of rights of equality which were leading motives to join the confederacy, and protecting principles when confederated. By the destruction of that principle of equality you break the league, and leave any state at its option to withdraw. When a confederacy is made up of powerful and weak members, & certain guarantees are given to the weak parts which place them upon an equality with their more powerful neighbours—those guarantees cannot be withdrawn by mere constitutional majorities made of large states against small ones—the guarantee is specific as to each state, and each state must agree to her own sacrifice of her own rights, and not after being enveigled into union by certain equalizing principles, have those principles withdrawn by the force of other members, and thus wrest from her that protection of equality which was the inducement to enter into the union. Ordinary constitutional changes cannot be considered as extending to such principles of guarantee.

There is in this part of the message too an unmanly return to former political warfare, having diffused throughout it, in a manner not to be mistaken, a revival of those ungenerous insinuations against rivals which bravadoes had originated and scyphants had spread abroad—this was not to have been expected. It was thought necessary to justify the President for selecting members of Congress for judicial, cabinet, and diplomatic stations, so immediately after his denunciation of the practice, nothing could have been said, if the course pursued had been less exceptionable. The topic at best was a stale one—a matter upon which there is little hope that Congress can agree—and one which neither pledge nor duty required to be noticed in the message.

Nor do we admire the argument gone into to justify the late removals from office, shewing, what was known to every man, that no individual had a property in the office held by him—"a general extension of the law that limits appointments to four years" as recommended, would give greater facilities to the exercise of Executive patronage with less responsibility; as it would create opportunities and pretences for removals, and render office holders more abjectly and subserviently the creatures of power—no tenure of office is so just & so salutary as "during good behaviour" in an honestly administered Government & all agree, that Executive patronage had better be checked than enlarged. We had thought that the more conversant a man was with the duties of an office, the better he would perform them—but the message says "few men can for any great length of time enjoy office, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavourable to the faithful discharge of their public duties"—what is here meant by more or less may make out a right or wrong position. The message says further of men long in office, "they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt." How different is the general impression which concludes, that men rather acquire a fondness for and an attachment to duties which they have long been in the habit of performing, and daily acquire something like pride in the scrupulous and exact performance of them. We think in all cases of unfaithfulness or want of capacity, removals ought to be prompt—in all cases of integrity and faithful discharge of duties, the public interest is promoted by continuing the incumbent—nor ought discretion to exist any where to remove any officer, Cabinet Minister alone excepted, without proof of unfaithfulness or want of capacity.

The expectations of the country have been wrought up to a high pitch as to what the Message would contain upon the subject of the tariff, and we suspect that little positive gratification will be derived from it on either side. We like the remarks, because many are sound, and we draw the inference that the Message means rather to be anti-tariff—we acknowledge though there is ground for argument. Considering the Message as rather anti-tariff, we are too favorably dis-

posed towards this part of it to cast so severe a criticism upon it as the distinguished Mr. Crawford did upon one of President Madison's messages, just before the late war, when he pronounced it a delphic oracle that would give any response to any question. The recommendation to diminish the duties upon tea and coffee we approve, and wish he had added sugar and molasses and salt also, the other necessities of life that enter largely into the comforts and support of the people of this Country. It is a grievance that ought to be remedied, that nearly one third part of what we give for every pound of Tea, Coffee, Sugar and every bushel of Salt is tax paid directly out of our pockets—and this too at a time when we have been justly rejoicing at the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, its great reduction, and the steady continuance of an abundant revenue.

The state of the national finances is well represented as prosperous, and although the Message states the expenditures of the past year to have exceeded the income of the year, yet the large balance left by the last administration has enabled the present one to supply that deficiency, and still to retain a full balance after paying off upwards of twelve millions of public debt.

We forbear to remark on the tantalizing views of things held out as about to take place after the payment of the public debt. We wish they had not been in the Message as such fanciful declamations and schemes would appear better any where than in a precise and business-like state paper. The following sentence, found under the financial head in the Message, we think is a favorable commentary to shew the anti-tariff bearing of the former part, viz: "After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the people of the union, will until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury."—Implying evidently, that a prohibitory tariff before that, would diminish the public revenue and retard the payment of the debt.

The recommendation to secure the revenue by the erection of Government warehouses, a revision of the laws in relation to it—the recovery of outstanding debts, the transfer of the supervisory power over them from an agent in the Treasury to the Attorney General, the raising the salary of the Attorney General, all appear to be sound and useful—and the free and full discharge of the honest debtor, who had surrendered all fairly, is a humane and becoming suggestion from which no ill can flow.

The recommendation to review the criminal law so as to embrace all frauds upon the Government by positive statute, rather than to leave it to the course of the common law, if followed, will probably be beneficial, as every steady precaution ought to be adopted against frauds—and a further regulation of the statute of limitation in criminal prosecutions is evidently required. The retrenchment of offices and expenses ought to be prudently done, but for ever vigilantly attended to every year.

The war department was one where we have always expected to see a good administration under President Jackson, and we have no doubt of his placing and keeping that "arm of the Government under good regulations—so far as the Message remarks on it, every thing appears well.

In relation to the Indians, the criticism in the Message upon the inconsistent plan of the Government, in endeavouring to civilize them by one regulation, & to force them further back into the wilderness nearer to savage habits by another, is certainly just—but we do not see that the plan proposed in the Message of locating them in the West, beyond the limits of any state or territory, would be less likely to subvert the plan of introducing the arts and manners of civilization among them—in truth to protect and to civilize them by removal out of the territory within the states, is a difficult matter.

The argument presented against suffering the Indians to regulate their own government does not appear satisfactory—when the constitution says no new state shall be erected within the territory of an existing state, &c. it referred exclusively to making an additional state of the union, composed of the territory of a state already existing—although the Indians are within the chartered limits of Georgia as marked by the authority of the British Government in the colonial system, yet Georgia has never laid any other claim to the territory on which the Indians are, than a prior right to the rest of the world to it, when the Indian title is extinguished by the federal Government—and until that title of the Indians is extinguished, it would appear that the Indians cannot be molested in the exercise of such regulations as their progressive improvement in civilization may teach them to find necessary for their own better Government—why else try to civilize them? why teach them to know their wants if you will not permit them to improve their condition? The question is a difficult one, and opens a vast field of argument on both sides.

The proposition to accumulate materials for building ships of war & to fashion them out ready to be put together speedily on an emergency, is probably a good one; but the keeping up rather a larger peace establishment on the ocean than we now have, would seem to be advisable—officers and men should be

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the naval sea than in ships as to without em We doubt the navy be Constituting, experiences for active é vice, their and their n rected to th Upon all pl of such a b the single responsible more direc sibility even men where ducements an effectua ted over th rate bureau cretaries c and rivalri welfare of fraid to r change, fo admirably

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kept in service and ships wear less at sea than in dock—the comparative expense is nothing, and the advantages to the naval service and to the country are incalculable—nothing is so ruinous to ships as to lie dismantled—nothing is so injurious to officers and men as to be idle, without employment.

We doubt the advantage of separating the navy board into different bureaus—constituting at present a small board of experienced officers who are still looking for active employment in the naval service, their energies are always roused, and their most faithful exertions are directed to the advancement of the navy. Upon all plans, the united opinions & views of such a board would be preferable to the single one of any of them, and as for responsibility, no responsibility can be more direct than theirs, and no responsibility ever rested upon any body of men where they could have stronger inducements to faithful services, or where an effectual check could be better exerted over them. To divide them into separate bureaus would be to make little secretaries of each, producing jealousies and rivalries, rather than promoting the welfare of the service—we should be afraid to risk so radical and doubtful a change, for surely the navy has been admirably conducted hitherto.

The merging of the marine corps in the artillery or infantry would probably be useful—it would be productive of economy and the service as well sustained.

We scarcely expected to have heard of any great improvements in the Post Master General's department—knowing how admirably well that department had been filled and administered after much experience, great diligence, and the application of high talents, with the most skilful and able Deputies and sub-clerks, we thought it would have required more than nine months experience for a new post master and new deputies and clerks to gain such a knowledge of the system, as would enable them, thus early, to have made great improvements—Should such however be the case, which fact a little more time will be requisite to test, we shall have to congratulate the country upon the exchange of great talents for greater, and of efficient good services for better, which are matters hereafter to be demonstrated.

"The securing to ourselves the full enjoyment of a free press" by these improvements is another matter. After the dangerous innovation upon the liberty of the press by compensating every partisan editor, many of whom had been just before most furious opponents, and discarding from every Post Office of any note, every political adversary, thus securing the press and the post masters throughout the nation to the service of those in power, by which a language is held to the press, you must be ours if you hope for fame and emolument, and placing the whole post office establishment in a condition to exert, if it was to be required, a perfect espionage over and into every thing committed to the mail, we indeed stand greatly in need of some security for the enjoyment of a free press and happy shall we be when in possession of it.

The attention shown to the west in the proposed extension of the Judiciary system is very flattering to them, but the difficulties suggested at once explain the reasons why it has not yet been done—the plan of an alternate supreme court is a novel one, and will scarcely be received in the patent office, much less gravely adopted by sound lawyers and able statesmen.

We shall now see what changes are wrought in opinions by a change of source from whence recommendation emanates. The excision of a home department from the department of state has hitherto been warmly opposed, & its renewal in the Message is a frank, but altogether justifiable, defiance of former opinions of Congress—a happy relief is afforded in the Message however to the former opponents of the Home Department by "so organizing the Department that the Secretary of state may devote more of his time to our foreign relations"—an ingenious device of doing the same thing under a different name.

There is nothing in the Message that we more regret than the part relating to the Bank of the U. States. The subject is prematurely introduced, and the countenance given to the opinion of its unconstitutionality and inexpediency is an insubordinate act against the settled adjudications of the constitutional tribunals of the country. Is there no period when the contest of opinion, in relation to constitutional principles, is to cease, and the settled law of the land is to begin? said Secretary Dallas—in reference to the same question, President Madison said, whatever differences of opinion may have existed and been well sustained, the constitutionality of the Bank is now to be considered a *res adjudicata* a settled point. Nothing is more dangerous or more alarming than the attempt to unsettle such adjudicated questions, undoing the stability of things, and depreciating the value of the property of individuals and of the public, and depriving the Government and the law of their rightful stability and authority.

The reasons assigned for this suggested interference with the bank do not rest on truths—the facts are known to every intelligent man in the country to be the reverse of those stated as such, for the Bank has not "failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency"—could any thing have been in a

more wretched condition than the currency of the country when the U. States Bank went into operation? and was it not through the agency of her well regulated business, that the paper Banks were blown up, the sound Banks nurse, and a gradual and finally a full value restored and preserved in the representative currency of the country? This is known to every trader in the country.

When we saw resolutions passed by the Legislature of Tennessee against the U. S. Bank, and that followed up by denunciations in some N. York papers to the same effect, we fearfully anticipated something of the kind. The substitute proposed in the Message, of a Bank "founded upon the credit and the revenues of the Government would, as far as we can see, be the same thing in a constitutional light, and a much worse thing as a Government engine to be wielded against the liberties of the country. We hope sincerely that the administration will take further counsel upon this subject, and that the sound discretion and wisdom of Congress will solemnly deliberate before they take a step so subversive of the best interests of this country.

As to the last recommendation in the Message of the private claim, all we will permit ourselves to utter is, that it would have been better, much better, if it had not been there at all.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council of this state on Monday the twenty first instant.

From the United States Telegraph.
In announcing this result, (the election of Clerk to the House of Representatives) it is due to Mr. Macey, as well as to the friends of that gentleman to state that he was absent from the city, and that his name was put in nomination without his knowledge or concern amongst his friends.

Appointments by the President.
IN THE RECESS OF THE SENATE.
Anthony Butler, of Mississippi, to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States, at Mexico.

John M. Boyer, of Alabama, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Guazacualco, in place of Charles Douglass, removed.

U. S. SLOOP WARREN.

We find in the Journal of Commerce a letter from Port Mahon, dated September 15th, and signed "An Officer of the Navy," which relates particulars not creditable to the administration of affairs in the Navy Department. We hope it will appear that the difficulty has arisen from unavoidable contingencies; though we cannot readily perceive how blame ought not to attach somewhere. It appears, according to the officer's statement, that the crew of the U. S. sloop of war Warren, entered the service for three years, with a promise that they should be discharged in the United States at the expiration of that time. They were, however, sent to Asia, to see their term of service expire there; but were promised that they should be sent home. They arrived at Port Mahon on the 1st September, when the terms of many had been out for two months; and learned that the Warren was not to return to the United States, nor was any provision made for paying them off, or sending them home. Under these circumstances, 120 of the crew demanded their discharge and were wandering about the streets without money or friends. Thirty seven had employed a little schooner to bring them home. The Warren was laid up by the dock, with but a few hands on board, open for recruits.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Richmond Enq. of Saturday.

PROGRESS OF THE CONVENTION.
The Convention has been calmly occupied during the two last days in discussing the Judiciary Department. On Thursday, the mode of electing the Judiciary was very much debated; and the Committees finally settled down upon the present arrangement, viz: a joint (not ballot, but *viva voce*) vote of the Legislature. The appointment of Magistrates was not given to the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, on the nomination of the county courts.—The resolution declaring that the commission of the present Judges should cease after the Constitution went into operation was also adopted.

Yesterday, the great question of the Independence of the Judiciary, was fully and ably discussed. It came on upon a motion of Mr. P. P. Barbour to strike out so much of the 1st Resolution, as declares that the modification or abolition of any court shall not remove the Judge from office—and after being discussed by other gentlemen, was finally argued *pro* and *con*, by Mr. Tazewell and Chief Justice Marshall. Both of these gentlemen spoke several times and with great animation and force. Finally, the question was carried against Mr. Barbour's proposition.

On Mr. Doddridge's motion, all the Resolutions of the Select Committees, as amended by the Committee of the whole were ordered to be printed—with the design of giving a *coup d'œil* view of the whole.

The Convention held their session for the first time in the First Baptist Church—Which, being carpeted for the purpose, and constructed in a particular manner, seems sufficiently well calculated to convey sound to advantage.

Progress of the Convention.
The Convention has been ten weeks in session—and we are at some loss to conjecture its termination. Some gentlemen say, Christmas; and others, the first of January. For our own parts, we should rather name the latest day, than the earliest. They have gone through in committee of the Whole the Reports of the four great Committees, and various other propositions which have been submitted by individual members—but the great question, after all, seems not to be completely settled—and nothing can be considered as definitively arranged until the Basis of Representation has been fixed. A few days, however, cannot elapse before an ultimate decision is formed upon it.

During the two last days, the proceedings have not been so interesting as heretofore.—The resignation of Mr. Monroe, not only of the Chair of the Convention but of his seat in that body, and still more the cause of it, the indisposition under which he is labouring has called forth much feeling. His place as President has been filled by the election of Mr. P. P. Barbour; and a Member by the appointment of General Taylor of Norfolk, at the hands of the remaining Delegation of the Loudon District. An express was dispatched to this gentleman on Friday; but we have not yet ascertained whether he accepts the appointment.

From Tampico we have seen a letter received by the way of New Orleans, of the 8th ult. from which we annex some extracts: "The gale of 10th Sept. did great damage to this town; it blew down about one half of the mud houses, and injured many others. It is generally thought here that the U. S. ship *Hornet* is lost—she was off the bar before the gale and has not since been heard of.—Mr. T. Harrison was on board of her, with the books of his house. The brig *Caroline*, sunk in the river below Panuco, is 40 feet under water, and nothing can be got out of her. The capitulated Spaniards are in Altamira, Panuco, Tampico de Alto, and here; but they are nearly all sick, and since I have been here ten to fifteen have died per day; and so that there are not more than 16 or 1800 of the three thousand five hundred left.—When these troops arrived, they were all healthy, well looking young men; now they are the most miserable looking objects I ever saw. There is no sickness here except among these troops. The merchants of this place are about forming a company, to purchase a steam boat to tow vessels out and in."—N. Y. Amer.

ZANESVILLE, Dec. 5.
Considerable interest was shown in a trial on Wednesday last, between certain members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Reformers.—The contest was about the right of using a church in Springfield township in this county, which was formerly occupied by the old Methodist society. The reformers claimed the right of using and did use it, when an action of trespass was brought against them. After much debate the Jury retired and remained out all night, when they brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs (the old society,) damages one cent. This decision would debar the reformers from the right of using the old churches.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11.
The Senate, yesterday, after the reference of various subjects to Committees adjourned till Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Rev. Reuben Post was elected Chaplain.—The Resolution ordering the Standing Committees to be appointed, was taken up and agreed to; and the House, on motion of Mr. H. R. Storrs, agreed to adjourn till Monday. The House then, on motion of Mr. Polk of Tennessee, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Message of the President. Mr. Polk then moved a series of Resolutions, referring the various parts of the Message to the appropriate Committees. The Resolutions being agreed to, the Committee rose, and reported the same to the House, when a brief discussion took place on one or two of the Resolutions, originating principally in the ambiguous phraseology of the Message on the subject of the Tariff. Some slight modifications were made; and the Resolutions were then agreed to. The House then adjourned till Monday to allow time to the Speaker to select his Committees.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

IN SENATE.
The Vice President of the U. States attended, and took the Chair as President of the Senate.

Mr. Sanford presented the petition of Jacob Barker, for the repeal of the duty on imported coarse wool, and the allowance of a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from imported hemp. Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Iredell presented the petition of Louis Leroy, praying a remission of the additional duties on a quantity of molasses. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Livingston presented the petition of the widow of the late General Wilkinson, asking some provision from Congress for the maintenance of her children. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

This being the day set, by the 48th rule of the Senate, for the election of the officers of the Senate for the ensuing two years, the Senate proceeded by ballot to the election of Secretary, and Walter Lowrie, late Secretary, was re-elected, he having received 40 votes out of 42, the number given in.

Mountjoy Bayly was re-elected Sergeant-at-arms and Door-Keeper, by a vote of 39 to 2.

Henry Tins was also re-elected Assistant Door-Keeper, by a vote of 30 to 12.

The officers thus elected were duly sworn into office by the Vice-President, and they resumed their respective duties.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, The Senate went into the election of a Chaplain on their part to serve during the present session; when on the third ballot the votes stood:

For the Rev. Mr. Johns, 21, and
For the Rev. Mr. Durbin, 21

The vice President decided the election by voting for the Rev. Mr. Johns.

The Senate spent a short time on Executive business; and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Journal of the last sitting was read announcing the following appointments of committees, made by the Speaker in pursuance of the order of the house:

On Elections.—Messrs. Alston, Tucker, Claiborne, Randolph, Johnson of Tenn. Beckman and Coleman.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Dwight, Smyth of Va. Ingersoll, Gilmore, Overton.

On Claims.—Messrs. Williams, Whitlesey, Barber of Conn. McIntyre, Ramsey, Lea, Lent. Of Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Newton, Gorham, Harvey, Southerland, Howard, Wayne.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Isaacs, Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irvin, of Ohio, Clay.

On the Post Office.—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell, McCreery, Campbell.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Powers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro, Thrie, Semmes.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Buchanan, Wickliffe, Storrs, of N. Y. Davis, of S. C. Boulton, Ellis, North, Wm. Lea.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Burges, Dickerson, Fry, Wingate, Goodenow, Young, Brown.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hall, Davenport, of Va. Lyon, Maxwell, of N. Y. Spencer, of Md. Thompson, of Ohio, and Norton.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Gurley, Sterigere, Nuckolls, Pettis, Test, Foster, Baylor.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallory, Standberry, Condict, Martin, Daniel, Irvin, of Penn. Monell.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Lumpkin, Hinds, Storrs, of Conn. Hubbard, Gaither, Lewis.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass. Taylor, Polk, Wilde, Crawford, Barnwell.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desha, Findlay, Blair, of S. C. Mitchell, and Speight.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Crowinshield, Miller, Riply, Carson, Dorsey, White, of N. Y.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Spencer, of N. Y. Willson, Rose, Smith, of Penn. Standifer, Derby, Chandler.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Clark, of Ky. Green, Creighton, Armstrong Angel, Cowles, Wm. B. Shepherd.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Leconte, Forward, Chilton, Hammons, Hockee, Ford.

On Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Pearce, Ke, and Pearson.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Halsey, Swan, Brodhead.

On Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Earle, Sill, King, of N. Y.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Leiper, Crocheron, Kendall.

On Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Maxwell, Muhlenburg, Crockett.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Aug. H. Shepherd, Bartley, Evans, of Pa.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Yancey, Borst, Scott.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sprigg, Bailey, Swift.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Hemphill, Blair, of Tenn. Haynes, Letcher, Vinton, Craig, of Va. Butman.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Thompson, of Ga. King, of Penn. Harringer, Weeks, Craig, of N. Y. Kincaid, and Cahoon.

On Retrenchments.—Messrs. Wickliffe, Coulter, Davis, of Mass. Lamar, Coke, Huntington, Dewitt.

On the Fifth Census.—Messrs. Storrs, of N. York, Crane, Johns, Everett, of Conn. Richardson, Boon, and Cooper.

On the Presidential Election.—Messrs. McDuffie, Haynes, Carson, Lea, Martindale, Stephens, Hughes.

No business being presented for the consideration of the House.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the House adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Died in Baltimore on Wednesday the 2d of December instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ASHFORD, daughter of Richard Harwood, formerly of Talbot county, Md., after a lingering and painful illness which she bore with that fortitude, which marks the character of a true Christian; she was esteemed and beloved by all who knew her, and looked forward to her approaching end with great firmness and strength of mind.—She calmly resigned her soul to God, anxious for the bliss which she hoped to obtain in another and a better world.

In Washington, about one o'clock on Saturday morning, the 12th instant, the Rev. WM. STAUGHTON, D. D. President of the Georgetown College, in the State of Kentucky, and formerly President of the Columbian College in this District. He had recently accepted the Presidency of the College in Kentucky, and was on his way to that place, when arrested in this city, by the disease which terminated his career on earth. [Washington Paper.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Corrected Weekly

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

by James Corner & Son.

MARYLAND WHEAT, December 17.

Wheat, best white 90 a 95

do. do red 80 a 90

Corn, (new) 32

do. (old) 35

Rye, 47

Oats, 30

Flax Seed, 100

Flour, Howard St. 5 00 a 5 25

do. City Mills, 4 75 a 5 00

MISSIONARY MEETING.

A Meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this Town on Christmas Night, the 25th inst. at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Juvenile Missionary Society auxiliary to the Missionary Society of this Methodist Episcopal Church. Several addresses will be given, and a collection taken up in aid of the above object. The youth of this place, are particularly invited.—Mr. JAMES NICOLS, of Chestertown, will preach in the forenoon of Christmas Day. Dec. 19

WANTED.

A Deputy in the Office of Register of Wills for Queen Anne's County; to a person acquainted with the duties of such an office; of sober, industrious habits and every way competent, liberal wages will be given. THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Anne's County. Centre-ville, Dec. 19.

NEGROES WANTED.

A NY person disposed to hire by the year, 5 or 6 good farm hands will hear of a good situation for them near Baltimore, by applying to the editor of this paper. Dec. 19

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at East Galloway, the seat of Col. Hugglett, on THURSDAY the 24th day of December, inst., where the Members are respectfully invited to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock.

By the Board, RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y. Easton, Dec. 19

VENUE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, the subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, at the late residence of SETH CARMEAN, deceased, on Choptank River, on MONDAY the 21st inst. all the personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting in part of

Household and Kitchen Furniture;

A NUMBER OF GOOD

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

and some brood Sows and Pigs—Also, a good stock of FARMING UTENSILS; among which are Two Ox-Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c. a quantity of prime Corn Blades and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over 5 dollars, on all sums of and under 5 dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by JEREMIAH VALIANT, admr. of Seth Carmean, decd.

Dec. 12

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 23d of December, inst. at the late residence of Thomas Covey, late of Talbot County deceased, near Kings Creek Bridge, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

Fattening Hogs and Farming Utensils, together with a quantity of corn, corn-blades, Topsoil, straw, &c. The terms will be a credit of six months on all sums over five Dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by WILLIAM BENNY, Jr. adm'r. of Thomas Covey decd.

Dec. 12

COOKING STOVE,

FOR SALE VERY LOW,

A Cooking Stove calculated for a large family, or quarter—Apply to the Editor. Dec. 12

MORE NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

selected with much care from the latest importations, consisting of every description of

Staple and Fancy Articles,

adapted to this market—all of which will be offered unusually low.

He deems it unnecessary for him to enumerate articles and quote the prices, as it has been long and well known to his customers and the public generally, that his assortment is always good, and never excelled for variety and cheapness. The highest prices will be allowed for such articles of Country Produce as he takes in exchange for Goods.

Easton, Dec. 6

FOR RENT.

THE Brick house at the corner of West street and the Bay-side road. The above property will be put in good order, and rented to a good tenant, for the ensuing year on moderate terms.

To a person wishing to purchase the said property, it will be sold on very accommodating terms. Apply to the Editor of the Whig. Dec. 5

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 10th of November as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself

JACK;

about 40 or 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, round full faced and free spoken. Had on when committed, old drab cloth coat, dark mixed cassinet pants, white and blue striped woolen vest and loons, white hat. Says he belongs to Mr. old black fur hat. Says he belongs to Mr. George Heade, of Caroline county, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER, Jr. Sheriff's Office, 2 Dec. 5, 1839. 3w

NEW GOODS.

Wm. H. and P. GROOME

HAVE received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their Fall supply of GOODS, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Queens-ware, Glass, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Gilt and Plain Looking Glasses, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Knives and Forks, Cast Steel Wood Axes, Cut & wrought Nails, Waiters, Britannia Ware &c. Old French Brandy, Jamaica Spirit, Holland Gin, Millers' old Rye Whisky, London Particular, Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Sherry & Port,

2000 lbs. Becks Philadelphia Shott, English and American Gun Powder, first quality, 250 bushels Liverpool Salt in Sacks, 100 bushels Ground Alum do. 2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24 of superior quality, All of which are offered at a small advance for Cash.

Easton, Nov. 14. 1f.

NEW GOODS.

Still Later, and Still Cheaper!

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, A VERY LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

CHEAP GOODS,

Selected with great care from the Latest Importations—CONSISTING OF

SUPER BLUE & BLACK CLOTH, CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, red and white, CANTON FLANNELS, WHITE & BROWN MUSLINS, CALICOES, &c.

A complete assortment of

Hardware, China, Queen's-ware, Glass.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Those who wish to purchase great Bargains, will find it much to their advantage to call and view the assortment.

N. B. FEATHERS, I will give 30 cents per pound in exchange for Goods. I will sell Shot at 8 cents per pound, and Philadelphia cut Nails at 8 cents per pound.

Nov. 7. 1f.

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS, viz:

Superior blue, black, green, olive, brown and drab Cloths, Black, blue and drab Cassimeres, Cassinets, assorted colours, (all prices.) Fashionable Vestings, Rose and point Blankets, Flannels, Baize and Flanneling, Rattinette and Bombazines, Blue, black, brown, scarlet & olive Circassians, Black Lastings, Bombazines, Brown and olive Gros de Indes, Blue and black Gros de Nap, Black Italian Lustrings, Ditto French ditto, Satins, Mode and Florence, Canton, Italian and Pongee Grapes, Merino Shawls, Imitation long ditto, Cashmere ditto, Embroid'd. Grapes Handkerchiefs, Lithographic ditto, Bordered Palmatine ditto, Linen Cambré ditto, Bandanna and Rag ditto, Rich Fancy set Ribbons, Plain ditto, 6-4 and 4-4 Black and White Bobinets, Bobinet Edgings, Plain ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, Fashionable Calicoes, Irish Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Socks, Silk and Cotton Umbrella, Gigs and Switch Whips, Fur and Seal Skin Caps

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware, Queensware, Glass and China, Superior old 4th Proof F. Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, Peach and Apple Brandy O. R. Whiskey, Dry Lisbon, Port, Cilly and Malaga Wines,

Fresh Imperial, old Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson skin

TEAS,

Liverpool Salt, by the Sack or bushel Powder and Shot, Buck Wheat and White wheat Flour, &c.

He has on hand and constantly keeps

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

UPPER & SOLE LEATHER,

The above assortment of goods has been purchased on the best terms, and with great care, and will be offered at a very small advance, or as cheap as any other house in Easton, for Cash, H. des, Feathers Kersey, Linsey or Meal, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov. 21

LEATHER.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,

ARE now prepared to furnish their friends & the public with an assortment of excellent oil and upper Leather, upon reasonable terms on application at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson, where all those indebted to them are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.

Easton, Sept. 19

TO RENT,

for the ensuing Year,

THAT large and convenient brick dwelling house, the Store room of which, is occupied by Dr. Dawson as a Drug Store—For terms apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.

December 5.

THOMAS H. DAWSON.

HAS RECEIVED AND JUST OPENED AT HIS

NEW STORE,

Nearly opposite the Court House, a fresh & increased assortment of the following articles, carefully selected by himself.

Rose, Jessamine, Violet, Oriental, Vernacular, Vegetable, Sultana, Windsor, Palm and Naples

SOAPS.

Cologne, Lavender and Florida

WATERS.

Macassar, Naples, Antique and Bears

OILS & POMATUM.

Hair, Tooth, Comb, Nail, Paint, Shoe and Shaving BRUSHES.

Lip Salve, Tooth Powder and Smelling Bottles, and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MEDICINES.

He has also on hand a variety of

Paints, Sperin, Linseed and Train

OILS,

WINDOW GLASS, various sizes from 7 by 9 to 16 by 20.

Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Tamarinds, Almonds, Shellbarks and Pecan Nuts.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable SPECIFIC,

Albright's Columbian Syrup, Swaim's Panacea, &c. &c. &c.

Easton, Nov. 28—1f

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore

WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS:

And having taken some pains to procure the best of WORKMEN, from the City, he hopes that he will be able to please all those who may favor him with their Custom, as he is determined to have his work done in the most fashionable and best manner.

The Public's ob't. serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, May 16.

More Boots and Shoes.

THOMAS S. COOK,

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large supply of

BOOTS, SHOES & Gentlemen's Caps, of various kinds,

Which he is now opening at his old stand opposite the Court House,

all of which he will sell as low if not lower than they can be obtained elsewhere—He requests his friends and the public to give him a call and view his assortment.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Sole and Upper Leather,

which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Easton, Nov. 7

Talbot County Court,

On the Chancery side thereof.

NOVEMBER, TERM 1829.

John Stevens, Jr. for himself, and as admr. of Job Baker, & as admr. of Greenbury Martin, Elizabeth Garey, Executrix of John Young, James Chaplin and Solomon Mullikin, against Joseph Martin, admr. of Joseph James William Gough and Elizabeth his wife, Susan Ann James and William James, heirs of Joseph James, &c.

Petition, Exhibits &c.

In this case it is represented to the Court by the petitioners, that William James, an infant, and one of the Defendants, in the above case, has been duly summoned under and in virtue of the process of the said Court, to appear in the said Court, to answer the said petition, and that he has neglected and refused to appear, and that due process has been issued in the above case, out of the said Court, against Susan Ann James, an Infant and another Defendant in the said Case, directed and delivered to the Sheriff of Talbot County, commanding him to summon the said Susan Ann James, to be and appear in the said Court, to answer the said petition, but the Sheriff is unable to serve the said process, because the said Susan Ann James, has been kept out of the way of the said Sheriff, and so secreted by her Mother, that the said Sheriff cannot serve the said process, and the proceedings of the Court have thereby failed to be of effect; & the said Court is satisfied from competent evidence, of the truth of the facts stated.

It is thereupon ordered by the said Court That the said William James and Susan Ann, James the Infant Defendants, be and appear in the said Court in the above case, on the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty, otherwise the Court will order the above petition of the said petitioners, to be taken pro confesso, and make such decree thereupon, as may be thought just; provided a Copy of this order be inserted in the Newspaper published in Easton in Talbot County, called Easton Gazette, forthwith and continued therein for six successive weeks thereafter and due proof made to the said Court of such publication of the said order.

P. B. HOPPER.

Attest, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. True Copy, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. December 5. 6w

NEGROES TO HIRE.

TO Hire for the ensuing year a number of negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls—Also boys and girls to be put out for their victuals and clothes, Apply to

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Nov. 21

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 15 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him or his agent Samuel Reynolds, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where either one or the other may be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

August 29

THROUGH IN A DAY.

FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland, Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centerville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam Boat BARRINGTON, Captain W. WHILLDIN—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. George's, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centerville, arriving at Centerville the same evening at eight o'clock.

Returning, leaves Centerville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centerville to Easton, leaving Centerville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City	\$1 25
Do. St. George's	- 1 50
Do. Middletown	- 2 00
Do. Warwick	- 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras	2 50
Do. Head of Chester	- 3 00
And Do. Centerville	- 4 25.

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co. Proprietors. Sept. 13—w

CHANCERY SALE.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber is empowered to sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of December next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of which Isaac Jenkins late of Talbot county died seized; being a part of the Tract of Land on which the said Isaac died and on which William Jenkinson now lives. There are about 200 Acres of Land, with extensive Meadows highly improved. Also, a proper portion of valuable

TIMBERLAND with commodious BRICK BUILDINGS and other necessary improvements, viz.—Smoke-house & other out houses all in good repair. This property is situated within a mile and a half of Easton. Any person wishing to examine the premises can refer to William Jenkinson and James Neall, who at present reside thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with good and sufficient security approved by the Trustee for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of Sale—a credit of twelve months from the day of Sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby advised to exhibit them, with proper vouchers thereof, to the said Court of Chancery; otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the proceeds of said estate.

GEORGE W. NABB, Trustee.

Nov. 28 4w

To Literary Gentlemen.

The Editor of the ARIEL respectfully solicits the attention of the gentlemen to whom this is sent, to the following brief proposals.

The number of the ARIEL, which is now sent to you is the last that has issued from the press, and is accompanied by two splendid copperplate engravings, illustrative, the one, of an interesting scene in Cooper's celebrated novel of the Pioneers—the other, of an equally remarkable incident in Scott's novel of Guy Mannering. All the embellishments to the ARIEL are of the same costly & beautiful description, got up at great expense, and surpassed by those of no other literary periodical in the Union. Every third number contains an engraving.

The subscription-price to the ARIEL is fixed at the very small sum of \$1.50 per year—for which two hundred and eight pages of matter are furnished, together with eight copperplate engravings, equal in every respect to those which accompany this number. An immense patronage in every quarter of the United States has been bestowed upon the work, sufficiently attesting that the public considers it worth the small sum which is asked for it.

A few copies of the present volume, complete from No. 9, can yet be furnished: that is from August 22d. 1829, to May 1, 1830—at which time a new volume commences. For this period of eight months, there will occur six of these beautiful illustrations, which of themselves are worth three fourths of the price demanded for the whole eight months. The price for the above-named term, including the six engravings, will be \$1.

If any gentleman, postmaster, or other, will exhibit this number to his friends, & interest himself to procure but few subscribers, at \$1 each and remit the amount to the Editor, a sixth copy shall be regularly sent him for his kindness every other Saturday, with the papers for other subscribers.

The number of spare copies on hand is small. It is, therefore, desired that those who may order five copies, should advise the Editor by the earliest mail. The papers from August 22d will be sent on immediately, carefully secured in strong wrappers, and the succeeding numbers as they are published.

Nov. 7.

*May be seen at this office.

Female Academy

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a school for the instruction of Young Ladies in this town, on MONDAY the 7th of December, (Inst.)—In this Seminary will be taught all the substantial branches which are necessary in order to constitute a good English Education.

And he pledges himself to use every exertion to advance the moral and literary improvement of the pupil.

For terms and reference apply to the subscriber.

OTIS T. PETERS.

Dec. 5

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. a mulatto man named

WM. ROBINSON,

he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, twenty years of age, is very talkative and passionate when crossed, had on when he went away a fur hat, coarse shoes, drab cord round jacket and pantaloons, and black cloth vest; he formerly drove a carriage for Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, of Easton, Talbot county, Md. from whom he was purchased last December, it is supposed that he has returned to the neighborhood of that place, I will give Eighty Dollars if he is taken in the State of Maryland and delivered to me or secured in Baltimore county Jail; or if he is taken out of the State, I will give the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, and an additional reward of Twenty Dollars is offered for such information as will enable me to prosecute the person or persons who may have conveyed him from Baltimore.

J. WALKER.

Baltimore, June 20, 1aw3w cowlf

DENTON HOTEL.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 1f

SALE POSTPONED

Till Tuesday 22d December next.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as trustee, will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Easton, (the premises hereafter mentioned,) on TUESDAY, the 22d day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the reversion in fee simple after the life estate of Mrs. Ann Keziah Hensley, which was assigned to her for her dower, that is to say: all and singular that DWELLING PLANTATION, now occupied by Mr. Richard Fiddeman, beautifully situated on Wye River and Skipton Creek in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 222 acres of ARABLE LAND, and 72 acres of TIMBER LAND, making together the quantity of 294 acres, more or less, as laid down and certified by Samuel Jenkins, late surveyor of Talbot county, and the Terms of Sale will be as follows:—The Sale shall be on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee for the Payment of the purchase money, and interest from the day of Sale, with such security as he may approve.

The Creditors of the said Philemon W. Hensley are hereby warned and notified, to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, to be by him filed with the papers in the cause with the vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of Sale.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Easton, Nov. 28. 4w

COACH GIG & HARNESS, MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks, to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has met with, in the above line of business, and now wishes to inform them, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. John Camper, and having lately returned from Baltimore with an additional assortment of the best MATERIALS, and also, having procured the most experienced and best WORKMEN, that he will be enabled to Manufacture all kinds of four wheel'd work, or Gigs in superior Manner; all orders for new work, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, at the old stand, foot of Washington Street, or at the subscribers stand, nearly opposite the market house, and repairs done in a neat and satisfactory manner.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

N. B. From the difficulty the subscriber has experienced, in collecting money, to meet his demands, he will be under the necessity of requiring the Cash on the delivery of work or to punctual customers, a short credit.

Oct. 31. E. S. H.

SALE POSTPONED

Till Tuesday 22d December next.

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Oct. 31. E. S. H.

FOR SALE.

A four wheeled Carriage and harness in complete repair—Persons wishing to purchase will please call on Mr. R. W. Kenard who will show the property—for terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to

WM. H. JOHNSON.

July 18

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. a mulatto man named

WM. ROBINSON,

he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, twenty years of age, is very talkative and passionate when crossed, had on when he went away a fur hat, coarse shoes, drab cord round jacket and pantaloons, and black cloth vest; he formerly drove a carriage for Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, of Easton, Talbot county, Md. from whom he was purchased last December, it is supposed that he has returned to the neighborhood of that place, I will give Eighty Dollars if he is taken in the State of Maryland and delivered to me or secured in Baltimore county Jail; or if he is taken out of the State, I will give the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, and an additional reward of Twenty Dollars is offered for such information as will enable me to prosecute the person or persons who may have conveyed him from Baltimore.

J. WALKER.

Baltimore, June 20, 1aw3w cowlf

Female Academy

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And he pledges himself to use every exertion to advance the moral and literary improvement of the pupil.

For terms and reference apply to the subscriber.

OTIS T. PETERS.

Dec. 5

DR. CHAPMAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR SOUR STOMACH PILLS.—The following certificate is from Dr. Walter C. Cohen, late member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, as a remedy for Dyspepsia, and the experience I have had from using them in my practice for several months past, fully convinces me that they are equal and in many cases superior to any preparation I have ever known. And in all cases where the stomach and bowels require evacuation by the intervention of a cathartic, they are in my opinion the most convenient and efficacious pill of any in use. At the same time being safe and easy in their operation.

WALTER C. COHEN, M. D.

Philad. Sept. 14, 1829.

N. B. To prevent imposition, the signature of James Chapman, Jr. will accompany each bill of direction. Price \$1.00.

PEPERINE & the oil of Black Pepper remedies for the Ague and Fever, also for sale by

S. W. SPENCER,

Oct. 10

THE American Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscriptions to the AMERICAN RECORDER, are respectfully requested to return the names forthwith to the Editor at Washington City.

The first No. will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress. Its principal contents will be: President Jackson's inaugural Address; his first Message to Congress; List of Members of the 21st Congress, and Proceedings as far as they go; Tabular Statements exhibiting the Receipts of the Government annually from all sources, from 1789 up to 31st December, 1828; Expenditures of do. upon all objects for the same period, Value of imports for do. Value of Exports (Domestic & foreign) for do. Amount of Tonnage for do. Value of American Commerce with each Power for 1828; Table shewing the Quantity of Land in the States and Territories, distinguishing what proportion is owned by the United States, Quantity of Land Sold in each of the States, and amount of purchase money; population of the States in 1800, 1820, and estimated for 1830 and 1860; Statistical View of the Post office Establishment, &c. &c. &c.

If I am enabled, by a liberal subscription, to continue the publication, I shall for a season, as now, advertise the principal Contents of each No. previously to its going to press. The Second No. will contain as many of the Reports and Details from the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux; accompanying (or following) the President's Message as I can find room for—and a full and lucid view of the Public Debt, annually, from 1789, to 1829, taken from the official records, making five or six compact rule and figure pages. Orders for any particular No. will be supplied at 61 per 100 copies—10 for \$1, and in proportion if applied for in season.

The "Recorder," will be printed in large octavo size, 16 pages on a small type, once a week, and will contain, principally, Official Documents, Proceedings in Congress, Leading Speeches, Statistics, generally, and such other select articles as are usually found in newspapers: with a copious Index at the end of the year. Price \$5 per annum.

GEO. M. GROUARD.

Washington, Nov. 28

De La Montera's Columbian VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and Pulmonary affections of any kind.

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF

DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from a highly respectable gentleman will show its value.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the Medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it, I will therefore briefly say, possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been for the last five or six years labouring under a pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending Physician, during which time I have consulted many Physicians. Taken much medicine, but all to but little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued to do so for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month, was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it, no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken; but in this I was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state I commenced the use of this specific, I took the first dose at night in a little herb-tea sweetened, which threw me in a gentle perspiration & procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine, as directed, and in about five days my cough was completely stopped and have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the above disease. You are at liberty to use his letter in any way you may think proper. Yours respectfully,

Signed **JOHN R. ELLICOTT.**

Lancaster County, Pa. March 5th, 1829.

Messrs Boyd & Higgings,

COPY.—The following certificate is received from an agent in N. York, which is from a respectable lady of that city.

Sir—To withhold from public knowledge a manifest fact of the utility and perfect cure effected by the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific, would be ungrateful, as long as it is a duty incumbent upon every one to facilitate the comfort of the afflicted, caught a most violent cold which affected my breast and lungs so much, I could scarcely speak for nearly three months at the same time accompanied with frequent discharges from my lungs. I had recourse to many medicines without the least effect, when upon hearing of the above specific I was induced to obtain some of it, and procured one bottle which afforded me considerable relief. I purchased the second, and before using the two-thirds of the bottle, I was restored to perfect health. I am fully persuaded it has not its parallel in the world, for the cure of those afflicted with asthma coughs, or other consumptive affections.

(Signed) **SARAH A. PEALE.**

New York, September 2d 1829.

THE American Recorder.

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If I am enabled, by a liberal subscription, to continue the publication, I shall for a season, as now, advertise the principal Contents of each No. previously to its going to press. The Second No. will contain as many of the Reports and Details from the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux; accompanying (or following) the President's Message as I can find room for—and a full and lucid view of the Public Debt, annually, from 1789, to 1829, taken from the official records, making five or six compact rule and figure pages. Orders for any particular No. will be supplied at 61 per 100 copies—10 for \$1, and in proportion if applied for in season.

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GEO. M. GROUARD.

Washington, Nov. 28

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For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and Pulmonary affections of any kind.

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF

DR. SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific has stood the test of experience and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The following certificates just received from a highly respectable gentleman will show its value.

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the Medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it, I will therefore briefly say, possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been for the last five or six years labouring under a pulmonary Consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending Physician, during which time I have consulted many Physicians. Taken much medicine, but all to but little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued to do so for several days in succession, and on the 14th of the same month, was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of this Specific I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it, no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken; but in this I was happily disappointed. At my very lowest state I commenced the use of this specific, I took the first dose at night in a little herb-tea sweetened, which threw me in a gentle perspiration & procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine, as directed, and in about five days my cough was completely stopped and have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the above disease. You are at liberty to use his letter in any way you may think proper. Yours respectfully,

Signed **JOHN R. ELLICOTT.**

Lancaster County, Pa. March 5th, 1829.

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New York, September 2d 1829.

DR. CHAPMAN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR SOUR STOMACH PILLS.—The following certificate is from Dr. Walter C. Cohen, late member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, as a remedy for Dyspepsia, and the experience I have had from using them in my practice for several months past, fully convinces me that they are equal and in many cases superior to any preparation I have ever known. And in all cases where the stomach and bowels require evacuation by the intervention of a cathartic, they are in my opinion the most convenient and efficacious pill of any in use. At the same time being safe and easy in their operation.

WALTER C. COHEN, M. D.

Philad. Sept. 14, 1829.

N. B. To prevent imposition, the signature of James Chapman, Jr. will accompany each bill of direction. Price \$1.00.

PEPERINE & the oil of Black Pepper remedies for the Ague and Fever, also for sale by

S. W. SPENCER,

Oct. 10

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1829.

NO. 52.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

THE FIRST QUARREL.

Mary Conway was the flower of her father's family. She was young, & well do I remember that she was beautiful—most beautiful. There is no object beneath the sun; nothing in this wide world, full as it is of allurement, that burns in the heart like the fresh visions of young angelic loveliness, in the hey-day of the passions.—There is something pure, and innocent, and holy, in the mild lustre of her eye; and something heavenly in the soft and gentle smile that plays upon her cheek and lips. I look back through a mist of years, but I see no object beyond it more distinctly than Mary Conway.

She married early in youth, advantageously and happily; in age and fortune her partner was entirely suitable for her—their minds too were similar, above the ordinary cast, firmly moulded, full of sensibility, delicacy and spirit, and the morning of their matrimonial life wore every prospect of a long, and delightful, and quiet day of joy. If it seemed bright to others, it seemed doubly so to them;—and, lost in the plenitude of their happiness, they forgot, if it had ever entered their minds, how much care and caution; what watchfulness and forbearance, what kindness and prudence was necessary to secure the peace and tranquillity they now enjoyed. Love does not burn always with the brightness of its first light but it often grows more deep, sincere and unchanging, as time rolls away. The feelings remain as tender and susceptible, after the shield that protected them from every unkind word has been broken.

The business in which they engaged was a profitable one; and Henry was a man of business, industrious, attentive, intelligent. Every one who spoke of them prophesied that they would speedily realize a splendid independence. They were the pride of the village. But how small a matter sometimes gives an unexpected direction to the fortunes of kingdoms cities and individuals. It happened one afternoon, several months after her marriage, that Mary had a little tea party at which several matrons of the village were present, and as is often the case, a long and learned dissertation on the manner of managing husbands, had been given by one, another; husbands and prudent wives know what such talks amount to, and how much value they are to young housekeepers. Unfortunately Henry returned home fatigued and weary in both body and mind, with the labors of the day and took his seat at the table.—His favorite dish was not there. He enquired for it in a style that savoured not a little of reproach; it was unintentional.—Mary was in the presence of her self-constituted preceptors,—she was ashamed to appear too submissive before them, and besides her feelings were wounded by her husband's manner, she replied, as she thought spiritedly, but it was really harsh.—Henry cast a glance across the table, pushed back the plate, and rising, left the room. It was the first error. They were both sensible of it in a moment. But who should make the first concession, where both were plainly in the wrong.

As Henry walked down the street, engaged in unpleasant meditations and enveloping himself in the gloom, a bright light in the upper windows of the village inn attracted his notice; he stepped over a party of gay young men were about sitting down to supper; they urged him to join the club, the temptation under the circumstances of the case was all powerful. Supper over he delayed a little longer, and a little longer, taking his leave; liquor was introduced and he drank; music came next, and cards followed; though he did not partake in the last, he looked on the game without abhorrence; the dread of evil he had been brought up in had been broken.

Returning late at night, his spirits heated with wine, and the recollection of his wife's behaviour before him, he found her retired, and passed the night in another room. The morning brought a cool meeting, the formal interchange of a few words, and a parting without an explanation or complaint. The seed of discontent was sown; it bore the fruit that might be expected. His home was no longer the centre of attraction to Henry. His tavern companions were gay, good humoured and attractive, and he left the fireside of his own mansion, which no longer wooed him as zealously and powerfully as the ale house club, of which he was very soon the centre, and life.—The second error was committed.

Though unseen by their friends, a dark cloud now brooded over the fortunes of our young couple. It gathered darkness until perceptible to every eye; and when it burst carried ruin and desolation with it. Driven to the dangerous company of dissipated fashionable men, Henry contracted all their habits; he became a drunkard and a gambler. The domestic circle was deserted, and its obligation forgotten. Mary met her husband's harshness and faithlessness with reproaches and bitterness; they both began in error and continued so. These occasional loud, and long, and violent collisions a fearful example was set before their children, who grew up disobedient, violent and passionate. And though for many years the impending bolt of ruin was stayed just above their heads, at last it sped.

Henry died a lingering & awful death. His estate was found to be insolvent; his children grew up to ruin, and Mary, the once beautiful and enchanting Mary Conway, ended her life in poverty and obscurity. Thus fatal in its direct and natural consequences was an error, a single error; the offspring rather of accident than of intention. I leave the moral for others to trace out and apply.

FORETHOUGHT OF AN IRISH SOLDIER.

When the British army was advancing to the attack at Bladenburg, and the American guns had already opened on them, it chanced that the 85th regiment which led the column, was met by a peasant driving a cart towards the village, in which a newly made cedar coffin was deposited. He was instantly hailed by an Irish soldier, "Holloa, friend! just have that there, if ye please; for there will be use for it afore long!" It was to no purpose that Jonathan protested against this injunction, assuring Pat that the box was wanted for a lady, who was to be buried that day. "Arrah, now de ve here me?" was all the satisfaction he got; "just have it, and be off wid ye!" The coffin was accordingly deposited at the side of the road, and the countryman with his horse and cart departed.—In a few minutes the musketry began in earnest, and in due time Colonel Thornton fell, severely wounded. Our friend Pat was one of those who were prompt in the offer of assistance; but the Colonel was too much hurt to move or even to stand. I wish some one would fetch a board," said the officer in great agony; "I cannot move a limb and you will kill me if you lift me without one." "Ah, now long will I be to yore honour!" quoth Pat, "isn't there just the thing convenient here. So saying, off he ran, and returned in a moment with the coffin. The Colonel was raised from the ground; but unfortunately the coffin, though abundantly wide, was by a foot and a half too short. Pat, however, was not to be put out of his way by this; he knocked out the head and foot boards in a trice, and the Colonel being deposited between the side boards, was literally borne off the field in the coffin. "Now, didn't I tell ye?" said Pat with great self complacency, "he marched along, 'didn't I tell ther'd be use for it afore long.'"—United Service Journal.

A writer of a letter to the Editors of the New York Courier, thus humorously contrasts the former style of travel between Washington city and Baltimore with the present:

"I cannot forbear mentioning the rapid travelling which now exists between Baltimore and Washington. Formerly the travel between these places was the steadiest, the greatest, the surest in the world. The horses were gentle, sleek, fat, wise, and philosophic;—the drivers were nabobs and princes, and held John in utter contempt. When they started from Baltimore, their venerable drivers generally bid farewell to the hostlers with tears in their eyes, kissed their wives and children, and made their will as it was customary to do about thirty years ago when a man had the daring to venture aboard a North river sloop at New York bound for Albany and Troy. Whips were little in use in those halcyon days.—You swallowed your cup of coffee at Bowen's, said your prayers and stepped into the stage, then in half an hour thereafter you might probably start for the ten taverns of Baltimore, to pick up strangers on the way. After this, away you went with a whole day's work before you, for the sun was generally leaning over the tops of the Virginia mountains before the tourists of the Capitol made their appearance. Alas! this is all changed, &c."

GAMING.—The corporation of the city of Washington has issued an ordinance for the suppression of all games of hazard, that of billiards alone excepted. The penalty to be inflicted upon persons convicted of playing at or betting on the players at any of the prohibited games, is a fine not less than \$20, nor more than \$50.—Tavern keepers however found guilty of permitting persons to play at the prohibited games, within their premises, shall forfeit their license.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Europe.

The packet ship *Charlemagne*, Capt. Robinson, at New York, sailed from Havre on the 22nd ult. and brings papers to that date, with Paris papers to the 20th inclusive. These contain London dates to the evening of the 17th.

By the packet ship *Wm. Thomson*, Captain Maxwell, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have regular advices to the 16th ult. inclusive.

Captain Robinson states that the government had concluded to make a large basin at Havre, for the convenience of vessels entering the port in bad weather and have laid a tax on foreign vessels to pay for it, of about 10 per cent. on port charges.

Gen Lafayette was at La Grange confined with a bad cold.

Foreign Intelligence.—France is far from tranquil in regard to the Ministry, and it is said that the King will dissolve the Chamber of Deputies if the opposition continues. Affairs in the East are not settled, new difficulties constantly presenting themselves as to the ratification between Russia and the Porte, which from the Constantinople article of the 16th of October, appears had not taken place on that day. Rumors were current on the 14th, that England was desirous of entering into a close alliance with Turkey, and that Mr. Gordon's powers had been much enlarged. It was also said that the British Admiral Malcolm, was apprised of the intention of his Government, and that the Mediterranean squadron was receiving constant reinforcements. The state of the Markets will be found in detail, in another part of our publication.

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following, under date of Constantinople Oct. 14.—"It is inconceivable why the Porte, whose want of force has been sufficiently proved by recent events, should always wish to appear capable of governing the conferences at Adrianople, and deriving from them the results which it desires. It says, that the peace is certainly signed but that the conditions of it are not fulfilled; that a more precise explanation of the articles of it must be given, they being couched in a general sense, and the Porte not being disposed to deliver itself bound and blindfold into the hands of Russia." It is certain that a misunderstanding has arisen between the Turkish and Russian Plenipotentiaries at Adrianople, and that the Porte is endeavoring to gain time for the fulfilment of the condition of the Treaty.—The cause and object of this conduct are incomprehensible.

Is it the boasting of the Pacha of Scutari, who has declared to Genl. Diebitsch that he would give him till October 13th, to evacuate Adrianople, and that when that term had expired he would drive him out by force? Or is it the arrival of the English Admiral, who has succeeded in blinding the Sultan and his counsellors? It is true, the Reis Effendi has several times declared that he has the most strict instructions for the Treaty to be executed, and that he has several times given orders to the Pacha of Scutaria to desist. It appears, however, that this conciliatory language will only last till the moment when the Porte can hope to avoid the fulfilment of the conditions stipulated. If the Sultan cannot rely upon foreign support, which is not probable, he exposes himself to be placed in a worse situation than at present. All the ties of obedience seem broken in the interior of the empire.

The Pachas obey no orders given them and the people are inclined in favour of the Russians. In Asia, many chiefs have endeavored to make common cause with the enemy, and several of them have conjured the Russians to keep the conquered provinces for ever. The Grand Visier, who continues at Choumla has refused to give up the Seals of the Empire alleging that he has acted as a faithful and devoted servant, that he could not be made responsible for the disasters that occurred, and that he foresaw still greater evils if he should quit his post under existing circumstances. The Sultan is greatly perplexed by this refusal, for the Grand Vizier, who is held in high consideration, has many partisans."

Constantinople, 16th Oct.—Since my last letter, more than 200 vessels of different nations have entered our port, among others 18 Russians from the Mediterranean the greater part of which have sailed for the Black Sea. They passed the Dardanelles under the Dutch flag, but the Porte informed them immediately after their arrival, that although the Treaty was not yet ratified, they might hoist the Russian flag and rest assured of the prompt execution of the firmans concerning their future navigation.

Madrid, 9th Nov.—The Commercial Code is at last published. It is astonishing that although three months have passed since it was approved there should have been any delay in making it public, especially as it must go into operation on the first of January next, and that judges and parties ought to study, if they mean to conform to it. From a rapid examination, it appears impossible that this fundamental law can for a long time to come govern the commerce of Spain, because a great part of the obligations which it imposes are innovations to which time only can accustom us, and which it will be difficult to introduce to a nation accustomed to a liberal independent, and unrestricted commerce. It is said that all infractions ought to be punished by fines, and as our judges are deeply interested in the condemnations which take place in court, there is no doubt that the interpretation of the Code will be a spring which they will endeavour to prevent from drying up.

Trieste, 21st Oct.—A steamboat from Corfu brings the rumour that Count Capodistria is about to repair to head quarters at Adrianople with the consent of the Allied ambassadors. He will embark it is said at Anos.

The Mars, Bristow, has arrived.

General Loriga at Havana, is to take the command of this corps, and go out with it. The wounds which general Egula received by the explosion of the infernal machine contained in a packet of dispatches addressed to him are eleven in number. The General has been obliged to submit to the amputation of the right hand and two fingers of the left.

M. Vanquelin, Deputy for the department of Calvados, Member of the Institute, Professor of the Garden of Plants and one of the most distinguished chemists of France, died a few days ago, at the age of 67 years. Thus the four most celebrated chemists in Europe, namely, Dr. Woolaston, Sir Humphry Davy, M. Prouts, and M. Vauquelin, have within less than a year been consigned to the tomb. England has now the honor of possessing, in the person of Michael Faraday, the first chemist of the age.

Intelligence has just been received at Paris, from the French scientific men and artists sent out by the government to make researches in Egypt. According to letters from M. Champollion, jr. they left Thebes on the 4th of Sept. after a stay of six months, arrived on the 6th at Denderah; on the 11th, at Antinoe, and on the 15th at Cairo. One of the party, Dr. Raddi, a natural philosopher well known by his researches in Brazil had died of a violent dysentery.

The following intelligence of the 29th ult. from Belgrade is given by the Augsburg Gazette:—"We learn by letters from Adrianople, that Genl. Diebitsch has given orders to Genl. Krassowsky to hold himself in readiness to attack the Pacha of Scutari, in the event of his refusing to lay down his arms, in pursuance of the Sultan's command. The Pacha has been made acquainted with this determination, and hence has sent away the greater part of his troops to Sophia, whilst he remains with only a few thousand men at Philippopolis, for the purpose of proceeding to Adrianople, when that city shall have been evacuated by the Russians: As soon as the inhabitants of Adrianople learned that their city was to be occupied by the Pacha of Scutari, they sent a deputation to Genl. Diebitsch, to implore him to prevent the entrance of the Pacha, so greatly is he dreaded on account of his cruelty. A considerable number of families intend to quit the city if the Pacha should occupy it, as they know that he is not likely to respect the amnesty promised by the Sultan. Genl. Diebitsch who is well acquainted with the character of the Pacha of the Scutari, has taken measures to reduce him by force, if such a course should become necessary.

The Nuremberg Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from the frontiers of Servia: "Whilst some accounts state that the Pacha of Scutaria has sent away his troops, we are assured upon good authority that his army consists of 40,000 men that he is making large requisitions of provisions and forage; that he receives daily reinforcements, particularly from Bothnia, and that every thing seems to indicate that he intends to pass the winter at Philippopolis.

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gland, from Coquimbo, with a cargo of copper ore and bullion, being the second cargo imported by the Chilian Mining Company.

The French papers state, there is no doubt that the English government intend to get possession of Madeira, and to keep it as a security for the loans to Portugal.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1829.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Marks introduced "a bill for the relief of the State of Pennsylvania." Mr. Woodbury introduced "a bill to repeal the tonnage duties upon ships and vessels of the United States, and upon certain foreign vessels." The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances was received, referred, and ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, the Annual Report of the State of the Finances was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, and 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed. A number of petitions were presented, and various resolutions were offered and referred to the appropriate Committees. Among the petitions were three from individuals claiming the seats now held in the House by Messrs. Newton, Ripley, and Pryor Lea, which were severally referred to the Committee on Elections. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Richardson, adding to the ordinary Standing Committees a Committee on Education. Mr. Conner of North Carolina, offered a resolution referring to the Committee of Ways and Means an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the duty on salt, but the question of consideration being demanded by Mr. Earl of New York, and the ayes and noes being ordered, the resolution was rejected, the House refusing to consider it by a vote of 92 to 76.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Livingston submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals "to inquire into the expediency of providing for the locating and constructing a direct road from the City of New Orleans." A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Richardson, on the subject of a Standing Committee on Education, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Archer, the vote being for the motion to lay the resolution on the table, ayes 127, noes 53, the ayes and noes having been called on the demand of Mr. Richardson, supported by one fifth of the members present. A message from the President of the United States was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. A letter from Lewis Williams, a member of the House, was read, praying to be excused from serving on the Committee on Claims, in consequence of ill health. He was then excused from serving on the Committee. Mr. Barnier announced the death of Gabriel Holmes of North Carolina, a member of the 20th, and member elect of the 21st Congress, and then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1829.

The senate yesterday, after the reference of various subjects to Committees, spent some time in the consideration of Executive business; and then adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives about twenty-nine resolutions were submitted, nearly the whole of which were referred to the various Committees to which they were addressed. Several of these resolutions referred to the relinquishment of portions of the public lands. Mr. Stanberry offered one on the subject of "relinquishing" to the State of Ohio the public lands in that State, which, on motion of Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, was amended by substituting the word "selling," in the room of the word "relinquishing." One was offered by Mr. Overton, on the subject of giving to the State of Louisiana all the lands which were overflowed or sterile, which was rejected. A resolution offered by Mr. Hunt of Vermont, referring it to the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of distributing the proceeds of the public lands amongst the several States, for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, according to the ratio of representation led to a very brief but animated debate, and was finally disposed of by a successful motion to lay it on the table. An interesting resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. White of Florida, on the subject of the cultivation of the Sugar Cane and the fabrication and refinement of Sugar.

The land of plenty.—Indian Corn (maize) is selling in the State of Ohio at twelve and a half cents per bushel, and a bushel will support a family for a week.

OPINIONS ABROAD.

The New York Commercial in reviewing the President's Message, contains the following remarks:—

The next topic of remark in this most extraordinary state paper—and it might be made a very fruitful one—relates to the appointment of members of Congress to office. Considering the awkward dilemma in which the professions of Candidate Jackson, and the practice of President Jackson, had involved him, this was a very delicate and dangerous subject for the President to disturb. We shall see, however, that he has acquitted himself with an adroitness that would have been commendable in a better cause. When Mr. Adams came into power in March 1825, he selected two members of his Cabinet, and no more, from among members of Congress, viz. Mr. Clay, from the House of Representatives, and Gov. Barbour from the Senate. The then opposition took fire at these appointments and denounced the appointment of members of Congress to office, as strong, if not conclusive, evidence of corruption. We have now before us a letter sent by Gen. Jackson to the Legislature of Tennessee, on the 14th of October, 1825, in which he inveighs at length against the practice of such appointments, & presses upon the consideration of the Legislature the importance of a constitutional amendment, "rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the General Government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of Judicial Office." In the same letter, Candidate Jackson said:—

"If this change in the Constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will be the order of the day, and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish the precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the republic may arise. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads EVERY GUARD OUGHT TO BE INTERPOSED."

Such was the language of Gen. Jackson, in 1825. But how different was his conduct in 1829? Forgetting the virtuous indignation, and the alarm he felt because Mr. Adams had called two members of Congress into his cabinet, Gen. Jackson appointed FIVE members of Congress to his Cabinet; THREE members of Congress to foreign Missions and FIVE more members to other lucrative places. The following is a catalogue:—

John M. Berrien, of Georgia, appointed Attorney General, salary, \$8,000.
John Branch of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, do. \$6,000.
John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, Secretary of War, do. \$6,000.
Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury, do. \$6,000.
Martin Van Buren, of New York Secretary of State do. \$6,000.
Louis McLane, of Delaware, Minister, &c. to London, salary and outfit, \$18,000.
Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, minister &c. to Paris, do. \$18,000.
T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, minister, &c. to Colombia, do. \$18,000.
George W. Owen, of Alabama, Collector at Mobile, (Ala.) salary, \$2,844 89.
John Chandler, of Maine, Collector at Portland, (Me.) do. \$3,400.
Jerome Johnson, of New York, Appraiser of Goods, N. Y. do. \$2,000.
John G. Stover, of New York, U. S. Attorney for the District of Middle Florida, do. \$200, and fees.
Selah R. Hobbie, of New York, one of the Assistant Post Masters General, salary \$2,500.

High Executive appointments were also tendered to Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Livingston—both Senators in Congress. And under circumstances of such glaring inconsistency, it certainly required no little hardihood to broach the subject in the Message at all. But it has been very artfully done, and that too, with the double view of justifying the appointments of members of Congress already made, and at the same time throwing the inconsistency as far into the shade as possible. He affects still to recommend a constitutional exclusion of members of Congress—not, however, ALL, as in 1825, but only such as may have chosen a President in default of a choice by the Electors—an event which may, or may not, occur once in a quarter of a century. And even from this exclusion, he does not except judicial officers only, as in 1825, but members of the Cabinet, and Foreign Ministers also! And notwithstanding his former declaration that every such appointment was evidence of corruption, he now boldly declares, that "while members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice to select them for such stations," &c. In our view it is impossible for inconsistency to go farther. If, however, the people are satisfied with such conduct, we suppose it becomes us to bow with humble deference. But it will take a long time to convince us that Mr. Adams deserved to be thrust out of power for appointing two members of Congress to office, Gen. Jackson deserves to be retained for appointing THIRTEEN, when by his own

recorded testimony, every such appointment bears evidence of corruption. The consideration of the Message will be resumed.

From the Journal of Health.

Domestic Doctoring of Children.—"Were a law to be passed and strictly enforced," observes a judicious writer, "which should absolutely prohibit the administration of medicine to children, excepting by the advice of an experienced physician, I am convinced, it would save annually the health and lives of thousands."

There does certainly exist with many parents, a strange propensity to substitute the drugs of the apothecary for judicious nursing; or rather to supply by the plentiful administration of the former, the errors and omissions in the latter. To hear some mothers and nurses talk, and to observe their practice, one would imagine that the life and comfort of almost every infant depended in a great measure upon its being constantly supplied with medicine;—that it could not enjoy an hour's sleep were it not for an opiate;—that it would be oppressed with wind, or tormented into convulsions by grinding pains did it not receive its accustomed cambric or anodyne; and that, in fact, its stomach would be overloaded with foulness, and its whole system sink into irremediable weakness were not the attentive nurse to prevent all this mischief by an occasional emetic and the like, or by a timely resort to some strength dispensing cordial.

By this dependence upon medicine, for what medicine is not calculated to effect, the evil produced by one species of error is aggravated by another, of an equally dangerous character. The health of the child invariably suffers, and its course to the grave is often gradually accelerated.

Were parents instead of attempting to allay by medicine every trifling complaint of childhood, to look upon the latter as an invariable indication of some defect in nursing, and to have recourse at once to the necessary change of food, air, exercise or clothing, they would, in a great majority of instances, effectually guard against the occurrence of actual disease, while they added to the comfort augmented the strength, and prolonged the life of their offspring.

But if the administration of drugs, when pain and uneasiness are actually present, be productive of injury, what shall we say to that most absurd and pernicious of customs, the giving to children in perfect health, medicine, under the silly pretence of sweetening their blood and thus guarding against the approach of disease. This custom, it is true, was far more prevalent formerly than at present. But even now, in the calendars of certain mothers and nurses; the spring and fall are marked as seasons consecrated to physic. At these periods of the year, no matter how perfect the health of their children, they believe it their bounden duty, to force upon them some innocent medicine, as they term it, but which is often of the most active character, to cleanse their blood, and to insure their continuance in health.

It may perhaps be in vain to urge upon such individuals that medicine is not adapted to the preservation of health but only for the removal of disease; that when the latter is not already present, every drug, however mild may be its operation, throws the stomach into immediate disorder, weakens its digestive powers, vitiates the juices designed for the solution of the food, and thus impedes the growth, and impairs the strength and vigour of the whole system. Under this plan of preventing disease, children are actually made sick, for fear they should become so, and their constitutions are enfeebled by the perverse means employed to strengthen them.

It has been well observed, that art opens all her resources in vain; nor can the greatest efforts of human ingenuity make amends for the want of pure air, cleanliness, healthy breast milk or whole some food, and proper exercise. The neglect of any of these essential points is attended with irreparable mischief; while on the contrary, a due attention to them will, in a majority of instances, preclude the necessity of any medical aid.

We trust we shall not be understood, from the foregoing remarks, as inculcating any neglect of proper medical treatment in the diseases of children. On the contrary, we insist that when disease is discovered to be actually present, recourse should be had, without a moment's delay to the advice of a physician. All we desire is to point out the necessity of proper regimen and diet, for the prevention of the complaints of childhood; and as a means of removing those immediate effects of bad nursing, which are so frequently converted into serious and often incurable maladies by "domestic doctoring."

Choice of Occupation.—It is a very common error with parents, in determining upon the future occupations of their children, to fix upon a profession, or some sedentary employment, for those of a weakly or delicate constitution; while to the robust and vigorous is assigned a more active & laborious occupation, demanding considerable bodily exertion and repeated exposure to the open air. As a general rule, the very opposite of this course should be pursued; the robust being the best able to bear up against the pernicious effects of that confinement and inactivity, to which the enfeebled

constitution will very speedily fall a prey while the latter will be materially benefited by the very exertion and exposure to which it is supposed to be unadapted.

When we examine the individuals who compose the various trades and occupations, and find certain classes to present, very commonly, a pale, meagre and sickly aspect, while others are replete with health, vigour and strength; we are not to suppose that because the pursuits of the one demand but little, and those of the other considerable bodily strength, the first are best adapted to the weakly, and the latter to the strong; we are rather to ascribe this very difference in their appearance to the influence their several occupations exert upon the health of the system.

Let the most healthy and vigorous individual exchange his laborious occupation in the open air, for one which requires confinement within doors, and but little exercise and his florid complexion well developed muscles, and uninterrupted health, will very speedily give place to paleness, more or less emaciation, and debility and occasionally to actual disease of the stomach or lungs. On the other hand, the very reverse effects will be produced by the sedentary exchanging before it is too late, their confinement and inactivity, for some active employment in the open air. These are important considerations, an attention to which, in the choice of a profession, would be the means of saving not a little suffering,—in many instances of prolonging life.

EVER BEARING STRAWBERRY.

We were presented, a few days ago, by our friend Mr. S. Iden, of Buckingham, with a plant of Alpine Strawberry, on which were growing several ripe and unripe strawberries. We understand from Mr. Iden, that he has a number of plants growing in his garden, which bear fruit constantly from the latter end of May until the frost of autumn check their growth. The fruit is large and of a delightful flavor, and we have no hesitation in saying if properly cultivated, would yield in as great abundance as our common kinds of garden Strawberry. We believe this kind is not generally cultivated; perhaps from the fact that they are not generally known. We would recommend to our horticultural friends the propriety of setting out a few plants this fall, to see and try for themselves, for we think it is but necessary to have them introduced in our gardens to insure for them the preference.

Boylston Tatel.

From London's Gardener's Magazine.

WILMOT'S SUPERB STRAWBERRY.

SIR,—I have had several strawberries from two or three plants of Wilmot's Superb, of great size and weight; I at least have never met with any to equal them. The smallest of those which I have particularly noticed, measured 4-5 inches in circumference, and weighed upwards of half an ounce, troy weight; another measured six inches round, and four inches across, and weighed 5 dr. 1 sc. 6 gr.; and the one which I have gathered to day weighs 7 dr. 15 gr. It is indeed, a beautiful specimen, & I only wish I could preserve it to look as it does now. Pray are these beautiful, though almost monstrous productions common? or are they the result of something favorable in the season, which though not dry, has certainly not been inimical either to flowers or fruit here? and I must mention in particular, that I have had several perfectly beautiful and well opening yellow roses, an indulgence I never had till this year; for though former seasons have held out abundant promises, they have never until now been fulfilled.

J. M. WHITE LEAF,

Near Risborough, July 6, 1829.

Wilmot's Superb, in common with most other strawberries, has attained a larger size this season than usual, for the reasons assigned by our correspondent. We have heard of none larger than his largest, unless it be that alluded to in the following extract from the Coventry Mercury, July 5:—"Amongst the Strawberries exhibited at Hereford Horticultural show, on Friday, was a plate of Wilmot's Superb, one of which measured 7 inches in circumference, and weighed 1½ ounces avoirdupois."—*Cond.*

We have seen an outline of a Wilmot's Superb, exhibited at the Bristol Horticultural Society, which measured two inches across, and in looking over the article Provincial Societies, some other large ones will be found noticed.—*Cond.*

Patent Steam Carriage of Sir James C. Anderson Bart. and W. H. James, Esquire, Vauxhall. Having been professionally engaged, from time to time, in making drawings for the above mentioned house, frequent opportunities have been afforded us of witnessing their experiments in locomotion, which are chiefly made within their own premises; round a circle of 160 feet in diameter, and it affords us sincere pleasure to acquaint our readers, that everything which is essential towards perfectly safe and rapid travelling by the power of steam, is on the eve of accomplishment. In some trips recently made on the Croydon road, the speed of the carriage averaged full twelve miles per hour and although arrangements have been made for increasing the speed to twenty or more miles, it is not the wish of the proprietors to go beyond twelve, considering that velocity to be as great as is consistent with personal safety on the thronged public roads. [It would be an easy matter to run twenty or thirty miles

per hour on the common road, or even one hundred miles per hour on a good railway, by the introduction of a blast to the fuel; a blowing machine is however, not only unnecessary, but very injurious in its effects upon the metal of which the boiler is composed.] The total weight of the carriage, including the water and fuel, is not more than 26 cwt. The supply of fuel carried is sufficient for 50 miles and of water for about 20 miles.

Register of Arts, London.

A writer in the National Gazette says; that the tolls on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal are much greater than one hundred dollars a day as lately stated.—He states that the Collector at the eastern lock had received, a few nights since \$200 on merchandise going westward between the hours of sundown and sunrise the ensuing morning; and that during the same short period of 13 hours, more than half as much had been received at the western lock. This information, he observes, being confirmed by one of the directors, must be correct.—The same writer also states, that the old line of Baltimore steam boats contemplate sending all their passengers and goods, next season, via the canal; and that a line of packets is to commence running between Philadelphia and Port Deposit, & a brisk trade with Richmond, Norfolk, and Petersburg, will be carried on through the same new channel so soon as vessels of the proper size and draught of water can be built.

When it is known that one line of steam boat company pays \$14,000 per annum for the use of the canal, which is said to be the fact, and that when this sum is divided by the number of days in which the navigation is not interrupted by ice, and the Sundays that the boats do not run, is found to amount to 50 dollars a day, it will be readily believed that the tolls on that canal amount to much above \$100 per day.

From the Boston Courier.

PIRACY.

The ship Candace, Lindsey, which sailed from this port Oct. 20, for Sumatra, returned to Marblehead on Saturday in consequence of having been robbed by a pirate. The supercargo, who arrived here in the afternoon, communicated the following: On the 13th Nov. lat. 9. N. lon. 24, at day-light, saw a vessel astern, under a press of sail, apparently in chase—all sail was immediately made on the ship, and every exertion used to avoid the suspicious sail, until afternoon, when the latter, having got so near as to fire over, she was hove to, at 3 P. M. and immediately boarded from the chase, (an hermaphrodite brig, which likewise hove too, at a considerable distance, supposed to prevent, as much as possible, a description of the vessel, &c. being ascertained) by a boat, containing eight unarmed men, who, after enquiring from whence she came, where bound, and cargo, (they of course were not informed correctly as to a part of the latter) returned to their vessel, when two boats, containing 20 armed men, boarded her, drove the officers into the cabin, and the crew into the fore-castle, placing a guard at each—they then moved the long boat and opened the main hatch, but seeing no cargo, immediately proceeded to the cabin, and compelled the officers to tell where the specie was, all of which (amounting to nearly \$20,000) they took, as also all the dry goods, (7 bales) 5 barrels of provisions, the fowls and other small stores, jolly-boat some rigging, all the muskets, most of the clothing watches, &c. of the captain and mates, (supercargo excepted) and in fact every thing of value that they chose—the opium 5 boxes they left behind, saying that it was of no value to them—nothing was taken from the crew, the fore-castle not being entered. No person on board received the least injury or ill treatment. After four hours detention they left the ship, allowing her to make sail. The pirate, after her boats got back, went in pursuit of a square rigged vessel, which was in sight, some distance off, steering S. E. The brig was a very rakish looking vessel, with black sides, and apparently a green boot-top, or her copper of that colour supported about 170 or 180 tons, with a main-royal.

The men who came on board appeared to be chiefly Spaniards and Portuguese. She shewed no colours but a red bloody flag at the peak—had a large gun on a pivot & several small guns—the number of her crew not known; considerable number remained on board after those in the boat had left her. A circumstance, the particulars of which we have been requested to suppress, leads to a suspicion that the robber, was from Havana. It is stated, that Capt. L. in case the pirates had proceeded to murder, (as in a well-known occurrence which took place some time since) had every thing prepared to blow up the ship.

We learn that \$14,000 of the specie (which belonged to several merchants of this city) was insured at some of our offices—the residue not being insured.

The above brig is the only vessel spoken since leaving port.

GREAT FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, of Dec. 14. About six o'clock on Friday evening last, a fire broke out at the South East corner of Main and Third streets, in the wooden building occupied as a store and auction room by Messrs. J. & C. V. Harris. In a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames: The build-

ings on the same square South and East, for some distance were also of wood.—All on Main street South to the brick house occupied by H. Raguet as a store, were very soon on fire. By great exertions, the progress of the fire south was arrested at this point.

Very soon after the fire began to rage a brisk wind sprang up from the south, which directed the flame immediately across Third street. The large brick building, at the corner, occupied as a store below by Mr. A. Graham, and above by M. Dawson's printing office, it was supposed could be saved. But a frame building, East of it, soon caught fire, and involved the brick in the destructive element. All the buildings on the east side of Main street, to the Bank, U. S. were abandoned, and efforts made only to save the property. Except two buildings of brick adjoining the brick corner they were all of wood, and occupied as stores and Milliners' shops.

As far as we have been able to ascertain the names of those who have lost by the fire are, Wm. Turner, Jr's. dry good store, Messrs. Syke & Robeson's tin store R. Getty's hat store, Bullus & Taylor's leather store, J. & C. V. Harris' dry good store—Bank United States house at the corner, W. C. Rogers' row of offices, George Reddin's dye house and dwelling Col. Carr's houses on Main st. David Evan's frame building, N. Longworth's law office, Moses Dawson's printing establishment, A. Graham's store, Nisbet & McCulloch's store, Mrs. Ritter's millinery and dwelling Mrs. Kimball's do. do, J. Clingman's dwelling, Bernard Murray's dwelling and store, Mr. Mortimer's shoe factory, dwelling and store, H. Miller & Co's iron and stove store J. F. Stail & Co's. Apothecary shop, Mrs. Burns' millinery, Mrs. Moore's dwelling and millinery, Mrs. Dory's do. J. Olliphant's shoe factory and store. Several of the buildings were owned by individuals not named, and unknown to us.—Part of them stood upon ground in legal controversy between T. S. Hinde and C. Vattier.

MEXICO—MR. POINSETT.

A gentleman of Boston informs the Editors of the Massachusetts Journal that he met at New York a few days ago with a gentleman who had just arrived direct from Mexico, at New York by way of Vera Cruz. The Mexican was a Merchant of respectability and he gave the following interesting & extraordinary account.

A few days before he departed from the city of Mexico, Mr. Poinsett, our Minister, was waited upon in the dusk of the evening by a person, who delivered at the door a message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting his [Mr. Poinsett's] immediate attendance at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. This messenger was not admitted within the door, the precaution having been taken for some time so to confine the door by a chain as not to permit it to open so far as to admit the passage of a man, unless the chain were unlocked for that purpose, but only to admit of conversation. Mr. Poinsett suspected some sinister design from the unprecedented hour at which this request was made, and returned for answer that he should call on the Minister in the morning. This answer was delivered, and Mr. P. on applying at the window saw sixty men about his house, armed with knives and bludgeons. The Mexican had no doubt that the intention was to obtain admission by stratagem, murder the minister, and rifle his house.

But this is not the only, or most extraordinary part of the gentleman's narrative. While he was on the road between Mexico and Vera Cruz travelling with a company in the stage, they were arrested by a band of ruffians, to see if Mr. Poinsett was among them, it having been reported that he was to leave Mexico at this time. The narrator of these facts being closely muffled in a cloak, was a particular object of scrutiny. His cloak was roughly thrown open, and his features closely examined; and when at length the assailants became satisfied of their mistake, one of them drew the back of his knife across his throat with decisive action, saying, "it is lucky for him that it is not he."

From the Baltimore American of Dec. 18.

The Hornet.—In relation to this ship of whose loss but too well grounded apprehensions have latterly been entertained, a glimmer of hope is presented. We saw yesterday a gentleman who arrived here three days ago in the schooner Uncle Sam from Havana. He informs us that about the 15th November a British packet arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, which reported that she had spoken the U. S. ship Hornet dismasted, but that she had declined the offer of assistance tendered by the packet. Our informant is not positive as to the fact, but he thinks that it was said the Hornet had thrown her guns overboard.

Execution of Pirates.—We learn from Capt. Thurber of the Experiment, at Providence, that on the 13th of November seven Pirates were shot at St. Johns, Porto Rico. Two of them were Frenchmen, three Spaniards, one Greek, one American, named Samuel Campbell, belonging to Philadelphia, who, it is said, has respectable connexions. They were a hardened set of villains, and marched to the place of execution with the utmost unconcern, smoking cigars and exhibiting entire indifference to their fate.—*Prov. Den. Adv.*

The condemnations and grossly improper interference of the President's late message with the interest of the U. States Bank, has produced more diversity of opinion in tracing it to an origin, than any event that has occurred for a long time.

That the President ever thought of the matter, no body believes, and what Mr. Van Buren's ends could have been in the monstrous attempt, few agree on. To think of an administration just nine months old, which is elected for four years undertaking to intermeddle in a great national institution, whose charter does not expire for three years after the term of service of the administration! Are not these facts enough to show, that there is some deep and sinister design, separate from the public good, that dictated the mischievous measure? For this administration, at this period, to talk of the unconstitutionality of the Bank is more than ridiculous. After the Congress of the Country has twice acted decisively on the question—after those Presidents of the U. States who had doubted its constitutionality, yielding up their former opposition and giving their sanction to the institution—after the question has been solemnly adjudged by the constitutional tribunal of the Country, the Supreme Court of the U. States—and after the Country had considered the question permanently settled, for Mr. Van Buren to insert this paragraph in the President's Message to answer his particular objects, is as well an act of insurrection against the laws and the established principles of the Country, as a contemptuous affront to the people of the States.

No person supposes that either of the Members of the administration believes, that the destruction of the Bank would produce any good to the Republic, conjecture is therefore busy to find out what they are at.

Whether Gen. Jackson is again to be a candidate, after the present four years, is not yet determined on—it must depend on circumstances—Mr. Van Buren is to be a candidate to succeed him, so is Vice President Calhoun—to both it is an object to get rid of Mr. Clay. Mr. Van Buren knows that at the present session of Congress a great, and perhaps decisive, struggle is to be made on the subject of the Tariff—at present there are sixteen states out of twenty four in which the tariff is approved—Mr. Clay is considered in the tariff states as the champion of the American system—If this tariff becomes the decisive principle upon which the squabble for next President is to turn, Mr. Clay it is feared, will be all powerful, and unless something else of great moment is got up to divert or to divide the public attention, Mr. Van Buren's chance will be rather gloomy. What other question but the U. States Bank was there that could be handled with effect, to amuse the attention and to grapple the feelings of a considerable portion of the country?

Vice President Calhoun it is said, has nothing to do with this project—he censures it & as the Secretary of the Treasury is the Vice President's friend, we hardly suppose that he can be in favour of it. Nor is it easy to believe that the Attorney General is in favour of it—he has been bred up in a school of sounder principles—it is to be hoped that "modern degeneracy has not warped him"—this strips the scheme of all mystery or doubt, and it stands before us the naked attempt of Mr. Secretary Van Buren, to answer ends. Now let the Government calculate its losses—now let the stockholders calculate their losses & then let the people of the Country calculate what they lose in breaking down the stability of the laws & the institutions, of the Country—and then reflect on the object aimed at. Few public papers have ever had more dangerous and dark designs lurking under them, than the Message—to a hasty perusal, it seems to yield much that is plausible, certainly much that is evidently condemnable—but if it is read in reference to the character of the times and of the men who "bear sway" it will be found pregnant with schemes

The able and interesting report of the Secretary at War, which we publish this morning, excludes a greater part of the matter prepared for this day's paper.

N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

There is no disputing about tastes; but really we did not expect to see the editors of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, eulogize the report of the Secretary of War. The fact is, its faults of style are so numerous as to almost defy criticism unless one were to set down at regular book making

The opinion and feelings expressed in the subjoined paragraph are such as must be entertained and felt by every intelligent American.—*Balt. Chron.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

In regard to the report of Mr. Secretary Eaton, it is not without a deep feeling of mortification, that we are compelled to publish, as emanating from a Department of this Government, a document evincing such utter ignorance, or disregard of the most ordinary rules of grammar and composition. We hoped on a first perusal, that part of the faults might be laid to the printers—but upon comparing various copies, we find them alike faithful in error.—*N. Y. American.*

"We have no room for any comments on the report of the Secretary of War.—We pray our readers, even those who do not generally wade through such long documents, to read the first half column. They will not then think we exaggerate when we solemnly declare our belief, that since the establishment of this government, nothing in the shape of a communication has been sent to it, whether from whites or Indians, so villainous in style, bungling in expression, and outrageous in grammar. We must defer an exposition of its beauties until another day. It is an affront to the nation; and the author ought to be removed."

N. Y. Commercial.

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

The Annual Report of the Post Master General will be found on the first page of this paper. We were led to anticipate, from an intimation in the Message against the late honorable and upright incumbent of the office of Post Master General, that a more direct and pointed attack would be made upon that exalted officer by his successor. Accordingly we find that Maj. Barry has realized our expectations, in the words following:—"On entering the department, my attention was, at an early day, drawn to the manner in which its funds were received and disbursed. Circumstances transpired at the very threshold of the enquiry, which indicated a looseness and irresponsibility entirely incompatible with that system which ought to characterize every branch of the public service; money had been advanced to different persons, contrary to law." &c. Major Barry doubtless found it necessary to throw out some vague insinuations against his predecessor in order to divert the public indignation which presses heavily upon him, from the vindictive course of proscription which has marked his administration of the office.

But the Major should have been more politic, and have made his attack in some other quarter. John McLean is too deeply rooted in the affections of the American people, and is armed too strong in honesty, to be affected by the missiles of one, who stands before the public in such a questionable shape as Maj. Barry does. Besides, the people c. have forgotten, that last winter, the Jackson men in Congress appointed a Committee of their own, and instituted a rigorous investigation into the condition of each of the departments. Of the Post Master General, and the condition of his department, this committee spoke in the highest terms, and their opinion was embodied in the following language:—"The efficiency," says the Committee, "of this branch of the public service, is in a condition highly improving—that while the sphere of its usefulness is immensely augmented, its revenue is going on in a ratio of productiveness. Under its present able administration, it has been brought up from an annual charge to the government of upwards of \$58,000, to yield in 1827, a nett profit of \$100,312, with an extension of post routes and post offices." But the tables have turned since. Mr. McLean has thought proper to express his open and decided disapprobation of the proscription system of the present administration: he has been marked for denunciation. "His offence hath this extent, no more."

N. Y. Com.

From the National Journal.

ANOTHER REWARDED EDITOR.

Mr. Editor: Please to insert in your list of Jackson Editors "rewarded" by General Jackson, the name of Thomas Morgan, *quondam* Editor of the Democratic Eagle, (commonly called the Jackson Buzzard!) a most violent partisan paper, published at Washington, Pa., now Postmaster of that place, vice Joseph Henderson, removed.

It will be recollected by most of your readers, that Mr. Henderson, the late respectable and efficient Postmaster, received a very strong testimonial in favor of his integrity and ability, from the late Postmaster General. He was, however removed, (punished) under the present proscription order of things for having presumed to prefer Mr. Adams for President of the United States, over the Military Chieftain; and to have affixed his name to an address to the citizens of Washington county, declaratory of their reasons for that preference.

Mr. Thomas Morgan had doubtless very strong claims on General Jackson for a reward for his efficient services during the late Presidential contest. He established a press to support the claims of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, although there was another in Washington (the Examiner) which "went the whole hog for the General." Mr. Morgan's press was originally intended to serve the cause of Jacksonism and Religion; but this, and some of the early

but getting a little too warm in politics, he became an advocate for duelling, and thereby lost his claims on the practical part of the religious community. The Rev. O. Jennings, of Wash'n, Pa. who was announced as a contributor to the religious department of Morgan's paper, deemed it necessary to disavow his connexion with it in a public advertisement; vide the Washington Reporter.

Mr. Morgan's press did not succeed very well in Washington, notwithstanding his uproarious Jacksonism, and it was, immediately after the late Presidential election, (perhaps before) advertised for sale.

That Mr. Henderson, the punished Postmaster, stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens of Washington county, notwithstanding his honest and perhaps unpopular preference of Mr. Adams for the Presidency; and that his character is more respected by the People than that of his successor, I entertain no doubt; for, it appears that the latter have recently elected him to the responsible and valuable office of Sheriff of that county, in the very teeth of that removal, which was officially announced as made by the President *de jure*, but probably dictated, as it was certainly justified, and applauded, by the President *de facto*, in the "Official Organ."—OBSERVER.

Dec. 4th, 1829.

The last number of the *African Repository* contains two letters lately brought by the brig Liberia, from Dr. Mechlin the Agent of the African Colony. They are dated the 31st of August last. The attack which had been apprehended from the natives, as mentioned in Dr. Mechlin's previous letter, of the 6th of May, was not made. King Boatwain had withdrawn from the neighborhood of the colony, carrying with him about twenty-five captives, which he has probably disposed of as slaves at Gallenas. The consequences of his incursion, it is expected, will be felt in the difficulty of procuring rice and cassava, for the use of the colony during the rainy season, from the natives in the neighbourhood, who have been prevented from getting their crops in the ground. The extensive slave factories at Gallenas are the incentive to the continual wars among the natives.

The factory at Grand Bassa, which there was at one time an intention of discontinuing, is to be kept on foot and a new factor, Mr. Benson, appointed. The settlement at Millsburg is in a flourishing condition and the colonists have petitioned for more land, the cultivation of which they think might place them above the necessity of further assistance, and allow them to make exports to Sierra Leone. The emigrants who arrived in the Ship Harriet have had their lands assigned them, and have commenced clearing their town lots and building on them. Many of the deaths of those who came out in the Harriet are attributed to imprudent exposure during convalescence and eating immoderately of the fruits of the country. The health of the colony was never better than at the date of the letters.—There were but four or five cases of sickness. King Boatwain, of whom, it is said that he is more to be trusted than the other African Chiefs, has made proposals for establishing a trade with the colony. The country immediately beyond his town, Bo Poro, abounds in gold quantities of which are carried to Sierra Leone.—*N. Y. Post.*

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

December 11.

By the extraordinary exertions of the Ohio Stage Company, the President's Message which was delivered at Washington City at twelve o'clock at noon, on Tuesday last, was received at our office at fifteen minutes before eleven in the evening of the following Wednesday—having travelled the whole distance between the two places—estimated at about four hundred and twenty miles—over excessively bad roads in the space of thirty four hours and forty five minutes—performance unparalleled in the annals of travelling in this section of the country.

TIMELY CAUTION.—The following from the N. Y. Daily Advertiser is timely and useful:—"The universal use of cotton stuffs for dresses for grown persons as well as children, exposes them to far greater hazard from fire, than would be the case if they were those of a less combustible material. Cotton is almost as dangerous as gunpowder.—Multitudes of lives are lost by mere carelessness with regard to this peculiar exposure. No young child should be left alone in a room where there is a fire, or a candle for one minute.

Who can answer for the judgement or discretion of such a child? Certainly not the parent or the nurse, who could manifest so little of both as to risk it in such a situation. Let it be remembered that death caused by fire, is the most excruciating of all forms in which that calamity appears. And every parent or nurse, who should, by inattention or from mistaken confidence, contribute to the destruction of a child's life in this mode, would be the subject of severe remorse, as well as deep affliction, for the remainder of her life.

It is very desirable that children should not wear any cotton garment in the winter; but that, under all circumstances, they should be watched with the strictest care and never be left alone in a situa-

tion where they may be exposed to fire for a moment—for a moment is enough to cause the calamity."

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM:

The parable of the good Samaritan, appears of late years, to be exemplified, in so few instances, that when it does occur, it is truly worthy of record. The friends who attended, the remains of the late Rev. Joseph Scull, to the family burial ground, in Queen Ann's County, after accomplishing the last sad offices, proceeded to Mr. J. W. Bordley's; from invitation, where they were treated with great kindness and invited to tarry the night, but anxious to return home, left there with that intent, when night overtook them, and they had to repair to Centerville. They drove up to Mr. Arlet's public Inn, the bill was called for in the morning, and almost an offence was given. This kind gentleman declared he never received a cent, on such occasions, and more especially on the present would not, as it was the remains, of Mr. Scull that his friends had been engaged in depositing in the grave.

He spoke of his own attachment to him, and of the kind and benevolent feelings, that was manifested by all, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, in that neighbourhood. Be it remembered, that there has been evinced, in the instance above related, a much greater degree of that Christian "Charity" or "Love," than appears to have been exemplified lately, by some of those, in the county where he died, who for a long succession of years have been pleased to call him BROTHER. Talbot Co. Dec. 24th 1829.

Amongst other extraordinary effects, it is calculated that the construction of railways, on all the principal roads of the kingdom, would enable this country (England) to dispense with the use of a million of horses, thereby to save their food, which, being converted into corn, would supply three millions of men! Foreign supplies would, of course, then be unnecessary, at least for some years, perhaps for ages to come.

Leeds Mercury.

MARRIED.

In the city of New York, on the 12th inst. Daniel Webster, Senator of the United States from Massachusetts, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Herman Le Roy, esq. of that city.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

"Oh! that I may die the death of the righteous, and that my last end may be like his." Departed this life on Tuesday morning last the 22d inst. in this town the Rev. Joseph Scull in the meridian of his usefulness.

Pangloss is so often, resorted to in all cases of departed friends, that it is not designed, to do more on the present occasion than mention a few facts, or circumstances, attendant on the death of this truly good man.—But if ever eulogy, high praise, or encomium, should be passed upon any, I think the subject of the present notice is calculated to call it forth in the strongest terms.—But we will merely observe, that Mr. Scull, was a Minister of the Methodist Church, between 20 and 30 years—not only in different sections of the United States but in Canada, and continued diligently, dispensing the sacred truths of the Gospel, until a very short time before his departure. He was polite and courteous to all, a kind husband, an indulgent father, a fond friend.—The day before he died, the Rev. Mr. Sneathen, arrived and went to visit him, the moment he cast his eyes upon him, he exclaimed, with a placid smile upon his countenance.—Brother Sneathen, "I have almost given up, and the last moments of this dying Christian, gave as strong an evidence, of the Divine realities of religion, as could possibly be evinced in any case.

The monster death, became totally disarmed of his sting, and every word he uttered, was a triumph over Hell, and the grave.—His last dying words to his weeping friends and relatives, around his bed were, "Oh! that I had strength to tell you how glorious I feel"—"an abiding prospect of immortality is now open before me"—"he has left a good wife and three small children to mourn, their loss—but their loss is his gain—Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, they cease from their labours and their works do follow them."

Washington College.

THIS institution is again open for the admission of students, under the superintendence of Mr. P. Clark, as Principal, and Mr. J. Deulin, as professor, in the English Department.

The Terms of Tuition are in the Languages, Mathematics and the higher branches of English \$28, and in the ordinary branches of English \$16 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Good Board and Rooms for students, in private families, can be had for, from \$75 to 100 per annum.

The second Term will open on the first Monday of January next. The Gentlemen engaged as instructors, though they have recently entered upon their charge, have nevertheless by the increase, discipline & improvement of their students, given proof of their ability & zeal in advancing the best interests of the institution; and no efforts will be spared to render it deserving the liberal patronage of an enlightened public.

JOHN B. EGGLESTON, Sec'y. To the Board of Visitors, Gen'l. of W. College. Chestertown, Dec. 25 1829.—4w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. on the 10th of November as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself

JACK;

about 40 or 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, round full faced and free spoken. Had on when committed, old drab cloth coat, dark mixed canvas trousers, white and blue striped wollen vest and old black fur hat. Says he belongs to Mr. George Hoode, of Caroline county, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CHRISTIAN NEWCOMB, Jr. Sheriff's Office, Dec. 3, 1829.

Chancery Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a decree of the Judges of the Court, passed the second day of June, 1829, the second day of June, 1829, be exposed to sale and sold on the 26th day of January next, between eleven o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon of that day, at the door in the town of Easton, all the real estate of Trench Trenchman, dec'd., or such part as may be necessary to satisfy and pay

due by the said Trenchman (dec'd.) as follows, viz:—A tract of land called FAIR SHIP, containing 482 acres, 300 of which are cleared and now divided to two fields.

The arable land lies in a compact body and may be divided into four fields with good Springs of water in three of them, affording an eligible site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked surrounded on three sides by first quality timber of almost every description produced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the Town of Easton, on the Bay-side road opposite to Mr. Wm. Clarke's Lot, containing about three acres of land.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase see particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by WM. H. TILGHMAN, Trustee. Dec. 26.

A Pair of Young Mules.

AND A middle horse will be exchanged for an Oxen.—Enquire of the Editor. Dec. 26.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against Thomas Banning, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, use of Edward B. Gutter, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, at the residence of the said Thomas Banning, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest & claim, within the said Banning, of, in and to part of several tracts of land called Bannington, situate on Plane Dealing Creek, near the Royal Oak, and containing the quantity of 210 acres of Land, more or less, also 4 head of horses and 2 head of cattle, taken & will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest, and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff. Dec. 26.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to mention to the Public that he has removed to the old stand, Snow Hill Hotel, where his doors are open for the reception of his former Customers, and the public in general. He feels that a source of gratification to say to them that he is prepared to accommodate them as well as he has done heretofore and returns his grateful acknowledgments for past patronage. The Public's Ob't Serv't. C. FARROW. Snow Hill, Dec. 26.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphan's Court. DECEMBER TERM A. D. 1829. ON application of Capt. George Dudley, Adm'r. of Edward Freeman, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my Office, this 18th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

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

In compliance to the above order.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Freeman late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of December, A. D. 1829. GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r. of Edward Freeman dec'd. Dec. 26.

NEW GOODS.

Still Later, and Still Cheaper! JOHN W. JENKINS.

Has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, A VERY LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHEAP GOODS, Selected with great care from the Latest Importations—consisting of SUPER BLUE & BLACK CLOTH, CASSIMETS, FLANNELS, red and white, CANTON FLANNELS, WHITE & BROWN MUSLINS, CALICOES, &c.

A complete assortment of Hardware, China, Queen's ware, Glass.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

All of which he is determined to sell at most reduced prices. Those who wish to chase great Bargains, will find it much to advantage to call and view the assortment. N. B. FEATHERS, I will give 30 cents per pound in exchange for Goods. I will sell Shot at 8 cents per pound. Philadelphia cut Nails at 8 cents per pound. Nov. 7. tl.

Magistrate's Office FOR SALE AT

