

# 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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## TERMS

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

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every subsequent insertion.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### Another Revolution in Colombia.

Bogota has been taken possession of  
by General Obando.

The vice President, Marquesina, is re-  
instated *pro tem*.

The Napoleon brings Liverpool dates  
to the 24th April.

### ENGLAND.

The reform bill which was the order  
of the day for 18th April, was taken up;  
the debates are very voluminous. From  
the 18th to the 23d the reports in the Atlas  
fill upwards of thirty-two columns closely  
printed matter. "Neither in our own day  
has there occurred, nor in history since  
the time of Charles the 2d, is there recorded,  
such stormy and tumultuous proceed-  
ings in the British Parliament, as took  
place between the 18th and 23d April,  
1831—in both houses a majority of the  
speaking members exceeded all bounds  
of order and decorum in debate—their  
tempers were overheated beyond all dis-  
cretion—and in several instances their  
language outraged common courtesy so  
grossly that the London journalists de-  
clined to publish their words! This is a  
sad episode on English refinement!

The Reform Bill has caused much  
irritation in doors, and much anxiety  
without. Lord Grey, though supported  
by the King and the people, has been  
forced to abandon the idea of carrying  
his measure, as the late parliament was  
composed—the high toned Aristocrats &  
their servile parasites were too powerful  
for him. On Gen. Gascoyne's amend-  
ment on the 19th, and on Mr. Banks's  
motion for adjournment, on 21st, minis-  
ters were in the minority. Gen. Gas-  
coyne's amendment was to leave the  
number of members to be returned from  
England and Wales, the same that it now  
is. The vote for the amendment 294—  
against it 291—majority 3, against the  
ministry. The motion made by Mr.  
Banks on the 21st, was for adjournment  
—which the ministers opposed, but which  
was carried by a majority of 22. What  
course was in this emergency left? Re-  
signation only; and the alternative with  
the king was either to accept their resig-  
nation or dissolve Parliament. Wisely  
he chose the latter alternative—nine-  
tenths of his people will applaud him for  
his decision: it was determined upon on  
the instant. The Atlas of the 24th Ap-  
ril, on this subject says:

"After brief consideration, the king de-  
cided upon dissolving Parliament in person.  
This resolution was taken at 12 o'clock,  
and such was the suddenness of the de-  
termination, that there was not sufficient  
time to make the arrangement that is  
usual on such occasions. His Majesty's  
characteristic expression is said to be, 'If  
the carriage cannot be got ready, I will  
go in a jerry.' This however, we must  
be understood to give as an idle rumour,  
generated in the zeal of the moment. An-  
other version makes his majesty ex-  
claim, 'If the long boat cannot be got  
ready, man the gig?' which is, at all  
events, more appropriate to the humor of  
a "Sailor King." Such was the rapidity  
with which this decision was carried into  
effect, that the guards which were ap-  
pointed to receive his majesty at the  
doors of Parliament, hardly arrived in  
time to save appearances.

In the most unsettled period of our his-  
tory, there can be hardly found such an in-  
stance of extraordinary & sudden abandon-  
ment of the deliberative character. The  
courtesies of society were violated on all  
sides, & personalities, amounting almost  
to ruder modes of expression, passed a-  
mong the lords during the clamor. In-  
stances of opprobrious language have been  
communicated to us, which however, we  
decline publishing. The confusion, clam-  
or and the dismay that filled the House  
of Commons were equally remarkable.

As far as time allowed for a manifes-  
tation of popular feeling in relation to the  
energetic course of the king—it was loud-  
ly in his favor—and on his return from  
the house was cheered by the people.

The Aristocratic party apprehending  
that Parliament was about to be dissolved,  
proposed resolutions, expressing dis-  
approbation of that measure. Violent  
tumult and confusion was intercepted in  
the house of Peers, by the entrance of the  
King in person, and a like scene was in-  
terceptible, by the summons of the King  
to the Commons, to attend in the house  
of Lords.

Lord Mansfield said:—

"He would not accuse his Majesty's  
Ministers of having any evil intention,  
nor would he resort to intemperate lan-  
guage; but as far as God had given him  
understanding to judge of their conduct  
he did accuse them of weakness and of  
conspiring against the safety of the state,  
and to make the sovereign the instrument  
of his own destruction. His lordship  
continued at some length in a similar  
strain, when he was interrupted by the  
entrance of his Majesty, who immedi-  
ately ascended the throne, and the house  
of Commons having been required to at-  
tend, his Majesty addressed both houses  
in a most clear, distinct and audible man-  
ner:

"My lords and gentlemen,  
"I have come to meet you for the pur-  
pose of proroguing this Parliament, with  
a view to its immediate dissolution.

"I have been induced to resort to this  
measure for the purpose of ascertaining  
the sense of my people, in the way in  
which it can be most constitutionally and  
authentically expressed, on the expedi-  
ency of making such changes in the rep-  
resentation as circumstances may appear to  
require, and which, founded upon the ac-  
knowledge principles of the constitution  
may tend at once to uphold the just rights  
and prerogatives of the crown, and to  
give security to the liberties of the peo-  
ple."

After thanking the Commons for their  
votes of supplies, and apprising both  
houses of the pacific assurances from  
foreign powers, he concluded.

"My lords and gentlemen,  
"In resolving to recur to the sense of  
my people in the present circumstances  
of the country, I have been influenced  
only by a paternal anxiety for the con-  
tentment and happiness of my subjects,  
to promote which, I rely with confidence on  
your continued and zealous assistance."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his  
Majesty's command, said:—

My lords and gentlemen,  
"It is his Majesty's royal will and plea-  
sure, that this Parliament be prorogued  
to Tuesday the 10th day of May next  
to be then here holden; and this Parlia-  
ment is accordingly prorogued to Tues-  
day, the 10th of May next."

As soon as the speech was delivered, his  
Majesty descended from the throne,  
and immediately after quitted the house  
and their Lordships separated without  
any further observation.

Sir R. Vyvyan was addressing the  
House of Commons with much anima-  
tion. He denounced the reform bill as  
one that would inevitably cause a revo-  
lution. It would destroy the interest  
of the fund holders, overthrow the church  
and eventually tear the Crown from the  
King's head. [Cheers.]

During the address of the Hon. Baro-  
net, he was repeatedly called to order  
by Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Tenny-  
son, but the Speaker as repeatedly de-  
cided in favor of hearing Sir Richard  
Vyvyan.

After some stormy proceeding,  
Sir Robert Peel, after complaining of  
the decision of the speaker, thus proceeds:

With reference to the result of a gen-  
eral election, he did not, he said, share  
in that feeling of despondency which  
seemed to be entertained by his hon. friend  
(Sir R. Vyvyan,) neither would he ad-  
vise the people to sit with their hands  
before them, whilst the fundholders were  
assailed, and the tithes were in danger.  
(Hear.) He had not confidence in the  
combination of intelligence and property  
united in a just cause. (Cheers.)  
He did not despair of the successful issue.  
(Considerable interruption.) Is this  
decree he asked? Is this the way in  
which this house is to be treated? It  
is a specimen of what is to take place  
in a reformed parliament. If the bill,  
and nothing but the bill is to pass, I de-  
clare my firm conviction that the worst  
species of despotism will ensue, the des-  
potism of democracy. (Loud cheers.)  
Yes, a despotism of that description, ac-  
companied by the despotism of journal-  
ism, as it is called—to borrow a for-  
eign word—that journalism which has  
brought other happy countries to anar-  
chy, and destruction. (Loud cheers.)  
In the present state of Ireland, the gov-  
ernment has run the hazard of dissolving  
parliament. In the west of Ireland, so-  
ciety is completely disorganized, and the  
evil is very rapidly spreading towards  
the east. In that country persons well-  
affected to the king, and desirous of  
showing their observance of the laws, are  
leaving their houses, and taking shelter  
in the towns, abandoning their property  
& possessions in the country, instead of  
rallying, and exerting themselves to put  
down the lawless—instead of endeavor-  
ing to restore and secure the peace of  
the country. Government had thought  
fit to dissolve parliament in order that  
they might protect themselves from ex-  
pulsion from office, during their contin-  
uance in which they had shown more  
incompetency, and more unfitness, for the  
conduct of the public business, than had

ever been exhibited by any body of men  
to whom the destinies of this country had  
been entrusted. The hon. Baronet pro-  
ceeded in this strain of attack, and said,  
"If we are dissolved?" when the appear-  
ance of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, and the  
hon. baronet the necessity of concluding  
his sentence.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt then summoned  
the members in the usual way to attend  
the house of lords.

After an absence of about half an hour  
the speaker returned, and in the usual  
manner read the king's speech, and did not  
take the chair.

During the whole of the discussion,  
the house was a scene of confusion and  
uproar.

The London money market, with-  
standing the political commotion, re-  
mained steady, and the price of consols  
was without material alteration from  
previous advices—a favorable symp-  
tom.

Such has been the feeling of anxiety  
in relation to the proceeding in Parlia-  
ment, that in London, all things else  
seem to be considered of no impor-  
tance. From Poland the news is cheer-  
ing—Skryznecki has followed up his vic-  
tories of the 31st of March and 1st of  
April, with energy, skill and bravery—  
and from the 4th to 7th April he achieved  
such signal successes, that the number of  
Poland is sealed—some of the London  
journals seem to doubt the reality of this  
cheering intelligence—the accounts re-  
ached London on the evening of the  
21st April—but up to the latest dates no  
official despatches had been received.—  
The following paragraph from the Atlas  
of the 24th says:—

"Up to the moment of going to press  
we have not heard any news from the  
continent, which can add to the impor-  
tant intelligence under our heads.

The Polish victory is a confirmed be-  
yond question. Prussia is expected of  
an intention to join the army against  
the reviving hopes of Poland. This  
intelligence, we are happy to say is  
doubtful. The troops of the confeder-  
ation pause in their march towards  
Lombard. Paris is more tranquil.

Austria and the Pope ride over the  
necks of the insurgent Italians. Every  
eye is fixed on France.

In France all is tranquility, the fears en-  
tertained that the peace of Paris was  
or would be disturbed are groundless.  
On the 19th April, in the Chamber of  
Peers, a law authorising a credit of a mil-  
lion & a half of francs for the secret ex-  
penses of the Police was passed without a  
debate, 96 to 41. The next subject which  
occupied the attention of the Chamber was  
a law for the exclusion of the ex-King  
Charles and his family, which after a  
short but warm debate was carried by a  
majority of 67. On the 20th Louis  
Philip proceeded to the Chambers, and  
in a speech that will be found in another  
column, prorogued that body till the  
15th of June.

The following is the leading article from  
the London Atlas of Sunday 24th Ap-  
ril, the latest paper by the Napoleon.

The representative system is now fairly  
on trial before the electors, and it is  
best so. They are the fittest judges in  
their own case, now that the public mind  
is wrought up to such a pitch of energy  
and enthusiasm. The position in which  
England is placed, is unexampled in  
the annals of her history. Since the  
repeal of the penal laws affecting  
the Catholics in 1829, liberal prin-  
ciples have advanced with miraculous  
rapidity. They could not be much  
longer withstood, even if the ministry  
were opposed to reform. Perhaps, on  
the contrary, that would have accelerated  
their progress. A calm examination of  
the probable consequences of the debates  
during the week, and the issue of the pro-  
ceedings on Tuesday and Thursday even-  
ings, when the minister was defeated by  
two several majorities of eight, and 22,  
will, we think, satisfy all rational men  
that much of the revolutionary spirit that  
was gradually rising into tangible mani-  
festation, will be repressed by this bold  
dissolution of parliament. Had the peo-  
ple witnessed the continued triumph of  
their enemies, had fresh and nightly op-  
portunities been given to the borough-  
mongers for unpopular declarations and  
fierce invectives, had the bill, incomplete  
as it was, been suffered to be mangled in  
committee, and then sent back bandied,  
like the rejected and helpless of all par-  
ties, between the contentment of the two  
houses—the issue would have been more  
terrible, in every respect than may be  
fairly anticipated, even from the fearful  
struggle that is yet to take place in every  
town, village and hundred in the country.  
The fact of the elections being simulta-  
neous, will do much towards staying the  
violence of the borough party, and also  
towards reducing their power. In Ire-  
land there will be much anarchy for a  
time, and many deadly feuds between  
families and dissociated factions; but the

contest would come one day or another,  
and it is better that it should come at  
once, than it be allowed to acquire in-  
creased motives to ferocity by paltering  
subterfuge and delay.

At this moment, the popularity of the  
government is at its height. Every  
movement on the part of the king, is fol-  
lowed by demonstrations of attachment.  
The fervor that prevails throughout Lon-  
don at the moment we write, surpasses  
any similar excitement within our memo-  
ry. Yet the streets are tranquil, and  
there is no external sign of that rejoicing  
which fills the minds of the great majority.

### POLAND.

Leaving all collateral accounts out of  
the question and pursuing the Polish story,  
as recorded in the Gazette of Warsaw  
we find that on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of Ap-  
ril, Skryznecki followed up his good  
fortune, and that the important battle of  
the first and second, was succeeded on the  
third, &c. by the regular advance of the  
Polish outposts and with the hourly ac-  
cession of stragglers, guns, and standards,  
taken by the skirmishing parties of the  
Poles. The head quarters were at Sien-  
nica on the 4th. The Prussian papers  
make light of the revolt in Lithuania, but  
they allow it. Among the prisoners taken  
by the Poles during the several battles  
are numbers of the first families in Rus-  
sia. The gallant general Dwernicki, is  
represented as being delayed in his man-  
oeuvres by the difficulty of finding food  
and accommodation for his troops.—  
From the manoeuvres of this general, ap-  
parently in combination with those of  
Skryznecki, and also from the approach-  
ment of the Russians, a decisive battle  
is every day expected.

The Temps of Monday gives an ac-  
count (which we cannot authenticate) of  
another important victory gained over the  
Russians. It is reported to have been  
fought near Zelecnow, to the north of  
Skidrow, one of the branches of the river  
Wiepie, where the Russians wished to  
concentrate. 12,000 Russians were kil-  
led, wounded, or taken by the Poles, with  
thirty or forty pieces of cannon. Mar-  
shal Diebitsch was on the point of being  
made prisoner, when he ordered his  
corps d'armee to concentrate, and retreat  
and to pass the Bug, on the side of Vol-  
hynia. The Warsaw Gazette places the  
Russian head quarters at Ricki and the  
Polish at Laskarew. 2000 Prussians had  
arrived at Laskarew on the 8th, to enter as  
volunteers in the Polish army. The  
Journal de Verviers repeats the statement  
of a great battle on the 5th inst. Die-  
bitsch was described as flying towards  
Wilna, where an insurrection raged. Dur-  
ing the action the Lithuanians & Volhy-  
nians, who served in the Russian army,  
turned their arms against the Muscovites,  
and powerfully contributed to the success  
of the battle.

The following, signed Skryznecki, dated  
April 10th, gives an official account  
of the Polish success:

"I have great satisfaction in announc-  
ing to the government that the Polish army  
obtained a considerable victory yester-  
day. We have taken several cannon,  
and 3000 or 4000 prisoners, amongst  
whom are nearly 300 officers, of differ-  
ent ranks. Gen. Promdzyski, command-  
ing a separate corps, covered himself  
with glory. The advanced hour of the  
evening does not permit me to give a  
more detailed report."

Russian prisoners, guns, standards, &c.  
were daily poured into Warsaw from the  
head quarters of the Poles. On the 11th  
the State Gazette, announced its belief  
that Skryznecki had entered Liede; and  
it is clear that from the moment the Po-  
lish general had crossed the Vistula, up to  
the latest hour, the Poles were victorious  
and regularly advancing against their  
enemies. Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia,  
and the Ukraine are in arms for Poland.

A letter from Warsaw has been re-  
ceived at the Foreign Office, announcing  
great successes gained by the Polish army  
from the 4th to the 7th of this month.—  
This letter, however, is brief, and does  
not make mention of the brilliant details  
spoken of in other communications.

"The following letter on the subject,  
was received in Paris to-day, at a late  
hour:—

Stutgard, April 15, 6 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

"Complete victory! Poland has tri-  
umphed! I hasten to announce to you a  
piece of news which will fill you with  
joy. An extraordinary courier, who has  
just arrived from Berlin brings the news  
of combats on the 31st of March, and 1st  
April, which covered the brave Polish  
legions with glory. A grand battle had  
taken place on the 7th, in which Die-  
bitsch was completely beaten, and the  
deliverance of Poland established. The  
Russians lost 25,000 men and 50 guns.—  
The army of the Autocrat may now be  
considered as completely destroyed.—  
Every one here is mad with joy. God  
protect the cause of the people.

"According to the Hamburg Corres-  
pondent, the Lithuanian insurgents had

taken possession of Wilna, where they  
had organized a provisional government.  
Three thousand insurgents had estab-  
lished themselves at Polangen. At Knowne  
they took possession of a Russian batte-  
ry. The same paper also cites accounts  
from Posen, according to which Field  
Marshal Giesmar, who was on his route  
for Breslaw, took post as soon as he be-  
came acquainted with the events in Po-  
land, and directed his progress towards  
Konigsberg. His sudden departure has  
given some confidence to the report that  
the Russian army of the Grand Duchy of  
Posen was about to pass the frontier and  
enter Poland immediately. There is no-  
thing official in these accounts; and all  
which is thought quite authentic is, that  
the Grand Duke Michael was left with  
4000 men and 12 pieces of cannon for  
the district of Memel.

"We have reason to believe that the  
battle which has just ended in a glorious  
victory, in the environs of Ryki, com-  
menced on the 5th and lasted till the 7th;  
at least so say the dispatches which arrived  
yesterday at the Foreign Office, as well as  
several travellers who have arrived from  
Frankfort."

### TURKEY.

A combination against the Sultan, for-  
midable and dangerous, it appears, in  
progress. The Silesian Gazette states  
that Mustapha Pacha had summoned all  
the principal inhabitants of Scutari, and  
asked whether they would as men, yield  
to the grand vizier, or prepare to fight for  
their property? They determined on the  
latter alternatively and are now actively  
preparing for the impending invasions.

STILL LATER FROM THE CONTI-  
NENT.—At one o'clock this morning  
our news schooner Journal of Com-  
merce came up, bringing Havre papers  
of April 23, containing Paris dates of Ap-  
ril 22d, obtained from the brig Othello,  
Capt. Scott. Some of the Polish  
victories are not confirmed, at least not  
to the largest extent which previous re-  
ports had given them.

### N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Paris, April 22.—The Prussian Ga-  
zettes say nothing more of the Polish  
victory, of which we have had the official  
bulletin, dated the 10th; it contains  
only the details of advantages the pre-  
ceding days. They add some circum-  
stances respecting the events in Lithu-  
ania and Samogitia. The peasants which  
at first rose without arms, are now fur-  
nished with those taken in the Rus-  
sian arsenals.

At Warsaw, a grand battle was ex-  
pected on the 12 or 15.

Yesterday the French Academy was  
in session, when a note to M. de Cassac  
the president, informed him of the success  
of the Poles. Immediately he suspended  
the session to inform the Assembly of  
the happy events which have produced  
such universal enthusiasm.

The illustrious writer Chateaubriand,  
is living in the environs of Geneva,  
where he employs his leisure in fin-  
ishing various literary works which he  
had commenced.

Letters from Memel contain accounts  
of the taking of Polangen by the insur-  
gents. They afterwards destroyed the  
bridge of Leban, to hinder the march of  
the Russians.

The Marquis of Llanos has arrived in  
Paris, on a mission from Ferdinand VII.  
which is said to be important.

WARSAW, April 11.—From the 4th to  
the 7th April the corps under the im-  
mediate orders of the General-in-Chief had  
no important rencontre. His advanced  
guard made some prisoners & took some  
booty. The enemy has withdrawn a  
great part of his troops from the banks  
of the Vistula. The bad state of the roads  
which become constantly more and more  
impassable, put great obstacles in the way  
of military movements. On the 10th  
some persons from the environs of Oku-  
niow, say that night before last there was  
a lively canonade heard at the distance of  
some miles.

VIENNA, April 12.—All the news from  
Poland, is unfavorable to the Russians.  
The insurrection in Albania and Bothnia,  
takes a character very dangerous to the  
Ottoman Porte.

BERLIN, April 11.—Letters received  
yesterday from Georgenburg, prove the  
falseness of the report that the Russians  
had retaken that city. The insurgents  
are still masters of the place.

ROME, April 9.—The Pope addressed  
a proclamation to his subjects on the 5th.  
He declares that most of the rebels have  
been drawn into the insurrection against  
their will, expresses his reliance on the  
Austrian soldiers. He announces some  
reforms, and the punishments of delin-  
quents. He says, "the seat of Christian-  
ity, which by a peculiar predilection,  
God had given to a Pontiff who was  
Prince at the same time, that he might  
be more free in the exercise of his spiri-  
tual power, has triumphed once more over  
the machinations of impiety."







# EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, June 4.

We hope the call made on the National Republicans of Talbot county to meet at the Court House, on TUESDAY next, to take into consideration the approaching elections, will be attended to by all of them.

The Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore, will commence its session on Monday next. We understand the following judges of the Court arrived in the Steam Boat last night, viz: Archer, Dorsey, Stevens and Martin. Mr. Wirt, late Attorney General of the U. States, has also arrived—we learn he is engaged in the trial of an important case in this court.

The Jacksonians of Queen Anns county held a meeting at Centerville on Saturday last. Kinsey Harrison acted as Chairman, and Arthur E. Sudler, Secretary. Among the resolutions, we find the following which we insert for the information of those concerned.

**Resolved,** That we recommend to our friends in the several districts of the county, to meet at their respective places for holding elections, on the 30th July next and to select three persons from each district, who shall meet in General Committee at Centerville, on the 6th August hereafter, for the purpose of choosing candidates for Electors of Senate, for the General Assembly, and Levy Court and that the Committee when it shall assemble, have full powers to make all such arrangements, as it may deem effectual to the welfare of the Jackson party.

**Resolved,** That at the time of meeting as aforesaid the voters be requested to appoint three persons in each district, to meet similar Committeesmen, from Talbot and Caroline counties, to select a suitable candidate to represent the district in the next Congress.

We are informed that Dr. John S. Spence, of Worcester county will be the National Republican Candidate to represent in Congress, the District composed of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties, now represented by Ephraim King Wilson.

Littleton Dennis Teackle and Peter Bell, Esqrs. will be the National Republican Candidates for Electors of the State Senate for Somerset county.

Ball. Pat.

We learn from unquestionable authority, (says the Doylestown Democrat.) that the mission to Russia has been offered by the President to the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, and declined by that gentleman.

We learn from authority entitled to credit, that the Hon. James Buchanan, of this state, has been appointed our minister to the court of St. Petersburg.

Philad. Inq. June 1.

The following we copy from the Nat. Journal of the 2d inst.

**Latest on dit.**—We yesterday heard a rumor that Gov. Cass of Michigan is to be the new Secretary of War, and that Major Eaton will be appointed Governor of that Territory to supply his place.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

**Hail Storm.**—A little before three o'clock, yesterday, we had a severe Hail Storm—which lasted about ten minutes, during which time the streets and pavements were completely covered with hail.—*Chron.*

SNOW HILL, May 31.

**Hail Storm.**—On Thursday last, this place and neighbourhood experienced a hail storm. Owing to its duration being about forty five minutes, the earth was literally covered with hail stones, about the size of common marbles. We have been informed that the fall of hail done great injury to the fruit trees, Mr. James Bowen near New Ark, had his apple orchard covered with young apples cut from the limbs of the trees by the hail. We have been told that one person had young ducks killed by the hail stones.—If there had been a blow of wind at the time, much damage no doubt would have been done to dwelling houses. On the following morning, in several places, the hail stones could have been gathered by bushels.

**Insurrection in St. Jago de Cuba.**—The editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have been favoured with a letter dated Matanzas, the 15th May, which states, that the inland mail had that day arrived at Matanzas, bringing intelligence from St. Jago of an insurrection among the blacks at that place—the Governor, at the head of all the troops stationed there, had marched against the insurrectionists, and in an attack which took place in the vicinity of St. Jago, a very great number of the blacks were killed, estimated from 2000 to 4000. This victory, it was supposed would completely quell all disturbances. The city of St. Jago had been left by the Governor under the care of the citizens.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

Among the most wanton and cruel attempts to slander the dead, and to wound the affectionate sensibilities of innocent surviving children and friends, was the uncalled for attack upon the character of the late Governor Winder in the Whig newspaper of Easton, the week before the last. When Governor Winder was living, and could defend himself, and could call around him to sustain him that body of intrepid, generous and faithful friends, which his integrity of life and unvaried patriotism of conduct, through the old revolutionary war and to the last breath of his existence had won for, and attached to him, slanders, persecutions and calumny were of no avail, they were disregarded; but now General Winder is no more, for many years the arch of the tomb has separated him from this world and its concerns, and since that time and this, have gone with him many of his old associates and honorable companions and friends. He has yet a remnant of friends on earth to whom his character and life had endeared him. He has children and kindred, that were dear to the old patriot, still remaining, who, it is presumed, have all the feelings of children and kinsmen, who are contemned, and insulted, and outraged by this dastardly attack. Must malignant hatred live for ever? Shall political difference grow into intolerance, mature to persecution, and then become transferable from heart to heart, from age to age? How shocking the thought!

Perhaps, indeed, they may suppose, that some of those who are near to the old patriot soldier are now so united into Jacksonism, (party politics) that they will either wink at these infamous attempts or bear them quietly for the object they have in view. Can they think that any thing that was worthy of the old Governor Winder's affection is as prostitute as this? Is there a man who really loved him, one who merely respected him, who can consent that his good fame shall be tarnished and blasted to answer the party politics of this day, and to serve the ends of little slanderous writers who are looking out for something, they know not what, who hate all that they are told differ with them and they know not why, whose utmost extent of knowledge and research is found in the miserable hiring prints of the day, can any friend of old Governor Winder permit and bear this? I hope not for his sake who professes to be the friend.

Next, they may possibly say, as this slanderer has tried to quibble himself into saying, that there was nothing meant or insinuated against the private reputation of the man, only against the manner of taking the public money without specific appropriations made by law. What a lying varlet! What an affrighted equivocation! You did mean to do all the harm your wicked cowardice could do to a poor dead man: to revive old animosities to serve your turn now, you & your political master have often before tried your best to slander & blacken the honest, noble fame of the patriot soldier, to serve your little vicious electioneering schemes & now when you are trying to do the same thing again, you get scared lest some of the Jacksonian friends of Governor Winder might not like it. I know not enough of the old Governor's relatives to say which, or if any one of them has the tameness to submit to this indignity, or who of them are weak enough to be imposed on by the pretended subterfuge offered, after the attempt palpably made. But this I know, that out of the family of his relatives, he has had, and still has, friends surviving, who esteemed him as a patriot and a gentleman whilst living, and who never will suffer the slanderer of his good name, after his death, to escape without merited chastisement.

A FRIEND.

**Appointments by the President.**—Edward Livingston, of the State of Louisiana, Secretary of State, in the place of Martin Van Buren, resigned.

Levi Woodbury, of the State of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of John Branch, resigned.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury, which has become vacant by the resignation of Samuel D. Ingham, has been offered to Louis M'Lane of the State of Delaware, at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain. Messrs Livingston and Woodbury have entered upon the duties of their respective Departments.

Mr. Ingham, will remain in the Treasury Department until some unfinished business, upon which he is engaged, is completed. Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, who, on the 9th ult. was offered the appointment of Secretary of War, in the place of John H. Eaton, resigned, has declined excepting it, that the vacancy in that Department will be forthwith supplied, and that in the meantime its duties will be performed by Mr. Eaton.

Globe.

**Great Failure.**—The following pithy paragraph was the first announcement of the recent blow-up at Washington, which appeared at New Orleans:

"The house of A. Jackson & Co. at Washington city, have failed for a large amount, four of the partners have fled in dismay. The long account with the people is left with the said A. Jackson to settle." The affairs of the concern will be closed by Amos Kendall.

**MORE LIGHT.**—The following letter from Gov. Branch, to a committee of his fellow citizens casts more light on the late proceedings at Washington. We have taken the liberty to mark a few words in significant italics.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

ENFIELD, May 24th, 1831.

**Gentlemen:**—A few days past I had the gratification to receive yours of the 5th instant, wherein you express a desire to avail yourselves of my services in the next Congress of the United States; and in which you have been further pleased to urge many considerations why I should consent to have my name "held up"—among others, that it would afford you an opportunity of manifesting "an undiminished confidence in my patriotism and zeal in the public service." Thank you, Gentlemen,—most sincerely do I thank you, for your generous confidence and support, and in the fullness of my heart, with a thorough consciousness of my inability to meet your just expectations, I respond affirmatively to you, as I have before done to many of my fellow citizens, *I do this with an approving conscience, & I dare believe, an approving country, in the course which I have felt it to be my duty to pursue in my intercourse with the citizens of Washington city, during my residence among them.* I would fain hope that General Andrew Jackson may yet live to see the day when he will be convinced, I have not only (as he now admits) faithfully discharged my duty to the public, but at the hazard of incurring his displeasure, have tried to guard his splendid laurels, the common property of the nation, with the fidelity of a true friend, and that too, under the most discouraging and mortifying circumstances.

With the highest respect,  
I am, yours most truly,  
**JOHN BRANCH.**  
To Messrs. Rice B. Pierce, Thomas Gary, Henry W. Gary, Thomas W. Lissiter, William H. Day, John Purnell.

The Richmond Enquirer states that "Mr. Crawford is about to make a final reply to Mr. Calhoun—that he is collecting testimony and materials for the purpose—that he will take his own time for it—and that when he does come out it will be under his own proper signature, and not under a fictitious one."

**Important Law Decision.**—Lord Tenterden lately decided in England that "if a tradesman trusts a young man without making proper inquiries of his friends he trusts to him at his peril; and if afterwards turns out that the party was already supplied, or had the means of being supplied, or that the articles were not suitable to his rank and circumstances in any of these cases, the tradesman cannot recover."

**Wheat Crop.**—The Franklin (Pa.) Repository, which lately gave a very favorable account of the appearance of the wheat crops in that productive county, is this week constrained to speak of them very differently. The information since received is quite unfavorable to the crops. It appears that the fly, during the cold and dry weather in the early part of the present month, has made great ravages, and ruined many fields of the early sowed wheat beyond recovery.

**Barefoot.** Many of our readers (says the New Bedford Gazette) recollect that Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin sent our elegant horses from England to Brighton, with a view that the breed in his native state might be improved. One of these horses, Barefoot, we understand, left Providence on Sunday, the 15th instant for New York, where he is to be shipped to England to run a race for sixty thousand dollars. Our informant, who saw him on board the Steam Boat at Providence, and who has seen many of the finest horses raised in this country, says Barefoot is by far the most beautiful and splendid horse he ever saw.

**Mortimore Cunningham.**—The late Post Master at Abington, in the State who was tried and acquitted a few weeks ago, as will be recollected, on a charge of robbing the U. S. Mail—was yesterday tried for the misdemeanor alleged against him—namely, that of detaining and opening letters conveyed to his office in the Mail. On this charge, after a laborious investigation and an able defence he was convicted—the jury not having been absent from the box more than twenty minutes. The offence of which he has thus been convicted is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

This morning, at the opening of the Court, Judge Glenn sentenced Cunningham to pay costs of prosecution, fine of fifty dollars and imprisonment in Baltimore county jail for six months.

**Election of a Bishop for the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.**—Extract of a letter from a member of the Convention to a gentleman in this City:

"I will only, at twelve o'clock at night, take time to say, that with the utmost harmony, we have succeeded in electing a Bishop at the first balloting—the Rev. Levi S. Ives, of St. Luke's Church, New York."

"This gentleman is son-in-law of the late Rt. Rev. Dr. Hobart."

**Death of the celebrated Abernethy.**—This eminent surgeon died at Enfield, England, on the 20th April. He had been seriously indisposed for a long time.

The Washington Telegraph, of the 27th says—

"A laboured effort has been made to create a belief that the late dissolution in the Cabinet was occasioned by divisions and discord growing out of the correspondence. It has been said, and to a certain extent believed, that Messrs. Branch, Ingham, and Berrien, were the friends of Mr. Calhoun, and that they were removed because they were disposed to use the patronage of their offices to promote his election to the Presidency. The President, in his published correspondence has said that Messrs. Ingham and Branch, have faithfully and ably discharged their public duty; and we presume, his most servile flatterers will not presume to say that they were removed on account of their private preference for the Vice President as his successor. Such a declaration would be at war with the oft-repeated professions of the President, and directly in conflict with the freedom of elections, which he is pledged to maintain. Aware of the dilemma in which they were placed by the letter of Governor Branch the Globe publishes a long article, prepared and first published in an obscure village print, under the nominal control of a newly appointed postmaster, to make provision for whom, an old friend of General Andrew Jackson was removed. This article asserts that Governor Branch was removed for want of capacity! Indeed! If this was the cause for the removal of Mr. Branch what was the cause of the removal of Messrs. Ingham and Berrien? Were they, too, removed for want of capacity? Now we know that so far from admitting that there was a want of capacity the President was wont to felicitate himself on the ability with which the Navy Department was administered. No. The causes of the re-organization of the cabinet and of the correspondence are one and the same. They were directly alluded to by Mr. Kendall. They had no relation to the public duties of either the Vice President or the late cabinet. They were the "circumstances of 1829," and the public have a right to know what these circumstances were. What were they? They have been made the basis of the official action of the President, and therefore, have lost their private character. They are no longer private. What then has been the fruitful source of discord? What has divided the republican party? What has separated old friends? What was it that Governor Branch as a man of honour could not do? For what cause has the Executive discarded from his counsels and friendship his old and long tried supporters, and thrown himself in the arms of persons whose cold hearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for truth and faithful service?"

## PRICES CURRENT.

**WHEAT.**—On Monday and Tuesday 2500 bushels Susquehanna, West Branch, sold at 51 1/2, and yesterday a large quantity at the same price.

**CORN.**—The continued scarcity of vessels has caused holders, this week, to submit to a trifling decline in price. Sales have ranged from 65 to 67 cents—choice parcels in small lots have sold at 68 cents.

**WOOL.**—Common unwashed 30 a 35 1/2  
1 qr. do free from tags 35 a 40  
do do washed 40 a 45  
one half 45 a 48  
three qr. to full 50 a 70

**PHILADELPHIA MARKET, June 1.**  
**THE MARKET.**—The Flour market continues dull, and the principal transactions, which in amount are small, are to be governed in prices by future sales. It is now freely offered at \$5.50 for choice brands, and \$5.37 1/2 for "Susquehanna," but there are no buyers and lower prices would be accepted if offered. Corn meal in hds and bbls, is steady at former prices. In Wheat nothing done. Whiskey continues scarce and has sold at 35 a 36 cents in barrels from store. In Lard Oil the prices of last week have been maintained.

**RELIGIOUS NOTICE.**  
The Rev. Thos. H. Stockton may be expected to preach in the Methodist Protestant Church on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock.  
Easton, June 4

**MARRIED.**  
At Baltimore, on Thursday 26th May, Washington T. Keirle, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Thomas Gray, all of that city.

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS of Talbot County

ARE respectfully invited to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 7th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of adopting such mode of recommending Candidates for the approaching Elections in October next, as may be deemed most expedient.

MANY VOTERS.

Talbot Co. Md. May 21.

## Choir Organ for Sale

A very superior toned four stop Church Organ, built by the celebrated Donnanburgh, price \$300, a bargain—Apply at No. 51 Baltimore Street.  
June 4 3w.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY the 16th day of June next, at the late residence of William Benny, dec'd., all the personal estate of said dec'd., viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and HOGS, Household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, Corn, Corn-blades, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, also, five head of negroes viz 1 negro man David, 1 do. Isaac, 1 negro woman Maria, 1 negro boy George, 1 do. John. A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for 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  
SAML. H. BENNY, admr. of William Benny dec'd.  
June 4.

## WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

**RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY,** are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-black, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 4 if S&W

**CLARK'S OFFICE,** Baltimore, May 27, 1831.  
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3, for 1831, drawn yesterday.

No. 35:61	the capital prize of	\$10,000
3310	do	2000
2564	do	1000
*1146	do	600
*330	do	400
*3268		
*543		200
*1903		
*1012		100
*70		
*3:58		
*148		
*3:61		
*2056		
*526		50
*1455		
*1785		
*2136		
*3464		

With 100 of \$8, and 3000 of \$4 each.

845 2196 3969 2964.

Were the four last drawn of different terminations, by which, agreeably to the scheme, the prizes of \$4 are determined. A ticket therefore ending with either 4, 5, 6, or 9, are entitled to \$4 each, and in addition to any other prize which they may have drawn.

On hand at Clark's.

All marked thus \* sold at Clark's.

June 4

**CLARK'S OFFICE,**  
Baltimore, June 3, 1831

**REPORT** of the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery No. 2, extra, for 1831.

No. 186 (even number)	the capital prize of	\$3000
16395	prize of	1000
11790		600
4040		400
*1018		300
*3414		200
*6373	each	100
*5416		
*7839	each	50
*16763		
*1351	each	50
*1717		
*1875		

With 40 prizes of \$10; 100 of \$2, and 500 of \$1 each.

No. 36, an even number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore all the even numbers ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, 0, are each entitled to \$1 in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn, besides all marked thus \* sold at Clark's.

**NEXT DRAWING** on Thursday 3 weeks—Odd and Even system, by which the holder of two tickets must draw one prize, and may draw three. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 30th of June.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000.

1 prize of \$10,000	4 prizes of \$100
1 2000	4 50
1 1000	20 20
2 500	200 4
2 200	10,000 1 60
1 200	

Half tickets one dollar only. To be had at

## CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, where the Highest Capital Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other office.

Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to  
**JOHN CLARK,**  
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

June 4. 3w

## In Caroline County Court,

MARCH TERM 1831.

It is ordered that the report and the sales of Acquilla Star, the Trustee in this case for the sale of the property in the Decree mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the second Monday of October eighteen hundred and thirty-one, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Easton in Talbot county, before the first day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1101, current money.

**WILLIAM B. MARTIN.**  
**ARA SPENCER.**  
**WILLIAM TINGLE.**

True Copy  
JO. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

Test  
June 4 3w

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 19th 1831.—The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House in the city of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order,

**R. MICKLE,** Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 21 6w

## In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY,

May Term 1831.

**ORDERED** by the Court that the sale of the lands made to James Lowery by John "to" vens, Jun. trustee for the sale of the mortgaged property in the cause of Isaac Bowers and Daniel P. Bowers, Executors of John Bowers, dec'd., complainants, against H-well Bowers, defendant, and reported by the said trustee be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the first day of July, in the year aforesaid. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1933 25.

**R. T. EARLE.**  
**LEML. PURNELL.**  
**P. B. HOPPER.**

True copy  
J. Lockerman, Clk.  
Test  
May 28 3w



## NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

Wm. H. and P. Groome  
(OPPOSITE THE BANK.)

BEG leave to inform the public that they have just returned from Philadelphia and are now opening a splendid assortment of new and fresh

## DRY GOODS,

of almost every description, which have been selected with great care from the latest importations, and which added to their present stock of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS &c. &c. renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Having taken the adjoining Store room, they will be enabled to keep up their usual large assortment of

## Hardware and Groceries,

And it is their intention to continue to pay particular attention to the selection of

## Wines and Liquors

so as to furnish them of the best qualities. All of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

April 9 3w eo3w

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK has just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, an extensive assortment of

## SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing the newest styles and latest fashions of imported and domestic

## DRY GOODS,

Of all descriptions—also his usual supply of Hardware, China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

## Groceries, Liquors, Wines,

## TEAS,

SPICES, &c. &c. All of which will be offered cheap for cash, or on time to old punctual dealers.

His customers and the Public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment, which are now all open.

Easton, April 19. 3w eo3w

## Wheeler Wright, Sythe Cradling AND PLOUGH STOCKING.

At the old Stand, on Washington Street, Easton, nearly opposite the Bay Side Road.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support that he has received at their hands, in the above business and still solicits a continuance of the same.

## HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS, Selected for the above branches of his business, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction.

The Public's obt. Serv't.

Easton, May 21 4w

N. B. Those intending to favour him with Sythe cradling, will please send their Blade in early.

J. L. J.

## SYTHE CRADLING.

## Edward Stewart

TAKES this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to Cradle from 80 to 100 Sythes, and be. &c. those who may intend to give him a call to do so early that he may not be hurried.

Easton, May 14

## TO THE PUBLIC.

AS we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz:

Wheat.....6 cts.; Flaxseed.....6 cts.  
Corn.....5 cts.; Oats.....5 cts.  
Rye.....6 cts. per bushel.

And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established commission merchant, and will pay at our own expense the commission and measure.

We will also bring to our freighters, all articles they may wish, free of freight—Hogsheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced to do them strict justice, and facilitate their interest, in whatever business they may feel disposed to entrust us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shipping business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen, whose names are inserted below. Our Graceries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tilghman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered by the freighters from Baltimore or receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, & pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn is well known by the undersigned gentlemen; will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot Side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers reside contiguous to the water) returned to them, or deposited in Easton according to their advice.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent.

Kingston, Talbot Co. March 5 3m (W)

## REFERENCES.

Ennals Martin, Jr. James B. Rumbold  
John Rumbold, Aaron Clarke,  
Jacob Leverton, Andrew Mason,  
James Turner, Benj. Whiteley,  
Abel Gootce,

## PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

## SADDLERY.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has purchased Mr. John G. Stevens' entire stock of Saddlery, and intends carrying on the business, in all its various branches at the old stand on Washington Street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

WM. W. HIGGINS.

Easton, May 28

## NOTICE

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has sold his entire stock in trade to Wm. W. Higgins, and being very desirous of closing his business he requests all those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call and settle the same, as he intends removing from Easton in a short time, therefore those that are found delinquent on the 1st day of September next their accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection, according to law.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Easton, May 28 3t

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of Caroline County Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, will be offered at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 22d day of June next, on the premises, all the real estate of the late Frederick Purnell, dec'd. containing nearly

## 1100 Acres of Land.

This farm was formerly the residence of Isaac Purnell and previously the mansion farm of the late Benjamin Sylvester, the improvements are extensive and in tolerably good order, it will be offered altogether, or be divided to suit purchasers, which will be particularly made known on the day of sale.

The terms of Sale will be that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, to the Trustee, with good security to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of Sale, in three equal instalments of nine, eighteen and twenty four months. The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the Sale, with the Clerk of Caroline County Court.

THO. B. TURPIN, Trustee.

May 21. 5t

## THE LADY'S BOOK.

Published monthly, with numerous Engravings, forming in one year two volumes of 336 pages each, and only \$3 per annum.

The June number, which will be ready for delivery early next month, will complete the first year since the work was begun. In that time we have procured, at great expense, suitable embellishments for it, consisting of upwards of sixty beautiful Engravings, on various subjects, and some of them of a superior and costly style. In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with Indexes to accompany the volumes, and fifteen pieces of music of the most approved kind—

which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy two large and closely printed pages of Letter press, together comprises two volumes of the Lady's Book, one of the cheapest publications in the United States being furnished to subscribers, monthly at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronize it, we feel ourselves under the obligation to our subscribers, to increase as our abilities and willingness have increased, with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part, to render the future numbers, in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncollected. We respectfully request agents and others whose accounts are still unclosed, to forward the balances due us, in their hands, at once, that no mistakes may occur hereafter in furnishing the work promptly to those who settle their arrears. The enormous expenses which are necessarily incurred in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does not admit of an apology for thus seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the first of January are still on hand, and can be obtained by persons who wish to subscribe. All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & CO.

112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Editors who exchange with the Saturday Courier and Lady's Book, will oblige by inserting the above 2 or 3 times.

May 21

## AGENCY IN PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF THE LADY'S BOOK, 112 Chestnut street, opposite the Post Office.

L. A. G. & Co. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, & all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of their time to their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubt many persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees, and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country which will be immediately attended to, and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission in every instance, to be charged on collections, will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, or all letters will be re-inclosed and returned to the person sending.

Those editors exchanging with the Lady's Book will oblige us, & probably many persons in their vicinity, by copying the above, to the proprietors believe theirs is the first responsible agency ever established in the city of Philadelphia.

May 14.

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

## 50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

## IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, April 18, 1831. ORDERED, That the act, entitled, "An Act to prevent unnecessary accumulation of Costs on all actions or suits at Law, in the County Courts of this State, passed at December Session, 1829, chapter 116," the act entitled, "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt, on certain judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace," and the act, entitled, "An Act for Quietting Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing the Estates of Purchasers," which said acts were passed at the last Session of the General Assembly—be published, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, of Annapolis, the Commercial Chronicle and Patriot, of Baltimore; the Political Examiner; of Frederick; the Torch Light, of Hagerstown; the Citizen, of Cumberland; the True American, of Rockville; the Herald, of Port Tobacco; the Citizen, of Belle Air; the Press of Elkton; the Inquirer, of Chestertown; the Times of Centerville; the Intelligence, of Denton; the Gazette, of Easton; the Chronicle, of Cambridge; the Village Herald, of Prince Anne; and the Messenger, of Snow Hill.

THO. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

A supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of Costs on all Actions or Suits at Law, in the County Courts of this State, passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, chapter one hundred and sixty-six."

Be enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where under the provisions of said act to which this is a supplement, judgments shall be obtained at the second term, a stay of execution shall be allowed to the first Thursday of the ensuing month, instead of the last day as therein provided, and that so much of said act be and the same is hereby repealed.

## AN ACT

To abolish Imprisonment for Debt, on certain Judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the fourth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any justice of the peace, or court of justice; on the affirmation of any judgment of a justice of the peace, to issue a writ of attachment or execution, against the body of any debtor, who may have been a bona fide resident of the State one year, and of the county where the judgment may have been rendered four months, on any judgment rendered by a justice of the peace for any debt not exceeding thirty dollars, contracted after the date aforesaid; Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent the imprisonment of any person against whom fraud has been alleged and proved.

An Additional Supplement to an act, entitled, "An act for Quietting Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing the Estates of Purchasers."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, any deed for the conveyance of any interests or estate in lands, tenements or hereditaments, lying in this State, being executed and acknowledged within the United States or any Territory thereof, before any judge of a court of law, & of record of the State or Territory in which such person or persons may be at the time, or before any judge of any of the United State Courts, shall be good and effectual for the purposes intended therein mentioned, Provided, that the acknowledgment shall be certified or endorsed on said deed by the judge before whom it shall be taken, under his hand; and that the clerk or keeper of the records of the court of which he was judge, shall certify under his hand and the seal of the court, that he was a judge of said court at the time of taking said acknowledgment; and that such deed shall be recorded within six calendar months from the day of its date among the land records of the county in which said lands, tenements or hereditaments may lie.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every deed for the conveyance of any estate or interest in any land lying in this State, which shall be acknowledged by any party thereto in open court, in any court of record of the United States, or of any of the States or Territories, & certified under the seal of such court to be so acknowledged, shall be deemed as good, valid and effectual as if such acknowledgment had been made and certified in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That no deed executed after the first day of September next shall be effectual to convey the interest or estate, or to bar any right or claim of dower of a feme covert or to any lands or tenements, lying in this State, unless the judge or Justices of the peace as the case may be, before whom the same shall be executed and acknowledged, shall examine her out of the presence and hearing of her husband, whether she doth execute & acknowledge the same freely and voluntarily, and without being induced to do so by fear or threat or ill usage by her husband, or by fear of his displeasure or to that effect, and unless such feme covert shall sign and seal such deed before such judge or justices out of the presence and hearing of her husband, and such judge or justice shall endorse upon or annex to said deed, a certificate under his or their hands and seals, private examination, execution and acknowledgment.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That any deed hereafter signed, sealed and acknowledged as aforesaid, by any feme covert within the United States, any Territory thereof, before any judge of a court of law and of record, of the State or Territory in which she may be at the time, or before any judge of any of the United States Courts, shall be valid and effectual for the purposes expressed in such deed, and to bar the right or claim of dower of such feme covert, to any lands or tenements herein specified, lying within this State; provided, that in all other respects the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quietting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-five chapter fifty eight, be complied with.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council shall be, and they are hereby authorized and requested to cause this act to be published once a week for six weeks, in one newspaper, in each of the counties in which a newspaper is printed in this state.

April 30 6w

## WOOL!

THE Subscriber will give the highest market price for WOOL, at his old stand corner of Dover and Washington Street.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton May 28.

## WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered.

WM. BECKLEY, corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

## HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods, laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.

may 21.

## WOOL.

The Subscriber continues to receive WOOL of every description at the Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers Market, No. 13 & 15 North Water street, on consignment, & believes that Wool growers and Store Keepers will find it to their advantage to forward their Wool to him for sale, as his acquaintance and intercourse with the Manufacturers will enable him to dispose of it at fair prices, and give satisfaction; liberal advances will be made if requested.

S. COMLY.

Philadelphia, May 14. 1m

## REUBEN T. BOYD

## TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whoever does not provide for his own household a worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith") he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.

May 21

## The Beautiful Spotted Horse

## YOUNG DIOMEAD.

Commenced the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of April, in Ferry Neck on Wednesday and Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and Saturday, the week following. He will be at Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue of the time at the Subscribers stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end the 20th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the Spring's chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 7 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength and fine action the strength of the dray and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in hand-bills.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

March 20

## THE STEAM BOAT

## MARYLAND,

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chester-town, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

\* All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times and Kent Inquirer will copy the above.

## CALL AND SEE,

## A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

## Boots and Shoes,

for both Ladies and gentlemen.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, in Easton, nearly opposite the market house,

## AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF

## BOOTS & SHOES

as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They were selected with great care, and will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.

Grateful for past patronage, he returns his thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance of their favors. He still continues to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly attend to all orders.

P. TARR.

May 7 S&W

## SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 28

## CHESTER.

This justly celebrated HORSE will stand the ensuing season at Easton on Tuesdays, every other Saturday at the Trappe and St. Michaels, and every other Thursday at Young Tom, out of full bred Wexley and Vington mare, and years old this Spring.

Gentlemen desirous of raising saddle horses will seldom fail by breeding from a Tom, and think, I can say without fear of contradiction, that this Horse combines more advantages than any other Tom has ever done on this shore, arising from the blood of his dam and the nature docile qualities rarely met with in a stud; he may be approached and handled by a stranger without fear, as he was never known to be of temper—he is completely broke to any kind of gear, and a common observer will at once discover him to be a saddle horse of the first order.

TERMS.—Two dollars the single leap, Four Dollars the spring's chance, Seven Dollars to insure a mare in foal, and 25 cents, in each case to the groom.

HUGH SHERWOOD.

Easton, March 19th, 1831.

## JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS was stand at Centerville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The price upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered on the following: 20 dollars the season and \$4 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The entrance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares entered apart with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to horse will be held accountable for the entrance. One dollar to the Groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indolent figure; abounding in bone and sinew with a full bold chest; and in point of strength unexcelled by any horse in the U. States. Has proved himself a safe and sure foot getter.

At three years of age this beautiful racer, he was noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three miles heats. Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four mile heats, several of the finest horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's James HENRY, who after wards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William R. Johnston Esq. a member of the Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected.

AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsy Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1826.

I am glad that you have got safe home with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia on season that I might have put my mares to him. John Richards got injured so early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run the match; as from a trial made at New-market, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable, this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion; wishing, you success with him, I am respectfully your most obedient,

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

## PEDIGREE

Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Ratler. Ratler was catemered in his country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Collector—he was gotten by the imported horse Centinel, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his g. grandam (JOHN RICHARDS grandam) by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS sire) was gotten by the imported horse Diomead, out of the imported mare Castinias, she by Rockingham, out of Tabitha, Rockingham by High Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Purity by Matchem, out of the old Squirt mare who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners.—The above is, in my opinion, a correct Ped



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Enemy 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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1831

NO. 24.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

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 Cambridge Chronicle.

CAMBRIDGE, March 28, 1831.

"Our omnium fit culpa, paucorum scelus." Mr. Callahan, I perused with much pleasure, some recent ingenious and well written columns of the Chronicle, on a subject materially interesting to that class of mankind, which indulge, occasionally in the *sombre penitenceros* of human existence; and I take this dull and rainy morning, to dissent from the author's opinions in many material points.

I maintain that his doctrine, though ingeniously taught, is radically fallacious and even pernicious in its tendencies; and that his chief facts, on which he rests it, are erroneous, or inapplicable.

I will adopt the method, generally, to embody the true and fair sense of his opinions, without literal quotations in all cases which would be needlessly tedious.

His positions are— That it is a dangerous adage, that what delights the palate is good for the stomach—*literal*.

"That dishes should not be tortured from their native taste"—also *literal*.

That Cookery has become at the present era, an art—*literal*.

That gluttony kills more than the sword, and is occasioned by cookery—

That man is the chief instrument in his own dissolution, and considerably by "intemperance in diet."

That man is the creature of habit, and that he ought to avoid "artificial habits," because they "alter even nature itself."

That man should abstain from animal food, at least chiefly, (and *a priori*, if he indulges in it, it should not be "tortured from its native taste.")

For which he adduces some individual cases of life sustained a long time, under such abstinence, and upon roots & herbs, and so forth: and he concludes that human life has been, and is shortening, from the earliest ages to the present; & ascribes the misfortune to the neglect of his dietetic, or rather, *anti dietetic* principles: Of necessity, then, he rejects all condiments, as salt, pepper, mustard, horseradish and vinegar; and also fire; for all these would "torture the dishes from their native taste;" the abhorrence of which practice makes a prominent point of his dietetic project: In fine a state of nature is the better state according to the gentleman, so far as concerns health and longevity; and the barbarous mode of a slice from the thigh of a live ox, for dinner, as related, I think by Bruce, of the Abyssinian practice, would be recommended by him, upon his physiological principles.

I am inclined to believe the gentleman would rather preach than practice his notions of hygiene.

I maintain that good cookery, and brandy and water, wine, or some other alcoholic potion, that may be preferred; or in other words, "good living," is theoretically and practically consistent with good health and longevity; and I appeal, for the truth of this broad proposition, to the established principles of animal physiology, and to the records of the best statistical calculations extant.

It is a well established maxim of "animal physiology" that appetite is essential to good digestion; that it is an instinctive faculty, bestowed by the Creator upon the whole animal kingdom, to limit and direct the quantity and quality of food conducive to a healthful existence: the promotion of appetite, then, "by this odious art of cookery," as the gentleman would term it, is the promotion of digestion, and the promotion of digestion is the promotion of healthful existence: but the gentleman contends, this appetite promotes gluttony, and "gluttony kills more than the sword." Here he has allowed the impetus of his first impressions, on the subject, to drive him from the path of reason and reflection: he has not remembered that the argument to "abuse" may prescribe with equal force and propriety, the most precious gifts of Providence, moral as well as physical; every thing estimable or desirable, and within the reach of man, and furnished him by the great Author of all good, in his kindness and wisdom for his comfort and gratification, shall be, by this mode of argument, sedulously shunned; because it is *estimable and desirable*; for fear of excessive uses; though at the same time, he has been guarded by the faculty of reason to control his appetites. Sir, the doctrine is almost impious; it is impugning the

wisdom and the kindness of the Deity. The "Holy Fathers," quoted by the gentleman as examples, "St. Anthony," St. Jerome," and "James the Hermit," may have arrived at this *beau-ideal* of perfection; but I will select other Fathers for my tutelary geni.

The great and divine fabric, upon which rests "eternal life," the Christian religion itself, may be decried and denounced by this fallacious argument to "abuse;" the bloody statute "de heretico comburendo" might be adduced to prove the *iniquity* of the revealed law; innumerable and vile persecutions, practiced under its pretended sanction, might seal its proscription, by the force of the gentleman's argument to "abuse;" but shall we decry this divine boon, because the depravity or the weakness of man has misapplied it, and perverted its true use and end?

I will not press this matter: it is too plain, that the gentleman has erred.

Independently of the healthy excitement of an improved appetite, and its effects, thus produced upon digestion and nutrition, the "art," or as the gentleman would call it, the "artificial habit" of cookery; or, in his other phrase, the "torturing of dishes from their native taste," assist both the chemical and mechanical actions of the stomach, by the disintegration of the fibres of the substances of food, & by rendering them more tender & more miscible with the gastric juices; and yet will the gentleman say that the "native taste," and necessarily the native state of the Abyssinian slice of a live ox is equally susceptible of assimilation, when this result cannot be produced without previous decomposition? no; he will admit it cannot be recomposed, for the purposes of new life, until it has been decomposed; and this cooking assists the decomposition; it is, consequently beneficial. But the gentleman says "dishes should not be tortured from their native taste;" then the native taste and the native state must be preserved: all analogy contradicts this sentiment; man, in his simple native character, is little more than a brute; and his acquirements of "artificial habits" has undoubtedly conducted to a deterioration of his condition both morally and physically; his faculty of reason and his taste in every sense of the word, have been improved by "artificial habits" as far beyond the native man of the woods, as the latter stands beyond the bear and the tiger: he has been advantageously instructed to acquire "new habits" of comfort and luxury in *meats, in drinks, in habits, in habits*, which have given him a multiplication, as well as a length of days, in general unknown to the consumer of "barks" and "roots" and "raw flesh" and "water."

In support of his doctrine of "rigid temperance in diet," as the author terms it very properly; he quotes several men, who had been eccentric and bawdy enough to support life, a considerable time, under its vile endurance and a total abstinence from animal food; and he lays great stress on the latter species of penance. He says Lewis Cornaro was so much in love with this kind of living, that he wrote treatises & letters on it: admit this; so was Col. Symmes so much in love with his fancy of a northern hole in the earth, by which he might descend and navigate the interior, fictitious regions of his brain, that he wrote treatises and letters to Congress to assist him: So did Owens, the "Harmony Society man." I have no doubt, conscientiously believe that his wild schemes would conduce to the happiness of society. Such cases only prove that many very good, intelligent and enterprising men have conceived, at times, very odd notions, and have acted in conformity with them, without suffering as much as might be reasonably expected.

In regard to the abstinence from animal food, the author is a little at variance with his own "golden rule," of adhering to the "native taste;" the native taste of man, unquestionably leads him to this food, as a part of his diet: man is omnivorous: he is naturally inclined to both animal and vegetable food: the structure of his teeth and that of his alimentary canal, prove the fact: the sharpness of the former and the shortness of the latter in comparison with animals *wholly* herbivorous, prove the intentions of nature on this point: as the digestion and assimilation of the animal substances more easy & more rapid than the vegetable so is this functionary of carnivorous animals more limited in its extent; and in the ratio of this extent, do all animals relatively indicate by their appetites, their desire and necessity for peculiar food, in strict coincidence with their respective structures: and upon these well established principles of animal physiology, man naturally requires a portion of animal food; and his appetite for it, is natural and *artificially* from it, is unnatural and "artificially" adopted; I wish to be understood in the "generalization," *idiosyncrasy*, or disease will not affect the rule; the general arrangement is founded in a physical

necessity and sound reason, and cannot be consistently avoided; and if a man may so pervert his nature as to live in repugnance to "nature's laws," as the celebrated Spaniard, who fested on melted lead, and resided in an oven, while he cooked the beef steaks for his dinner, he should be regarded as an anomalous individual, distorting nature, and not as the founder of a new rule of life.

But says the gentleman, to pinch his argument and establish his doctrine, "How can we account for the discrepancy between the length of our life and that of the ancients?" As to this point of practical reliance on the part of the gentleman I will concisely show, upon the best statistical authority, the very *reverse*, to be the fact; and that human life has been, from the earliest periods of history, regularly, and progressively, and uninterruptedly improving, *pari passu*, with the "torturing of dishes from their native taste" and other "artificial habits" of man.

In resorting to this practical view of cause and effect, as exhibited in human life, the gentleman appears to be confident of the strength of his fortress. He has, and very ingeniously, too, accumulated some scattered *nothings*, on which he has planted his standard of orthodoxy. In reconnoitering for his operations, he has mistaken the illusive lights of some ignes fatui, for genuine marks of the public highway—he has collected some exceptions, some isolated, anomalous cases of human life, and offered them in evidence of a "general rule," I will rely upon the weapons, which he supposes he wields; those, which history affords, for his defeat.

It may be well to premise that the many hundreds of years of human life, mentioned of antediluvian ages, were, most probably, under a different term from that of later periods: but allowing it to have been the same, & human life to have been shortened, by the full amount of that computation, yet the gentleman's doctrine is not assisted by it; because the occurrence was not the result of a regular or natural sequence of cause and effect, but by a *special interdict* of the Deity; and therefore does not affect the point in question.

Moses the oldest historian we have, says, of a period about 40 centuries ago, "the days of our years are three score and ten; & if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." David, about 500 years later than Moses, said, "I am this day four score years old;" he then adds, that he cannot taste what he eats or drinks: he cannot hear the voice of singing men and singing women: he then complains that he is a burden unto his Lord, the King.

Better evidence cannot be adduced to show that 70 or 80 years was *extreme old age* at those periods: for these great and remarkable men bear evidence; the one that his own faculties had expired in that term; and explicitly by reason of his old age, and not from casual infirmity: the other asserts, that that age was the maximum of human life.

Of the "dietetic" plan of those days, we know nothing; or, certainly, not enough to direct us in this inquiry into its effects: but, it will be seen that from early periods of time to the present, be the cause what it may, the fact is, that "human life" has been improving, and not decreasing, as the gentleman supposes. "Ulpian," an eminent Roman writer on "longevity," says "from extensive observation formed on 1000 years, the mean term of Roman life was 50 years." Mr. Finlayson has ascertained from extensive observation on the same subject, that during the last 40 years, the expectation of life in England is above 50 years, which is more than 20 years above that of the Roman citizen. In France, the annual deaths were, in 1781, 1 in 39; in 1823, 1 in 40. In Sweden, the mortality has decreased from 1 in 35, (1754 to 1775,) to one in 48. The "American Quarterly Review," on statistical history, after adducing incontrovertible evidences of these and similar facts, remarks; "the annals of our country furnish us with innumerable instances of longevity;" and adds, "but enough has been said to show, that the value of 'human life' has gone on improving, for ages, and that it has not diminished since the period of our first historical records."

Blumenbach confirms the general progressive improvement of human life.

Rickman testifies to the same point: he was appointed by the government of England to arrange the parish register returns of that country, from 1801 to 1821, and reports the improvement during that time, from 1 in 50 to 1 in 58.

In London, the annual mortality in the year 1700, was 1 in 21; in 1751, 1 in 25; in 1801, 1 in 35; in 1811, 1 in 38; and in 1828, 1 in 40: the value of life having doubled in the last 80 years.

In Paris, in the 14th century it was 1 in 16; in the middle of the last century it was 1 in 25; and at present it is one in 32.

Through all Europe we have similar facts recorded and well attested; and as the same able reviewer has justly remarked, the experience of our own country would exhibit the truth of the assertion "that the value of 'human life,' here also, has gone on progressing and rapidly improving, but the data are not readily attainable."

From these facts it would appear that the "torturing of dishes from their native taste," and the acquirement of "artificial habits," as the gentleman would say; or as I insist the "improvement of natural habits," has had the effect of *extending* human life; or, to say the least, "the life of man has been extended, *pro rata*, with these acquirements;" and therefore, it is very improbable that they have had an adverse agency.

Sir, this subject has too much latitude for a newspaper, and I must quit it though with the following apropos anecdote, related by Mr. Ozonan, an eminent scholar, which is a kind of practical "evidence auxiliary" against the "rigid temperance" doctrine. "When passing the Torre de ponti, situated in the middle of Pontine marshes, a most unhealthy district he was astonished to see the 'maitre de poste' enjoying the most perfect health; on asking him how he continued to preserve himself from disease, in such a pestilential situation, he answered: I have lived at this place 40 years, and have never had a fever; the only precaution I take is never to go out of doors before the sun rises; to return before sun set, and light a little fire: I feed well and drink wine. This is my secret."

In regard to this point, "the use of alcoholic liquors," I will incidentally give the opinion of the learned Professor Fodere; "the laboring men," he says, "feeding on coarse diet (i. e., I presume, 'rigid temperance diet') exhaust the excitability of their digestive organs, and experience a depression, when obliged to do without the excitement of wine or brandy," and continues, "I should not be surprised if a scarcity of them, when the harvest fails, should become a cause of epidemics; although, the excess may produce, frequently, individual disease."

On this point, Dr. Paris, the unrivaled diatetician and fellow of the royal college of physicians, &c. &c. &c., says, "volumes have been written to prove, that spirit, in every form, is not only unnecessary to those who are in health, but that it has been a prolific source of the most fatal diseases, to which man is subject;" "this," he continues, "is mere rant and nonsense; a striking specimen of the fallacy of reasoning against the 'use of a custom from its abuse.'" &c. &c. &c.

In regard to "fermented or alcoholic liquors," history informs us they were used in the earliest periods, and in Judea and by the most favored nation of heaven. On this matter a radical error long prevailed that wine and alcohol were essentially different in character; even scientific chemists labored, once, under this mistake: it was believed that alcohol was the product of distillation, until Professor Brande established the truth that it was the mere "educt" of this process; and upon further analysis proved, infallibly that wine, in general, contains about one half as much perfectly formed alcohol, as French brandy. Hence the irrationality of the conscientious qualms of some newly created *soi-disant* "temperance societies," and of some fastidious individuals, who swill ad libitum, and without remorse, the raw wine, and denounce, as a vulgar and odious vice, the use of brandy, though the latter is diluted to about one fourth the strength of the former, almost universally. These qualms are affectation and deception, and insidious and dangerous impositions on the credulous members of society.

In fine, the chief argument against the use of fermented and distilled liquors, (they are the same article,) is that relied on by the gentleman, on the subject of "diet;" and it may be applied with equal force against every thing desirable or precious in nature, moral and physical, and therefore it is *unsound*; set the argument to "abuse." It runs thus: a man may become a "glutton," a "drunkard," or a "fanatic," therefore he should neither "eat," "drink," nor "pray."

I am, therefore, theoretically and practically.

BON-VIVANT.

ALIAS.

J. E. M.

An Old Bachelor in Ohio, by way of a set off against Gen. McClure's proposition to tax Bachelors instead of dogs proposes as follows—hear him. "Let every one that is tired of conjugal felicity pay a certain fee to the state for a divorce, according to his ability; and it will not only supersede the necessity of taxing dogs, but there will be no need of taxes of any kind. And if government will give me the exclusive privilege of unmarried, all those who wish to be unmarried in the United States, I will pledge myself to pay off the National Debt in five years."

## Late from Europe.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Capt. Hubbard of the packet ship Hannibal, brought a single copy of the London Times of May 2d, being one day later from England, for the perusal of which we are indebted to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.

The dates from Paris, are no later than the 29th of April. Our papers from the French capital direct, have been two days later, viz: of May 1st. The leading editorial article of the Times commenced thus—"The cause of reform prospers beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the most ardent reformers. A week has not yet elapsed since the elections began, and already we can count victories more than sufficient to assure us of ultimate triumph."

It is denied by the Times that the ministers forbade the police to interfere with the mob who broke the windows and houses of those who would not illuminate in honor of the prerogation.

The funeral rites of the Duchess of Wellington, took place on the 1st May Lord Mayborough was chief mourner.

Brussels papers of the 30th April, had reached London. The military movements indicated an apprehension, or rather, perhaps, a desire, for hostilities with Holland. There had been some disturbances at Antwerp, caused by the conduct of 15 or 1600 volunteers, who insisted on being quartered upon the citizens, instead of going into the barracks.

Count L. F. de Robiano de Borsbeck has assailed the choice of the Prince of Saxe Coburg as King of Belgium, because he is an heretic. (Protestant.)

The King of Prussia has granted to the provinces conquered in 1815, the same municipal franchises as are enjoyed by the subjects of Old Prussia.

The Times publishes several paragraphs of continental news, noticing the frequent and rapid movements of couriers, calculated to induce a belief that an attempt to mediate in the affairs of the Poles and Russians, is actually making—but adds that the autocrat will refuse the offer.

The Augsburg Gazette, of April 19, speaking of the Polish War, says: "Great events were to be expected in about a week. While, by the advice of the Generalissimo, the Diet is considering of the revocation of the decree by which the Polish throne was declared vacant, thus showing itself disposed to acknowledge the Emperor of Russia as King of Poland, the army is preparing to fight a decisive battle."

The Times reviews the pamphlets which has just been published by M. Montbel, one of the Ministers of Charles X. in vindication of the decrees which were the immediate cause of the revolution in July, cards were found "which indicated a vast organization, and marked out rallying points; printed orders of the day, where the different manoeuvres necessary to engage the troops, to surround them with barricades, and assail them without risk, by firing upon them from the openings of the houses, were arranged. These orders proved the existence of a previous plan, and the military experience of those who had drawn them up."

Portsmouth, April 30.—The progress of reform in this county is rapid and undulating. Sir W. Heathcote has already resigned, and Mr. Fleming who was engaged here on Wednesday and Thursday in canvassing, has not the slightest chance of success. He cannot muster more than 250 promises of votes in the Island of Portsea, whilst no less than 1650 are registered against him by his opponents C. S. Lever, Esq. and Sir James Macdonald. At Emsworthy he is promised only 7, opposed to 55.

The New York Gazette introduces the following letter from O. P. Q. thus:—

O. P. Q.—We this day publish another of the letters of this celebrated writer, which will doubtless be perused with interest by all our readers. The authorship of these letters has recently been attributed to two very celebrated individuals—John Henry and the author of Lacon, (the Rev. C. C. Colton.) In conversation on this subject with an English gentleman a few days since, he informed us that shortly after these letters began to appear in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*, the attention of the British Government was directed to them, and means were taken to ascertain the author. Our informant adds that the British Minister at Paris succeeded in fixing the authorship upon the celebrated Jno. Wilkes, Jr. M. P. for Sudbury, who cut a great figure as a director and jobber in the joint stock speculations of 1825.



FRANCE.  
French War against Don Miguel—Russian insolence and cruelty towards Poland—Correspondence from St. Petersburg—State of the Polish Question—A few words on Belgium.  
To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.  
Paris, 24th April, 1831.

SIR:—The Monitor of to-day apprises us that our Government have at length felt the necessity of demanding satisfaction from the Portuguese Government for its insolent conduct towards France, and for its brutal conduct towards French citizens! The Melpomene and the Armide have sailed for the Tagus to join the Endymion and the Egle, which are already there; and if Don Miguel shall not apologise, express contrition and regret, indemnify the sufferers for the future, he must retire from Portugal in a few weeks, and seek an asylum in the hotel of the ex-Dey of Algiers!

This intelligence will raise your spirits—cheer your mind—repay you for some of the anxieties of your daily occupations and assure you that although the French Government does not fully understand and act up to the principles of the July Revolution, still that we are marching. This intelligence, you will remember is official; and, therefore, there will be no doubts or "ifs" as to the intention of our Cabinet. But what will Spain say to this? Will the Madrid Government venture to counsel Don Miguel to refuse satisfaction; and to defy French vengeance & French arms? Some answer this question in the affirmative, and tell us that Mr. Harcourt, our Ambassador in Spain, has solicited his recall, and that Colonel d'Ostia, under a pretext of going to Grenada to visit his father, is about to return to his own court. I give you these rumours of the hour without attaching to them much importance. Should the statements be confirmed by facts, then France must send a fleet to Cadiz, and an army to Madrid, and Ferdinand will be dethroned, the Cortes re-established, and liberty triumph. If Spain, or the Spanish Government, shall not intermeddle, then the Portuguese affair will be settled in a few hours, and the "perjured boy," who broke his faith with the Courts of Paris and London, will be dethroned by two French frigates and two bugs. I like very much the idea of only sending two frigates and two bugs to the Tagus, there is an honest sort of insolence about it which pleases me vastly. Two bugs and two frigates are enough to strike terror into the breast of the Duke of Cadaval, and those four pieces of tri-colored bunting will float in the breeze will be a cheering signal to Portuguese Patriots, and will assure them that the cause of Liberty is not yet lost on the shores of the Tagus.

The official Gazette of St. Petersburg has just reached me and now lies before me. It contains an insolent and cruel article on the subject of Poland. The brave and generous "Skruzynecki" has proposed to Marshal Diebitsch to prevent the effusion of blood, and endeavor to arrange the affairs of Poland by mutual concessions. This was on the 31st March. The same day Diebitsch replied to General Geismar, that he might inform the Polish General that the Emperor would forgive all that had passed on condition of an immediate and total submission of the Poles to their King and Master! When this reply was communicated a copy was forwarded to St. Petersburg, and the Emperor received it with approbation, and expressed his determination to act up to the spirit and letter of the reply. Accordingly, on the 6th instant, an article was immediately published in the official Gazette, in which allusion is made to the proposals for an arrangement, which is treated with contumely and even affected indignation; the Polish nation is called "Une Poignée de factieux;" those who made the Revolution are said to "form part of a Society of Demagogues, who send Missionaries every where to sow discord & anarchy; and in conclusion, the Russian Government says—

"Le devoir est de leur tenir tête; et la Russie, en arrêtant la turbulence des insurrections, aura accompli un devoir envers elle même, comme envers le monde civilisé."

The plain English of which is, that the Emperor Nicholas is resolved on "putting down" all revolutions & all insurrections, & on re-establishing the reign of Despotism, the principles of the Holy Alliance, and the Treatise of 1814 and 1815! This is a difficult task—it will require Herculean efforts, and all the Russian empire must arm to accomplish it. But will the Emperor succeed? No, no, we have no fear of that. But he may sacrifice human life—devastate fruitful valleys—and offer up thousands of victims on the altar of his own bigotry and intolerance.—'Tis true, that when his Official reply was made at St. Petersburg to the offers of a compromise, the Emperor had not learnt that this "poignée de factieux!" of which he speaks with such disdain, had made twelve thousand Russian prisoners on the 1st and 2d of April. 'Tis true, he had not learnt that Lithuania was in revolt—that his army had been obliged to retreat—and that defeat after defeat had left the Poles masters of their own much loved country. Perhaps this information may induce him to alter his paternal intentions "towards his erring and wicked children," though you will perceive, from the following extract from a private letter I have received from that capital, that to the day it was written no sort of change

had been effected in the Emperor's views and intentions.

St. Petersburg, April 7. The official Gazette I enclose you will explain that all hopes of an arrangement with Poland are at an end. The Emperor is dissatisfied with the small progress made, but I am convinced, that if it be necessary to send army after army, it will be done, even year after year, until Poland shall be exterminated, or until Poland shall submit. You remember the first campaign of Diebitsch against the Poles was not successful; but the Emperor did not abandon his intentions, but prosecuted the next year the second campaign with signal success. The Emperor believes in his soul that he is the representative of God on earth to prevent the extension of what he calls "impious and disorderly principles," and he never despairs of restoring "order" even to France. I do not tell you that he will attempt to do this in the present state of Europe; but rely on it, that if we should have calm for a moment in Poland, Belgium, and Italy, he would soon find a cause for quarrel with France. I think some bad news has arrived to-day from the Russian army, but it will make no difference in the views and determination of the Emperor? He has appointed Diebitsch to be the Governor of Poland, and the more obstinate shall be the resistance the greater force will be used, but he will not relax. Unhappy Poland! destined, I fear, to be blotted out from the chart of Europe.—She may sustain for a long while an unequal conflict, but if France, Austria, and Great Britain shall refuse to assist her, she must be eventually crushed, for the Emperor will never yield so long as he can command an army and levy taxes. The Russian old Aristocracy encourage him in this resolution, and the other classes in this vast Empire dare not speak of politics at all.

This extract from the letter in question is most important! It is written by one who loves liberty and wishes success to the cause; but he is too well informed not to know that the Russian Autocrat will not abandon without a long and desperate struggle, his attempt to restore all things in Europe to the footing of the treaties of 1814 and 1815. Before he can do this his heart will break with disappointment but before his heart shall break, he will inflict dismay and woe on tens of thousands of his hapless victims.

Let us not, then, deceive ourselves as to the state of the Polish question! If France and Great Britain or France and Austria will not interfere to obtain the recognition of the Independence of Poland by the Emperor of Russia, Poland will be exposed to a war of extermination on the part of its "Father," and "Prince!"

Let us then pray and beseech the British and French Cabinets, in the name of humanity—peace—order—justice—virtue and religion—to send Envoys or Ambassadors to Warsaw, to treat the Poles with at least as much justice as the Belgians; as now the Russians are driven back by the Polish nation, and repelled not by a "poignée de factieux;" but by the whole population, let us implore Lord Grey, and implore Casimir Perier to require a suspension of arms, and to protest against a new Russian expedition, destined to overthrow the hopes and exterminate the existence of the whole Polish people.

The Russians maintain that as sixty millions are stronger than three millions so eventually, after several expeditions and several wars, the Poles will be compelled to submit—or will be reduced to a helpless remnant of women and children. But will Europe allow of this war of extermination? For the sake even of maintaining peace with Russia and peace with Prussia will England and France allow three millions of people to be gradually put to death? I cannot believe this. It is impossible. Then Poland will be free—but otherwise Poland may be exterminated. I entreat you, besied as you are with the most important question of Reform, not to allow this Polish cause to escape your attention. Press upon the British King and the British Government the necessity for diplomatic interference. Now, now is the moment; before a summer campaign is commenced and another army organized. The Poles have risen to a man, and proved their courage, magnanimity, enthusiasm, love of liberty and virtue. The Russians are defeated, and the Poles are successful. But, believe me, I am by no means at ease.—I am delighted and full of hope; but it is because I expect that the same principles will be now applied to the Polish question as were applied to the Belgian Revolution.

When Prince Frederick was driven from Brussels, and Antwerp was unsuccessfully bombarded, France and England interfered—required a suspension of arms, and acknowledged the independence of Belgium.—Now Diebitsch has been defeated, Praga has been burnt and a "poignée de factieux" has turned out to be a nation of heroes. Now, then let British and French Envoys be sent to Warsaw, and in a few weeks afterwards the Polish Revolution will have terminated. Before the defeat of the Russian army, the Poles would have acknowledged the Emperor as King.—Now it should not beasked or expected from them. Poland should now be a large, independent, and powerful kingdom.—and thus the balance of European power be preserved.

And now for a few words as to Belgium. A Deputation has proceeded to your city for the avowed purpose of inviting the Prince of Saxe Coburg to become their King. The deputation is composed of individuals of various parties—& some of them are sanguine enough to believe that his Highness will accept the Throne. I cannot believe that he will—and for his own sake and for the sake of Belgium, I hope he will not. The Prince is aristocratical. The revolution is not so. The Prince is more Prussian or Austrian in his habits and sentiments than he is Belgian or French. Of course the Belgians are not so. The Prince is a Protestant. The Belgians are Catholics. This was "the beginning of sorrows in Belgium under the dynasty of the Nassaus, and it would be the same under that of the Saxe Coburgs. The appointment of the Prince would create unpleasant feelings between the French and English people. The harmony and union of these two powerful nations ought not to be thus disturbed. To the talents and integrity of the Prince there can be no objection; but the French Monarch rejected the Crown in the name of his son, lest he should offend England, and now let a really British Prince, for from his connexion with the Crown he is truly so, reject the Crown for himself, for his acceptance would produce distrust, jealousy, and much uneasiness in France. I go further than this—the Belgian people do not desire his nomination. He was never a candidate with the millions. He was only discussed incidentally; but he was at once put aside, not from any disrespect to his family, character or alliances, but simply because oil and water do not amalgamate. He would never be elected by the Belgian nation—and he would never rule over an united and devoted people. If Belgium is not at present to be reunited to France, it had better become a Republic; but, first of all, it should settle the question with Holland—of "what is Belgium?"

Yours obedient servant,  
O. P. Q.

From the Nat. Jour. of June 3.

The Globe of Wednesday has given us another article upon the subject of the trials of the alleged defaulters, and again assailed the administrators of justice in our District. We apprehend that the Editor is pretty much in the predicament of the newly imported emigrant into this free and happy country, who, upon being congratulated upon his reaching a land where he might be assured he would always have justice done him, answered with great naïveté, "arrah, but that's what I am afraid of."

We can assign no other plausible ground for the inveteracy of hatred which this man indicates towards those who are concerned in courts of justice, whether they be judges or jurors. It may possibly be the disposition to pamper the President, who, we are informed, since the recent exposures, is not allowed even to read the Telegraph, but is made to rely upon the Globe as the only expositor of public sentiment.

If our columns were to be allowed the same indulgence, we would inform Gen. Jackson that there are some as glaring untruths in the article upon the subject of Mr. Fillebrown's case, as ever have met his eye, and invite him to scrutinize the matter. The Globe says, "the disbursing duty was one of those which he assumed with his office, (of Secretary) and he received the fixed salary allowed, but the commissioners did not allow him a compensation of one per cent. in addition." "Nothing of the sort was proved in court or could be proved, because it did not exist."

Even the "Greatest and Best" would open his eyes, if he were to learn that it was positively proved that the disbursing duty was wholly unconnected with the office of Secretary, to which the salary was annexed—and that the Commissioners did, so far as they passed upon his accounts, during Mr. F's continuance in office, allow him the one per cent. commission for disbursement.

It is further said, "no such extra accounts were ever presented at the Treasury until the defaulters found it necessary to make their characters and the Treasury whole." &c. Another instance of direct and palpable untruth. So far as the accounts had been presented at all to the Treasury, they were presented with the charge, and so far as they had been acted on, with the allowance of the one per cent.

It would occupy a larger space in our columns than we can spare, even to quote and deny the falsehoods in the article in question. For their commission there is neither palliation nor excuse. The facts and evidence are embodied in the very bill of exceptions, from which garbled extracts are given, and the deviations from truth are therefore deliberate and wanton.

The public ought to be apprised that the allowances made in the cases of Mr. Nourse, Mr. Fillebrown, and Mr. McDaniel, were proved to be in conformity with the practice of the Government under every administration, and in all its departments. The public documents of Congress were exhibited in evidence—establishing the fact that such continued to be the practice in all cases—these documents bore the sanction of Major Eaton and of Mr. Ingham, and the former gave a certificate that such allowances are still made in the War Department, which constitutes part of the evidence in Mr. Fillebrown's case. Mr. Cutts, who

had for a long series of years been the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, where the accounts of the Navy and War Departments are settled, proved that such was the practice in each. Mr. Ingham's communication extended it to those who were in the civil employ of the government with fixed salaries. In Mr. McDaniel's case, it was proved that he had held the office for upwards of 20 years, and that in every account which had been examined, such charges had been made and allowed. It was further proved, that they had been specially authorized by Mr. Crowninshield and by Mr. Thompson, while at the head of the Navy Department; and that these accounts were periodically submitted to Congress; that they underwent the scrutiny of a committee of that body specially charged with the duty, and that no objection had ever been made by that committee, or by the celebrated Retrenchment Committee to a single allowance.

With these facts of public notoriety throughout the trial, embodied in the records of the court, we shall not, we trust, be deemed to transcend the limits of propriety, in stigmatising the accounts given in the Globe as wilful, deliberate, premeditated falsehoods.

Affairs at Washington.—We learn from a high source at Washington, says the Baltimore Patriot, that in the present perilous state of affairs there, every offer made by Gen. Jackson to individuals, of the War office, has been declined, and that at last and at the General's most earnest and beseeching request, Judge WHITE has very reluctantly consented to take charge of the office till further arrangements can be made. Mr. Drayton of S. C. to whom the bait was last offered, instantly rejected it. We also learn from the same source that it is understood that Major Lewis, the 2d auditor and Amos Kendall, the 4th, are actually to go out of office, and that P. G. Randolph, the Chief Clerk in the War office and brother-in-law to Major Eaton, is named as Lewis' successor. Kendall's successor is not yet known.

It is further stated, that the People of North Carolina and Virginia are deserting General Jackson daily, and are flocking to the Calhoun standard, and that Mr. Calhoun has been written to by numerous distinguished individuals to suffer himself to be named at once for the Presidency.

Duff Green, our informant states, and in fact, all the Calhoun men are treated with great indignity by the Administration at Washington, while the Heretics and even the Clay men are now received with great condescension and courtly cleverness. The times are big with events, and the Jackson administration cannot fail to tumble to pieces. Mr. Van Buren and the General look quite despondent at the aspect of things. The former leaves Washington in a few days.

Charles A. Wickliffe.—It will be recollected this individual was one of the celebrated "Retrenchment Committee," in Congress, and one of the most unflinching and vindictive calumniators of Messrs. Adams and Clay. As our readers may be gratified to hear something of his movements of late, we copy the following from the last Louisville (Ky.) Journal. "The results of the public discussions that have taken place in Nelson county, between Charles M. Thurston and Chas. A. Wickliffe, the two Congressional candidates for this district, are gratifying to the friends of the former, and unspeakably mortifying to those of the latter.—Mr. W. is a man of some talents and very considerable industry, but he has the misfortune to be pitted against a gentleman who is in all respects, an overmatch for him.

"In the first encounter between the aforesaid gentlemen, Mr. Thurston assailed his opponent most powerfully in relation to his late vote in Congress on the subject of the 25th section of the judiciary act. Mr. Wickliffe finding himself unable to resist the force of the attack, attempted to evade it. In order to this, he stated in his reply, that, he never, in his life, had the most distant idea of advocating the repeal of the 25th section; that his only object in voting, last winter, for the consideration of the bill before the House, was to get it passed to a second reading, and then offer an amendment; and, that he deeply regretted his inability to lay his hand upon one of his old circulars, in which his views touching the matter of the section in question, were fully explained. Mr. Thurston, on hearing his opponent's expression of regret, very courteously handed him the much-wished-for circular, and the latter read from it as far as suited his purpose, and complacently resumed his seat. The portion which he read seemed partially to confirm his previous statements. Mr. Thurston, now taking the circular into his own hands, proceeded to read the rest of it, and had gone through, but a single paragraph when he came to an express declaration of the author, that he was anxious TO SEE THE 25th SECTION OF THE JUDICIARY ACT REPEALED ALTOGETHER!!!"

The audience was electrified; Mr. Wickliffe was as much confounded as if he had been struck on the head with a sledgehammer; and Mr. Thurston proceeded to inflict on him a punishment that was truly terrible. The sufferer's warmest political opponents were more than half disposed to intercede and crave mercy in his behalf. He could not say a word in his own vindication.

"We have not a doubt but Charles A. Wickliffe might have been defeated long ago, had he been met by an opponent who understood his political history, and possessed the power and the inclination to lay it fairly before his fellow citizens. Such an opponent he now has, and of course he may make his political last will and testament as soon as he pleases."

From the Raleigh Star, of June 2.

FAYETTEVILLE IN RUINS!—Never have we, as public Journalists, been called on to record a more awful calamity than that which has just befallen our ill-fated sister town Fayetteville; and it is with feelings of deepest commiseration that we perform the painful duty. The melancholy intelligence of the almost entire destruction of that place by fire, was conveyed to this city on Monday through the medium of letters addressed to some of our citizens.

These letters state that the whole of the business part of the town was laid in ashes. The fire originated in Mr. James Kyle's kitchen on Sunday about 1 o'clock, P. M. and raged with unconquerable fury until about 800 houses, which had but a few hours before been the cheerful abodes of a happy and prosperous people, were reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins. It was not until 6 o'clock in the evening that a stop was put to its dreadful ravages.

Among the buildings included in the general devastation, are the United States and Cape Fear banking houses—(books and money saved.) the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels; the old State House; and the two printing offices; the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches; and almost every store in the place. The only public buildings left, are the Court House, Jail, and State Bank. The loss is incalculable. Besides that of the citizens, many of the farmers & planters throughout those sections of the State which trade there, have lost the greatest portion of their last year's cotton crop, which was lying in the ware-houses unsold.—We are glad to learn that no lives were lost.

On Tuesday evening, pursuant to the call of the Intendant of Police, a meeting of our citizens was held at the Court House for the purpose of adopting measures for extending to our suffering fellow citizens such relief as our city may be able to contribute.

In addition to the above particulars, the Raleigh Register states that a subscription was opened in that city, for the relief of the sufferers—that it amounted nearly to \$690—that wagons were about to be despatched with provisions, clothing, &c. &c., and that a resolution was adopted that the town authorities should subscribe on their part \$1000.—Raleigh has thus been the first to set a noble precedent, which is well worthy of imitation.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, June 11.

ADIEU. The sheet that slanders the dead, supposing the dead are not worth defending, (the Jackson Whig of this place,) has bid us good-bye, because the slanders of that paper directed to the late Governor Winder were severely exposed and reprimanded by an anonymous writer in the Gazette. Happy relief for you gentlemen, to get a chance of such riddance. Shame at vilifying the old deceased Patriot Soldier ought to have made the eaters of that paper hang their heads and retreat before. Fear makes us to falter when shame has no force. But "A Friend" is "by the bye, well known to you" aye—great sagacity indeed! and what need "A Friend" care if known to you?—what dread does such extraordinary insight create? Such slander as yours is the prize of worth.—Your pledge of truth the very essence of falsehood;—but good bye.

We have inserted on our first page Bon-Vivant from the Cambridge Chronicle. It caught our eye when first published—Some of our friends, who, however devoted to temperance societies, love a little good humour, as well as to hear both sides of the question, have also presented it to our attention. We therefore insert it.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

We have the pleasure to announce through our columns to-day the proceedings of the National Republicans of Talbot County, and we rejoice to declare, that we never witnessed a more respectable and imposing meeting of the People. We have seen much larger assemblages, but never one, according to numbers, that contained more real strength of character. Every interest in the county was present and represented, and well represented too, and every thing promised to realize our most sanguine expectations. We do not wish to be understood that this meeting was small as to members—very far from it—it was un-

ally large, & we members and the ag, that it must be ing the question in half of the Nation's proper exertion so prevail in any cou. It will be observ are more elections than usual, in con ence of the ele Senate of Maryla he intended Nati posed to be held i ber next, to delibe proper Candidat Chair, and also of Levy Court by th for by the last the old plan that and always be recommended no ple meeting in th districts, at the u their elections, and several committed to say four from meet in conventi Tuesday followi Candidates for four Candidates gates, and five Court, and also tee man in each resent that district tion to be held i gust next, to nov Congress, & to of Talbot, Caro Counties to the Baltimore in I great importance tions it is to be large and full at each election dist proper notices s in the various p cifying the day o the time, and th every exertion s people to turn o the election dist correspondent to last Tuesday in publicans have

The Court of Shore, commen last, the 6th inst Earle, Marti Dorsey, Judges

The cases W vs. Anderson, a Hitch, were sub and the Court Brown vs. Brov Orphans' Court Samuel J. K Hill, was adm Attorney.

The case of Wilson, was ar ward, for the Appeal.

The case of use of Ross, A Toole was ar pellants.

Tuesday, th Judge was pr The case of B. N. of Toot for the Appel pellee.

Wednesday, in Keys vs. R tin, for the Ap Appellant.

Brice J. G bridge, was ad Attorney.

Thursday, in Keys vs. Bayly, for the

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NEG THE high NEGROES and next Hotel.

June 11



ually large, & we should think, from the numbers and the character of the meeting, that it must be considered as deciding the question in Talbot County in behalf of the National Republicans. With proper exertion such a body of men must prevail in any county.

It will be observed, that although there are more elections to take place this fall than usual, in consequence of the occurrence of the election for electors of a Senate of Maryland at this time, and of the intended National Convention proposed to be held in Baltimore in December next, to deliberate on and to select a proper Candidate for the Presidential Chair, and also of the new election of the Levy Court by the people, as provided for by the last General Assembly, yet the old plan that was adopted last year and always before, is the same that is recommended now, viz: that of the People meeting in their respective election districts, at the usual place of holding their elections, and there appointing their several committee men as usual, that is to say four from each election district to meet in convention at Easton the next Tuesday following, to nominate two Candidates for Electors of Senate—four Candidates for the House of Delegates, and five candidates for the Levy Court, and also to appoint one committee man in each election district to represent that district in a District Convention to be held in Hillsborough in August next, to nominate a candidate for Congress, & to appoint a Representative of Talbot, Caroline, and Queen Ann's Counties to the National Convention in Baltimore in December next. The great importance of these several elections it is to be hoped will call forth a large and full attendance of the People in each election district, to effect which, proper notices should be given in time in the various parts of each district, specifying the day of the week and month, the time, and the place of meeting, and every exertion should be made to get the people to turn out on the occasion. If the election district meetings are at all correspondent to the general Meeting of last Tuesday in Easton, the National Republicans have nothing to fear.

**The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore,** commenced its session on Monday last, the 6th inst.

Earle, Martin, Stephen, Archer and Dorsey, Judges, present.

The cases Walter vs. Lloyd; Parsons vs. Anderson, and Jones vs. Wright and Hitch, were submitted without arguments, and the Court affirmed the judgment in Brown vs. Brown, an appeal from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county.

Samuel J. K. Handy, Esq. of Snow Hill, was admitted and qualified as an Attorney.

The case of Jones vs. State, use of Wilson, was argued by Bayly and Hayward, for the Appellant, and Bullitt, for the Appellee.

The case of Tootell & others vs. State, use of Ross, Adm. D. B. N. of Richard Tootell was argued by Martin, for Appellants.

**Tuesday, the 7th.** Buchanan, Chief Judge was present—the Court being full. The case of Keys vs. Ross, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Tootell, was argued by Kerr, for the Appellant, and Page, for Appellee.

**Wednesday, June 8th.** The argument in Keys vs. Ross, was continued by Martin, for the Appellee, and Bullitt for the Appellant.

Brice J. Goldsborough, Esq. of Cambridge, was admitted and qualified as an Attorney.

**Thursday, June 9th.** The argument in Keys vs. Ross, was concluded by Bayly, for the appellant.

The case of Purnells Lessee vs. Rider, was argued by Spence, for the Appellant, and W. W. Handy, for appellee.

In the case of Harris vs. Oliver—the argument was commenced by Kerr, for the Appellant.

**Friday June 10.** The court affirmed the judgment in Jones vs. State use of Wilson—and reversed the judgment in Tootell vs. State, use Ross adm'r. D. B. N. of Tootell; the judgment in Purnells Lessee vs. Rider was also reversed, and judgment entered for plaintiff in error. The argument in Harris vs. Oliver was continued by Kerr for the Appellant.

Mr. Van Buren arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday last, and departed for New York the next day.

The newspapers have lately put to death two worthy gentlemen who made a considerable figure in the last Congress—Col. CROCKETT, of Tennessee, and Mr. CHURCH, of Kentucky. At the latest accounts we have of them, they were both well enough to be engaged in the very arduous task of canvassing their respective districts for re-election to Congress, in which laudable labor they are opposed with great zeal by the most violent of the supporters of the present Administration.—*Nat. Int.*

**BALTIMORE, June 10.**  
**NEWS EXPECTED.**—The steam boat Columbus, on her way up from Norfolk, passed yesterday morning off the Patuxent, the ship Corinthian, Bennett, from Liverpool, which according to advices previously received, was to have sailed about the 18th May. Passengers who left Annapolis yesterday evening, inform us that they did not see the ship.

**NEGROES WANTED.**  
THE highest Cash price will be given for NEGROES if application is made between this, and next Wednesday, at Mr. Lowe's Easton Hotel.  
JOS. F. DABNEY and B. PARTLOW.  
June 11

**Meeting of National Republicans of Talbot County.**—The meeting of National Republicans of Talbot County, held in Easton on Tuesday last, the 7th inst. in pursuance of a public notice, was called to order by Edward N. Hambleton, and was organized by the appointment of Gen. Solomon Dickinson to the Chair, and of William H. Tilghman, Esq. as Secretary. Upon the request from the Chair that some gentleman present would explain the objects of the Meeting, ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH Esq. performed that duty—after which the following resolutions were unanimously and heartily adopted and ordered to be printed in the Easton Gazette and Easton Star.

Regarding the administration of Gen. A. Jackson as a great calamity upon the Country—as a stigma upon the character of the People—and as destructive to the national prosperity: Therefore

**Resolved,** That we invite meetings of our fellow citizens, distinguished as National Republicans, and all others opposed to the Administration of General Jackson, to meet in the several election districts of this county on the **third Saturday of July** next for the purpose of selecting four friends from each election district of the County, to meet in Easton on the next succeeding Tuesday, then and there to take into consideration the most fit men to be designated as electors of the Senate for this State and to appoint and recommend two persons as electoral Candidates that they may consider most worthy to be confided in and elected by the people of this County; and also to recommend four suitable candidates for the next House of Delegates; as well as five judicious and discreet men of the County to serve in the capacity of a Levy Court.

**Resolved,** That at the same meetings of our friends in the several election districts, they be requested to elect one trusty and firm man in every election district to serve as a deputation to meet the several deputations from Queen Anns and Caroline Counties in General Committee at Hillsborough on the day of next for the purpose of nominating an Anti-Jackson Candidate for Congress of tried fidelity and of distinguished character—and also to nominate and appoint a Representative for this Congressional district to the National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 2d Monday in December next, to be composed of the opponents of the present Jackson Administration.

**SOL: DICKINSON, Chairman.**  
**Wm. H. Tilghman, Secretary.**

The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 8th inst. states that the Steam Boat General Jackson, on her passage down on Tuesday afternoon, from Peekskill to New York burst her boiler. The accident occurred about 4 o'clock, P. M. while she was lying near Grassy Point dock, a new landing, in Haverstraw bay, about two miles below Stony Point Light House, and thirty miles from New York. Captain Vanderbilt was on shore at the time, assisting in the landing of passengers and merchandise.

The following is the list of persons dead and scalded.

Capt. Vanwart, pilot, badly scalded.  
John Vantine, engineer, very do.  
—, fireman, a colored man do.  
—, deck hand, do.  
Mr. Marshall, a passenger, dead.  
Mr. Rathbone, of New York, badly scalded.  
Jno. Glass, of Haverstraw, very badly scalded.  
Miss Dow, missing—(dead.)  
Rufus, (a waiter) missing.  
The bar keeper had his legs badly scalded.  
Mr. Bradley, (architect) of New York very much mangled, and not expected to recover.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 31st ult. furnishes the following particulars relative to the burning of the fine steamboat Home:

On Saturday last, at about half past two o'clock, P. M. just as the steamboat Home had left the wood yard at Graham's about four miles above Beaver-town, she was discovered to be on fire on her boiler deck. The wind at the time was right ahead, and the materials of the boat being all very dry the flames spread with great rapidity. The wheel rope was soon burnt, so that the boat immediately became unmanageable; fortunately, however she was crossing the river when the fire was discovered, & soon run aground. There were about fifty passengers on board, fifteen or sixteen of whom were females and some children. When the alarm was first given a cry was raised that there was **gunpowder on board.**—Under the impulse of the terror created by this cry, the passengers all jumped overboard, several of the females taking their children in their arms. In such circumstances, it is truly wonderful that no lives were lost. The females were buoyed up by their clothes, until they were rescued by the men. There were about seventy tons of freight on board, about fifteen of which were blooms, and a few barrels of fish: the balance of the cargo was composed of hemp, sugar, and tobacco. The blooms and fish will be saved, a small part of the hemp and tobacco will also be recovered: the rest of the cargo is lost.

**Communicated.**

Mr. Graham,  
It would be well to look up and publish for the benefit of the Whig scribblers some of the old publications, and printed alterations about the charge against Governor Winder of peculating the public money—to show the correspondence between the slanders of that day and the persons who made them, and the slanders of this day and the persons who make them.  
Q.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**  
The second edition of the New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday the 7th inst. contains the following intelligence:—One of the Editors of the Journal of Commerce left New Bedford on Monday morning, half past 7 o'clock, at which time the ship Emerald, Capt. A. H. Howland, was coming into port. She left Amsterdam on the 9th May. Captain Howland had papers to the 8th inclusive, but gave them to the brig Belgic, of and for Antwerp, 106 days from Batavia, which he spoke in lon. 29.

The news from Poland continues favorable to its brave defenders; though up to the latest dates, no decisive battle had been fought. Accounts had been received of extensive ravages by the cholera morbus among the Russian troops, in consequence of which, a protracted quarantine had been established in the ports of Holland, upon all vessels coming from Russia, of whatever nation. It was presumed that no vessel would find it an object to go from Russia to Holland, so long as this quarantine continues. The Poles were represented to be rallying all their energies; auxiliaries were coming in from every quarter.

There had been no fighting between the Belgians and Dutch. The King of Holland appeared to be generally popular among his subjects. When the Emerald arrived at Amsterdam, the whole town was set off with a display of flags, in compliment to His Majesty. The Prince of Orange was several times there during her stay in port.

The New York Commercial has the following paragraph copied from a second edition of the London Standard of the evening of May 6th. The editor of the Standard says this account was received through a private commercial channel, and the authority may be relied upon.

"General Diebitsch, after having defeated the Poles at Biala, marched direct upon Warsaw, which town is, since the 19th of last month, declared in a state of siege: the inhabitants are willing to surrender in consequence of an epidemic which is raging in and about the town. The Poles lost nearly 10,000 men and at the head quarters the general belief is that the war is at an end, as another army is coming from Russia into Poland."

PRICES CURRENT.		
BALTIMORE, June 9.		
WHEAT	1 00 a 1 20	
CORN	65 a 70	
WOOL—Common unwashed	35 a 38	
1 qr. do free from tags	40 a 42	
do do washed	45 a 48	
one half	50 a 52	
three qr. to full	60 a 75	

**MARRIED**  
In Cambridge, on Tuesday evening the 31st ult. by the Rev. D. Bain, Martin Goldsborough, esq. of this county, to Miss Anne E. Hayward, of the former place.

Departed this life on Friday morning, the 3d inst. at the residence of her son, (Joshua Boon, Esq.) in Caroline county, Mrs. Catharine Twiford, widow, after a severe illness, in the 63d year of her age.

**OBITUARY.**  
The only painful, yet comforting duty remaining to a friend of the late Mrs. Mary Dickinson, is the penning in epitome, of her spotless character; not for the exclusive notice of those that were intimate, for upon their minds and hearts it is deeply graven; but rather for the world, that it may know that there is in religion a reality; for the church, that it may petition the great king, to elect for his earthly walls, as vigilant a sentinel.

Though nurtured in the lap of eminence, though rocked in the cradle of fortune, this excellent woman was not ashamed to number among her friends, the poor despised fisherman; so conscious was she, from reflection, that he was the only being, who could save from misery *every* erring a guilty world.

Paying strict deference to his divine command, and aware that all sublimity objects are of a transitory nature, she looked with equal eye upon the rich and poor; esteeming merit the true foundation of respectability, to that limit was her attention confined. The latter were never despised.

Pitying the sorrows of the poor old man, she never turned him from her door.

Was he destitute? She pitied him; hungry? She fed him; naked? She clothed him; sick and in prison? She visited him. Virtue, in rags, was an object more worthy of her embrace; than guilt in purple—humility in tatters; than vanity in gorgeous apparel.

He, reader, who stands at her stone cold monument, bathing it in tears is the friendless, unnoticed stranger to whom she was a second mother.

The loss, that a numerous circle of friends has sustained, is best exhibited in the swollen eye, the heaving of a surcharged soul, "I have lost a fond father, and a kind beloved mother; but never known grief until this hour" is a rich undying testimony, that to her afflicted husband, she was a crown of gold.

The world, a second Sodom, may put on sackcloth, for it hath lost a Lot. Wandering in thought through this withering Eden, her prayer was, Wait, my God, but awhile, perhaps ten righteous exist.

Weep, daughters of the Church, but not for your departed sister, for she has reached the blessed reality that for a christian you die in gain; "rather for yourselves and children."—Watch and pray; for God is embellishing the new city for his children whom he will soon call home—this bright gem from your number, he selected for the especial adorning of his throne. Bless, rather than weep, ye thrice blessed his glorious name that he permitted you to enjoy her love so long.

How lamentable, yet comfortable, to a christian friend, to turn from the world's delirium, and agonizing utterings of a gay Alsatian, or a splendid Newport, to this calm daughter of Christ, from the mirrors of whose soul beamed "Choose the Saviour, I have chosen—follow—follow me—for hark!

"The whispering angels say,"  
"Sister spirit come away."

**Chair Organ for Sale.**  
A very superior toned four stop Church Organ, built by the celebrated Donnanburgh, price \$300, a bargain—Apply at No. 51 Baltimore Street.  
June 4 3w.

## Another supply of NEW GOODS.

**WILLIAM CLARK**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA  
A variety of Fancy and Staple  
**ARTICLES**  
Adapted to the present Season,  
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Handsome Calicoes, Also Silk and Cotton Gingham, Cambric, Jaconet, mull, Silk and Kid Gloves & Mitts, Bishops Lawn, Handsome Damask Table Cloths & Damask Table Diaper, Irish Linens and Long Lawns, Fancy painted, bordered Book Muslin, Handkerchiefs, First & second quality Italian Linestrings, Gro. de Naps, & other handsome Silks, Black Mode, White, black, pink, blue, green and straw coloured Italian Crapes, White Crapes Lisse, Fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Plain and Tambour Bobinets, Pongees, Ribbons, Braids, Cords & piping Cords, Marking Cotton, Floss Thread, &c.

**Hardware, China, Glass and Queens Ware, Stone Ware, Tin Ware,**  
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY  
**WOOD-WARE, BASKETS, &c.**  
Groceries, Liquors, Wines,

**TEAS, &c.**

Which in addition to his former supply this spring makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at his usual low prices.  
June 11 3w63

**AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.**  
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough on **THURSDAY** the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.  
May 21 R. SPENCER, Sec'y

Mr. Graham:  
You will be pleased to insert in your next Gazette, the following hand-bill which was found set up at the Market house on Tuesday morning last, taken down by a friend of mine and put into my hands: comment on such a production is unnecessary, I shall therefore content myself with giving a simple narration of facts as they occurred.

**NOTIS TO THE PUBLIC**  
I do this to my hand and pen to inform the public to beware of such a man as Harry Holady for any man that, will act in the way that he has. By a widow is no more than a villon Jentleman of the public I inquire what is the consequence of altering a nother person Hog in there mark as he has don or gave his over-  
sunders in do it and it was done Jentleman is not this beneth the sign of my Jentleman I wold compare it to forgerly and he is liable to be presented and after the widow son in law had fond the hog in his field he then denied of haven the mark altered but his over-seer will testify that he did give orders for it to be don and any one that wold under take to robe a widow is a mean low life scandlis vilon and there fore I do say that no honesty is in him an the public aught to beware of him  
hozau for Jackson

Sometime in the latter part of March last whilst the snow was on the ground, I rode through the pasture where my hogs were kept, and observing a hog passing through the snow, which I thought did not resemble my breed; upon my return to the house, I enquired of Mr. Cloudsberry Kirby (my overseer) whether there was not a stray hog among mine, describing the one, I had seen, and desired him to examine particularly among them and ascertain the fact. He told me the next day he had made the examination, and that there were no strange hogs with mine. I enquired afterwards on several occasions, and he always assured me he knew the hog, that it was on the farm at the time he came to live with me, and was certainly my property. Relying upon his assurance I thought nothing more about the matter: several weeks after this period, he stated to me that he intended to alter, and mark my young hogs, and mentioned that there were several of my larger hogs incorrecly marked, and that it was his intention to mark them correctly: this it seems he did, without my being present, or having said any thing more on the subject. About the middle of May a young man by the name of Harwood Hopkins, came to my house, with my overseer Mr. Kirby and said there was one of his hogs among mine, which had left his house sometime in April, after the snow. I told him at once if there was a hog of his with mine that he might take it away upon paying a reasonable compensation for the corn it had eaten, and requested him to get the opinion of some disinterested neighbour as to the quantity it had consumed; I then observed to my overseer, that I was surprised he should have made so great a mistake in marking the hogs, and that he had done it without my knowledge, he replied that he had mentioned to me his intention to mark my hogs that had been incorrecly marked. The next day Hopkins came and stated the quantity of corn as judged of by a neighbour to be two or two and a half bushels: said his mother had no money to pay for it at that time, I stated to him that she might pay when convenient, and desired him to take the hog away.

**HENRY HOLLYDAY.**  
I hereby certify that I have carefully read over at his request the statement made by Mr. Hollday; and find it correct, and true, to the best of my knowledge, and belief. I further certify that Harwood Hopkins, the person mentioned in the statement, asked me if Mr. Hollday had not directed me to mark the before mentioned hog, and I expressly told him Mr. Hollday had not directed me to mark it: but that I marked it myself, always believing it to be his hog, and I still believe it was on the farm when I came there about the first of the year and continued on it until taken away.  
CLOUDSBERRY KIRBY.  
June 11 1831.

## METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Circuit, is appointed to be held about 34 miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston, Esq. to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of convenience and comfort. A spring of water of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes is within a few yards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those of less size within less than half a mile of the camp, to which there are fine roads leading in several directions and good pasture and accommodations for horses which will be well attended to very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.  
June 11.

**Baltimore Life insurance company**  
JOHN J. DONALDSON, PRESIDENT.  
DIRECTORS.

Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor,  
Joseph Todhunter, Edward G. W. Taylor,  
S. W. Mares, Benj. D. Higdon,  
John B. Morris, Samuel J. Donaldson.

**GEO. CARR GRUNDY—Secretary.**

The Company proposes to insure lives for one or more years, or for life—to purchase or sell annuities—to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor and accumulating at compound interest—to manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of money is involved. Creditors whose hopes of payment are founded on the life of their debtors, may secure their debts—salaries officers, & persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments for their families, by an insurance on lives. Aged persons, whose income is inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars; and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or the company will invest the money and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation.  
Office No. 22, St. Paul street, Baltimore.  
Applications (post paid) attended to.  
June 11 9w

## Bill in Equity, Caroline County Court,

MARCH Term, 1831.

Jacob Charles adm'r. of  
Brannack Smith  
vs.  
Algernon Smith, William Smith, Mary Maria Smith, Ann Smith and Deveroux Smith, Children and heirs at law of William Smith otherwise called William G. Smith.

The Bill in this case states that William Smith, late of Caroline County deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and one, having previously executed his last will and testament in due form of Law which after the death of the said William Smith was duly proved as the law requires in the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, that the said William Smith in and by the said will devised unto his son, one Wm. Smith otherwise called Wm. G. Smith, all his said Testator's dwelling plantation upon condition that he the said William G. Smith should pay unto the testator's other son Brannack Smith one hundred pounds. The bill further states that the said William G. Smith hath departed this life without having paid the said legacy of one hundred pounds to his brother the said Brannack Smith, and also without having left any personal estate by which the same can be paid, that the said Brannack Smith is also dead, and that administration of his estate, hath been granted to the complainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by means whereof the said complainant is entitled to have and receive the said legacy of one hundred pounds which cannot be had without a sale of the said lands and tenements so devised to the said William G. Smith as aforesaid, the said complainant therefore prays the court to decree such sale, the bill further states, that Deveroux Smith resides out of this State and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore, this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, that the said complainant, (a former order of this court not having been complied with,) by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, in Talbot County once a week for three weeks successively, at least four months prior to the second Monday of October next, do give notice, to the said Deveroux Smith of the filing and objects of this bill and that he be and appear in Caroline county court, on the second Monday of October next to show cause if any he has, why the said decree should not be passed as prayed for, otherwise the said Bill will be taken as to the said Deveroux Smith, pro confesso.

**WILLIAM B. MARTIN,**  
**ARA SPENCE,**  
**WM. TINGLE.**

True copy  
Test  
June 11 3w

**Wheelwrighting, Sythe Cradling  
AND PLOUGH STOCKING**  
At the old Stand, on Washington Street,  
Easton, nearly opposite the  
Bay Side Road.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support that he has received at their hands, in the above business and still solicits a continuance of the same.

**HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
MATERIALS,**  
Selected for the above branches of his business; and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction.  
The Public obt. Serv't.  
J. L. JONES.

Easton, May 21 4w  
N. B. Those intending to favour him with Sythe cradling, will please send their Huses in early.  
J. L. J.

**UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.**  
May 19th 1831.—The St. A. Bank in this Institution are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House in the city of Baltimore, on **THURSDAY** the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.  
By order,  
R. MICKLE, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.  
May 21 6w



## POETRY.

The following beautiful lines, for a copy of which we are indebted to a correspondent, were written by a graduate of West Point who died of consumption several years since.—  
From the New York American.

### THE WORST.

Oh I have lived thro' keenest care,  
And still may live thro' more,  
We know not what the heart can bear,  
Until the worst be o'er—  
The worst is not when fears assail,  
Before the shaft has sped,  
Nor when we kiss the visage, pale,  
And beautiful, tho' dead.  
Oh then the heart is nerved to cope  
With danger and distress,  
The very impulse left by hope  
Will make despair seem less—  
Then all is life—acute, intense  
The thoughts in tumult tost,  
So reels the mind with wilder sense  
It knows not what is lost—  
But when that shuddering scene is past,  
When earth receives her own  
And wren'ch'd from what is loved, at last  
The heart is left alone,  
When all is gone—but hopes and fears,  
All buried in one tomb,  
And we have dried the source of tears,  
There comes a settled gloom,  
Then comes the worst the undying thought  
That broods within the breast,  
Because the loveliest one is not,  
And what are all the rest?

W. H. V.—1816.

From the Alabama Spirit of the Age.

### A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

A hundred years hence!  
What a change will be made  
In politics, morals,  
Religion and trade!  
In statesmen who wrangle  
Or ride on the fence—  
How things will be alter'd  
A hundred years hence!  
The heads of the ladies  
Such changes must find—  
We do not speak now  
Of mutations of mind—  
From three bushel bonnets  
To snug little hats  
The scoops, Navarinos—  
The Gipseys and flatts.  
With furs and with ribands,  
With feathers and flowers—  
Some fashion'd by artists,  
Some luck'd from t e bowers.  
But heads will be changed too  
In science and sense  
Before we have number'd  
A hundred years hence.  
Our laws will be then  
Uncompulsory rules—  
Our prisons be changed  
Into national schools.  
The pleasures of vice  
Are a silly pretence  
And people will know it  
A hundred years hence.  
All vice will be seen,  
When the people awake,  
To rise out of folly—  
'Tis all a Mistake!  
The lawyers and doctors  
And ministers too,  
Will have—I am thinking  
But little to do.  
Their careful attention  
They then may bestow  
On raising potatoes  
Or turning up know,  
On any employment  
They choose to commence,  
For arts will be many.  
A hundred years hence.  
And you and I reader—  
Where shall we be found?  
Can any one tell,  
When that time will come round?  
In transports of pleasure  
Or sorrows intense?  
We'll know more about it  
A hundred years hence.  
PHILIP PHANTOM.

### In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

May Term 1831.

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the lands made to James Lowery by John Stevens, Jun. trustee for the sale of the mortgaged property in the cause of Isaac Bowers and Daniel P. Bowers, Executors of John Bowers, dec'd. complainants, against Howell Bowers, defendant, and reported by the said trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Eastern, in Talbot County, before the first day of July in the year aforesaid. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1933 25.

R. T. EARLE.

LEML. PURNELL.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy

Test J. Lockerman, Clk.

May 28

### PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

## REUBEN T. BOYD TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whose ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith") he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeymen, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.

May 21

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, May 27, 1831.  
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3, for 1831, drawn yesterday. No. 35561 the capital prize of \$10,000  
3310 do 2000  
2964 do 1000  
\*1146 do 600  
\*3300 do 400  
\*3268 do 200  
\*2545 do 100  
\*1905 do 50  
\*1012 do 25  
\*470 do 10  
\*3458 do 5  
\*148 do 2  
\*3561 do 1  
\*2056 do 1  
\*526 do 1  
\*1455 do 1  
\*1785 do 1  
2136 do 1  
3464 do 1  
With 100 of \$8, and 5000 of \$4 each.  
845 2136 3969 2964.

Were the four first drawn of different terminations, by which, agreeably to the scheme, the prizes of \$4 are determined. All tickets therefore ending with either 4, 5, 6, or 9, are entitled to \$4 each, and in addition to any other prize which they may have drawn.  
\*On hand at Clark's.  
All marked thus \* sold at Clark's.  
June 4

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, June 3, 1831.  
REPORT of the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery No. 2, extra, for 1831.  
No. 738 (even number) the capital prize of \$3000  
6395 prize of 1000  
11790 do 600  
4040 do 400  
1018 do 300  
3414 do 200  
7373 (8028) each 100  
5416 (7765) do 50  
7538 (6763) (5024) do 25  
19870 (1151) (1717) each 10  
11875 (5718) do 5  
With 40 prizes of \$10; 100 of \$2, and 500 of \$1 each.

No. 36, an even number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore all the even numbers ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, 0, are each entitled to \$1 in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn, besides all marked thus \* sold at Clark's.

NEXT DRAWING on Thursday 3 weeks—  
Odd and Even system, by which the holder of two tickets must draw one prize, and may draw three. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 30th of June.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 4 prizes of \$1000

1 2000 8 200 20

2 1000 20 20 20

3 500 200 40 20

4 300 10,000 1 50

5 200 200 20 20

Half tickets one dollar only. To be had at

### CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, where the Highest Capital Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other office.

Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

June 4. 3w

### In Caroline County Court,

MARCH TERM 1831.

It is ordered that the report and the sales of Acquilla Starr, the Trustee in this case for the sale of the property in the Decree mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the second Monday of October eighteen hundred and thirty one, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Eastern in Talbot County, before the first day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1101, current money.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

ARA SPENCE.

WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy

Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

June 4 3w

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY the 16th day of June next, at the late residence of William Benny, dec'd., all the personal estate of said dec'd, viz.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

and HOGS, Household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, Corn, Corn-blades, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, also, five head of negroes viz. 1 negro man David, 1 do. Isaac, 1 negro woman Maria, 1 negro boy George, 1 do. John. A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for 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

SAML. H. BENNY, admr. of William Benny dec'd.

June 4.

## SADDLERY.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has purchased Mr. John G. Stevens' entire stock of Saddlery, and intends carrying on the business, in all its various branches at the old stand on Washington Street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

WM. W. HIGGINS.

Easton May 28

### NOTICE

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has sold his entire stock in trade to Wm. W. Higgins, and being very desirous of closing his business he requests all those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call and settle the same, as he intends removing from Easton in a short time, therefore those that are found delinquent on the 1st day of September next their accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection, according to law.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Easton May 28

### PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of Caroline County Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, will be offered at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 22d day of June next, on the premises, all the real estate of the late Frederick Purnell, dec'd. containing nearly

### 1100 Acres of Land.

This farm was formerly the residence of Isaac Purnell and previously the mansion farm of the late Benjamin Sylvester, the improvements are extensive and in tolerably good order, it will be offered altogether or be divided to suit purchasers, which will be particularly made known on the day of sale.

The terms of Sale will be that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee, with good security to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of Sale, in three equal instalments of nine, eighteen, and twenty four months. The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the Sale, with the Clerk of Caroline County Court.

May 21

### THE LADY'S BOOK.

Published monthly, with numerous Engravings, forming in one year two volumes of 356 pages each, and only \$3 per annum.

The June number, which will be ready for delivery early next month, will complete the first year since the work was begun. In that time we have procured, at great expense, suitable embellishments for it, consisting of upwards of sixty beautiful Engravings, on various subjects, and some of them of a superior and costly style. In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with Indexes to accompany the volumes, and fifteen pieces of music of the most approved kind—which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy two large and closely printed pages of Letter press, together, comprise two volumes of the Lady's Book, one of the cheapest publications in the United States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly at the moderate price of \$2 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronize it, we feel authorised to state, that, as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part, to render the future numbers in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncollected. We respectfully request agents and others whose accounts are still unclosed, to forward the balances due us, in their hands, at once, that no mistakes may occur hereafter in furnishing the work promptly to those who settle their arrears. The enormous expenses which are necessarily incurred in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does not admit of an apology for thus seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the first of January are still on hand, and can be obtained by persons who wish to subscribe. All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & CO.

112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Editors who exchange with the Saturday Courier and Lady's Book, will oblige by inserting the above 2 or 3 times.

May 21

### AGENCY IN PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

L. A. G. & Co. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, & all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of their time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubt many persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees, and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country which will be immediately attended to, and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge is any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission in every instance, to be charged on collections, will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, or all letters will be reincoiled and returned to the person sending.

Those editors exchanging with the Lady's Book will oblige us, & probably many persons in their vicinity, by copying the above. The proprietors believe theirs is the first responsible agency ever established in the city of Philadelphia.

May 14.

### CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

## WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered.

WM. BECKLEY,

corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

### HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods,

laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.

may 21.

## WOOL.

The Subscriber continues to receive WOOL of every description at the Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers Market, No. 13 & 15 North Water street, on consignment, & believes that Wool growers and Store Keepers will find it to their advantage to forward their Wool to him for sale, as his acquaintance and intercourse with the Manufacturers will enable him to dispose of it at fair prices, and give satisfaction; liberal advances will be made if requested.

S. COMLY.

Philadelphia, May 14.

1m

## WOOL!



## WOOL!

THE Subscriber will give the highest market price for WOOL, at his old stand corner of Dover and Washington Street.

JOHN CAMPER.

Easton May 28.

### WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

R. HODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-black, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 4

tf S&W

### The Beautiful Spotted Horse

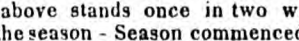
### YOUNG DIOMEAD.

Commenced the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of April, in Ferry Neck on Wednesday and Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and Saturday, the week following. He will be at Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue of the time at the Subscribers stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season—Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end the 20th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the Spring's chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 7 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength and fine action the strength of the dray and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in hand-bills.

March 26

WM. BENNY, Jr.

### THE STEAM BOAT



### MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chester-town, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19

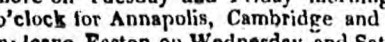
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

### CALL AND SEE,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

### Boots and Shoes,

for both Ladies and gentlemen.



THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, in Easton, nearly opposite the market house,

### AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF

### BOOTS & SHOES

as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They were selected with great care, and will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.

Grateful for past patronage, he returns his thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance of their favors. He still continues to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly attend to all orders.

May 7

S&W

P. TARR.

### SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 28

## CHESTER.



This justly celebrated Little HORSE will stand the ensuing season at Easton on Tuesday—every other Saturday at the Trappe and St. Michaels, and every other Thursday at Wye Mill.

CHESTER was got by Young Tom, out of a full bred Medley and Vingtun mare, and is 7 years old this Spring.

Gentlemen desirous of raising saddle horses will seldom fail by breeding from a Tom, and I think, I can say without fear of contradiction, that this Horse combines more advantages than any other Tom has ever done on this shore, arising from the blood of his dam and the natural docile qualities, rarely met with in a stud; he may be approached and handled by a stranger without fear, as he was never known to be out of temper—he is completely broke to any kind of gear, and a common observer will at one glance discover him to be a saddle horse of the first order.

TERMS.—Two dollars the single leap, Four Dollars the spring's chance, Seven Dollars to insure a mare in foal, and 25 cents, in each case to the groom.

HUGH SHERWOOD.

Easton, March 19th, 1831.

### JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centreville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 20 dollars the season and \$25 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares ensured and parted with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to the horse will be held accountable for the insurance. One dollar to the Groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed faultless figure; abounding in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest; and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foot getter. At three years of age this beautiful racer, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran the splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To command in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William R. Johnston Esq. a member of the Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected.

AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several Horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsey Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1826.

I am glad that you have got safe home with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia one season that I might have put my mares to him; John Richards got injured so early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run the match, as from a trial made at New-market, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable, this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion; wishing, you success with him, I am respectfully your most obedient,

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

### PEDIGREE

### Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, Rattler was esteemed tin his country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Centinel, her dam by the imported horse Fearnought; out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS' grandam) by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g.



# 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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1831

NO. 25.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

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 Albany Daily Advertiser.

A French and an American General.—

Napoleon was still at Strasbourg, says Bourienne, when the exigency of a particular occasion made it necessary for him to seek for some young officer in the corps of Engineers to whom he could confide a mission of great delicacy and importance. "He must be prudent and well informed, he must, observed the Emperor, be able to push a reconnaissance to the utmost extent."

This was at the outset of that famous campaign of 1805, which ended in the defeat of Mack and the capture of Vienna.

Marescot, the general to whom he applied, immediately detached for the particular service a young captain, who received his instructions and executed them with promptness and fidelity.

He pushed his way almost to Vienna, and was back again at the imperial headquarters about the time when the unfortunate Mack was compelled to surrender.

Napoleon personally interrogated the young officer who in addition to his verbal answers, was ready with a written report of his observations, and took the liberty to advise a direct march on the Austrian capital without reference to the fortified towns.

If we may believe Bourienne, whose narrative, although a delightful work, has lately been most seriously charged with inaccuracy and misrepresentation, the Emperor was highly offended with the young captain.

He asked him how he dared to trace plans of a campaign for him? B-gone said he, and await my orders!

Rapp, who was present at this scene, relates that when the young man went out, the Emperor instantly changed his tone, and remarked of him that he was a very meritorious officer, that he was so valuable to be exposed to the stroke of a bullet, and that Berthier must send him into Illyria without delay.

This affected the young Captain deeply; with almost a broken heart he obeyed the order, which he considered no other than a punishment for his presumption.

At the close of the campaign, and when the list of promotions to the rank of Colonel was made out by Berthier, the name of the young man did not appear. This looked like a still further disgrace until it was explained by its insertion, at the head of all the others on the list, in the handwriting of the Emperor himself.

This temporary exalt was not followed up however by any further notice on the part of Napoleon for a number of years. The varying incidents in the life of the great Captain necessarily drove from his mind the consideration of many less important subjects.

In 1812, however, some particular information was required in relation to Illyria and Ragusa.

Marmont was applied to, and his answers were far from being satisfactory to the Emperor. Several other general officers were examined, and to as little purpose. The Inspector of Engineers was then called on to designate some officer who would be able to give the requisite information.

After a little reflection, the Colonel to whom we have alluded, was named as being perfectly familiar with the subject. "Ah!" said the Emperor, "I know him—Where is he?"

"At Anvers, employed upon the fortifications!"

"A Telegraphic despatch—let the Colonel mount and be here without drawing a horse," said Napoleon. These messages were always executed and obeyed like magic.

The person to whom they were addressed, felt it an honor to receive them. In a few days the Colonel was in the Emperor's Cabinet, and after communicating what he knew, was complimented with the remark, "now I know Ragusa!"

The conversation then turned upon the works of Anvers. The Emperor stated in what manner he would turn his positions & carry his batteries. The Colonel growing bold in the familiarity of the moment, declared in what manner he would foil the attacks.

Enraptured with his readiness and struck with his ability, the Emperor actually took him with him to attend a sitting of the Council of State and asked his opinions upon the matters in discussion.

When the council broke up, the Emperor turned to him and said, "you are my aid-de-camp!"

After the ensuing campaign, he was made a Brigadier, and then a General of division.

Upon the downfall of Napoleon, to whom he was ardently attached, he rejected the most brilliant offers made him by several European Governments, and came to the

United States of America. Our readers will hardly require us, after this sketch of his romantic career, any panegyric on Gen. Bernard!

Fortunately for this country, he was immediately taken into its service, and his plans and executed works are considered master pieces, of skill and talent.

He is certainly one of the greatest, if not the greatest engineer of the day, and since his return to France has been taken into active employment, and has assumed his old rank in the army.

In the approaching contest between the friends of liberty and the despots who oppress Europe, we have no doubt that his defences will be admirable and his skill of the highest importance to the success of the French arms.

Since the days of the great Captain, until now, there has been little field for the display of military talent, and the man who has ranked as the ablest among his generals, and yet has lived amongst us almost unknown, will doubtless leave new mementos behind him of his superior genius and ability in the profound science of engineering.

## Foreign Intelligence.

From the Balt. American, June 11.

The fast sailing ship Corinthian, Capt. Bennett, came up yesterday from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 13th May, inclusive.

The following is the latest account of the markets at Liverpool:—

"Liverpool, 13th May, 1831.

All descriptions of Grain are dull of sale. New Orleans flour has been sold at 32s 6d and Western Canal at 35s per bbl. duty paid."

We copy from the two evening papers the following items of intelligence, derived from Liverpool papers of the 12th and 13th May:

Private letters from Berlin by the Hamburg steamer at Liverpool state that there had been three days fighting, and the brave Poles had been defeated, with the loss of eight thousand prisoners and two thousand killed. It also appears that General Dwernicki had escaped the Russians, and has been joined by nine thousand men, previous to which his army consisted of twelve thousand men.

There appears to be no doubt of the defeat of General Sierawski by Kreutz; all accounts, Polish and German, concur in it. From the position in which the armies now are, a very few days must bring some decisive intelligence.

The Standard on the authority of private letters speaks confidently of the defeat of the Poles, and goes so far as to assert that Warsaw was ready to open its gates to the merciless and sanguinary Diebitsch. Humanity shudders and trembles for the fate of the bravest people in Europe.

We have received, by express, the Paris papers dated yesterday, the Moniteur contains a long and somewhat angry defence of the King and his Ministers for their conduct respecting the "decoration of July," and all the other papers are more or less taken up with discussing the propriety of the Ministerial interference. The heroes of July themselves conquered those emblems which have been decreed by the people to be commemorative of their valour, and the King therefore arrogates too much in demanding them to bestow them as marks of Royal favor.

"The heroes of July" have refused to receive that which the King had no right to give!

## RUSSIA AND POLAND.

We are sorry to say that the last accounts from the seat of war are far from being satisfactory, though the Poles have been almost invariably successful in the several skirmishes which have taken place. Their means of making good the losses inseparable even from victory bear no proportion to those of their gigantic oppressor; from the neglect of all agricultural operations, want is beginning to be felt; it is certain that the cholera has made its appearance at Warsaw and in the camp; and the country people are approaching Warsaw from all directions, a fact from which it would appear that the barbarians are advancing fast upon the capital. Should they ever enter the city it will be over the dead bodies of the inhabitants, after atrocities and massacre worse than any of those which called for the intervention of the Powers of Europe in the struggle between the Turks and Greeks, but we can hardly believe that those Powers will again look quietly on the martyrdom of a people superior in every point of view to their oppressors, a people whose almost miraculous bravery and patriotic sacrifices prove them so well entitled to freedom.

General Skrzynecki has issued a proclamation to the army and the nation in which he does not disguise the difficulties of their situation, but tells them plainly that their only hope of ultimate success in the struggle for national existence depends on their continued perseverance. He enumerates the glorious results of the cam-

paign, and comments with a laudable pride on the fact that though Poland had but at its commencement an ill-organized force of 30,000 to oppose to the hordes of Russia, nearly 50,000 of the latter have been put hors-du-Combat, and 16,000 remain prisoners in Warsaw, whilst the Poles have taken 11 flags, 11 or 16,000 stand of arms, and 30 pieces of cannon, together with a great number of baggage and ammunition, waggons, &c.

We cannot doubt that his appeal will be met in a corresponding spirit. On the other hand the Autocrat has ordered a believed army of reserve of 150,000 men to support the operations of General Diebitsch, and it is stated that the war is highly popular in Russia, notwithstanding the reverses sustained by the Russians.

We subjoin a few extracts from late Warsaw papers.

The Warsaw Gazette of the 26th of April states, in a postscript the following important news:—"Yesterday we received the news that General Dwernicki had obtained a victory over the corps of Gen. Rudiger at Luck, on the river Stry, at Volhynia. In this brilliant affair he took 12 pieces of cannon, and a large number of prisoners, among whom it is said is the Russian commander. A whole pluk of Cossacks were drowned in the river, and the remainder of the Russian corps were cut to pieces or put to flight; so that Rudiger's corps may be said to be annihilated. The details of this brilliant affair are hourly expected. The journal assigns as a reason for their not having earlier arrived, the interruption of the Polish line communication on the right bank of the Vistula, owing to the defeat of the other division of the Polish corps of observation under General Sierawski, near Wronow.

The same paper of the 28th contains an official report of the Commander-in-Chief, dated Jambow, 22d inst. in which he gives an account of the defeat of Sierawski, which on the whole, agrees with the Russian account, only the loss of the Poles is stated at 2000 men; General Sierawski is stated to have drawn this disaster on himself by exceeding his instructions, and advancing towards Lublin, where the enemy had a very superior force.

With respect to the operations of the main army after the affair at Ignie, the General-in-Chief says:—"Sieles might have been taken but the crowded hospitals and the contagious diseases prevailing in them deterred me; this care was also in vain: the disease had communicated itself to our troops on our meeting with the enemy on the 10th. We have some hundreds ill of the cholera; the precautions instantly taken will prevent the disorder from spreading, and from assuming too dangerous a character."

"For some days past our troops have been making retrograde movements towards the Vistula, but no action of importance had taken place; only some skirmishes have here and there occurred. The wounded say that our troops took four pieces of cannon. The whole population of the country between the Luvie and the Vistula is now repairing to this side of the river. Yesterday and to-day, long files of women, old men, and children, have been passing through the streets of Warsaw with their few effects, as they will not expose themselves for the second time to the horrors of war."

"For these three days past both our troops and the Russians have been in constant motion. There are daily actions. The day before yesterday, in particular, there was a severe action near Minsk."

When our Generalissimo lately issued a proclamation to the army, calling on it to persevere in case he should be obliged to execute retrograde movement, the Polish nation saw already, from these expressions, he was preparing for new events and making new plans, which are at this moment being carried into effect. Nobody, therefore, will wonder that our troops approach within a few miles of the capital. The head quarters of the General-in-Chief were yesterday at Milosna, but news has already been received that the Russians have again retreated beyond Minsk."

The Morning Chronicle of Wednesday says, "Various gloomy reports were confidently circulated yesterday respecting Poland. It was, in particular, stated that a deputation from Warsaw, had waited on Diebitsch with the offer of surrendering, in consequence of the disease and famine prevailing in that capital, but that the General had refused the terms. On the other hand, we know that accounts from Warsaw down to the 28th have been received in a high quarter here, which give a very different version of the state of affairs. The Russians are not, it is said, near Warsaw, nor is there the least chance of their being near that city for a long time."

From the Liverpool Advertiser.

POLAND.—Every order of the day from the Generalissimo of the Poles wisely impresses on the minds of the War-

nians the necessity of considering the war of virtue and patriotism as only beginning; reminds them of the consolidated power of Russia; and warns them against confusion and despair, if the necessary movements should compel the army to retreat upon the capital.

The German papers are full of rumors concerning Poland, and the French have abundant speculations on the subject.—The Russian papers maintain that the losses they have sustained are trifling; they laugh at the report of disturbances with Turkey, and show the confidence of Russia in the Porte by stating that the Russian troops are withdrawn from the Pruth, and to be encamped in Volhynia and Podolia. This movement is, however, capable of a different explanation.

The foreign Journals received, since the above was in type, contain a large stock of Polish news, but of the most contradictory kind, and it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory knowledge of the actual condition of affairs between the contending armies from such conflicting statements. All that is certain is, that hostilities, though upon a small scale, are incessant, between the wings of either army, and that the success in these minute encounters is various, but generally unimportant in its results. As between the Polish Generalissimo and the Russian main body, under Marshal Diebitsch, no action of importance has occurred since that of the 10th of April last. These Generals appear to have been all this time playing a game of manœuvres—not bloodless, but inconclusive against each other, each striving to out-general his adversary, and to obtain such advantages of position as would enable him to make an attack with greater advantage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—New executions have taken place since the last post. The Vice-Admiral, Tahir Pacha, was strangled a few days since. They say that he was implicated in a conspiracy recently discovered. The fleet recently fitted out is destined partly for the coasts of Albania, and the rest will sail for Alexandria and Syria. The flame of revolt has extended into Syria, and Babylon and Bagdad are in a similar state to Albania. Regular troops daily leave here for Macedonia and Asia.

The brig Pendymion from Lisbon, which left on the 12th April, arrived on the 30th at Brest, having on Board the French Consul General with several Frenchmen. A great number of other French subjects also arrived in the brig Jameaux at Havre on the 2d May. The corvette Eagle was the only French vessel that remained in the Tagas. The French Consul, Cassas, has arrived at Paris. The frigate Guerrier and corvette l'Oise are ready to sail for Lisbon.

Sir Edward Codrington will take the command of a strong squadron of ships of the line now fitting out. The fleet is to be called the channel fleet.

BIRMINGHAM.—A most disgraceful outrage took place in this town on Monday last. The Rev. Mr. Mosley, rector of St. Martin's Church having declined to have the bells rung in consequence of the King's dissolving Parliament, was most shamefully assailed, and escaped to his residence with much difficulty. The bells of St. Martin's and St. Peter's Churches were afterwards entered, and merry peals rung out to the satisfaction of a vast assemblage of persons.

CARMARTHEN.—The Sheriffs of the county of the said Borough, have returned the writ to them directed; that from the uproar, tumult, and violence which prevailed at the election, they have been unable to execute the said writ.

London Gazette, 10th May 1831.

DUBLIN, May 10.

I herewith communicate the state of our Election Poll, up to the latest moment that the post allows:

To the majority which appeared yesterday of 261 for Perrin, and 256 for Harty, there is added for this day up to three o'clock, about one hundred for each, & large numbers of voters waiting to poll for them, (the reform Candidates); but every stratagem is used to protract, by throwing difficulties in the way. Great indignation has been excited by cautions being read and the bribery oath tendered to our most wealthy citizens and merchants. No doubt, however, is entertained of Perrin and Harty's return.

Nothing could exceed the effect which the result of your Election had upon the freemen of our city; "Liverpool and purity of Election," were in every mouth.

The news from our Country Elections this day is highly favourable "to the Bill"—we learn of the resignation of Beresford; in Waterford; the return of Bodkin a reformer, for the town of Galway, in opposition to the influence of Mr. Daly hitherto all powerful there—and something like a certainty of the return of two reformers for Kerry, (one of them O'Connell) to the disfigurement of Mr. Fitzgerald. No hopes of Lord Chasleragh's return for Down. And Sir John Byng is announced going down to con-

test the county of Derry. There is also the most confident expectations stated, as to the return of two 'Whole Bill' Reformers for Carlow;—Blackney and Doyle in opposition to the two moderate candidates Buran and Rochfort.

No outrage, I am happy to say, has disgraced any of the contests. The country, generally speaking is tranquil. Clare! still it is true, darkens the picture but light is breaking, and the clouds which impend over the unhappy country will soon pass away.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, May 9, 1831.—The arrivals of all descriptions of English Grain last week were moderate; the quantity of oats however had a good addition by an arrival from Ireland. The foreign supplies of wheat and flour continues very large. This morning the quantities of English grain, fresh up, were again small, but the millers purchased wheat so sparingly that the trade must be reported as a 2s. per quarter lower than on last Monday, both for English and foreign. The attendance of country buyers being very short. Barley for malting is scarce, and considering the time, dear; but grinding parcels are very dull at last quotations. The flour trade remains excessively dull but the top price is unaltered. The weather, though dry, has within these few days, turned cold with frosty nights.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE Tuesday May 10.—The arrivals of foreign Wheat and American Flour have again been large, and the trade has continued in so very depressed a state that sales, except the merest retail extent, could not be made, although many of the holders would have submitted to a considerable reduction. At Manchester on Saturday a few forced sales were effected at a decline of full 6d per bushel on foreign Wheat, and 2s per bbl. on flour. Irish wheat continues almost unsaleable. There has been very little inquiry for oats during the week and they have been offered on lower terms. Oatmeal was offering 1s per load cheaper, and every other article in the trade might have been bought at lower prices. At this day's market there was a better attendance than had been generally expected, particularly of country dealers but they purchased very sparingly. The principal business that was transacted was in barrel flour which was in moderate request at 34s a 35s per bbl. for the best, being a reduction of 2s per bbl. since this day week. The holders of fine wheat did not evince so much anxiety to press sales as at the close of the past week. But the decline since our last may be considered 4d a 6d per bushel on foreign wheat, and full 6d to 9d per bushel on Irish. Oats were full 2d per bushel lower and in very limited demand.

Average of grain for the week ending 29th April. Per imperial quarter, Wheat 70s 5d; barley 42s 4d; oats 27s 1d; rye 41s 6d. For the last weeks, wheat 71s 4d; barley 42s; oats 27s; rye 41s 8d.

About twenty miles from Mount Hora, New York, there is a house which is built in two States, three counties, and four towns. The States are New York and Vermont; the counties are Rensselaer, Bennington, and Washington; and the towns are Bennington, Shaltsbury, White Creek, and Housat. The "Temperance Advocate" gives the following history of it.—It was built by a Mr. Mathews, who, through some freak of fortune, became subject to those unwelcome visitors yclept sheriffs. On one occasion the Sheriff of Bennington county, Vermont, called at the house, and on inquiry, found that Mr. M. had gone to the state of New York. The hall being quite capacious, and the division line of the States running longitudinally through the centre, he, with his wonted hospitality, invited the Sheriff to dine with him. The Sheriff accepted the invitation, and seated himself in his own State, while Mr. M. preferring the other side, sat down with him, bidding defiance to all the authority of "John Doe and Richard Roe."

A GIANT.—We yesterday witnessed (says the Pawtucket Chronicle of Friday) the disinterment of the Hon. Joseph Jenks, one of the first Governors of the Colony of Rhode Island, who died on the 15th of June, 1749, ninety years ago.

The skeleton was nearly entire, and in better state of preservation than could have been expected. Gov. Jenks was probably the tallest man that ever lived in the State, standing, when living, seven feet & two inches without his shoes.—His thigh bones, when taken up measured eighteen inches.

The tree of Jacksonism has been said to be terribly torn by the storm which scattered the Cabinet. It is all a mistake. It only lost a branch or two, and they were defective. One we know was eaten.—Georgia Gourier.



### An interesting, but shocking narrative.

—Read this narrative fellow citizens—it is clothed with authority—the proofs are cited, and he is known to you that there is not a well informed Jackson man in the United States, who has been at Washington in the year 1829 and 1830, that does not either know the truth of it or believe it true as here stated. What have we come to? The Jackson Cabinet is broken up in consequence of a bustle about a woman: A friend of General Jackson has a wife that the wives of other Gentlemen don't choose to visit or keep company with—Gen. Jackson gets mad; takes this woman's part; won't believe what his disinterested friends say about her; and threatens to turn three of his Cabinet Ministers out if they and their wives don't think as he does about his friend's wife. It comes to General Jackson's ears that Mrs. Calhoun too has been amongst the most resolute in refusing to associate with this friend's wife, and the "Magician" who "had no motive" to subvert Mr. Calhoun,—except, to put him out of the way of being his rival for the Presidency, set himself to work to direct Gen. Jackson's ire against Mr. Calhoun, and hence the beginning of the Calhoun Correspondence that has been so long hatching by Van Buren and Company.

Now good people, did you not suppose that Gen. Jackson & his Cabinet, and Auditors, &c. were all engaged about the public business?—And did you not imagine that the blowing up of the late Cabinet was either owing to a want of good understanding among them as to the mode of conducting the public concerns; or want of confidence; or to a difference of views as to the policy of measures, or to something relating to public matters? It was very reasonable you should. How astonished must you now be to see, that General Jackson and his Cabinet and friends and preacher have all been by the ears about a woman—and in truth that the Cabinet was broken up from a squabble among them, whether a particular man's wife should be visited and kept company with. Was there ever any thing so disgraceful in our country before? Will the Freemen of this country pretend to submit to this course? Put out Gen. Jackson and the whole set of them that have had any thing to do with this disgraceful transaction.—Drive them one and all from power, from honor—let them no longer misbehave and degrade the country—let them no longer forget to do the public business and get to squabbling about a woman, casting a stigma upon the people that elected them, casting reproach upon the country at large.

But read this statement—Jackson authority is given for the whole—there is no anti-Jackson mixture or meddling with it—these are Jackson doings, vouched for by Jackson evidences—read it all carefully, think of it, and remember it.

### Correspondence of the Jour. of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, 4th June, 1831.

Mr. Ingham in the letter published in a late number of the journal of Commerce, says that there is not the slightest truth in the rumor, that the cabinet was so much distracted by the dissensions of its members as to render it incapable of transacting public business. To what cause then would Mr. Ingham assign the dissolution of the Cabinet? Mr. Branch has called on the President to state truly to the people, the real cause of the dissolution—he in turn is challenged by the Globe of this morning to reveal the cause as he apprehends it. Will Mr. Branch meet this challenge, and expose the "malign influences" that expelled him from the Cabinet? Last evening the Telegraph alluded to certain "irresponsible agencies" and "circumstances," as the cause of the disunion. A few interrogatories in my last, were intended to force out the truth from some of the parties; and I cannot well imagine how an answer to these interrogatories can be evaded. I have been thinking to-day, a little history might perhaps have a better effect, and therefore I will raise the veil a little higher.

Notwithstanding the affected innocence of Van Buren, he was the contriver of the conspiracy against Mr. Calhoun; Mr. Crawford, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Hamilton, Major Lewis, were his agents; and Major Eaton, and Mrs. Eaton, and Major Barry, his auxiliaries. Mr. Crawford has never concealed his hostility to Mr. Calhoun, and is the only person who acted in the affair openly and without any qualification of his sentiments, under the guidance of Van Buren, General Jackson, and the other agents concerned, intended concealment until the aid of Mr. Calhoun should no longer be necessary to carry certain nominations into the Senate. At the instant when the magazine was ready for explosion, I saw Mr. Calhoun in the drawing-room, as usual unsuspicious, animated, gay and social; and late in the evening on a sofa seated with the President, apparently absorbed in confidential communications. At the same time I saw Van Buren, Eaton, Barry, Lewis, and Mrs. Eaton, toe to toe forming a whispering coterie by the fire in the elliptic saloon; all this after Lewis had made his visit to Hamilton of New York. Mr. Calhoun and his friends then held the balance of the Senate, and swayed it for the benefit of the President's favorites, such as Kendall, Carr, Noah, Swartwout, Ogden, Henshaw, Lewis, and Henry Lee, *cum multis aliis*, all of whom have recompensed the good services by proscribing their benefactors.

The hour for the immolation at length arrived, when the President, possessing as usual an abundance of frankness, put Mr. Crawford's letter into the hands of

Mr. Calhoun. The rest is known. But it is meet that I should recite to you a narrative of certain occurrences here, as certainly ascertained as if they had been written and certified by a notary public.

Major Eaton arrived in this city about the first of December, 1828, and on the 1st of January, 1829, married the widow of Purser Timberlake, who died about eight months previously, in the Mediterranean. The silent and previously whispered reproaches of the relations of Major and Mrs. Eaton, in the life time of her first husband, now broke out into open accusation, and soon reached the ears of the President's private and political friends, some of whom thought it due to him, to unfold the tale, and advise him against the nomination of Eaton to the War Department. The sturdy, faithful and fearless friend, Col. Towson, took it upon himself to expostulate with the President, and warned him of the consequences, and in the same evening notified Major Eaton in the drawing room of the British Minister that he had so acted. The President persisted in the nomination of Eaton, and he, apprised of his peculiar relations and those of his wife, accepted.

About the time of the inauguration, the Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D. D. came here from Philadelphia, and wormed himself in the character of a great Jacksonian man, into the favor and confidence of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, really a friend of Gen. Jackson, and a highly useful man and popular preacher of this city; and in the course of their communications, Mr. Campbell stated objections to the nomination of Mr. Eaton, for the like reasons assigned by Col. Towson, adding; were he sufficiently acquainted with Gen. Jackson, he would urge them in person, and endeavor to save his Administration from the embarrassment which the appointment would certainly produce. Dr. Ely immediately volunteered, with the permission of Mr. Campbell and by his authority, to urge the objections to Eaton. But mark the sequel, how and when he executed the trust. Had it been done then, some good might have resulted.

The Secretary of War had scarcely taken post when his lady undertook to make the acquaintance of her equals as she now supposed and among the first, made her advances to Mrs. Calhoun and two or three other ladies, who without any concert, declined the honor; and hence the origin of the conspiracy.

So soon as the President moved into his appropriate mansion, he selected for himself and family the church of Mr. Campbell, where Mr. Ingham, Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and other officers of the government, were located. Mr. Campbell grew in favor with the President, and soon filled the church to overflowing. But by and bye the destroyer came and blighted this highly flourishing society. When the season to do good had passed away, and that to do evil had arrived, Dr. Ely sat down and wrote to the President the charges and imputations against Major Eaton and his wife, not however, then giving his authority. His letter was transmitted to the parties implicated; and it was soon arranged that Mrs. Eaton, accompanied by some friends, should proceed immediately to Philadelphia, and there in person demand of Dr. Ely the name of the author. He gave the name of Mr. Campbell. On the return of Mrs. Eaton, the President summoned Dr. Ely to Washington, and ordered Mr. Campbell to hold himself in readiness, to confront him. The day of elclaircissement arrived. Mr. Campbell, nothing daunted, proceeded to the President's Mansion, where he found him surrounded by Ely, Van Buren, Ingham, Branch, & Barry. The President immediately demanded of Mr. Campbell whether he had or had not made such communications to Dr. Ely, at the same time shaking in his face all the papers appertaining to the case. Mr. Campbell very calmly answered in the affirmative, and added that he could prove them and much more, if he or Major Eaton dared to put him to trial. At the same time Mr. Campbell denounced Dr. Ely as guilty of treachery in the manner he had brought up the difference, when he knew no good could come of it.

The history of the Cabinet meeting, and the interviews of Major Eaton and his wife with Mr. Campbell, in the presence of Col. Towson, and in the study of the clergyman, where and when the Major threatened personal chastisement all necessarily and naturally raised a tremendous excitement among us, during which many persons voluntarily tendered themselves as witnesses to sustain the statements of Mr. Campbell. This affair wound up by the President's withdrawing from the church and compelling his amiable family to do so too against their own wills. The ladies lingered behind a Sabbath, day but at last yielded to inexorable authority.

In a short time Major Eaton, who had so bravely threatened to make war on a clergyman, mustered up courage to question Col. Towson as to his conduct, not exempting his highly amiable & universally beloved lady from his menaces. This attempt involved a correspondence terminating much to the prejudice of the Major. For the authenticity of this item, I refer to the correspondence itself, and the testimony of the honorable representative in Congress who was the medium of communication between the principals.

The succession of defeats in these demonstrations, of the President and his pet Eaton, chafed the General so much, that

in January, 1830, he commissioned a member of Congress to bear a message to Ingham, Branch and Berrien, inviting them to resign, unless they did forthwith make their respects to Mrs. Eaton. They answered that they should enter into no stipulations affecting their private relations. The next day the same member of Congress was deputed to inform those gentlemen that if they did not immediately surrender to the terms, they should be forthwith removed. The same answer was returned. Fortunately, as was then supposed, some of the General's political friends interfered, and postponed the separation.

Pending these events, it somehow became known to Mrs. Donelson and Miss Eastern, ladies in the family of the President, that Mrs. Calhoun and other ladies had declined the acquaintance of Mrs. Eaton, who on proper investigation\* to satisfy themselves as to the motive for so doing, resolved to adopt their example. This being made known to the General, he demanded of them their reasons for slighting Mrs. Eaton, when he learned for the first time that Mrs. Calhoun had set the example which had been so generally imitated. In the midst of his rage and deep mortification, the magician set his minions to operate upon him; and it was not long before the scheme for the annihilation of Mr. Calhoun was completed. The President acquiesced unreservedly in the plot which has been unravelled in so masterly a manner in the Correspondence. With the swiftness of a telegraphic communication it flew to the extremities of the United States, and recoiled upon the author of the machinations with the force of the thunderbolt.—Public opinion, unanimous as universal, decreed his expulsion. He, with the Secretary of War, has fled; and to cover their retreat, the President has turned out Ingham and Branch. What is to be the fate of Berrien, nothing is yet certainly known. At one time his resignation was expected here; but it is hoped that Mr. Livingston has advised a different course. No man could be more desirable to the members of the new Cabinet, and not one ought to be more acceptable to the President, than Mr. Berrien.

Now you have the whole; and if there be any error in the foregoing statement, let it be corrected by the production of all the documents. They are still in existence. Mr. Ingham, Mr. Branch, and Col. Towson, are in complete possession of the whole subject; and if made necessary, will not, I am sure, conceal a particle. Mr. Ingham ought to lose no time in the vindication of himself and injured colleagues. They have pocketed insult enough; they have been kicked out of office; and they have been exhibited to the gaze of the world as discharged officers upon false pretences. Why then do they not follow the example of their great friend? Let them do as Mr. Calhoun has done; though missions abroad or employment at home be tendered as the reward of their silence.

It is not worth while to follow up the reports concerning the vacant offices in the Cabinet. I hope and believe Governor Cass has been tendered the Department of War. It may be that Mr. Buchanan is designated Minister to Russia, an honor I believe to have been declined by Mr. Ingham.

More Jackson evidence against Jackson misdoings—out of their own mouths will I condemn thee—with thy own testimony I confront thee. Read what one Jackson man says, and then read another Jackson man's remarks—both men at the head of the heap.

From the United States Telegraph.

### MR. BRANCH.

In two different letters, written evidently for publication, Mr. Branch has covertly and insidiously made injurious intimations, intended to reach the character of an unnamed individual whom he ventures not to assail openly. These insinuations are made to have a particular bearing, and are used by the humble instrument who act in concert with him, to produce political results from assaults on private character. Mr. Branch cautiously shrouds himself under innuendo, and leaves to surmise the facts which he says ought to be laid before the public. Why does he not come out openly—to specify—and, on the principles of justice and honour, to assume the responsibility of showing that which he says ought to be known, but which he has hitherto ventured to disseminate through vague insinuations alone. Could an honorable man reconcile it to his feelings thus to stab in the dark? In his published letter he rests his conduct upon a point of honor. Yet he says his letters vouched as authority for the vilest suspicions, by partisans—by underlings whom he knows cannot be noticed. Is he not bound then to avow his meaning—to assert boldly his charges, and submit them to that public which he has sought covertly to infect with his "malign influence?"

We are authorized by the individual who is supposed to be aimed at by these hinted slanders to make this second call. He shirks not from the ordeal with which he seems to be threatened. He is ready to make the issue with a man who considers the public interested in the matter of his covert allusions—and whose standing in the country subjects him to the proper responsibilities. No investigation is feared. An honest cause always looks with confidence to an issue which depends on an appeal to God or the country.—Globe.

REMARKS.—This publication is perfectly in character with the blind infatuation which presumes upon the ignorance of the American people. Why this idle gossamer about an appeal to God or the country? Does the individual who authorised this publication, suppose that it will be a substitute for a duel, or the verdict of a jury? Does any one suppose that he who intends to fight, would publish his challenge in the Globe? No!

"True courage scorns

To vent her prowess in a storm of words,

And to the valiant actions speak alone." And

"There is no courage but in innocence." We are told that an honest cause always

looks with confidence to an issue which depends on an appeal to God or the country! Are we to understand this as a threat, that the individual in question is prepared to put the test of these hinted allusions before a jury of the country, whenever an accuser whose standing in the country subjects him to the proper responsibilities shall appear? Is this the tone and manner of a still and quiet conscience? Would the individual in question put a good name, which should be dearer than life, on such an issue? That he would not, is manifest by the fact that he did not when emphatically challenged to do so. When there was a responsible accuser, no suit was then brought, and no one can suppose that such a proceeding is now contemplated. The authorized insertion of such an article in the Globe had another object. It was to silence inquiry, by making a false issue before the public. The delicacy of the subject, the difficulty of arriving at the truth, and usage, refer it to the decision of society. As far back as January, 1830, an ineffectual attempt to regulate this matter, of which we may hereafter have occasion to speak was made through a distinguished member of Congress; and the propriety of the refusal of the dismissed Secretaries to permit the wishes of the executive to control the conduct of their families in relation to it, was for a long time acquiesced in by the President himself. But the "malign influence" has been induced to constant importunity he has been induced to yield his own judgment, and put his own face to the interests of the country, and of the Republic party, upon a desperate attempt to control the private intercourse of society.

We know that we hazard much when we venture such a statement. Many of our readers unpractised in such intrigues, cannot conceive how such an influence could produce such consequences. It shall be our business, by the republication of well authenticated cases, to show what has been done in other times, and in other governments; and if the spirit of our mothers, if virtue has not fled, and liberty herself become extinct, we will startle into life these recumbent energies which are the patriots' hope.

But to return to the authorized statement which appears in the Globe, and is endorsed by the Richmond Enquirer. We assert that its object is to make a false issue before the public. The true question is not the guilt or innocence of the parties. Nor is it the propriety of the opinion formed by society upon that subject. All know that there is no process by which the evidence upon which society acts, can be forced into a newspaper discussion. The real question has nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the parties. Upon that we do not feel it our duty to form, much less to express, an opinion. The real question is shall the desire to force an individual upon society control the entire influence of the Government?

We know that the country is now divided.—That the elections now in progress in the different States have organized the people into two parties. We know that General Jackson and Mr. Clay are the only candidates now before the people, and that such are the objections to Mr. Clay that many will prefer General Jackson to him under any circumstances. We know that upon the approaching August elections depends the preponderance of the local parties, who have arranged themselves under the Jackson flag. We are aware that we have done our part in creating this organization of parties; and we are aware that "Convince a man against his will He's of the same opinion still."

But we are also aware of our duty to our country and will we believe with Young, that "His hand the good man fastens on the skies, And bids earth roll, nor feels her idle whirl." Therefore, we are driven to a reluctant discharge of a painful duty. Were we to remain silent, it would confirm the influence which it is our duty to combat. An influence which seeks to undermine our free institutions; and by using the power and patronage of the Government, corrupt our public as well as private morals.

### From the Baltimore Patriot of June 6.

The Washington Telegraph will be gradually forced into its position of an opponent to the existing administration. With the personal influence of the President and those who surround him, directed against the Telegraph with a view to the prostration of that print and the ruin of its sturdy editor, it is impossible that Gen. Green should not find himself compelled to cut loose, and let the Jackson-Van Buren concerns sink or swim, without aid from the Telegraph. That paper of Thursday contains some ominous outgivings as to the state of things at Head Quarters; it also affords some pretty plain indications as to where the Telegraph will shortly find itself, in regard to the present administration. It says: "Mr. Ingham and Governor Branch were removed for political and private causes. Neither of these causes has been avowed, because neither would be approved of by the people." One of these causes the Telegraph asserts, was that "they would not permit the executive will to regulate their private intercourse with the citizens of Washington." Gov. Branch plainly says the same thing in his late letter to his friends in North Carolina.

The Telegraph says, further, that "the same influence which revolutionized the Cabinet, seeks so to organize the new one as to confirm its power and subvert its purposes, as well of private pique as of political control." Of that influence, William B. Lewis is declared to be the active agent.

"He is (says the Telegraph) the brother-in-law of the Secretary of War, who is the biographer and personal friend of the President, possessed of his private papers, and upon whom he relies as the guardian of his future fame. Gen. Jackson has been persuaded that the character of the hero is identified with that of his biographer, and thus the devotion of an old friend, and the vanity and self-love of an old man, were enlisted. We will not now speak of the peculiar "circumstances" which gave to that partiality, which is neither concealed nor denied an absorbing and controlling influence. Nor will we now examine the political arrangements of which those "circumstances" form the basis. These may hereafter be unfolded, upon a theatre so elevated as to raise them above the common prejudices of the day. Our object is to state a fact. As far back as the 21st of October, 1829, Major Lewis called

upon the Editor, at his office, and urged him to enlist this press in the defence of those "circumstances." We refused, and argued that, if we were to do so, instead of resting upon its measures and the popularity of Gen. Jackson, the Administration would be tested by the "circumstances" in question, and that its utter overthrow must be the consequence.

In the efforts which are made and making to "destroy" his paper, of which decisive evidence is given in what follows, the editor of the Telegraph will find some excuse for speaking as he now does, of the "vanity and self love of an old man"—in reference to the Hero of two wars.

"We have already spoken of some of the means used to destroy this paper. We lay before our readers the following letter.

"NEW ORLEANS, April 13, 1831.

"Gen. Green:—Martin Gordon, the Collector of this Port, doubtless acting under the orders of his superiors, is, at this time, busily engaged in proscribing you, and has his agents appointed to call on each subscriber you have in this country, and have them erase their name from your list and add it to that of the Globe. He is aided here by the brother-in-law of Mr. Livingston (Mr. Carleton) and his partner Lockett. The Post Office here can furnish the information necessary, and the officers lend a helping hand. You are denounced as a traitor, and are to be broken down. The facts above stated I pledge myself to prove, when called upon."

JOHN SMITH.

A few days after the receipt of this letter, another, open, and having the names of a number of our subscribers in New Orleans, directing the discontinuance of this paper was brought to our office by Major Lewis's messenger.—Such a proceeding needs no comment.

The Globe boasts that the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, contributed \$6,000 to establish a daily paper. When in New York, we heard that 2 thousand dollars were levied, as follows: Sundry office holders were invited to dine with Mr. Blair, the editor: when assembled they were told that the friends of the President, and the President himself desired the establishment of a daily paper for the purpose of putting down the Telegraph, and that they were desired to contribute two thousand dollars, in sums of one hundred dollars each, thirteen hundred dollars was thus contributed; one of the thirteen then proposed that they should contribute the other seven hundred, which was done.

### DUFF GREEN PROSCRIBED BY THE OFFICE HOLDERS.

From the Wash. Telegraph, 6th inst.

From the following letters it will be seen that the Telegraph is to be put under the official ban. First, Amos Kendall, then William B. Lewis, and then came the Collector and a few others at New Orleans, and now our respected friends, the Second Comptroller and the successor of Mrs. Barney's husband. Our old friend Dabney, should keep cool. He is in a comfortable birth, and, unless we are misinformed, is no longer an advocate for his once favorite doctrine of "rotation in office." He who once needed a friend, may per chance, need him again. But really if the object of these official gentry is to frighten us into the ranks of Mr. Van Buren, they have to use the quaint phrase of the member from Tennessee, "barled up the wrong tree."

If official patronage had been our object, if we had yielded to our private interest, instead of performing our public duty, we, too, would have been so blind as not to see; so deaf as not to hear; or else so prudent as not to believe our own senses. How are we to account for the displeasure of our official friends? Have they been so much devoted to their public duties as not to know passing events?—Has the shock been too sudden for their official nerves? If this be all, there is yet room to hope. In some sixteen months, they will discover that they have made a mistake. For ourselves and our paper, we believe that there remains enough of the spirit of our fathers, among the tax paying voters of the country, who desire to know the truth, to maintain a press whose editor dares be honest; and will not bow the knee that "thrift may follow fawning." But, to the letters. Here they are, *verbatim et literatim*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }  
Second Comptroller's Office, }

June 3d, 1831.

Sir:—The United States' Telegraph, of the 2nd instant, is received at this office. I have to request you to discontinue the paper, and present your bill for payment. I am, respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant,

J. B. THORNTON.  
Gen. Duff Green.

Baltimore, 3rd June, 1831.

Dear General: I will thank you to discontinue the U. S. Telegraph, which is sent to me. The subscription is paid.  
Yrs. &c.  
D. S. CARR.  
Gen. Duff Green, Washington.

The Washington Globe says the Cabinet Secretaries all "resigned voluntarily." "What's the matter there, Pat?" said a gentleman, who was disturbed by an outcry in the street, to his servant: "O, nothing, your honor," was the reply, "only they are forcing a man to turn volunteer."

EASTON

EAS

Saturday

The Jackson that slanders th and more frigh and profligacy, malicious att on a "now wh sayings, poor all, none would member them malignant inter signed to be con ing after, perha your old maste what we repr reprimand say powers! ye foaming ocean view of makin granite rock leap from its b tures senseless where, except mans of the lon feel.

But willingt attack upon ol any terms, the tional Republic to turn your fr that. Well, m well if you ha you would hav any man in an have been pro ed with; and s have made you fice, or instigat sonal hatred a of their oppon ceiving conde their unimpass peers. Aware great force of to the haples one individual tack, and beca thor of the pr not make a c sons of the la them again, brains could sons are no l answer; so far sons are consi that meeting r than then, if the positive te we said of ol Van Buren, M and lick spitt Nullifiers an has been prov just; we belie uttered; we a pired since, confirmation it was under ably upward id, thinking, citizens, vote meeting, that istration of c calamity upon upon the cha as destructiv Incapable hatred and il work to run ing foul and gainst the w zens who cor which he b make a brea of intelligent this individu ble ends to a are no petty lers in trah ing of all the trict of Co jury, bound themselves the cruel pe der of Gen against Gen and revol Nourse. I be consider and moral criterion of character will be the once esteem munity. This tribe their attm union betw and this in party; and est reasons Republica



# EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, June 18.

The Jackson Whig paper of this place, that slanders the dead, is growing more and more frightened at its own rashness and profligacy, & wants to turn off all its malicious attacks upon Gov. Winder on a "now what did we say." If your sayings, poor crippled brained set, were all, none would take the trouble to remember them; but your base, false and malignant intentions against the dead, as designed to be conveyed in the sayings, copying after, perhaps in the very words that your old master used to speak in, are what we reprimand; but who do we reprimand say this set? what us? ye powers! ye had as well lash the foaming ocean when in a fret with a view of making it calm, or pierce the granite rock with a goad to make it leap from its bed, as to reprimand creatures senseless in every thing and every where, except where their cousin Germans of the long eared tribe are made to feel.

But willing to get rid of your reckless attack upon old Governor Winder upon any terms, the late meeting of the National Republicans affords a fine pretext to turn your front and off you go upon that. Well, my lads, it would have been well if you had been at that meeting—you would have seen such a meeting as any man in any land, at any time, would have been proud to have been numbered with; and such a meeting as would have made you and all others seeking office, or instigated by a rancorous personal hatred against the influential men of their opponents, to quake, as men receiving condemnation at the hands of their unimpassioned, just, and intelligent peers. Aware, in all probability, of the great force of that meeting, you are left to the hapless alternative of selecting one individual out of it for particular attack, and because he (the supposed author of the proceedings of the day) did not make a copy of resolutions and reasons of the last years meeting and offer them again, you, with all the logic your brains could chop infer, that these reasons are no longer operative, or will not answer; so far from which all those reasons are considered by every man in that meeting as in stronger force now than then, if truth can be made truer by the positive test of time and events. All we said of old President Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, their plasters and lick spittles, and all we said about Nullifiers and Nullification, last year, has been proved by time and things to be just; we believed it conscientiously when uttered; we appeal to all that has transpired since, that could bear upon it for confirmation. It was under that belief, it was under that sanction that considerably upwards of one hundred of our solid, thinking, influential and respectable citizens, voted unanimously at the late meeting, that they regarded "the Administration of General Jackson as a great calamity upon the country—as a stigma upon the character of the people—and as destructive to the national prosperity."

Incapable of any thing else but "malice, hatred and ill-will" you set yourselves to work to run down an individual, by casting foul and loathsome imputations against the whole body of his fellow citizens who constitute the political party to which he belongs, and your wish is to make a breach between this whole body of intelligent and independent citizens & this individual by abusing both. Sensible ends to attain amiable means! but you are no petty retailers, but wholesale dealers in trashy abuse—witness your reviling of all the citizens of Washington, District of Columbia, because an honest jury, bound by oath, would not perjure themselves to support and countenance the cruel persecution and revengeful slander of General Jackson and his creatures against General Washington's old friend and revolutionary associate Joseph Nourse. If the Jackson Whig paper is to be considered the emblem of the charities and morality of our community, or the criterion of the manners, sentiment, and character of our people, hideous indeed will be the opinions entertained of this once esteemed, rational and chaste community.

This tribe of slanderers must fall in this, their attempt to produce shyness, or disunion between the National Republicans and this individual who belongs to their party; and this for the simplest and plainest reasons, viz. first, that the National Republicans know full well, that the

Jackson Whig paper of Easton, that slanders the dead, publishes just what suits its purpose, not that it is true—that it aims at a certain end, not caring what means it adopts; and secondly, that the National Republicans have intelligence enough to know what is right and independence enough to pursue it; placing their confidence where they think proper and withholding it from those they think unworthy. As for the individual, he has been the bone for a certain set of angry politicians to gnaw on for a whole generation last past and is about as much affected by it as an old anvil that the rats attempt to gnaw.

The extravagant efforts lately set forth in the dead man's slandering sheet are supposed to be the results of pre-arrangement, and as the times are desperate with the Jacksonians, desperate must be the means; so it is thought, that nothing less than two distinguished lawyers, one of — County and one of — County, not having much business at the Court of Appeals, have been serving the trade of the Jackson Whig, at their hours of leisure and ease; happy for the fame of Mr. Wirt they did not appear in the late great case either on the one side or the other as he might have felt the lengthened shadow from their towering tops. But yet distinguished lawyers they are, & distinguished lawyers we insist upon it, they must be considered, if for nothing else, for these, that one is remarkable for indigestion, the other renowned in deglutition—nor can a more overwhelming fate await their opponents; not that we mean that they are to be swallowed down by one & cast up by the other, illustrating the childish old ballad of "here we go up, up, up, and here we go down, down, down-ne"—but to see, or even to suppose that they see two such giants in armour in the field, must make the National Republicans retire in a body from instinctive dread.

The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, adjourned on Tuesday night last.

**Sufferers at Fayetteville.**—The following resolutions, together with a preamble expressive of the deep feeling of Coats' Lodge for the sufferings of their fellow-citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. were adopted at a regular meeting of that Lodge held last evening at their Lodge room in this town. The preamble is too long for insertion in to-day's paper.

**Resolved by Coats' Lodge, No. 76.**—That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the members of the Lodge to receive their donations for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Fayetteville, N. C.

**Resolved,** That the amount now due by the Easton Fire Company to Coats' Lodge, for rent, be appropriated to the above laudable purpose, and that the committee be appointed under the first resolution, be requested to call upon the officers of the Fire Company, and urge payment in consideration of the benevolent appropriation.

The Executive of Maryland have appointed Friday, the 24th inst. for the execution of Markley.

The Richmond Enquirer states that Philip P. Barbour, Esq. has declined the office of Attorney General of the United States.

The National Intelligencer of the 9th inst. says—"Mr. Van Buren, the late Secretary of State, and our Minister newly appointed to Great Britain, took his final departure yesterday for his residence in his native State of New York."

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a writ issued by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in 1806, directing the Sheriff of the city and county of New York, to proclaim Edward Livingston, the present Secretary of State, an OUTLAW!! It seems that Mr. Livingston had absconded from N. York to avoid the payment of a private debt of \$30,000—which subjected him to the penalty of outlawry. The public debt of 100,000 dollars, for which he was a defaulter, is another affair. The highest officer in the cabinet should be a man with clean hands.—*Del. Jour.*

**From the Balt. American of June 14.** The Steamboat Philadelphia, which has lately been placed on the line between Baltimore and Fredericksburg, met with an accident last week, on her way up the Rappahannock, when about fifteen miles from Fredericksburg. It appears that she ran on an old log or snag, by which she received so much damage that she sunk five hours afterwards. In the mean time, however, all the goods and furniture were saved, and the boat was run ashore. She now lies with her bow high out of water, and her stern sunk to the upper deck.

We learn that the Philadelphia is expected to be raised without much difficulty, and the damage done to her bottom repaired at a small cost. The amount of injury to the cabin will depend on the damage done by the water to the mahogany work.

**THE MARKETS.**—The news per Pacific from Europe, has not produced any effect on the Flour Market. The prices from various sources have been steady during the week at \$4.50. On Wednesday in Howard street sales to some extent were made from stores at \$4.85 & 4.90. Yesterday we heard of no transactions from store. There is very little coming in, & greater part of that stored on owners account. We are advised of the sales of several cargoes North Branch Wheat at 96c a 100 according to quality and condition—also of West Branch at 105 & 107. The Stock is much reduced.

**The Crops.**—From what we have seen together with what we have heard, we feel ourselves justified in declaring, that the crops in this county are very discouraging. In the early part of the season, notwithstanding the unfavorable winter which preceded it, our prospects were decidedly cheering; but alas! the drought came, and blasted, with one fell swoop, all our hopes. Now, we say, and it is with pain that we assert it, there will not be, on an average, one half of a crop of wheat, oats and grass realized. As for corn, it being so young, the dry weather has not had that deleterious effect upon it as the three former; it, however, presents any thing but a prosperous appearance. But all this is not wonderful, when the fact is taken into consideration, that we have not experienced a sufficiency of rain for the last 6 weeks to moisten the ground 1 inch beneath the surface. The dry, too, has not been an idle spectator; but on the contrary has been committing depredations to a much greater extent than for many years previous. We learn that in many instances whole fields of wheat have been ploughed up. The Gardens, also, are suffering very much, and unless we are blessed with a rain very shortly they will be literally parched up. We should suppose, from our imperfect knowledge of agriculture, that all the crops, with the exception of corn, are too far advanced in a state of dilapidation to be susceptible of any material improvement from any source. *Elkton Press.*

The National Republican State Convention of New York, assembled at Albany on Thursday the 9th inst., and was organized by the election of Peter R. Livingston, of Dutchess County, as President, and Harman H. Bogert, of Ontario and John D. Dickinson, of Rensselaer, as Vice Presidents. Several Committees were appointed, and Resolutions reported and discussed, when the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock next morning. The second edition of the Journal of Commerce states that the Convention had unanimously nominated HENRY CLAY, as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election.

**Important Trial.**—The Wilmington Journal of Tuesday last has the following. An action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of this county, last week, which, from several considerations, has excited an unusual degree of interest. It was an action on the case, brought by John Higgins and others, of Red Lion Hundred, against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, to recover damages for permitting the waters of the canal to overflow a large body of marsh belonging to the plaintiffs, by which they have lost the use of the marsh; and the health of the neighborhood, it is said, is materially affected. The nuisance had existed several years before the action was brought, without any adequate effort on the part of the company to remove it; in fact, it appeared that an unresponsible indifference had been manifested by them or their agents to the representations, as well as to the health, convenience and interests of the sufferers.

The case was tried by a special jury; the trial commenced on Monday morning, and continued three days. The first two days being devoted to the examination of witnesses, the whole of Wednesday was occupied with the arguments of counsel, namely, Messrs. Black, Clayton and Read, jr. for the plaintiffs, & Messrs. Bayard and Rogers for the defendants. The arguments on both sides was ably conducted—but Mr. Clayton attracted universal attention, by one of the most masterly arguments that was ever addressed to a jury. In a speech of three hours duration, he was listened to with great attention by a large audience, and proved himself to be fully master of every weapon of argument and eloquence, which he wielded with unvalued skill, tact and force.

The impression he produced was of the most powerful character—the jury were but a short time absent, and returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages \$450 dollars—the damages laid in the declaration were 6,000 dollars.

Few persons are aware of the great and actual change of sentiment that has taken place throughout the country in relation to General Jackson. A traveler in the West whose correspondence is published in the Fredericksburg Arena, says:—

"I have availed myself of every means in my power to ascertain public sentiment in relation to the next Presidential Election. I give you the results of my investigations without comment. I have enquired the opinion of my Landlords, who kept the various Public Houses at which we stopped. Of some twelve or fifteen to whom this enquiry was put one avowed his determination to vote for him—out of this number, eight were his original supporters. There are on the road, at almost all the public houses, registers of travelers, their names, residence, destination, remarks, &c. Under the Head of remarks they set down their favorite candidate. I did not note down all the books I saw, but generally overlooked them, and found these travelling suffrages, in the proportion of about three to one, for Clay. In one instance of a very well kept book of this kind, I noted the persons who had visited the house from the 20th of April to the 12th of May—they amounted to forty-six—twenty-four of whom were for Clay, nine for Jackson, nine blanks, and four signed "no Jackson."

## Late from Europe.

The Liverpool packet ship Pacific, has arrived at New York. By her London dates have been received to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 17th May.

**POLAND.**—The news is highly favorable to the good cause of the POLES, much beyond our expectations. The victory of Dwernicki, reported by the previous arrival, is confirmed. It is however stated from Vienna, that he was afterwards compelled to take refuge in the Austrian dominions, and that his troops had given up their arms not to the Russians, but the Austrians.

The Russian army, which at the last previous advance was advancing upon Warsaw, is again on the RETREAT. The proclamation of Skrzynecki, announcing the necessity he was under of retiring before the enemy and exhorting the Poles to persevere in their struggle against the oppressors at Warsaw. Immediately 15,000 men, joined by the most distinguished senators and citizens, went out and threw up, in an incredibly short space of time, a new *fort de pont*, and a second wall of protection sufficient to shelter the whole Polish army. In his retreat Skrzynecki carried with him all the inhabitants of the country and every thing which could afford subsistence to the enemy. On the 27th of April, the main body of the Polish army was at Milosna, 12 miles from Warsaw, and the headquarters of Skrzynecki were fixed at the capital itself. In their retreat the Poles came to an engagement with the Russians near Minsk, in which the Russians say that the Poles lost a considerable number of men, but this is contradicted on the other side. The Russians halted at Dembe Wielki, & finding according to his own account the country so devastated that provisions could not be procured for his army, he judged it prudent to order a retreat. The London Courier in speaking of this event says—"We are enabled to state positively that the Cholera Morbus was making frightful ravages in the army which can no longer contend against the Poles, who were comparatively suffering little from disease."

The last account of Diebitsch is dated from Morly, which is beyond Sieliec. In the mean time the Polish army had again advanced and occupied its old positions. On the 29th of April it was at Kostyan, and beyond Siennica. On the 30th it proceeded still further, and the vanguard in the morning was at Kaluzyn.

The insurrection in Volhynia is represented as having been almost univocal, but the affairs of Poland in that country have sustained a reverse in the disaster which has befallen the brave Dwernicki.

**ENGLAND.** **THE REFORM BILL.**—The elections in England continue; in the great majority of instances, to result in the return of reform members. According to the Analytical table given in the London Courier of the latest date, the total number of members of Parliament returned was 559, of whom 329 were in favor of, and 230 against reform. Majority for 119.

The Morning Chronicle of the 16th says. "The majority of members in favor of reform is now immense. The battle has, on the whole been nobly fought by the people, and they may calculate with confidence on the success of the Bill."

In Ireland, the disorders seem to be far from being quelled. The Limerick Chronicle complains that its columns are burdened with a mass of outrages from the county of Clare. "Not content with the murder of civilians and policemen, the insurgents have turned their arms against the King's forces. The host of conspirators now arranged in Clare, has set at defiance every obligation of law or religion."

**PORTUGAL.** The intelligence from Portugal is to the 4th of May. The expedition which sailed from England for the Tagus to demand from Don Miguel a full and immediate apology and reparation for the insults and outrages committed against British subjects has been successful. "The British government. The officers whose dismissal and punishment had been required had been dismissed and punished, and their names are published in the Lisbon Gazette, and every other concession and reparation has been made."

**LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, May 16.**—In our last report of last Tuesday's market we had occasion to note a reduction 3s 4d per bu. in the prices of Wheat, 1 a 2s per bu. on Flour 1d 45lbs. on oats 2d per 60lbs. on barley, and corresponding abatement in the value of most other articles of the trade. The imports subsequently have been less extensive, still the trade remains dull, and the prices of that day barely supported. The duty remaining for another week at 6s 8d has prevented the millers from purchasing as freely as they otherwise would but some purchases in Odessa. Wheats were made during the week at 7s 10d a 8s, and a few thousand brls. of flour changed hands at 33s 35s. Some good Mealings Oats were on Saturday sold at 3s 8d per 45lbs. which is fully 1d below the quotations of Friday.

## National Republican Meetings.

THE National Republicans of Talbot county are requested to meet in their several election districts on the 3rd Saturday in July next (16th) for the purpose of selecting four friends from each election district of the county to meet in Easton on the next succeeding Tuesday to nominate two persons as electors of the Senate that they may consider most worthy to be confided in; and also to recommend four suitable candidates for the next House of Delegates, as well as five judicious and discreet men of the county to serve in the capacity of a levy court, and one trusty and firm man in every election district be selected to meet the deputations from Queen Anne and Caroline counties for the purpose of nominating an Anti Jackson candidate for Congress of tried fidelity and of distinguished character.

June 18

## NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

## Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment they ever have had at this season. They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported

## Hardware and Cutlery,

Embracing a good choice of the most approved Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools.

Also just opened, a few boxes of nice

## CHAMPAIGN,

A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR

## CYDER AND ALE

and on hand some OLD PORT WINE in Bottles.

June 18 of [S&W]

## MASONIC.



THE new Masonic Hall in Chestertown, Md. will be dedicated on the approaching St. Johns Day, 24th instant. A procession of the Brethren of Clinton Lodge No. 83 under the superintendence of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, will take place previous to the ceremony of Dedication. All Brethren of good standing are affectionately invited, to participate in the ceremonies of that occasion.

WM. H. WICKS, W. M.  
Clinton Lodge No. 88.  
A. W. SPARKS, Sec.

June 18

## FOR SALE.

THE following FARMS in Talbot county late the property of N. Hammond, Esq. dec'd.

1. The farm commonly called Chancellor's Point, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Osmon, containing 250 acres.
2. The farm lying at the head of Bollingbrook Creek, on which Mr. John Kirby resides, containing 227 acres.

The buildings on both Farms are in good order, particularly on the latter, where an expensive Barn and Stable have recently been erected. They are well supplied with wood, and Chancellor's Point contains fine timber.

These farms are situated nearly opposite to the town of Cambridge, which furnishes an excellent market for fish, wild fowl, poultry, pork, vegetables, &c.

For terms apply to the subscriber, N. HAMMOND,

Near Easton, June 15. 47

The Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above four times.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed & delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of William Arringdale, administrator, D. B. N. with the will annexed, of John Garey, against Isaac Chambers, James Chambers, and John D. Green, will be sold for cash at the front door of the court-house, in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on Thursday, the 12th day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, that is to say:—All the right in reversion, of the said Isaac Chambers, of in & to all the Lands mentioned and contained in a conveyance bond, of a certain Joseph Turner, of Talbot county, to a certain William Barwick the grandfather of Jesse Scott and Henry Scott, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1795, and which afterwards were devised by the said William Barwick, in and by his last will and testament, to his daughter Lydia Scott, and her heirs forever; and which after the death of the aforesaid Lydia Scott, fell, by hereditary descent, to the aforesaid Jesse Scott and Henry Scott and the other children of the aforesaid Lydia; that is to say:—All those parts of two tracts of land called Orem's Delight and Turner's Reserve, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, aforesaid, that lies to the eastward of the main road leading from the three bridges to Williamsburg, containing one hundred and five acres of land more or less, only excepting therefrom about one acre of Land, which had been sold to Michael Kerby, and comprehended in a small slip to the northward of the beginning boundary of a tract of Land called the Forrest of Judyke, as will more fully appear by having reference to the said conveyance bond, bearing date as aforesaid, the 23d day of March, 1795. And also all the right, in reversion, of the said Isaac Chambers, of in & to the tract of land called Turner's Discovery, situate lying and being in the county aforesaid and on the said eastward side of the main road aforesaid, and adjoining the lands aforesaid, be the quantity, on the said east side of the main road aforesaid, what it may. All seized and taken into execution, and will be sold as above stated, for cash, to the highest bidder, to pay and satisfy the above named writ fieri facias and the damages costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 18 to

## Another supply of NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

A variety of Fancy and Staple

## ARTICLES

Adapted to the present Season,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Handsome Calicoes,	Also Silk and Cotton
Ginghams,	Hosiery,
Cambrie, jaconet, mull	Silk and Kid Gloves &
& book Muslins,	Mitts,
Bishops Lawn,	Handsome Damask
Linen Cambrics, and	Table Cloths & Da-
Linen Cambric Hand-	mask Table Diaper,
kerchiefs,	Irish Linens and Long
Fancy painted, bordered	Iwans,
Book Muslin	Superfine Cloths,
Handkerchiefs,	Navarino and Rouen
First & second quality	Cassimeres,
Italian Luteatings,	Circassians,
Gro. de Naps. & other	Princetons,
handsome Silks,	Brochells,
Black Mode,	Drillings,
White, black, pink,	Siamese Mixtures,
blue, green and	Sattens and Summer
straw coloured Italian	cloth for Gentlemen's
Crapes,	wear,
White Crape Lisse,	Superfine Gauze Flan-
Fancy Silk and Gauze	nells,
Handkerchiefs,	Suspenders,
Plain and Tambour	Parasols & Umbrellas,
Bobinetts,	Flowered Paper,
Pongees,	Writing & Letter Pa-
Ribbons,	per,
Brades,	Also Ladies and Mis-
Cable & piping Cords,	ses Dunstable Bon-
Marking Cotton,	netts & men's Palm
Floss Thread, &c.	leaf Hats,

Hardware, China, Glass and Queens Ware, Stone Ware, Tin Ware,

A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY WOOD-WARE, BASKETS, &c.

Groceries, Liquors, Wines,

TEAS, &c.

Which in addition to his former supply this spring makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at his usual low prices.

June 11 3wco3



## POETRY.

From the New England Review.  
HOME.

In early days, when Childhood's charm  
Hangs sweetly round our happy hearts,  
When Love's caress is wild and warm,  
And pure the joy that life imparts;  
When home is home, and friends, though few,  
Watch o'er our weal with anxious eye—  
'Tis then life wears its brightest hue,  
And memory takes its deepest dye.

Long years may lift their leaden tramp,  
And chequer life with hopes and fears  
Misfortune light her lurid lamp,  
And feed its flame with naught but tears;  
Or friendship bless, or fortune smile,  
Or pleasure wait where'er we roam,  
Still—still will memory oft beguile  
From each, from all, a thought of home.

'Twas there our sun of being rose,  
And there we fain would have it set,  
With many a shrub and flower glow  
There dwelt the dawn, that lingers yet,  
Like mid-day drops where friends repose,  
By yew-tree's bough or cypress shaded,  
Or like some wild autumnal rose,  
Freshest when all around is faded.

I would not that a stranger land  
Should hold for me the dreamless pillow,  
I would not that a stranger hand  
Should plant o'er me the weeping willow—  
The sod so often lightly pressed,  
Would on my bosom press most lightly,  
The Stars that have my childhood blessed,  
Would o'er my slumber beam most brightly.

O may the breeze that kiss'd my brow,  
Ere life had known a stain of sorrow,  
Breathe out the wave-toned requiem low,  
For sleep that knows no dawning morrow—  
And when the sun is 'neath the wave,  
And faintly breathes the star of even,  
Then hear me to my sea-girl grave,  
And let a prayer ascend to Heaven.

TO MY HUSBAND'S FIRST GRAY HAIR.  
"I know thee not—I loathe thy race,  
But in thy lineament I trace  
What time shall strengthen, not efface."  
(Byron's Giaour.)

Thou strange, unbidden guest! from whence  
Thou early hast thou come?  
And wherefore? Rude intruder, hence!  
And seek some other home!  
These rich young locks are all too fair,  
Indeed thou must not linger here!

Go! take thy sober aspect here—  
The youthful cheek is fading—  
Or find some furrowed brow, which Care  
And Passion have been shading—  
And add thy sad, malignant trace,  
To mar the aged, or anguished face!

Thou wilt not go!—then answer me  
And tell what brought thee here?  
Not one of all thy tribe I see  
Beside thyself appear;  
And through these bright and clustering curls  
Thou shinest—a tiny thread of pearls!

Thou art a Moria! ah!—well!  
And comest from Wisdom's land  
A few sage axioms just to tell  
"Well, well! I understand—  
Old truth has sent thee here, to bear  
The maxims which we fain must bear.

And now, as I observe thee nearer,  
Thou'rt pretty—very pretty—quite  
As glossy, and as fair, nay, fairer  
Than these, but not so bright,  
And since thou camest Truth's messenger,  
Thou shalt remain, and speak of her,

She says thou art a herald, sent  
In kind and friendly warning,  
To mix with locks by Beauty lent,  
(The fair, young brow adorning.)  
And 'midst their wild luxuriance taught  
To shew thyself, and waken thought.

That thought, which to the dreamer preaches  
A lesson stern as true,  
That all things pass away—and teaches  
How Youth must vanish too!  
And thou wert sent to rouse anew  
This thought, whenever thou meet'st the view!

And comes there not a whispering sound,  
A low, faint, murmuring breath,  
Which, as thou movest, floats around  
Like Echoes in their death?  
"Time onward sweeps! Youth dies! Prepare!  
Such is thine errand, First Gray Hair!"

Consumption.—Mr. E. White, of this  
city, has published the result of an ex-  
periment made under his direction, in  
consequence of the announcement of Mr.  
Murray's recommendation, of inhaling  
the vapour of nitric acid for consumptive  
symptoms. He describes the mode ad-  
opted in this case in the absence of any  
directions, to have been by putting a  
small quantity of the acid in a tumbler  
and confining the fumes by a handker-  
chief over the head of the patient, who  
closed his eyes, and inhaled the vapour  
through the mouth. The inhalation was  
performed about half an hour at a time,  
three times a day. "The effect has  
been to relieve him from an obstinate  
cough of many years standing, and which  
for the last two months, had been ac-  
companied with all the symptoms of a  
confirmed and rapid consumption; all  
of which have, according to present ap-  
pearances, disappeared with the cough.  
How permanent this relief may prove,  
time must show."—Frederick paper.

Mr. Graham:  
You will be pleased to insert in your next  
Gazette, the following hand-bill which was  
found set up at the Market house on Tuesday  
morning last, taken down by a friend of mine  
and put into my hands: comment on such a  
production is unnecessary, I shall therefore  
content myself with giving a simple narration  
of facts as they occurred.

## NOTIS TO THE PUBLIC

I do Here set m. and pen to inform the  
public to beware of such a man as Harry Hol-  
ady for any man that will act in the way that  
he has. By a widow is no more than a villon  
Jentleman of the public I inquire what is the  
consequence of altering a nother person Hog  
in there mark as he has don or gave his over-  
seer orders to do it and it was done Jentleman  
is not this beneath the dignity of any Jentle-  
man I would compair it to forgerie and he is  
liable to be presented and after the widow son  
in law had fond the hog in his field he be-  
died of havren the mark altered but his over-  
seer will testify that he did give orders for it  
to be don and any one that would under take  
to robe a widow is a mean low life scandil vi-  
lon and there fore I do say that no honesty is  
in him an the public ought to beware of him  
hozau for Jackson

Sometime in the latter part of March last  
whilst the snow was on the ground, I rode  
through the pasture where my hogs were kept,  
and observing a hog passing through the snow,  
which I thought did not resemble my breed;  
upon my return to the house, I enquired of Mr.  
Cloudberry Kirby (my overseer,) whether  
there was not a stray hog among mine, descri-  
bing the one, I had seen, and desired him to  
examine particularly among them and ascer-  
tain the fact. He told me the next day he had  
made the examination, and that there were no  
strange hogs with mine. I enquired afterwards  
on several occasions, and he always assured me  
he knew the hog, that it was on the farm at the  
time he came to live with me, and was certain-  
ly my property. Relying upon his assurance  
I thought nothing more about the matter: sev-  
eral weeks after this period, he stated to me  
that he intended to alter, and mark my young  
hogs, and mentioned that there were several  
of my larger hogs incorrectly marked, and that  
it was his intention to mark them correctly: this  
it seems he did without my being present, or  
having said any thing more on the subject—  
About the middle of May a young man by the  
name of Harwood Hopkins, came to my house,  
with my overseer Mr. Kirby and said there was  
one of his hogs among mine, which had  
left his house sometime in April, after the snow.  
I told him at once if there was a hog of his  
with mine that he might take it away upon  
paying a reasonable compensation for the corn  
it had eaten, and requested him to get the op-  
inion of some disinterested neighbour as to  
the quantity it had consumed; I then observed  
to my overseer, that I was surprised he should  
have made so great a mistake in marking the  
hogs, and that he had done it without my  
knowledge, he replied that he had mentioned  
to me his intention to mark my hogs that had  
been incorrectly marked, Kirby and said there  
was one of his hogs among mine, which had  
left his house sometime in April, after the snow.  
I told him at once if there was a hog of his  
with mine that he might take it away upon  
paying a reasonable compensation for the corn  
it had eaten, and requested him to get the op-  
inion of some disinterested neighbour as to  
the quantity it had consumed; I then observed  
to my overseer, that I was surprised he should  
have made so great a mistake in marking the  
hogs, and that he had done it without my  
knowledge, he replied that he had mentioned  
to me his intention to mark my hogs that had  
been incorrectly marked, Kirby and said there  
was one of his hogs among mine, which had  
left his house sometime in April, after the snow.

HENRY HOLLYDAY.  
I hereby certify that I have carefully read  
over at his request the statement made by Mr.  
Hollyday, and find it correct and true, to the  
best of my knowledge, and belief. I further  
certify that Harwood Hopkins, the person men-  
tioned in the statement, asked me if Mr. Hol-  
lyday had not directed me to mark the before men-  
tioned hog, and I expressly told him Mr. Hol-  
lyday had not directed me to mark it: but that  
I marked it myself, always believing it to be  
his hog, and I still believe it was on the farm  
when I came there about the year one year  
and continued on it until taken away.

CLONDSBERRY KIRBY.  
June 11 1831.

## Baltimore Life Insurance company

JOHN J. DONALDSON. PRESIDENT.  
DIRECTORS.

Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor,  
Joseph Todhunter, Edward G. Woodyear,  
Silas Maran, Benj. D. Higdon,  
John B. Morris, Samuel J. Donaldson.

GEO. CARR GRUNDY—Secretary.  
The Company proposes to insure lives for  
one or more years, or for life—to purchase or  
sell annuities—to receive money on trust, pay-  
ing an interest therefor and accumulating at  
compound interest—to manage trusts, and to  
make all kinds of contracts in which the casual-  
ties of life and interest of Money is involved.

Creditors whose claims of payment, are found  
on the life of their debtors, may secure  
their debts—salvaged officers, & persons whose  
families are dependent on their exertions for  
support, may provide by annual payments for  
their families, by an Insurance on lives. Aged  
persons, whose income is inadequate to their  
maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annu-  
ity, receive much more than the simple inter-  
est for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year,  
nor in sums less than one hundred dollars; and  
an interest of four and a half per cent per  
annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or  
the company will invest the money and pay over  
the interest received, deducting a half per  
cent for commission.

Office No. 22, St. Paul street, Baltimore.  
Applications (post paid) attended to.  
June 11 9w

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 19th 1831.—The Stockholders in this  
Institution are hereby notified, that a general  
meeting will be held at their Banking House  
in the city of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the  
5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to  
2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing six-  
teen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order,  
R. MICKLE, Cashier.  
By the Act of Incorporation, not more than  
seven of the present Board are eligible for  
the ensuing year.  
May 21 6w

## Choir Organ for Sale.

A very superior toned four stop Church Or-  
gan, built by the celebrated Donnanburgh, price  
300, a bargain—Apply at No. 51 Baltimore  
street.  
June 4 3w

## PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this  
OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

## METHODIST PROTESTANT

## CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant  
Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot  
Counties, is appointed to be held about 3 1/2 miles  
from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston,  
Esq. to commence on Friday the 22d of July  
next, and end on the Wednesday following.  
The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of  
convenience and comfort. A spring of water  
of the very first quality, affording an ample  
supply for all purposes is within a few yards  
of the ground, which is high and sloping, with  
an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may  
come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those  
of less size within less than half a mile of the  
camp, to which there are fine roads leading in  
several directions, and good pasturage and ac-  
commodations for horses which will be well  
attended to) very convenient. All the mem-  
bers of our church, and all our friends that are  
not members, and the public generally, who  
can make it convenient to have tents, or attend  
the camp meeting, are invited to do so. Several  
Ministers from a distance are expected to be  
present.  
June 11

## REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly  
grateful to those who have reached to him the  
hand of real friendship by patronising him in  
business and promptly discharging their bills.  
Having a young and growing family to provide  
for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whose  
ever does not provide for his own household  
is worse than an infidel, and has denied the  
faith") he is induced to make this appeal to pub-  
lic sentiment, and say he is still willing to be  
his brother by the sweat of his brow, & that all  
orders in his line, will be executed in the best  
manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of jour-  
neys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements  
are such as to enable him to make a suit of  
clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from  
persons living in the country for work done,  
who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.  
R. T. B.  
May 21

## Bill in Equity, Caroline County Court,

MARCH Term, 1831.  
The Bill in this  
case states that Wil-  
liam Smith, late of  
Caroline County de-  
ceased, departed this  
life in the year of our  
Lord eighteen hun-  
dred and one, having  
previously executed  
his last will and testa-  
ment in due form of  
Law which after the death of the said William  
Smith was duly proved as the law requires in  
the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, that  
the said William Smith in and by the said will  
devised unto his son, one Wm. Smith otherwise  
called Wm G. Smith, all his said Testator's  
Dwelling plantation upon condition that he the  
said Wm G. Smith should pay unto the testa-  
tor's other son, Brannack Smith one hundred  
pounds. The bill further states that the said  
William G. Smith hath departed this life with-  
out having paid the said legacy of one hundred  
pounds to his brother the said Brannack Smith,  
and also without having left any personal estate  
by which the same can be paid, that the said  
Brannack Smith is also dead, and that adminis-  
tration of his estate, hath been granted to the  
complainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Or-  
phan's Court of Caroline county, by means  
whereof the said complainant is entitled to  
have and receive the said legacy of one hun-  
dred pounds which cannot be had without a  
sale of the said lands and tenements so devised  
to the said William G. Smith as aforesaid, the  
said complainant therefore prays the court to  
decree such sale, the bill further states, that  
Deveroux Smith resides out of this State and  
through the process of this Court. It is there-  
fore, this 17th day of March, in the year of  
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, or-  
dered and adjudged by Caroline county court,  
sitting as a Court of Chancery, that the said  
complainant, (a former order of this court not  
having been complied with,) by causing a copy  
of this order to be inserted in one of the news-  
papers published at Easton, in Talbot County  
for three weeks successively, at least four  
months prior to the second Monday of Octo-  
ber next, do give notice, to the said Dever-  
oux Smith, of the filing and objects of this bill  
and that he be and appear in Caroline county  
court, on the second Monday of October next  
to show cause if any he has, why the said de-  
gree should not be passed as prayed for, other-  
wise the said Bill will be taken as to the said  
Deveroux Smith, pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,  
ARA SPENCE,  
WM. TINGLE.

True copy  
Test  
June 11  
Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
3w

## In Caroline County Court,

MARCH TERM 1831.

Thomas Burchenal, John K. Harper and  
Jeremiah Burchenal, William Pughlett, Jun-  
athan Corbin and Sarah Milborne  
against  
Henrietta Tiffin Wm.  
Glandwing and Ann, his  
wife, Sarah Seward, &  
Rebecca Seward.

Decree mentioned,  
be ratified and con-  
firmed, unless cause  
to the contrary be  
shewn, before the  
second Monday of October eighteen hundred  
and thirty one, provided a copy of this order  
be inserted once in each week for three suc-  
cessive weeks in some newspaper published  
in Easton in Talbot county, before the first day  
of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be  
\$1101, current money.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,  
ARA SPENCE,  
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy  
Test  
June 4  
Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
3w

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both  
sexes, for which the highest market price  
will be given in cash. Apply to the subscri-  
ber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S.  
Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscri-  
ber at Centreville, will meet immediate at-  
tention.  
Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of Caroline County  
Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, will  
be offered at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the  
22d day of June next, on the premises, all the  
real estate of the late Frederick Furnell, dec'd.  
containing nearly

## 1100 Acres of Land.

This farm was formerly the resi-  
dence of Isaac Furnell and previously  
the mansion farm of the late Benja-  
min Sylvester, the improvements are extensive  
and in tolerably good order, it will be offered  
altogether, or be divided to suit purchasers,  
which will be particularly made known on the  
day of sale.

The terms of Sale will be that the purchaser  
or purchasers shall give bond, to the Trustee,  
with good security to be approved by him, for  
the payment of the purchase money, with inter-  
est from the day of Sale, in three equal instal-  
ments of nine, eighteen and twenty four months.  
The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims  
in legal form within six months from the Sale,  
with the Clerk of Caroline County Court.

THO: B. TURPIN, Trustee.  
May 21. 5t

## WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of  
American WOOL, and is prepared to pay  
the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may  
be offered.  
WM. BECKLEY,  
corner of Washington street, and the  
Market place, Easton.

## HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods,  
laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at  
cost.  
W. B.  
may 21.

## WOOL.

The Subscriber continues to receive WOOL  
of every description at the Wool Warehouse,  
adjoining the Manufacturers Market, No. 13 &  
15 North Water street, on consignment, & be-  
lieves that Wool growers and Store Keepers  
will find it to their advantage to forward their  
Wool to him for sale, as his acquaintance and  
intercourse with the Manufacturers will en-  
able him to dispose of it at fair prices, and give  
satisfaction; liberal advances will be made if  
requested.  
S. COMLY.  
Philadelphia, May 14. 1m

## WOOL!

THE Subscriber will give the highest mar-  
ket price for WOOL, at his old stand corner  
of Dover and Washington Street.  
JOHN CAMPER.  
Easton May 28.

## WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber will give the highest mar-  
ket price for WOOL, at his old stand corner  
of Dover and Washington Street.  
JOHN CAMPER.  
Easton May 28.

## WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are  
wishing to purchase the above articles to  
some extent, and will give the highest market  
prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale,  
a very superior paste-blackening, its application is  
said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at  
the same time, that it is found to preserve and  
render all kinds of leather completely water-  
proof.  
June 4 if S&W

## THE STEAM BOAT



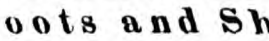
## MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last  
year, until further notice, viz: leave Bal-  
timore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at  
7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and East-  
on; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday  
mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, An-  
napolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on  
Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chester-  
town, by Corsica landing, and return the same  
day. Passage and fare the same as last  
year.

All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the  
risk of the owner or owners thereof.  
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.  
March 19  
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville  
Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

## CALL AND SEE,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
Boots and Shoes,  
for both Ladies and gentlemen.



THE Subscriber has just returned from Bal-  
timore, and is now opening at his Store, in East-  
on, nearly opposite the market house,  
AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF  
BOOTS & SHOES  
as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They  
were selected with great care, and will be sold  
upon the most accommodating terms.

Grateful for past patronage, he returns his  
thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance  
of their favors. He still continues to manufac-  
ture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly at-  
tend to all orders.

## SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of clos-  
ing the collection of Officers' Fees now  
due for the present year, within the time pre-  
scribed by law, respectfully requests all per-  
sons indebted for the same, to call on him at  
his Office in Easton, where he may be found  
at almost any time ready for the reception of  
the same. It is also hoped that those who can-  
not make a convenient call on him, will very  
soon be prepared to receive a call from him,  
deputies in the respective districts of this  
county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c.  
generally expect punctual payments, which  
makes a speedy collection necessary.  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
May 28

## CLARK'S OFFICE.

Baltimore, June 3, 1831.  
NEXT DRAWING on Thursday 3 weeks—  
Odd and Even system, by which the holder  
of two tickets must draw one prize, and  
may draw three. MARYLAND STATE LOT-  
TERY, No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn in Balti-  
more on THURSDAY, the 30th of June.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000.  
SCHEME:  
1 prize of \$10,000 4 prizes of \$100  
1 20,000 8 50  
1 1000 20 20  
2 500 200 4  
2 300 10,000 1 50  
1 200  
Half tickets one dollar only. To be had at  
CLARK'S

## CLARK'S

Offices, N W corner of Baltimore and Cal-  
vert, N W corner of Baltimore and Gay, N E  
corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, where  
the Highest Capital Prizes in the State Lot-  
teries have been oftener sold, than at any other  
office.

Orders either by mail (post paid) or pri-  
vate conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes,  
will meet the same prompt and punctual atten-  
tion as if on personal application. Address to  
JOHN CLARK,  
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.  
June 4. 3w

## JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid  
Horse JOHN RICHARDS will  
stand at Centreville and Easton  
the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the  
services of John Richards will be rendered are  
the following: 20 dollars the season and \$25  
to ensure a mare to be in foal. The ensu-  
ance money to be paid by the 25th day of January  
1832. The money of the season to be paid  
at the time of service. Mares ensured and  
parted with before it is ascertained they are  
with foal, the persons putting such mares to the  
horse will be held accountable for the ensu-  
ance. One dollar to the Groom in every in-  
stance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful  
blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and  
tail, 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed  
fantastic figure; abounding in bone and sinew,  
with a full bold chest; and in point of strength,  
unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he  
has proved himself a safe and sure foot getter.  
At three years of age this beautiful racer, beat  
the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton,  
North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Wash-  
ington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg  
in the two weeks following, beat at four two  
mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in  
Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous  
HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race  
on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend  
in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John  
Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter  
from William H. Johnson Esq. a member of the  
Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected,  
AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the  
South, but having accidentally injured one of  
his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute  
Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John  
Richards having partially recovered from his  
lameness, beat several Horses, among whom  
was his full sister, the famous mare Betsey  
Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey  
Club purse at Petersburg. He however was  
never effectually cured of his lameness until  
he came into possession of the present proprie-  
tor.

## Richmond, Va. January 9th 1826.

I am glad that you have got safe home with  
John Richards, & much pleased that you are the  
owner of so fine a horse although I most sincere-  
ly wish he could have remained in Virginia one  
season that I might have put my mares to him;  
John Richards got injured so early, and when  
so young, that the public has not had an oppor-  
tunity of forming an opinion of his excellence  
as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of  
judging of him; having trained him with many  
others, in order to make a selection to run the  
great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and  
therein state to say, that he was decidedly my  
choice, and that had he remained sound he  
would most unquestionably have run the match;  
as from a trial made at New-market, a day or  
two before my departure for Long Island, he  
certainly was the best in my stable, this fact,  
together with his appearance, size and blood  
makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion;  
wishing, you success with him, I am respect-  
fully your most obedient,  
WM. R. JOHNSTON.

## PEDIGREE

## Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Ar-  
chie, his dam by Rattler, Rattler was esteemed  
in his country, no less as a race horse than a  
stallion. He was several times winner in this  
state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and sub-  
sequently in South Carolina, particularly  
at Charleston. He was gotten by the old im-  
ported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated  
race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam  
of the unequalled race horse Collector—she  
was gotten by the imported horse Centinel,  
her dam by the imported horse Pennaught,  
out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Wan-  
dolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS  
grandam,) by the old imported horse Medley  
his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. g. grand-  
dam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare  
Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was  
gotten by the imported horse Diomedes, out of  
the imported mare Castina, she by Rocking-  
ham, out of Tabitha, Rockingham by High  
Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Purity  
by Matchem, out of the old Squirrel mare who  
produced seventeen colts, three were never  
trained, two died young, and the other twelve  
were good runners.—The above is, in my o-  
pinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards.  
For further information refer to the Stud Book.

## LITTLETON C. RICHARDS.

February 15, 1827.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY

15th Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year  
1801, the celebrated horse Rattler, by Shark,  
Centinel, and who was also the dam of Collec-  
tor, stood at my house during the season, Mr.  
William Richards, of Northampton put his Med-  
ley mare, her produce from that season, was  
the dam of John Richards, as witness my sig-  
nature and date as above.

Witness.—A. J. DAVIE.

Good pasture provided for mares from  
distance, and every attention paid them, but  
not accountable for accidents or escapes.

BELA BADGER.

Feb. 12.



# 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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1831

NO. 26.

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ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

SKETCHES FROM THE DIARY OF AN EDITOR.

Tuesday.—Read and reviewed three novels, a quarto dictionary, and three octavo volumes of travels; wrote an account of the present state of the world, cut up the legislature and the corporation, and criticised the performances at the two theatres last evening; also the grand oratorio, and Mr. Wisacre's lectures on ornithology; received and rejected nine communications, and went to dinner.

Afternoon.—Three beautifully bound volumes on my table. Albums! from the three Misses Damper, with a request to hand them over the next morning to Mr. H., then to Mr. W., Mr. J., and indeed nearly all the letters of the alphabet.—What would the fair nymphs have said could they have heard the welcome I gave them? What must be, however, as some learned logician declared, must be; so I sat me down, and endeavored to put my poetic machinery into operation.

"Confound the women!" I muttered, as I dipped my newly mended pen into the inkstand, and with contracted brow, prepared to compose something soft and airy. "Confound the women. I wish the whole sex were at the bottom of Lake Asphaltites." And so I wrote—to Miss Clementina J. Damper.

Could these bright eyes, whose every glance sends blissful raptures through my frame, could they but—

A knock at the door introduced to my notice a little person with spectacles and a cane—an imitation gentleman; whom, although arrayed in a new attire, you could detect for a vagabond and a quack by a single glance. With a bow, which was evidently intended for a graceful one, he said:

"I presume I have the honor of addressing the editor of the —?"

"I am the editor, sir."

"Then, sir, I appear to you to enlighten the world upon the subject of my new pectoral, mysterious, revivifying, antidiabetic syrup. It relieves every thing, sir. Consumption, croup, cancer, colds, fever, and liver complaints. It renders the voice clear and sonorous, and is therefore extremely beneficial to vocalists and public speakers. It makes the hair grow and prevents the tooth-ache. I wish you to mention me in your paper; and also publish this certificate, which I assure you is a voluntary thing on the part of the person by whom it was drawn:

"This is to certify that I, John G. Brown, of the State of Missouri, did for many years labor under—"

I cut him short, and having succeeded in sending him about his business, not without difficulty, sat down once more to Miss Damper's album. I had not, however, read further than 'blissful raptures,' when a man came in with a piece of sponge, about as large as my head. He flung it down on the table, so that it over-set the inkstand on Miss Damper's album and said:

"Do you see that, sir?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Well, what do you suppose it is?"

"Why, a piece of sponge."

"Well, but is it not a very beautiful specimen, soft as satin, and almost as white as snow?"

"It is really a very pretty piece indeed."

"Very well, sir; now I want you to say just so much in your paper. I live five hundred and seventy nine Barlow street opposite Patrick Quin's grocery-store, and I want you to give me a puff."

As he departed a fellow about six feet high entered, with a large cow-hide, and walked gravely up towards my chair. I hastily ran over in my memory all my satirical pieces, for I thought my time had arrived.

"Are you the editor of the —?"

"I am sir," said I boldly.

"Well, Mr. Dickenson desired me to hand you this."

"And pray who is Mr. Dickenson?"

"My friend Jennings dropped in at this crisis. He is a professional lounge, and an interminable talker. He entered puffing a long whiff of blue smoke from his lips, with the air of one who luxuriates in the enjoyment of the real Havana, and as he stretched himself out on three chairs he exclaimed, 'How d'ye do? What an easy time you editors have. Nothing to do but scribble a little. No responsibilities, no fears, never offend any body, never get offended who would not be an editor?'—N. Y. Mirror.

per's albums going home spoiled by one of my worst incipient efforts. The new intruder with many flourishes, informed me that he was a schoolmaster.

"I, sir," said he, "belong to the new system. I teach on improved principles; so easy and expeditious, that my scholars learn more in one week than by the ordinary method they would be able to acquire in a year. I not only teach them quick and well, but you see I teach them cheap. My plan is to begin at the foundation and to proceed upwards on such short clear, comprehensive, and extraordinary terms, that the natural eye and the understanding are both struck at the same moment, and study becomes an actual delight. You see, Mr. Editor, I've a natural tact. In six lessons I teach drawing; in six more three or four different kinds of painting, including botany; I perfect a boy in English grammar in twelve; and in a fortnight he is completely competent to write the best poetry, and indeed every species of composition; a few more lessons, and he understands elocution, singing, and playing on the piano, guitar, and harp, flute, flageolet, and violoncello; and by a few familiar lectures I communicate the art of chirography, so that no one can fail to write a neat, rapid, and beautiful hand. The tyro is instructed in geography by the aid of a machine, wherein the oceans, seas, lakes, &c. &c. are represented by real water; where little mountains are erected, and continents and islands resemble the real world. Now, sir, I have written an editorial article, which I wish you to print as your own, and—"

But I will not longer trouble the reader with my pedagogue, whom I dismissed as soon as I could in decency. I immediately proceeded to finish Miss Damper, when the devil broke in upon my poetic aspirations with the awful cry of copy.

"Copy, Peter. You have enough. Why the critique on the theatres last night takes up two columns."

"Yes, sir, but one of the plays was changed, and we thought you'd wish to wait till some other time."

"The deuce—and the literary notice of the quarto dictionary?"

"It's lost, sir. We looked in all the drawers, and it's no where to be found."

"And how is the state of the world?"

"Set up, sir, and the men waiting for more."

"Miss sent me for the books, sir."

"A little, red-headed fellow, with a green baize apron."

"Books?" What Books? And who is your mistress?"

"The albums, sir. Miss Damper sent me for 'em. She's going out of town."

"Pray, sir, what may you want?" said I to a bald-headed, stupid looking fellow who stood bowing and scraping at some distance, with a bottle in his hand.

"Sir, I'm the man that invented the compound Asiatic mercurial syrup for the growth of the hair. I wish you to say something about me in your paper."

I was prevented from replying by a boy who came running breathless into the room.

"Well, sir, what now? More mercurial cerate, or have you come to announce the invention of a plan to keep people in hurry from getting out of breath?"

"Mr. Hopson, sir, told me to give you this as soon as possible."

Mr. Hopson was one of my most valuable correspondents; he had written an article in which the word "communication" occurred three times in four lines, and to obviate the tautology, I had taken the great liberty of substituting "information" in the place of one which did not at all interfere with the sense. This note informed me that I had spoiled his article; he wished the press stopped, and the piece taken out. He would write for me no more. It was my privilege to reject what did not please me—a privilege which no one could dispute—but never to alter.

Before I had finished his epistle another was handed me from a young poet, some of whose verses I had rejected.

"They were not even fit for an album."

The note ran thus:

"Sir—If you refuse my poetry, which has been pronounced by competent judges to be a piece of very superior merit, I should like to know why you publish such stupid trash as you do every week in your silly paper?"

This cost me thirty seven and a half cents postage.

"What shall I give the men for copy?" said Peter.

My friend Jennings dropped in at this crisis. He is a professional lounge, and an interminable talker. He entered puffing a long whiff of blue smoke from his lips, with the air of one who luxuriates in the enjoyment of the real Havana, and as he stretched himself out on three chairs he exclaimed, 'How d'ye do? What an easy time you editors have. Nothing to do but scribble a little. No responsibilities, no fears, never offend any body, never get offended who would not be an editor?'—N. Y. Mirror.

The following well-timed article from the last Journal of Health deserves a perusal, at least, at this season of ot suns.

The present season is one of hopes—anticipated enjoyments, and leasurable calculations. The country and the city are the engrossing theme with all the inhabitants of our cities and towns. Mothers, with their daughters, I've already projected an order of march—the outlines of an excursion, in which amusement is to be reconciled with the requirements of fashion, and health is to follow in the train of both.—The ladies on, await the final decision of their husbands or brothers, as to the time when the pressure of business or professional and literary engagements shall admit of these lords of the creation being escorts to the journey.

But the season is not one of unmixed corporeal enjoyment, and unquestioned sanative powers. The sun pours down a powerful stream of heat, and makes not the heart alone throb with violence, but the temples beat with unusual pulsations—while head-ache is now more than ever, the complaint of the unfortunate dyspeptic invalid. They who eat promiscuously, of whatever is before them at table, or who persist in taking the same amount of rich nutritious animal food which they had eaten during the winter, will feel light-headed and complain of being bilious, as they term it.

They ask their physician about the propriety of getting bled, or, perhaps, taking an emetic. Such persons should be made to know, that the most safe, salutary, and simple means of relief, from these ailments, is to put less food in their stomachs, and not to stimulate it by any kind of heating or intoxicating drink, nor to weaken the nervous system by late hours and unlicensed indulgences. Summer season puts us, of northern and middle latitudes, in nearly the same physiological condition with that in which the inhabitants of southern climates are most of the year round. If we would avoid disturbance and disease, head-ache, continued thirst, feverish heat, and actual fever, flushed skin, or one covered with eruptions, we must imitate the temper in their usual diet, and substitute vegetable for much of the animal food we consume in winter—drink simple water, or this fluid slightly acidulated, or deriving flavor from dried fruits—we must rise early and inhale, when not in marshy districts, the morning air—avoid the hot meridian and afternoon sun—use the tepid or warm bath in the middle of the day or in the evening, if the dinner has been very simple and light, and taken at an early hour. They who awake in the morning with a hot skin and active circulation, and who habitually suffer from excess of heat, may, at this time, with advantage, have recourse to cold bath, or to sponging the surface with cold water. But if excess of any kind has been indulged in the evening before, whether in eating and drinking, or in dancing to a very late hour, or by any unusual exhausting labor—then the cold bath ought to be omitted, and the tepid or warm substituted for it.

Health, to be won, must, like maidens fair and stately dames, be diligently sought. A person, negligent of all the rules of hygiene, may, for a while, retain comfortable bodily feelings—so will, occasionally, an eccentric beau—a *bel esprit* of a man attract female regard, perchance love; but both are surely trying critical experiments; and it must be admitted, that the rules of Cornaro, in the first, or of Chesterfield on politeness in the second instance, are of much safer and pleasanter general application.

Country air is very grateful, refreshing and invigorating; but it does not shield a person against a country sun at noon, or chilling dews at midnight. Drinking mineral waters, or sea bathing, is often an admirable recuperative agency; but it is not an antidote against the effects of gormandizing, drinking freely of strong liquors at dinner, or heavy suppers, or late hours and dancing. Rural scenes gladden the mind, and, by imparting cheerfulness, improve the health; but their influence will not extend through the walls and closed doors of a fashionable hotel, however romantic and picturesque a country it be in, nor will rough, and artificial flowers, and the gallopade, even in such places, be substitutes for the fresh breeze fanning the cheek, flowers in all their native bloom and variegated colors, gathered by the hand of the fair lady herself, and the gallopade taken on an active and docile steed. The hypochondriac, whether from indolence, or the oppressive cares of business or study, or disappointed love (a possible though rather an uncommon case) will not recover the tone of his spirits, by merely going into the country and visiting a watering place, and, when there, spending his mornings in a billiard room, and his evenings in flirting with some charming coquette, with the little interludes of yawning over a novel, or talking politics after dinner.

Change of place, to be beneficial, by restoring the body to healthful vigor, and the mind to its lost equanimity and cheerfulness, must be aided by the rules of hygiene, which are little else than common sense experience; eating and drinking, sleep and exercise in such measure and time as the majority of those not perverted by vicious indulgences, nor excessive love of lucre and fame, have ever most generally adhered to.

From the Virginia Herald.

## SEED WHEAT.

Sir: As the time of harvest is approaching, I address, through your paper, my brother farmers, on the importance of allowing wheat intended for sowing, to be entirely ripe before reaping. Accident last year, and eye sight this year, have convinced me of the propriety of this course.

In the year 1829, having selected by hand some ears of Mexican wheat, and sowed it in the fall of the same year, it was forgotten last year, until my little son reminded me that it ought to be gathered. It was then from seven to ten days after my other wheat of the same kind had been cut. This wheat was then gathered and deposited in a bag. Last October, this wheat was sowed on the same day, in the same manner, and adjoining to other Mexican wheat. No selection of land was made for it, as no experiment was intended. It has survived the fly, and the last severe winter with little injury, but not more than one third of the adjoining wheat has been left alive.

From its present appearance, it will produce, I believe, two thirds more than its adjacent neighbour.

Can the keeping in the bag, be the cause of this superiority? I believe not because in several previous years seed wheat has been kept by me in bags; and no similar result has taken place; my inference then is, that this difference must be owing to the entire ripeness of the seed. Should any reader of this communication have doubts on this subject, it would give me great pleasure to show them the growing wheat which will convince, I should think, the most sceptical.

From my 24 years experience as a farmer, I am also satisfied, that the smut is mainly attributable to unripened wheat. My seed wheat has been always ripened than that of my neighbours, and during that period I have never seen but six smutted heads in my crops. In a conversation with the late Mr. Isaac Williams, he confirmed my opinion, by stating to me the same practice of one of his nearest neighbours, attended by the most entire success.

In making this communication, the interest of wheat-growers is my sole object, and if, by it, their crops should be increased, it will contribute to the happiness of your obedient servant.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Liberty Hill, Caroline.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. Outrageous conduct of Georgia, under the sanction and by the assistance of Gen. Jackson.

On Wednesday we published an account of the removal of the Reverend Mr. Worcester from the Post Office at New Echota, the principal town of the Cherokee Nation. The moment we saw the account of that disgraceful act on the part of the Post Master General, directed as it must have been by the President, the conviction flashed upon our mind that it was but the prelude to some further act of aggression, probably of a more high handed and oppressive description than any that has preceded it in the whole progress of this controversy. Such is indeed the fact, as the reader will learn from the following documents, which we find this morning in the Cherokee Phoenix of the 4th inst. Heretofore the President and his defenders, have attempted to disguise the agency of the General Government in advancing the unhallowed schemes of Georgia, by a pretended tenderness of conscience in respect to State Rights. But the mask is now dropped. The government of Georgia equally cruel and unprincipled, having thus far by the covert aid of the President, succeeded in every step of its oppressive course, was at length determined to deprive the Indians of their spiritual guides and comforters—their directors in the march of civilization, and the ministers of our holy religion. But one of these, as a matter of convenience had been commissioned several years since, as the Village Postmaster; and Georgia could not arrest, manacle and throw him into prison, for the crime of preaching the Gospel to the Indians, without swearing to support her unconstitutional laws, unless his commission should be first taken from him. And this has been done. The weak and passionate tyrant who in an evil hour has been called to preside over the destinies of this nation, has yielded at once to the request of Georgia, and now stands before the American people, the naked and undisguised abettor of a mea-

sure of cruelty which must cause every American who possesses the soul of man, to blush, and hang his head. Yes, fellow citizens: The Ministers of the Gospel—the messengers of peace on earth, and good will to men—the METHODIST alike with the PRESBYTERIAN—are to be seized and incarcerated, or driven into banishment, not only by the PERMISSION, but by the ASSISTANCE of GENERAL JACKSON! We call upon Christians of every denomination—we call upon the American people, as one man—to raise their voices against these tyrannical acts—acts, which, if allowed to be enforced, without visiting the heads of the authors with the strongest legal manifestation of the public indignation, will cover the American name with reproach in the eye of man, and render the nation accursed in the eye of Him who hears the ravens when they cry; without whose knowledge a sparrow does not fall to the ground, and who has said: "vengeance is mine and I will repay!"

From the Cherokee Phoenix, June 4.

## PROGRESS OF OPPRESSION.

We little thought when we were remarking last week on the Post Office reform in this place, that we should be able so soon to publish additional facts in regard to the means employed to effect the great object of the State of Georgia and the present administration of the general government. The surmises of some that the removal of Mr. Worcester from the Post Office was but to pave a way for his arrest have turned out to be well founded, as will be seen from the following order of Col. Sanford, addressed to each of the Missionaries under the care of the American Board, and the letters of Governor Gilmer to Messrs. Thompson and Worcester, which we have been permitted to publish.

Sanford's, May 28.

Sir—After the receipt of the enclosed letter, 10 days will be allowed you, to remove out of the unsettled limits of the state. If found residing within it, after the expiration of that time, you shall be subject to arrest and to such punishment as the Law shall direct in case of illegal residence, &c. Your obedient servant.

J. W. SANFORD, Com Gen. Guard.

## Executive Department.

Milledgeville, May 16, 1831.

Sir: Sufficient evidence has been obtained from the government of the United States, to convince the courts of this State that the Missionaries employed among the Cherokees, by the American Board of Foreign Missions, are not its Agents, and therefore not exempted from the operation of the law forbidding white persons to reside among the Cherokees without license. In continuing so to reside, you must have known that you were acting in violation of the laws of the State. The mistaken decision of the Supreme Court upon this subject in the late case determined in Gwinnett county, has enabled you for a time to persist in your opposition to the humane policy which the General Government has adopted for the civilization of the Indians, and in your efforts to prevent their submission to the laws of Georgia. However criminal your conduct in this respect may have been, I am still desirous that you should have an opportunity of avoiding the punishment which will certainly follow the continuation of your present residence—you are therefore advised to quit it with as little delay as possible. Col. Sanford, the Commander of the Guard, will be directed to cause to be delivered to you this letter, and to enforce the laws if you persist in your disobedience.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

GEO. R. GILMER.

Rev. John Thompson.

## Executive Department.

Milledgeville, 16th May, 1831.

Sir: It is a part of my official duty to cause all white persons residing within the territory of the state occupied by the Cherokees, to be removed therefrom, who refuse to take the oath to support the constitution and laws of the State. Information has been received of your continued residence within the territory, without complying with the requisites of the law, and of your claim to be exempted from its operation, on account of your holding the office of Postmaster at New Echota.

You have no doubt been informed of your dismissal from that office. That you may be under no mistake as to this matter, you are also informed that the government of the U. States does not recognize as its Agents the missionaries acting under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Whatever may have been your conduct in opposing the humane policy of the General Government, or exciting the Indians to oppose the jurisdiction of the State I am still desirous of giving you and all others similarly situated, an opportunity of avoiding the punishment which will certainly follow your further residence within the state contrary to its laws. You are therefore advised to remove from the



territory of Georgia, occupied by the  
Cherokees. Col. Sanford the Com-  
mander of the Guard, will be requested  
to have this letter delivered to you, and  
to delay your arrest until you shall have  
had an opportunity of leaving the State.  
Very respectfully, yours, &c.  
GEO. R. GILMER.  
Rev. Samuel Worcester.

The reader will perceive from the let-  
ters of Governor Gilmer, that the general  
government is leagued with Georgia in  
carrying this unheard of persecution a-  
gainst the missionaries. They are deter-  
mined to remove them for the purpose of  
preventing their opposition to the humane  
policy of the general government for civi-  
lizing the Indians. May we be delivered  
from such civilization—we want none  
of it. If the missionaries must be punished,  
would it not be as well to punish them  
at least, for some plausible reason. In-  
stead of barely making gratuitous asser-  
tions against them, let them be taken and  
tried upon that charge of "opposing the  
policy of the general government, and  
exciting the Indians to oppose the juris-  
diction of the State." Such a course  
would be a little more becoming.

Whether the missionaries will think it  
best to remove is more than we can say.  
We think it probable, however, that some  
of them will. Dr. Butler is already un-  
der an arrest. And as to Mr. Worcester,  
against whom there seems to be the  
greatest animosity, there has not been a  
single moment since the passage of the  
Georgia Law that he could have removed.  
And now it is impossible for him to re-  
move if he is so disposed to do. Mrs. W.  
on account of ill health has been unable  
to leave the house for the last 8 months  
and at this time she is utterly unable to  
leave her bed. She cannot be removed  
without exposing her life to immediate  
danger. It will be seen that Mr. W. has  
but ten days notice.

The Post office at Spring Place is yet  
occupied by Mr. Byhan, but we under-  
stand that arrangements are in progress  
to have him displaced, and we presume  
it will be done shortly. In order to ef-  
fect this, the Postmaster General will have  
to do one of three things. Either to  
bring in a white man from the states, or  
to alter the mail routes, or to continue the  
office and mail route from Head of Coosa  
to Spring place. To do the last would  
be to close the only channel through  
which we can carry on our correspon-  
dence and forward our paper to our sub-  
scribers. We may be mistaken, but we  
cannot suppress our fears that this course  
will be pursued. Many acts of reform  
equally astonishing as this would be,  
have been done. We are prepared to  
hear almost anything.

We could wish that this were the end  
of our account of the progress of oppres-  
sion, but it is not. The following note  
will speak for itself.

Oouglitlogy, Cher. Nation,  
June 1st, 1831.

Mr. Boudinott,  
Dear Sir:—The Georgia Guard, un-  
der the command of Col. Nelson, are  
now here with four prisoners, Messrs.  
Elliott and Dennis, white men, citizens  
of this station by marriage, and the Rev.  
Mr. Trott, also a white man, who are  
charged with a violation of the Georgia  
law in living in this nation by its allow-  
ance and laws. The other is Mr. John  
West, a young gentleman, and a Chero-  
kee, who is charged with the high crime  
of using insolent language to the Guard.  
These four I saw last night under Guard  
chains together in pairs and fastened  
with locks. Mr. David Vann, a member  
of the Cherokee Senate, and Thomas  
Woodard, are also arrested, but not chain-  
ed, who are not allowed to know the  
reason of their arrest until they arrive at  
head quarters, 70 or 80 miles from their  
respective residences. The Guard is  
still in pursuit of other men. They have  
a "wagon along, in which they have a  
drum, on which they beat, and a file to  
make marshal music.

Your friend,  
JOHN RIDGE.

"Hail Columbia happy Land."

We have few additional facts to state:  
Mr. Trott is a Methodist itinerant mis-  
sionary, under the direction of the Ten-  
nessee Conference. We understand he  
is not allowed to ride, and that he is,  
indeed, chained every night. The Rev.  
Mr. Clauder Moravian missionary, was  
also arrested on Tuesday morning, and  
kept under guard about two hours, and  
then discharged on his claiming the privi-  
lege of having ten days notice. The  
guard arrived in this place on Tuesday  
evening, and put up at their usual quarters.  
On Wednesday morning a file of men se-  
ven or eight in number, went to Mr. Mc-  
Coy's and arrested him while he was at  
breakfast; they also went to Mr. Hick's  
but did not find him (he being not at  
home) after making a particular search  
in the house. When Mr. McCoy was taken  
to the commander it turned out that  
he was arrested for presiding, as president,  
over a meeting of individuals in  
this place a week or two since. Mr.  
Woodard was also imprisoned for a simi-  
lar act—they were both discharged.  
As matters now go, it will soon become  
dangerous for any one to open his mouth  
and utter his opinions.

We will not enlarge upon this subject.  
He who reads will understand. To our  
Cherokee readers we say, have patience  
and forbearance. Cultivate good feel-  
ings even to our enemies. Let the pub-  
lic see that we are for peace and that we  
use none but peaceable measures to assert

our rights. We do not yet suffer as  
others have suffered. Many have suffered  
death for opinions sake—we have not yet  
come to that.

N. B. Since writing the above, we  
are informed the Guard passed by Spring  
place and arrested Mr. Jos. Vann. Mr.  
V. is a native, and we presume is as igno-  
rant of the cause of his arrest as the  
others were. There is nothing wanting  
but a court of inquisition to complete the  
tragedy.

From the Washington Telegraph, June 14.  
From the Globe of June 13.

"We perceive that public sentiment recoils  
at the course held by the Editor of the Tele-  
graph in relation to the wife of the late Sec-  
retary at War. To Major Eaton this man owes  
every thing, and he repays him like the viper.  
He obtained money to enable him to establish  
his business in this city from Major Eaton and  
his friends, and he is yet indebted to them.—  
Through the friendship and the indefatigable  
exertions of Major Eaton, while a Senator,  
Green was first elected public printer to the  
Senate, and nothing but the interposition of the  
most zealous friends of the man whom he now  
assails prevented his defeat last winter.

But if no feeling of gratitude or respect for  
others could withhold him from assailing fe-  
male character in his newspaper, one would  
have supposed that regard for his own family  
would have prevented him from giving currency  
to the vile slanders propagated for political  
effect against one with whom they associated.  
After the fabrications invented to give color to  
the scandals which he now seeks to encourage  
had been shown to be utterly unfounded, the  
family of this man were in habits of kind and  
friendly intercourse with that of Major Eaton,  
until the political interests of the Editor brought  
him to support those who seem to look for el-  
evation by calumniating female innocence. They  
will all find that they have mistaken the char-  
acter of the American people.—They will sink  
themselves."

The slightest scrutiny will discover the ar-  
tifice attempted to be played off in this article.  
The object is to create a belief that Major  
Eaton advanced money to aid the editor in es-  
tablishing himself in business. This is untrue.  
After the purchase of the paper, Major Eaton  
did lend him aid in negotiating a temporary  
loan of the sum of \$1,412 25, twelve hundred  
and twelve dollars, to enable him to set up as a  
Jacksonian man. A few weeks since, a note  
from Mr. Eaton informed us that he was  
charged with the collection, and that the  
balance would be drawn for in a few days.  
We directed the clerk charged with our fi-  
scal concerns to pay it, and supposed that it  
had been paid until we saw the notice in the  
Globe. That balance is now paid. It is like-  
wise true, that, as a Senator, Major Eaton  
voted for the editor of this paper as printer to  
the Senate; and it may be true that his friends  
interposed last winter. To these causes, to a  
personal regard for him, and to a charitable  
unwillingness to condemn a friend upon the  
supposition of others, is to be attributed the mere  
formal interchange of civilities which the Globe  
would now magnify into "habits of kindness and  
friendly intercourse."

The Globe undertakes to bear testimony to  
the innocence of the parties, and accuses us of  
seeking to encourage scandals which had been  
shown to be utterly unfounded. We have  
heard that Mr. Kendall has written a book upon  
this subject; but we have not even yet to this  
time, heard the specific charges or the defence.  
We are not among those who have calumniated  
female innocence. It is not pretended that  
we have been. On the contrary, an attempt is  
now made to establish the innocence of the par-  
ties by asserting that we were not accused! This  
was a subject upon which we were not in-  
formed. We endeavored to preserve neutral-  
ity; but this would not do. An uncompromis-  
sing war was declared, and it was resolved that  
there should be no neutrals. The Telegraph was  
not prepared to say that all that was said on  
this subject were "fabrications" and "scandals";  
and the Globe was established to certify that  
Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Branch  
and Mr. Herrien, "look for political elevation  
by calumniating female innocence!"

What blind infatuation! How does the  
editor of the Globe know whether the parties  
be guilty or innocent? It is ridiculous folly to  
suppose that the public sympathy is to be en-  
lured by the cry of "female innocence." The  
party may be as innocent as "your baby," and  
yet it would require just such a witness as he  
of the Globe to prove it. Truly his "blinding shirt"  
must have possessed the peculiar properties  
of that remarkable mirror of which we read  
in the story of the fair Scheherazade, and this  
classic editor must have performed a constant  
observation to be qualified for present duty.—  
Save us from such a witness!

But we again say that the guilt or innocence  
of the parties has nothing to do with the ques-  
tions before the public. Our remarks upon  
this subject were:

"The true question is not the guilt or inno-  
cence of the parties. Nor is it the propriety of  
the opinion formed by society upon that subject.  
All know that there is no process by which the  
evidence upon which society acts can be forced  
into a newspaper discussion. The real ques-  
tion has nothing to do with the guilt or inno-  
cence of the parties. Upon that we do not  
feel it our duty to form, much less to express,  
an opinion. The real question is, shall the de-  
sire, to force an individual upon society, con-  
trol the entire influence of the Government?—  
Shall the refusal of a member of the cabinet to  
coerce his wife and daughters to associate  
with a particular individual, be held good cause  
for a dismissal from office?—A hall a new cabi-  
net be organized, expressly for the purpose of  
controlling society in this particular? and shall  
the whim, the caprice, the mortified vanity, and  
revenge, of an individual unknown to the pub-  
lic, except by "circumstances" which forbid  
such interference, control the administration of  
public affairs? This is the question which it  
has become the duty of the American people  
to examine. This is the issue which they are  
called upon to try."

Here is the question presented. Will the  
Globe deny that Mr. Ingham, Governor Branch  
and Mr. Herrien, were dismissed because they  
refused to compel their families to associate  
with that of Major Eaton?

Will the Globe deny that in January, 1830,  
a member of Congress waited upon these gen-  
tlemen, and informed them that it was the Presi-  
dent's determination to remove them from of-  
fice unless they conformed to his wishes in this  
respect?

Will the Globe deny that Mr. Van Buren  
awaited himself of his peculiar situation to in-  
gratiate himself into the favor of the President  
by urging the propriety of their doing so?

Will the Globe deny that these gentlemen  
gave an unqualified refusal; and that they, at  
that time, declared their readiness to give up  
their respective offices rather than hold them  
on such conditions?

Will the Globe deny that the "malign in-  
fluence" now controls the public patronage? If  
it does, we pledge ourselves to prove the truth of  
our assertions, either in a court of justice or  
before a committee of Congress.

The attempt to put the character of a female  
at issue, is a political manoeuvre, an appeal to  
the sympathy and chivalry of the country, for-  
bidden by that refined sensibility which always

accompanies female excellence. It is intended  
to clothe political intrigue, but is too shallow an  
artifice to succeed. We have foreseen and  
forfeited the consequences of yielding to such  
an influence, and have struggled against narrow-  
ing down Gen. Jackson's claims to public con-  
fidence and support to such a basis.

The Globe asserts that our political interests  
have brought us to support those who seem to  
look for elevation by calumniating female in-  
nocence. It is not so. We are abused and de-  
nounced because we would not support female  
influence in the administration of public affairs.  
Had we been controlled by such motives as the  
Globe attributes, we would have played the  
sympathizer to Mr. Van Buren; we would have  
flattered Gen. Jackson and Mr. B. Lewis; we  
would have testified to the innocence of  
those whose conduct we knew nothing;  
and would have grown rich by sacrificing our  
independence to a show of patriotism. In a word  
we would have done precisely what the Globe  
was established to do.

We congratulate Major Lewis on his acqui-  
sition of a master like man. He has found a  
pliant vessel; and we merely admonish them  
both that there may be a committee of Con-  
gress empowered to send for persons & papers.  
A little caution may be of service.

Excerpts from the Washington Globe,  
(official).

"We think it not improbable that the  
Bank Government at Philadelphia has, in  
consideration of the support to be given  
it by Calhoun, Mr. McDuffie and the  
rest, agreed to provide an equivalent in-  
terest in Pennsylvania in lieu of the tariff."

"We have not mistaken the purposes  
of Mr. Calhoun. He is making a grand  
push to keep himself in an imposing at-  
titude. He must be President at once, or  
Vice-President with the reversion. The  
usage of the Government from its first  
establishment must be violated to make  
him Vice-President for a third term—or  
General Jackson must be sacrificed, the  
usage bid in regard to every honest pa-  
triotic and successful Chief Magistrate  
set aside and the man who has 'filled  
the measures of his country's glory,'  
marked with the opprobrium of the elder  
and younger Adams, to make way for  
Mr. Calhoun. This gentleman cannot  
abide an instant's delay; and the obscu-  
rity of private life, for a brief interval,  
he fears would obliterate the amazing  
services he has rendered to the country."

Another 'Book' or, Secret Chronicles.

"We find the following paragraph in  
the Fredericksburg Arena. It hints at a  
curiosity which we should like to see. It  
is the first intimation of the kind that has  
been given, and we know no more of it  
than is here told.—Alex. Gazette.

"Information is particularly requested  
respecting a certain pamphlet, said to  
have been lately written and published  
by a distinguished personage, high in  
office, touching a certain subject—not of  
a public character—which is believed to  
have distracted the councils of the coun-  
try and finally led to the dissolution of the  
late Cabinet. It is the height of cruelty  
and injustice to the community, to con-  
fine to private circulation such a pamphlet  
from such a source, on such a topic. We  
trust that means will be taken to draw from  
the obscurity, which it seems to crowd, this  
maiden production of an illustrious in-  
dividual, who, having already filled the  
measure of his glory as a Warrior and a  
Statesman, is anxious to distinguish him-  
self in the more peaceful walks of Lit-  
erature. With what pleasure should we  
bear our testimony to the correct reason-  
ing, the sound morality, and graceful  
style which, we are told, characterize  
this unpretending offspring of genius, did  
not the sensibility of the author to criti-  
cism, restrict its circulation to a few cho-  
sen friends."

And yet another!—The Telegraph is  
informed that "Mr. Kendall has written  
a book" upon a certain delicate subject,  
on which some editors are so squeamish  
that they cannot talk about it. We are  
not so fastidious in our notions as to keep  
silent, concerning that about which the  
whole country is talking, and which ef-  
fects the course and character of our Gov-  
ernment.

The Baltimore Chronicle says, "A rum-  
our prevails that Mr. McLane will de-  
cline taking the Treasury Department,  
and we should not be surprised at his re-  
fusal, especially when he comes to under-  
stand that he must be controlled by the  
"malign influence" of which Mr. Branch  
speaks. The truth is, many respectable  
members of the Jackson party have be-  
come heartily ashamed of their imbecile  
Executive, and would gladly substitute  
Mr. Calhoun or Judge McLean for Gen.  
Jackson."—Alex. Gaz.

The editor of the Columbia, S. C.  
Telescope holds the following unequivocal  
language:

"The Cabinet is not yet formed; nor  
does it promise to be one of much vigor  
either of intellect or action. In fact,  
General Jackson's influence in the nation  
is prostrated. He is good for nothing  
to the North; good for nothing to the  
South; good for nothing to the West.—  
There are no prominent men now be-  
fore the people as the next President, but  
Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. The North  
and West seem to prefer the former; the  
South, from the Potomac southward, the  
latter; but Georgia has prejudices not  
yet conquered, although her manifest in-  
terest is the same with that of Virginia,  
the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama and  
Mississippi. The prospects of Henry  
Clay brighten. If he comes in, the South  
will be absolutely driven in self-defence  
to nullification or secession: and the  
sooner the former is adopted the better.  
Submission cannot cost South Carolina  
less than 5,000,000 dollars a year. If  
the Constitution is to be maintained,  
there must be some means of stopping

the progress of usurpation: are there any  
other than nullification or secession? We  
know of no other: nor do we see any  
danger in either. We prefer the former;  
let our enemies compel, if they think  
fit, the latter."

MR. VAN BUREN.

We incorrectly stated two days ago,  
that this gentleman had proceeded to Al-  
bany—he is still in the city, but departs  
this morning, by the steamboat, remain-  
ing one day at West Point on his passage  
up the river. The report that Mr. Van  
Buren would embark for England on  
board the U. S. ship Falmouth, now ready  
for sea at our Navy Yard, is incorrect.  
That Mr. Van Buren will proceed to  
England is most probable, but not until  
Mr. McLane has signified his intention of  
returning to the United States, which, if  
he do, as most likely he will, Mr. Van  
Buren will embark about the 1st of Aug-  
ust.—N. Y. Mercantile.

From the Centreville Times.

Mr. Editor—I find from your paper  
that the public mind is now turned to an  
Anti-Jackson Candidate for Congress in  
this District, and that two highly re-  
spectable gentlemen are already in nomi-  
nation. No reasonable objection can be  
raised to the character and integrity of  
either of them. They are both deservedly  
very popular in their own counties, and  
wherever else they are known. I am  
not informed however, whether they are  
generally known throughout the District,  
or not? As an individual I should be  
perfectly satisfied with either of them;  
but I am decidedly of the opinion we  
ought not to attempt at all, to forestall the  
Committee, which is about to be appointed  
to nominate a Candidate for Con-  
gress.

There are a number of other gentlemen  
equally respectable and deserving with  
those named, who may be more generally  
popular. I do not however pretend to  
decide on this fact: nor do I believe any  
insulated individual is competent to de-  
cide upon it. I should therefore wish the  
Committee to meet completely untrameled  
and unpledged, and to decide calmly  
and disinterestedly according to their best  
judgment, after they have conferred freely  
with one another. Personal predilections  
should give way to the public good.

I beg leave to suggest the names of  
Messrs. John L. Kerr, Robert H. Golds-  
borough and Theodore R. Lockerman,  
of Talbot, William Potter, John Boon &  
Geo. Reed, of Caroline, Col. Thos. Wright,  
Col. Thos. Emory, Thos. B. Turpin & Dan-  
iel C. Hopper, Esqrs. of Queen Ann's, in  
addition to the respectable gentlemen al-  
ready named. I wish it to be distinctly  
understood that I entertain no objection  
to either of the gentlemen named hereto-  
fore: nor do I wish to exclude them or  
any others from the consideration of the  
Committee. As a voter in the District, I  
feel a total indifference about who shall  
be the Candidate, so that he be sound in  
his politics and of respectable standing as  
a gentleman and man of sense. Let the  
most popular man in the District be se-  
lected without reference to his old politics,  
his county, or our friendship for him. It  
seems to me to be very unwise for our  
friends to allude to any personal quarrels  
or dislikes between certain prominent  
men of our party. It is to be regretted,  
but no person who knows the gentlemen  
referred to, can believe that any one of  
them would abandon principle for the  
purpose of gratifying private dislike.—  
Personal prejudice will not weigh a fea-  
ther with any man, who feels for his  
country, and who sees her present degra-  
dation. Let us not be carried away by  
personal favoritism when the honor and  
prosperity of our country are at stake:  
but let us disregard the longings after of-  
fice of one man, or a dozen men; and let  
us all unite in the support of the man,  
who is the greatest favourite of the ma-  
jority of the people. Who that man is  
let the Committee determine and let all  
acquiesce in their decision. Let men be  
selected as Committee-men in whose dis-  
interestedness we can confide. A num-  
ber of the gentlemen named above I am  
sure feel no disposition to go to Congress;  
but any one of them it is hoped would not  
refuse the call of the Committee.

CURTIS.

Queen Ann's County.

From the Political Examiner.  
We submit the following letter from  
Henry R. Warfield, Esq. without any other  
remark than that we hope it will serve as  
a caution to gentlemen who may be here-  
after disposed to indulge in stenographic  
displays, at the distance of 10 or 11 miles!  
The report in the 'Citizen' is not only a  
wanton perversion of Mr. Warfield's sen-  
timents and expressions but a foul and  
slandrous attack upon the citizens of  
that most respectable district (Woodsboro')  
whom it stigmatizes as a body of  
"OFFICE HUNTERS AND OFFICE  
HOLDERS."

Mr. Poz.—The 'Republican Citizen'  
of the 3d instant has this moment been  
handed to me, in which there is a publi-  
cation which purports to be the substance  
in part of an address delivered by me at  
Woodsboro', on the 28th ult. I will state  
what I did say on that occasion, so far as  
it relates to that publication, and for the  
correctness of this statement, appeal to  
all who heard me. I expressed there as  
I always do, the sincerity of my attach-  
ment for Mr. Clay, personally and politi-  
cally. I said nothing of the Executive  
of Maryland, or its appointments. I  
expressed no determination to oppose the  
present party in Maryland. I spoke of  
no party in this county or State. But I

did animadvert upon the appointment of  
Mr. Baltzell as Collector of the county.  
I uttered no unkind or unfriendly senti-  
ment with regard to Mr. Baltzell; on the  
contrary, I spoke of him in terms of per-  
sonal regard. I spoke of this Government  
as, in my judgment, the best which the  
wisdom of man had ever devised; of the  
liberty and safety which our citizens must  
enjoy under its operation, if faithfully  
administered and of the rights which every  
freeman possessed. The doctrine of  
"rotation in office," as essentially con-  
nected with the rights of man, I advocat-  
ed with all the feeble talents I possess,  
and shall do so publicly and privately,  
on all proper occasions; that, having  
some confidence in my opinions on pub-  
lic affairs, I would never surrender them  
on any occasion to gratify the sinister  
views of aspiring politicians of any de-  
nomination, & would whenever I thought  
proper, express my opinions with unsha-  
ken independence; my fellow citizens  
would give them the weight they deserved.  
The publication in the 'Citizen' is pal-  
pably incorrect, and I appeal to all who  
were present. I did not mention the  
name of Mr. Lorentz in my public ad-  
dress; but in a conversation in the pres-  
ence of many of the citizens of the  
Woodsboro' district, I observed that I had  
understood Mr. Lorentz was a worthy  
man, but that I was not sufficiently in-  
formed on the subject to say whether, if  
I had the power, I would or would not  
have dismissed him; but if he was not re-  
tained, I would then have given the ap-  
pointment to some deserving man of my  
own party who had not held it. I advocat-  
ed the principle of rotation in office  
from a perception that every man in this  
country, who is competent and deserving,  
has an equal right to a participation, in  
stations of honor and profit; and that a  
contrary doctrine is subversive of the  
equal rights of men—and the opinions,  
which, in my conscience, I believe to be  
right, I shall boldly and independently  
express, regardless of the wishes of in-  
terested partisans of every description.

HENRY R. WARFIELD:

June 6, 1831.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, June 25.

We most earnestly solicit the attention of  
our fellow citizens of Easton and Talbot  
county to the notice in this day's paper, request-  
ing a meeting for the purpose of extending aid  
to the sufferer's at Fayetteville, North Carolina.  
Let it not be said that Easton and Talbot coun-  
ty, always distinguished for their charitable  
feelings, are slothful now when the slightest  
assistance may be serviceable. Having re-  
ceived aid in the same circumstances, let them  
not be unmindful of the debt which gratitude  
imposes.

What consummate impudence in the  
last Jackson Whig, that slanders the  
dead, to say, that the writers in it, the  
lawyers we suppose, will not further no-  
tice this Gazette than to call to view  
one or two matters in it—as if they did  
not feel consequential in proportion as  
we admit them into notice by laughing  
at them; but to drop all matters, as being  
too indigestible for them, except "one  
or two matters" that they think they  
have some chance to distort and garble,  
was a little bit of cunning, quite enough  
for them to shoulder.

That the old President was governed by  
Duff Green as well as you were your-  
selves, Mr. little politicians, before Mr.  
Van Buren supplanted him, is true; and  
that the man who could be governed as  
president, either by the one or the other  
of these creatures is unfit for the sta-  
tion, and reflects disgrace upon those  
who elected him, is most true. That  
Mr. Van Buren and President Jackson &  
perhaps Duff Green too, we know not,  
ran down upon the shoals of nullification  
so close, that they, scarcely had room to  
wear or swim, is also most true, & if they,  
or either of them, have turned their back  
upon nullification, it was because they  
saw that nullification would put them on  
their back if they did not; for they  
are all ready, at any time to close in with  
any thing that will suit their cause, nul-  
lification or any thing else. It is not  
with them that they choose means—that  
are right; but having ends in view, they  
willingly take any means to answer the  
end; and we think no body but the appa-  
rent writers for the Easton Jackson Whig  
can be ignorant of this.

But your prating about a "sigma on  
the people" to elect a president of farmer  
like habits, who can smoke a pipe, who  
married an humble wife, who treats with  
politeness the wife of a Secretary, a board-  
ing house or tavern keeper's daughter, and  
who was not thought genteel enough to  
be companion for Mrs. Adams, is of the  
very essence of the worst sort of Jacobin-  
ism, and men who sport such sayings  
for the purpose of strewing the seeds of  
discord in society are the worst of pests

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...you who wrote these things know you are guilty of a wicked pretence; you know what you say is not true in the sense you mean it to be taken and you know it is not true itself, but what do you care for that if it will serve your turn. You insolently attack Mrs. Adams, by saying, that this Secretary's wife was not quite genteel enough to be her companion—when you know, if you know any thing, that this Secretary's wife was not known when Mrs. Adams was in the President's house, and that she has been made known since in a way not proper for us to mention, and that the bustle which has been created about her was, because General Jackson's other secretaries wives did not think her a fit companion for them; nor did Mrs. Calhoun, another Jackson-man's wife. Mrs. Adams had no more to do in it or with the matter, than a person in the most remote corner of the world, we were going to say of the Globe, but that would not do, for there is a person in a corner of "a Globe" that has had much to do in the matter—Nor do we choose to speak of General Jackson's wife—or of any other man's wife—nor will we, unless, as in the case of the woman who has created all the rumpus at Washington, and been the cause of breaking up the Cabinet, when her own political friends bring her forth as so mixed up in state matters that there is no separating her from them, we will then present her as presented by her friends as a matter of the politics of the times—no further. But we advise these Whig men to be a little cautious of the discoveries of their own dear friends—the states witnesses will yet make all ashamed in whom the source of suffusion is not dried up.

**And don't you believe, it little ones?**  
Do you Messrs. Jackson Whig writers mean to pretend to say that a woman was not the cause of all the late rumpus at Washington? That a woman was not the cause of the dissolution of General Jackson's Cabinet? If Jacksonian authority can ever be believed, it asserts and sustains the fact. We can know nothing as to that affair but what the high leading Jackson men tell us; men that you swore by—men that put into your brains and mouths in politics that you thought or uttered. If we can believe the leading, principal Jackson men, we must believe what they say—If every thing that comes from Jackson authority is false, why then we must decline believing any thing at their hands; but what are "all the facts" in the case of the Secretary of State? Are they that his manoeuvring would not do; that he sees that the old General must go; that he was willing to take a chance for Vice-Presidency if it would do, or, that at all hazards, he would take a mission to England for the present? What other facts are worth relating about this jesuitical politician; this accomplished lingo? Let poor Van Buren go to England as quick and as quietly as possible if you mean well for him and for Jackson; but poor Jackson he is past cure or hope; not even old Mr. Secretary Livingston or Attorney General Taney can save him; but touch Livingston lightly, for the Whig scribbles say he is a Mason, and that we are all Morgans with our throats cut—What a pack of —. Why if Livingston is a mason, must he do as he pleases or as you please and none must call him to account. Where did you learn your Masonry or morality, that one Mason must not detect another of treason, vice or villainy without "disregarding moral obligations imposed by the august Governor of the Universe?" Such masons as you have brought masonry, and would bring any thing into disrepute that you handled and let you alone, and you will soon build up anti-masonry, which is the next greatest folly to your own, extant in our day. Mason or no mason we think old Ned Livingston would be a blot upon the good fame of any administration except such a one as Gen. Jackson's, which does not mind trifles. What if he did get from the foreign office of a certain country a certain letter, and then received a lucrative office for it? What if he jostled the Government of his country out of a large sum of money that came into his hands by reason of his official station? What if for escaping from the payment of another sum of money, a writ of outlawry was issued against him in his native state? What if he did try to ruin Mr. Jefferson who had been his friend and benefactor? Must we never speak of these things—

Why? because he is Gen. Jackson's Secretary, or a Mason, which?  
But really, we get tired of your shallow pretences, your extraordinary trashiness; you were the echoes of Duff Green's Telegraph—you are the echoes of Blair and Kendall's Globe. We shall rap you over the knuckles occasionally when nothing better serves, but you must excuse us, we will respond to the first sound, when we will it, not to the echo. We see what's published in the Globe, and shall animadvert on it as occasion may require; but don't put on airs, for you are not out of the woods, little pleaders.

We understand Roger B. Taney, Esq. of this State, has been appointed Attorney General of the United States.

In the general scuffle at Washington, says the Baltimore Chronicle, Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson, the private Secretary of the President has been dismissed and has left Washington for Tennessee. It is rumored that Mr. Nicholas P. Trist, of Virginia, is to be his successor.

Major Eaton ceased to act as Secretary of War on Saturday last, and Doctor Randolph, the chief Clerk in the War office, is appointed Acting Secretary in the interim.—Globe.

The Globe says, that there is reason to believe that Mr. White (who refused the War Department) "will make a sacrifice of his private feelings to the public service and accept it. Thus has General Jackson got rid of one of his difficulties.

John L. Dorsey, Esq. has published an Address to the voters of the First Congressional District of Maryland. It forms a pamphlet of 72 pages, and a complete review of our national domestic politics. Mr. Dorsey condemns utterly the character and administration of President Jackson.

The National Republicans of Frederick county, have fixed upon David Kemp & Richard Polt, Esqs. as candidates for Electors, and Doris Richardson, Evan McKinstry, Abraham Jones & Wm C Johnson, Esqs. as Representatives, at the approaching fall elections.

We learn that at the meeting of the National Republican Delegates for the city and county of Baltimore, on Saturday last, the Hon. WM WIRT and HENRY V. SOMERVELL, Esq. were appointed to represent this Congressional District in the great Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore in December next.

**WOOL.**—The Poughkeepsie N. Y. Journal mentions that the competition among wool-buyers continues with unabated spirit in that country.—The greater part is already engaged, and the rest daily passing into the hands of the manufacturer or speculator. Before the end of the month it is thought that none will remain free-market, & it is estimated that upwards of 100,000 lbs. of different purchases in Poughkeepsie, besides large quantities bought by persons residing in different parts of the country, and by manufacturers and speculators from abroad. One house in Poughkeepsie had taken in about 40,000 lbs. and would probably swell this amount to 100,000 lbs. "The following says the Journal, I may be quoted as the present prices of wool in our market, viz:—50 to 58 cts. for native wool—62 to 75 cts. for merino 80 to 90 cts. for mixed and full blood Saxony. We saw one beautiful lot last week, the shearing of a Gentleman of this town, consisting of about 2200 lbs. of which one third was merino, and the residue mixed and full blood Saxony, which has since been sold for 90 cts. all round cash. These prices are high, compared with those of the two past years, but it is generally believed by those who are best informed on the subject, that they will be fully maintained, unless there should be unexpectedly large importations of foreign wools.

The steamboat Gen. Jackson has been raised and is now on her way to this city, in tow of a sloop. Not a body was found on board. She is to be put on the railway at the Dry Dock for repairs on Monday or Tuesday. The whole number of deaths in consequence of the explosion is either eleven or twelve. All the survivors we believe are in a fair way to recover. Among them is Oliver Martin, the barkeeper. New York Paper.

**Wholesome.**—By a law in Ohio, if a man treats a voter to obtain his vote for office, he forfeits the office if he is elected. The newly elected Sheriff of Stark Co. has lately been ousted under this law, and a new election ordered.

### Foreign Intelligence.

**From the N. Y. Evening Post, June 21.**  
**FROM HAVRE.**—The packet ship Francis I, Capt. Skiddy, from Havre, is below. She sailed on the 18th May, and will bring us intelligence one or two days later from the continent of Europe.  
2 o'clock.—Our boat has just come up from the ship. The latest Paris dates are of the 17th of May—from Warsaw to the 5th, no later than before received.  
The Gazette de France of the 17th says—"The new electoral lists are closed. According to the information received from various departments, these lists will effect no change in the situation of the extreme left, and of the centres."  
The Austrian Observer announces that the revolt of the Albanians had acquired consistence. The insurgents had taken Sophia, and the Grand Vizier was shut up at Manastin by the troops of the Pacha of Scutari.

**WARSAW, May 6.**  
The head quarters of the Poles, were advanced on the 2d of May. A report of the Commander-in-Chief of that date speaks only of insignificant skirmishes. There appears to be no other news worth translating.

The Washington Telegraph of Tuesday last, contains the following correspondence:—

### ANOTHER ATTACK UPON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The following correspondence speaks for itself, and is further confirmation of what we have said relative to the causes which dissolved the late cabinet. We reserve, for a subsequent notice, our comment upon this extraordinary attempt to silence the press; by holding others responsible for our statement of a fact which, so far as Mr. Ingham was concerned, had been stated in the Philadelphia Enquirer, several weeks ago, the truth of which cannot be denied. It is proper, however, that we should say that Mr. Ingham having completed the important reports for which he continued in the discharge of the duties as Secretary of the Treasury, had made his arrangements to leave the Department yesterday. In the morning he was engaged in leaving his friends when Major Eaton, accompanied by several others, made his appearance in the Treasury building. Their conduct was such as to attract the notice of the public; and a report soon was circulated that he had come there for the purpose of making a personal attack upon Mr. Ingham. One of his friends immediately apprised Mr. Ingham of it; and he, having prepared himself for the occasion, passed to his office without molestation. Some short time afterwards Major Eaton, with two of his brothers in law, Doctor Randolph and Major Lewis, left the building. Mr. Ingham, we are informed, will leave the city for Pennsylvania, to-morrow.

### MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 17th June, 1831.  
Sir: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the columns of the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full development of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me and my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the Secretary of the Treasury, & of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with him." This publication appears in a paper, which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your name and eye. I desire to know of you whether or not you sanction or will disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer.

Very respectfully,  
S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

"This is not fairly quoted. We said: 'It is proved that the families of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with him.'—Ed. Tel.

### REPLY.

WASHINGTON 18th June, 1831.  
Sir: I have not been able to ascertain, from your note of last evening whether it is the publication referred to by you, or the fact stated in the Telegraph, which you desired to know whether I have sanctioned or will disavow. If it be the first you demand it is too absurd to merit an answer. If it be the last, you may find authority for the same fact in Philadelphia paper, about the first of April last, which is deemed to be quite as friendly to you as the Telegraph may be to me. When you have settled such accounts with your particular friends, it will be time enough to make demands of others. In the mean time, I take the occasion to say, that you must be not a little deranged to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to know what all the inhabitants of this City know, and perhaps half the people of the United States believe to be true.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.  
John H. Eaton, Esq.

### MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

18th June, 1831.  
Sir:—I have received your letter of to-day, and regret to find that you are so much and candidly inquiring of me before I can answer impudently and insolently is returned. To injury unprovoked, you are pleased to add insult. What is the remedy? It is to indulge the expectation that, though a man may mean enough to slander, or base enough to encourage it, he yet may have bravery sufficient to repair the wrong to that spirit I demand if you satisfaction for the wrong and injury you do me.

Your answer must determine whether you are so far entitled to the name and character of a gentleman as to be able to act like one.

Very respectfully,  
S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

### REPLY.

Washington, 20th June, 1831.  
Sir: Your note of Saturday, purporting to be a demand of satisfaction for injury done to you by me, was received on that day. Company prevented me from sending an immediate answer. Yesterday morning your brother-in-law, Dr. Randolph intruded himself into my room, with a threat of personal violence. I perfectly understand the part you are made to play in the face now acting before the American people. I am not to be intimidated by threats, or provoked by abuse, to any act inconsistent with the duty and contempt which your condition and conduct inspire.

Yours sir, respectfully,  
S. D. INGHAM.

John H. Eaton, Esq.

### MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

20th June, 1831.  
Sir: Your note of this morning is received. It proves to me that you are quite brave enough to do a mean act, but too great a coward to repair it. Your contempt I heed not; your pity I despise. His contemptible fellows as yourself that have set forth rumours of their own creation, and taken them as a ground of imputation, against me. If that be good cause, then should you have pity of yourself, for your wife has escaped them, and you must know it—but no more; here our correspondence closes. Nothing more will be received short of acceptance of my demand of Saturday, and nothing more to be said to me until face to face we meet. It is not in my nature to brook your insults, nor will they be submitted to.

S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

### From the Globe.

### MR. INGHAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, 24th June, 1831.  
The President of the United States:  
Sir: Before I leave the city, I deem it to be due to the government that I should perform a painful duty, imposed upon me by the events of the last forty-eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the government near your person, and supposed to be in your special confidence, which has been particularly developed within the last two weeks, and has finally displayed itself in an attempt to way-lay me on my way to the office yesterday, as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination. If you have not already been apprised of these movements, you may perhaps be surprised to learn that the persons concerned in them, are the late Secretary of war, and the acting secretary of war; and that the second auditor of the treasury, register of the treasury, and the treasurer of the United States were in their company; and that the treasurer and register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the treasury department, and also a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternately occupied as their rendezvous, while lying in wait; the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach. Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm, and accompanied by my son, and some other friends, I repaired to the office to finish the business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company. It is proper to state, that the principal persons who had been thus employed for several hours, retired from the department soon after I had entered my room, and that I received no molestation from them either at my ingress or egress. But having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour on the streets, near my lodgings, heavily armed, threatening an assault on the dwelling I reside in.

I do not present these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts, I am willing to meet this peril; and against an assault by numbers, I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service from the citizens of Washington. But they are communicated to you as the chief magistrate of the U. States, and most especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaining good order among its inhabitants, and protecting their officers of the government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have to say to you, that so far as I am informed, all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business, are officers of government, except the late secretary of war. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
S. D. INGHAM.

### June 23d, 1831.

Messrs. Col. Campbell, Treasurer, Major Smith Register; Doctor Randolph, Acting Secretary of War; and Major Lewis, 2d Auditor.

GENTLEMEN:—I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham, dated the 21st inst. and having immediately, on its receipt sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me, if you, or either of you have had any agency or participation, and if any to what extent, in the alleged misconduct imputed in his letter herewith enclosed.

I surely have been deceived in your characters if you are capable of so far forgetting the responsibilities of your stations as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged. To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first intimation that I have had upon the subject of his difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt and explicit answer.

Respectfully,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

### Mr. Randolph to the President.

WASHINGTON, 22 June, 1831.  
Sir:—In answer to your letter of this date, asking the extent of my participation in the controversy lately passed between Mr. Ingham and Major Eaton, and how far I am amenable to the charges made by Mr. Ingham against me in his letter of yesterday, I have to reply, that I had no further agency in the matter than is shown in the correspondence between those gentlemen, as published in the Telegraph on Tuesday last. I was not with Major Eaton more than ten minutes at any one time between 7 and 3 o'clock on Monday, on which day the charge of a combination for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Ingham is made by him against me and others. I did not participate in, nor did I know of any design to attack Mr. Ingham's residence as is charged by him, nor was I armed at any time during the hours mentioned, having no apprehension of danger from Mr. Ingham or those "friends" whom he says surrounded him. Major Eaton was alone when he sought an interview with Mr. Ingham, as will be shown by the certificates of two respectable individuals.

Respectfully yours,  
P. G. RANDOLPH.

### Mr. Smith to the President.

Washington, June 24th 1831.  
Sir: In reply to your note of to-day, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Ingham to you, bearing date the 21st inst. I beg leave to state, that the charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter as far as they relate to me, are wholly untrue. I have had no participation or agency, whatever, in the controversy between Major Eaton and Mr. Ingham. I have given neither aid nor succor to Major Eaton, nor any one for him. I have not walked with him, nor near him? I have not sought Mr. Ingham, nor been in his neighborhood. I have been unarmed constantly, and in all respects I have been unconnected with any thing that threatened his safety. As to the charge that my office was used for any such purposes as are named by Mr. Ingham, it is not less untrue than the rest of the statement. Major Eaton was in my office twice, once between ten and eleven o'clock, and once about fifteen minutes before three; each time he came alone, and did not remain more than ten minutes.

I regret, Sir, that Mr. Ingham, in making charges of such grave import, had not thought proper to refer to the authority upon which he based his allegations, and awaited the issue before he left the city.

With the highest respect,  
Your obt. servt.  
T. L. SMITH.

### TO THE PRESIDENT.

### DIED.

At Potter's Landing on Monday the 6th Miss Catherine G. Potter, 4th daughter of Gen. William Potter, of Caroline county, in the 27th year of her age.

In Salisbury, on Thursday morning, June 9th, Mrs. Sarah Henry, consort of the Rev. John Henry, in the 23d year of her age.

On Thursday 16th inst. Charles G. Harrington, infant son of Mr. George W. Harrington, Greensborough Caroline Co.

Sweet innocent thou'st gone to rest,  
Above these rolling spheres,  
No pain henceforth disturbs thy breast,  
In this dark vale of tears.  
Short was thy stay beneath the sky  
And short thy parents' joy,  
But thou dost live no more to die,  
Thy earthly toils are o'er.  
Before thy sinless bosom grand'd,  
With guilt's oppressive load,  
An angel took thee by the hand,  
And led thee home to God.  
Rest infant then in thy dark tomb,  
Beneath some cherub's care,  
Rest infant rest in Heaven thy home  
And dwell forever there.

### PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, June 23.	
WHEAT	60 a 1 1/2
CORN	63 a 65
RYE	65 a 70
WOOL—Common unwashed	35 a 38
1 qr. do free from tags	40 a 42
do do washed	45 a 48
one half	50 a 52
three qr. to full	60 a 75

### National Republican Meetings.

THE National Republicans of Talbot county are requested to meet in their several election districts on the 3rd Saturday in July next (16th) for the purpose of selecting four friends from each election district of the county to meet in Eastern on the next succeeding Tuesday to nominate two persons as electors of the Senate that they may consider most worthy to be confided in; and also to recommend four suitable candidates for the next House of Delegates, as well as five judicious and discreet men of the county to serve in the capacity of a levy court, and one trusty and firm man in every election district be selected to meet the deputations from Queen Anne and Caroline counties for the purpose of nominating an Anti Jackson candidate for Congress of tried fidelity and of distinguished character.

### NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Eastern and Talbot county are respectfully invited to meet at the Court House in Eastern on TUESDAY next the 28th inst. at 1 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient for rendering whatever assistance may be in their power to the unfortunate sufferers by fire at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Let it be remembered that when afflicted by a like calamity, relief was promptly extended to us—this proposition is offered at the suggestion of  
MANY CITIZENS.

### June 25

### In Talbot County Court

June 9th 1831.  
A former order of this court not having been complied with, it is again ordered, that the report of the Trustees for the sale of the residue of the real estate of Philemon W. Hensley, deceased, in the cause of William W. Moore, John Price and Richard Spencer, against William H. Tilghman and Maria Lloyd his wife William Hensley, Martha Ann Hensley, Philemon Feddemann Hensley, Richard Hensley, Ann Keziah Hensley, Thomas C. Earle, Thomas Emory and Daniel Feddemann, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 3rd Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Eastern, in Talbot county, before the said third Monday of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$884 94.  
R. T. EARLE,  
True copy  
J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

### June 25

THE Creditors of Philemon W. Hensley are hereby warned, to exhibit their claims, and file them with the Clerk of Talbot County Court, before the 3rd Monday of November next, otherwise they will be excluded from the dividend.

By order of the Court  
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.  
3w

### MARYLAND.

### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1831.  
ON application of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. Executor of Mrs. Rachel Leeds Kerr 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 two of the newspapers printed in the town of Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 14th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

JAS. PRICE, Reg't.  
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 letters testamentary on the personal estate of Rachel Leeds Kerr, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of June in the year of our Lord 1831, at Eastern, in Talbot County.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor  
of Rachel Leeds Kerr, dec'd  
(3)

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Worcester county in the State of Maryland, on the eighth day of June, inst. by Thomas Milbourne Esq. a justice of the peace of the State and county aforesaid, as runaways, the following negroes to wit: one named

### ABIGAIL,

Five feet and three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a coloured striped stamped cotton frock.

One named ANNE alias Nancy five feet three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a mixed copperas home spun dress.

One named ELIZABETH or Betty, five feet six and a half inches high of a rather dark complexion, and wearing a blue striped domestic frock.

And two children one named LEONARD and the other named JANE, children of negro Abigail, which said children are of the same complexion of their mother and wear clothes of the same colour of their mother's, the above negroes have no bodily marks as I can discover.

The owner or owners of said negroes are hereby notified within sixty days from the advertising hereof, to come forward prove his, her or their title, and pay or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have accrued or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take them away according to the law of the state of Maryland, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law direct.

PURNELL JOHNSON, Shff.  
of Worcester county Md.

Snow Hill, June 25 3w



## POETRY.

### THE COQUETTE.

The partner of partners, the belle of the ball;  
And caring for none though I smiled upon all,  
I flirted a season with all that I saw,  
The Parson, the Merchant, the Limb of the Law;  
The Squire and the Captain were fish in my net,  
Which gained me the name of the Village Coquette!

Years gathered and robb'd me of swain after swain,  
Time snaps, link after link, the most obdurate chain:  
The Parson adored a rich widow at Kew,  
The Merchant ran off with the niece of a Jew,  
The Lawyer eloped being rather in debt,  
And the Squire "stole away" from the Village Coquette!

The Captain, false pirate, for life took in tow  
A warlike daughter at Stratford-le-Bow;  
When, lo! pert and piggyish, all congees and shrugs,  
Approach'd to adore me, a dealer in drugs!  
I shudder'd! I sicken'd! I paid Nature's debt;  
And died, sad and single a Village Coquette!

From the Free Enquirer.

### SONG

#### OF A BEDOUIN ARAB.

Son of the winds, my coal-black steed!  
Of noble race the noblest  
First in beauty, first in speed,  
In battle's storm the boldest!

Are not thine eyes two blazing stars?  
Shed they not the diamond's light?  
Not Ismail's flashing scimitars  
Burn in the sun more bright.

See his red nostrils wide dilate,  
In wrath in love in pride!  
Rather than Souldan's throne of state  
I'd press thy lordly side!

Thy keen scent sniffs the foe afar,  
Thy fleet foot tears the ground,  
Thy neigh it is the triumph of war,  
The battle's signal sound.

Oh! thou art mighty in thy speed,  
And dreadful in thine ire!  
Oh! thou art beautiful, my steed,  
With eye and soul of fire.

F. W.

### HOPE IN HEAVEN.

(Written in mental anguish.)

In mercy bind this bruised heart,  
Thou Power, who made me smile and weep!  
Hush its wild throbs—or bid it part—  
In endless sleep.

Oh! where's the hope for lofty minds?  
Those souls of oak who will not crave—  
Nor bend—though rent by ruthless winds!  
Where;—In the grave.

His co-mates fly the wounded deer—  
The moon hangs sickly when she wanes—  
And wintry storms and howl frosts drear,  
Strip au' u'na's plains

But there's a rest for those who mourn—  
A balm for bosoms wrung and riven—  
Mild dreams for eyes with anguish worn—  
'Tis—Hope in Heaven!

### TIME AND TRUTH—AN APOLOGUE.

Among the daughters of Time, the youngest and best beloved, was a beautiful maiden, called Truth. It was foredoomed at her birth that she should be incapable of fraud or deception; that wherever she came she should remedy the evils of falsehood and calumny, put to flight forever the errors of mankind, and banish doubt, darkness, and uncertainty from the face of the earth. In short, she was to be omnipotent and eternal.

Time, who was forever in motion, and never staid a moment in one place, could not endure to be without the society of his favorite child, and as soon as she grew up insisted on her accompanying him every where. Being about to make the circuit of the universe, he accordingly took her by the hand, and they journeyed together.

Time had wings, but Truth had none; and it was soon found she could not keep up with the old man, who, though his head was almost bald and his beard white as the driven snow, could travel, day and night, over hill and dale, sea and land, through air and fire, without ever resting or being fatigued. Impatient of delay, and incapable of restraining the impetuosity of his motions he soon grew tired of the slow and feeble steps of his daughter, who was as timid as a young fawn and looked about, before, behind, on every side, ere she ventured forward, and telling her he could not wait for her tardy motions Time bade her join him without fail at the end of the world.

Time soon finished his tour round the globe, but Truth was far behind; and as he had sworn never to wait for any one the old man turned round to make another tour, and met his daughter about half way on her journey. As long parted friends love to tell each other all that has passed in their absence, they related their adventures.

"One day," said Time "I met a wife whose rash husband had turned her from his door, and divided her from her children, on account of some unfounded jealousy: I would have stayed to make up the quarrel and convince him of his error, but I knew you would soon come and set all right. I hope thou didst make my words good? Didst thou interfere in behalf of one of thy sex?"

"Alas! Father, the poor abandoned wife was dead before I came. Grief and shame had driven her to despair, and she perished by her own hands."

"What a pity! but let us go on. Next I met a young man who had been crossed in love in consequence of calumnies that had poisoned the mind of his mis-

stress. A little onward and I encountered the young woman herself, who was pining away almost broken hearted at the supposed infamy of her lover. I could not stay to remedy their sorrows, but told them my daughter, Truth, was just behind, and would soon bring about a good understanding."

"Alas! alas!" cried the maiden, with tears in her eyes, "I came too late. The youth had become a sot, and a gambler, and the poor girl had died of a broken heart."

"Thou art destined, it seems, to be always too late. I wish thou wouldst go forward instead of looking all round, and feeling thy way like a blind man."

"Ah! Father," replied she, "how should I be assured of being always right if I did not first see which way I was going?"

"Next," continued old Time, "I came into a city where a man had been condemned to death for a crime which he was innocent. I would have stayed to do him justice, but my moments were too precious, and I knew you were close at hand. Didst thou save him from the gallows?"

"No—I did not arrive in season. I saw his body hanging in chains; but I did justice to his memory. Better late than never, Father."

"Humph!" said the old man. "After this I arrived in a country where the people were preparing to murder their governor, and all his family, on account of a false report of his having attempted to betray them to their enemies. I looked behind, and thought I saw thee advancing, and being as usual in a great hurry, left it to thee to dissipate the delusion."

"I grieve to tell thee, O, Father! that I was a little too late. The virtuous governor, with all his family, had just perished, and the wicked calumniator in his place. I told them the true state of the case. But the lie had done its work, and the consequences were irremediable."

"I wish to the immortal Jove," cried Time, "I wish my youngest daughter Truth, would keep pace with my eldest daughter Falsehood!"

"How should I, my Father, when she never stops to see whether she is going, and I am always seeking the true path?"

"Proceeding onward," resumed old Time, "I came to where the people were fighting, and cutting throats and burning each other on account of a dispute about a word which each party interpreted differently. I thought it a great pity they could not find out which was the right meaning. But, said I, my daughter is just behind, and she will clear up the matter. I have not a moment to lose. I hope thou didst not come too late here as elsewhere?"

"Not altogether too late, father," replied the virgin; "but ere I came, one party had exterminated the other; and when I offered to tell the conquerors the true meaning of the word, they said they knew it already as well as I did. I asked them how they came by it; they answered by virtue of the right of the strongest, and then left me shouting 'Truth is great and will prevail!'"

"Poor ignorant creature!" exclaimed Time, and shrugged up his brawny shoulders. "As I travelled onward from thence I came to a nation which sacrificed human beings to a great snake, and left particular directions to the priests to stop you when you came, and become convinced of their deplorable errors."

"I stopped, but I grieve to say it was only to lament over their misfortunes. The day before I arrived they had all been exterminated by a people who came to convert them."

"Sluggard!" exclaimed the old man, for he began to wax wrath. But he again resumed his narrative.

"A little while after, I came among a people who worshipped graven images, and was exceedingly angry at their foolish idolatry. But I could not stay to argue the matter, with them, and proclaimed aloud, as I passed, that my daughter was coming to set them right. Didst thou visit these ignorant people?"

"I did—but alas! father, the very day but one before I came they had all been swallowed up by an inundation!"

"Out upon thee!" cried Time, no longer able to restrain his impatience at the dilatory pace of his daughter. "Out upon thee! Of what use is it that thou art gifted with the power to correct error and remedy the mischiefs of calumny; of what consequence is it thou shalt ever prevail where thou comest if thou art always lagging behind the events which I bring about? Better not come at all than too late."

"Father," replied the weeping daughter, "it is not that I am too slow, but that thou art too swift. Remember that heaven hath given thee wings, and vigor to pursue an eternal flight, while the feet of thy poor girl are tender, and her limbs slow of pace. If then thou wouldst only slacken thy speed a little, I might always keep up with thee and—"

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the old man, testily, "I have not a moment to waste in hearing you talk."

So saying, he spread his wings, shook his hour glass at her in anger, and vaulted forth on another journey round the world. His daughter ran after him as fast as she could, and entreated he would stop, but though she has ever since been trying she has never been able to overtake the flight of Time. Those who know best, however, affirm that she will undoubtedly catch him at last; for "Truth is great and must prevail."

## Another supply of NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

A variety of Fancy and Staple

ARTICLES

Adapted to the present Season,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Handsome Calicoes, Also Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Silk and Kid Gloves & Mitts, Handsome Damask Table Cloths & Damask Table Diapers, Irish Linens and Long Lawns, Superfine Cloths, Navarino and Rouen Cassimeres, Circassians, Princettas, Brochells, Drillings, Siamese Mixtures, Sateens and Summer cloth for Gentlemen's wear, Superfine Gauze Flannels, Suspensers, Parasols & Umbrellas, Flowered Paper, Writing & Letter Paper, Also Ladies and Misses Durable Bonnets & men's Palm leaf Hats, White, black, pink, blue, green and straw coloured Italian Capes, White Cape Lisse, Fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Plain and Tambour Bonnets, Pongees, Ribbons, Braids, Cable & piping Combs, Marking Cotton, Floss Thread, &c.

Hardware, China, Glass and Queens Ware, Stone Ware, Tin Ware,

A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY WOOD-WARE, BASKETS, &c.

Groceries, Liquors, Wines,

TEAS, &c.

Which in addition to his former supply this spring makes his assortment extensive and complete all of which will be offered at his usual low prices.

June 11 3wco?

## NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment they ever have had this season.

They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported

Hardware and Cutlery,

Embracing a good choice of the most approved Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools

Also a few boxes of nice CHAMPAIGN,

A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR CYDER AND ALE

and on hand some OLD PORT WINE

in bottles. [S&W]

June 18 1f

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed & delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of William Arrington, administrator, D. B. N. with the in executed, of John Garey, against Isaac Chambers, James Chambers, and John D. Green, will be sold for cash at the front door of the court-house, in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on Thursday, the 12th day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, that is to say:—All the right in reversion, of the said Isaac Chambers, of in & to all the lands mentioned and contained in a conveyance bond, of a certain William Turner, of Talbot county, to a certain William Barwick, the grandfather of Jesse Scott and Henry Scott, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1795, and which afterwards were devised by the said William Barwick, in and by his last will and testament, to his daughter Lydia Scott, and her heirs forever; an which after the death of the said Lydia Scott fell by hereditary descent, to the said Jesse Scott and Henry Scott, and the other children of the said Lydia Scott, that is to say:—All those parts of two tracts of land called Delight and Turner's Reserve, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, aforesaid, that lies to the eastward of the main road leading from the three bridges to Williamsburg, containing one hundred and five acres of land more or less only excepting therefrom about one acre of land, which had been sold to Mosel Kerby, and comprehended in a small slip to the northward of the beginning boundary of a tract of land called the Forrest of Judah, as will more fully appear by having reference to the said conveyance bond, bearing date as aforesaid, the 23d day of March 1795. Ad also all the right, in reversion, of the said Isaac Chambers, of, in and to the tract of land called Turner's Discovery, situate lying and being in the county aforesaid and on the said eastward side of the main road aforesaid, and adjoining the lands aforesaid, the quantity, on the said east side of the main road aforesaid, and will be sold as above stated, for cash to the highest bidder, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fieri facias and the damages costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

May 18 1f

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13, THOS. W. OVERLEY

## METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Circuit, is appointed to be held about 33 miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston, Esq. to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of convenience and comfort. A spring of water of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes is within a few yards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those of less size within less than half a mile of the camp, to which there are fine roads leading in several directions, and good pasturage and accommodations for horses which will be well attended to very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.

June 11.

## REUBEN T. BOYD TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the bond of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whose ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith," he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeying, & eddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.

## Bill in Equity, Caroline County Court,

MARCH Term, 1831.

Jacob Charles adm'r. of Brannack Smith vs. Algernon Smith, William Smith, Mary Maria Smith, Ann Smith and Deveroux Smith, Children and heirs at law of William Smith otherwise called William G. Smith.

The Bill in this case states that William Smith, late of Caroline County deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and one, having in his last will and testament, previously executed, bequeathed to his son, the said William G. Smith, all his real and personal estate, which after the death of the said William Smith was duly proved as the law requires in the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, that the said William Smith in and by the said will devised unto his son, one Wm. Smith otherwise called Wm. G. Smith, all his said Testator's dwelling plantation upon condition that he the said William G. Smith should pay unto the said William G. Smith one hundred pounds. The bill further states that the said William G. Smith hath departed this life without having paid the said legacy of one hundred pounds to his brother the said Brannack Smith, and also without having left any personal estate by which the same can be paid, that the said Brannack Smith is also dead, and that administration of his estate, hath been granted to the complainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by means whereof the said complainant is entitled to have and receive the said legacy of one hundred pounds which cannot be had without a sale of the said lands and tenements so devised to the said William G. Smith as aforesaid, the said complainant therefore prays the court to decree such a sale, the bill further states, that Deveroux Smith resides out of this State and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore, this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, that the said complainant, (a former order of this court not having been complied with,) by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, in Talbot County once a week for three weeks successively, at least four months prior to the second Monday of October next, do give notice, to the said Deveroux Smith, of the filing and objects of this bill and that he be and appear in Caroline county court, on the second Monday of October next to show cause if any he has, why the said decree should not be passed as prayed for, otherwise the said Bill will be taken as to the said Deveroux Smith, pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, AIA SPENCE, WM. TINGLE.

True copy Test June 11 Jo. Richardson, Clk. 3w

## Baltimore Life Insurance company

JOHN J. DONALDSON, PRESIDENT.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Oliver, Joseph Todhunter, Silas Marcar, John B. Morris, W. W. Taylor, Edward G. Woodyear, Benj. D. Higdon, Samuel J. Donaldson.

GEO. CARR GRUNDY—Secretary.

The Company proposes to insure lives for one or more years, or for life—to purchase or sell annuities—to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor and accumulating at compound interest—to manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of Money is involved.

Creditors whose hopes of payment, are founded on the life of their debtors, may secure their debts—salaries officers, & persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments for their families, by an Insurance on lives. Aged persons, whose income is inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars; and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or the company will invest the money and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation.

Office No. 22, St. Paul street, Baltimore. Applications (post paid) attended to, June 11 9w

## Choir Organ for Sale.

A very superior toned four stop Church Organ, built by the celebrated Donnanburgh, price \$300, a bargain—Apply at No. 51 Baltimore Street.

June 4 3w.

## FOR SALE.

THE following FARMS in Talbot county late the property of N. Hammond, Esq. dec'd.  
1. The farm commonly called Chancellor's Point, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Ozmon, containing 250 acres. And  
2. The farm lying at the head of Bolingbroke Creek, on which Mr. John Kirby resides, containing 227 acres.

The buildings on both Farms are in good order, particularly on the latter, where an expensive Barn and Stable have recently been erected. They are well supplied with wood, and Chancellor's Point contains fine timber.

These farms are situated nearly opposite to the town of Cambridge, which furnishes an excellent market for fish, wild fowl, poultry, pork, vegetables, &c.

For terms apply to the subscriber. N. HAMMOND,

Near Easton, June 15. 4w  
The Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above four times.

## WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered.

WM. BECKLEY, corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

## HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods, laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.

W. B. may 21.

## WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber will give the highest market price for WOOL, at his old stand corner of Dover and Washington Street.

JOHN CAMPER. Easton May 28.

## WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHODES KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-blackening, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 4 1f S&W

## THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chester-town, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

"All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof."

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain. March 19  
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

## CALL AND SEE,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes.

for both Ladies and gentlemen.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, in Easton, nearly opposite the market house,

AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They were selected with great care, and will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.

Grateful for past patronage, he returns his thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance of their favors. He still continues to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly attend to all orders.

May 7 S&W

## SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. May 28

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 19th 1831.—The Stockholders in this meeting are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House in the city of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 21 6w