

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. X.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1827.

NO. 43.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. GROOME
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore with a very large supply of

GOODS

Adapted to Fall Sales, which being added
to his former Stock renders his assortment
unusually extensive and complete.—His
customers and the public generally are invited
to call and see them.
Easton, 20th October, 1827

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening his supply of
Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of a large and very general as-
sortment of the various descriptions of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Castings,
Stone Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance
for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey,
Lincey, Peathers, Meal, &c. &c.
Easton, Oct 20 6w

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his
Friends and Customers, that he has just
returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with
an elegant assortment of

Fall Goods,

Embracing every desirable article in the
Staple and Fancy line, which he is now open-
ing, and will offer at very reduced prices for
CASH.

He respectfully invites his Customers and
the Public generally to give him an early call
and view the assortment.
Easton, Oct. 20, t

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,
HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No.
1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of

GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will
sell on the most moderate terms to good cus-
tomers.

They have also just received,
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD
GRASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 3w

Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past
favours of his friends, his customers and
the public in general, for the very liberal en-
couragement he has received since his com-
mencement in business, and now begs leave
to inform them that he has just returned from
the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant
assortment of materials selected with care &
attention by himself; all of which he is now
prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice
& on more reasonable terms than ever before;
he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—Such as

Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals,
Do. Ear Rings, Plain Ribbons and
Gold Lockets, Gilt Seals,
Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purses,
Gold Seals, Steel Key Rings,
Ditto Keys, Hooks and Eyes,
Silver Pencils, Black Snaps,
Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gilt,

And a variety of other articles, all of which
he particularly invites his friends, his custom-
ers and the public in general to call and view
his assortment.—Nothing on my part shall be
wanting to please a generous public.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Oct. 20.

Bennett R. Jones Clock & Watch Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he
has commenced the above business in
Easton, in the shop lately, and for many years
occupied by Mr. Benjamin Willmott deceased,
next door to the Bank; where he flatters him-
self from having served a regular time at the
business with the above dec'd. that he will be
able to execute his work in as good style as
elsewhere. He has now on hand and intends
constantly keeping, a good assortment of Ma-
terials, and he hopes from his punctuality, and
attention to business, to obtain a share of Pa-
tronage.

N. B. The friends and customers of the late
Willmott are particularly requested to give
him a call.
B. R. J.
Easton Oct. 20, 1827. 3w

The FIFTH Volume of the Lady of the Manor,

By Mrs. Sherwood;
FATHER CLEMENT—A Roman Catholic
Story, by the author of *Decision*—just publish-
ed, and for sale at this office.
Oct. 20.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on fifth day
the 8th of November next, at the late resi-
dence of Joseph Edmondson dec'd. in East-
on, all his personal property, consisting of
House hold and Kitchen furniture—togeth-
er with his stock of GOODS now in Store.
—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
and attendance given by

ISAAC ATKINSON,
adm'r. of Joseph Edmondson dec'd.
Easton, 10th mo. 27th 1827.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY, Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Mon-
day the 25th of October inst. under the
care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thor-
oughly instructed in the different branches
of a good English and Classical Education,
viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Eng-
lish Grammar, Geography, Composition,
Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek &
Latin Languages. The terms of tuition
will be; for the English branches, exclu-
sive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10
including the Mathematics; for the Lan-
guages, including the English, \$10 per
session. Tuition money to be paid in ad-
vance.

There will be two sessions in the year,
with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in re-
spectable families in the village, at the rate
of Forty Dollars per session; and a few
boarders can be accommodated in the fam-
ily of the Principal

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.
Middletown, D.-l. Oct. 13 3m

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Orphan's Court.

Tuesday, 9th day of October, 1827.
On application of Henry T. Dean, adminis-
trator of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline
county, deceased, it is ordered that he give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that the same be published once in
each week for the space of three successive
weeks in one of the newspapers printed in
Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and
faithfully copied from the minutes
of proceedings of the Orphan's
Court of the county aforesaid, I
have hereto set my hand and the
public seal of my office affixed,
this 9th day of October, A. D.

1827.
Test,
JAS. SARGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline County

In Compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of
Caroline county in Maryland letters of adminis-
tration on the personal estate of Charles E.
Dean, late of Caroline county deceased, all
persons having claims against the said deceased's
estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber on or before the 20th day of April
next, or they may otherwise by law; be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given
under my hand this 9th day of October, A. D.
1827.

HENRY T. LEAN, Adm'r.
of Charles E. Dean, dec'd.

Oct 20 3w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick
county, as a runaway, on the 8th of August, a
negro man by the name of FRANK HARBUR,
who says he is free, and is about 50 years of
age. He had on when committed a pair of lin-
en trousers, a vest, a wool hat and shoes, and
says that he was set free by Mr. Samuel Thom-
as. The owner of the above described negro
is requested to come forward prove property
pay charges and take him away, otherwise he
will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Sept. 29.

Trustee's Sale.

Samuel Harrison, By virtue of a decree of
ag't. the Honourable Judges of
William Skinner, Talbot county Court. I
will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 10th
day of November, at the Store of Mr. Thomas
Auld, in the Town of St. Michaels, between
the hours of 2 & 4 o'clock, all that L-ARM
or PLANTATION, the late residence of William
Skinner, near St. Michaels; being part of a
tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract
called Skinner's Discovery, containing one hundred
and sixty-one acres and three-fourths of an
acre.—The Terms of Sale is Cash. On the
payment of the purchase money & ratification
of the sale by the Court, the Trustee will ex-
ecute a good and sufficient deed to the
purchaser, free, clear, and discharged, from
all claims of the complainant, or of the defend-
ant, or those claiming under them, or either
of them.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Trustee.
Rich Neck, Oct. 20 4w

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty
or sixty likely young negroes from the age
of twelve to twenty five years, for which
he will pay the highest cash prices; persons
disposed to sell will call on him at the East-
on Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Temple-
ton.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

October 6

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Case of the Six Militia Men, and GEN. JACKSON'S VINDICATION, Fairly Stated and Candidly Examined.

[Continued.]

MILITIA COURT MARTIAL.

We publish to day from the original
Order Book of the Adjutant General of
General Jackson's army, the sentences of
the Court Martial ordered to try the Ten-
nessee militia men, with General Jackson's
approval of the proceedings and sentences,
and his order for carrying them into effect.
The publication of this order, while it re-
moves all doubt as to the trial & execution
of the militia men, will give rise to many
questions for the serious consideration of
the American people. We submit it for
the present to our readers without com-
ment, for their examination and sober re-
flection, believing, as we sincerely do, that
they with us will regret that the imprudence
of the Nashville committee, has brought to
light a document, which for the honor of
our country, we wish had forever slept in
the oblivion to which it has been consigned
for the last twelve years. They have,
however, to answer their own purposes,
published an extract from it; it is now ne-
cessary that the whole should be given,
and that the 'original record of the proceed-
ings of the Court,' which is in General
Jackson's possession, should be placed a-
mong the public records of the Govern-
ment, in compliance with the Articles of
War, which it appears have in this instance
been violated.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1815.

HEAD QUARTERS, 7th Military District.
GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial, ordered to
convene at Mobile, on the 5th of Decem-
ber, 1814, of which Col. Perkins is Presi-
dent, the following prisoners were tried on
the following charges and specifications,
viz:

Captain John Strothers, 1st Regiment,
W. T. Militia—charged with 'Exciting
Mutiny.'

Specification. 'In this—that on the
march between Fort Deposit & Fort Jack-
son, between the 4th of July and 31st of
the same, he stated in presence of some of
the troops, there was no law to compel them
to serve longer than three months, and un-
less he was shown a better law than he had
seen, he would march his company home
at the end of that time.'

CHARGE.—Conniving at Mutiny.

Specification. 'In this—suffering those
under his command to go unreported to
the commanding officers, contrary to the
rules and articles of war in such case made
and provided, and in using words tending
to lead men to the act of mutiny, stating,
that if he was the Lieutenant, he would
march the company under his command
home on the 20th of September, 1814.'

CHARGE III.—Disobedience of Orders.

Specification. 'In this—not complying
with the regimental order, bearing date
23d of August, 1814, which required the
officers of all grades, and privates to use
their best endeavour to suppress any mutiny,
or intended mutiny, under the pains &
penalties of a violation of the laws of the
United States.'

To which Charges and Specifications the
prisoner, Capt. Strother, pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

The Court found the prisoner Guilty, as
charged, with the exception of failing to
report his men to the commanding officer,
and sentence him to be dismissed the ser-
vice, as unworthy of holding a commission
in the army of the United States.

The Court next proceeded to the trial of
Third Lieutenant James M'Cauley, 1st
Regiment W. T. Militia, charged with Ex-
citing to Mutiny.

Specification. 'In this—that between
the 10th and 20th of September, 1814,
speaking words tending to lead men to the
act of mutiny, by saying that the opinion
of the United States Attorney of the State
of Virginia, was nothing but newspaper
law.'

CHARGE II.—Conniving at Mutiny.

Specification. 'In this—that on the
19th of September, 1814, he gave direc-
tions to some of the mutinous party, to
put in his knapsack his proportionable part
of provisions which had been forcibly taken
out of the issuing house by them; and fur-
ther said, that he would be with them in a
few days, as he had some business to settle,
which would detain him that length of time.'

CHARGE III.—Disobedience of Orders.

Specification. 'In this—not using his
endeavour to suppress any mutiny, or in-
tended mutiny, as required by said order of
the 23d of August, 1814.'

To which charges and specifications the
prisoner, Lieutenant James M'Cauley,
pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court, after mature deliberation, on
the evidence adduced, found the prisoner
Guilty, as charged, and sentenced that he
be dismissed the service, have his sword
broken over his head, with a total disquali-
fication of ever holding a commission in the
army of the United States.

The Court next proceeded to the trial of
Jacob Webb, a private of Captain Stro-
ther's company, charged with Desertion,
Mutiny, and Robbery.

To which charge or charges, the prison-
er, Jacob Webb, pleaded 'Not Guilty.'

The Court, after mature consideration
on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner
guilty of desertion and mutiny, and not of
robbery, and sentence him to receive the
punishment of Death by shooting!

David Morrow, a sergeant of Captain
Strother's company, charged with mutiny
and exciting to mutiny.

To which charge the prisoner pleaded
Not Guilty.

The Court found the prisoner Guilty,
and sentenced him to receive the punish-
ment of Death by Shooting!

John Harris, a private of Captain Stro-
ther's company charged with mutiny and
conniving at mutiny.

To which charge or charges, the prisoner
pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court after mature consideration on
the evidence adduced, find the prisoner
Guilty, and sentence him to receive the
punishment of Death by shooting!

Henry Lewis, a private of Captain Me-
bane's company, charged with mutiny and
exciting to mutiny.

To which charge or charges, the prison-
er pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court found the prisoner, Henry
Lewis, Guilty, & sentenced him to receive
the punishment of Death by shooting.

David Hunt, charged with mutiny.

To which charge, the prisoner pleaded
Not Guilty.

The Court found the prisoner guilty as
charged, and have sentenced him to receive
the punishment of Death by Shooting!

Edward Linsley, a private of Captain
Searcy's company, charged with mutiny and
exciting to mutiny.

To which charge the prisoner pleaded
Not Guilty.

The Court found the prisoner Guilty &
has sentenced him to receive the punish-
ment of Death by Shooting!

The Court proceeded to the trials of the
following:—Leonard Farmer, Peter Dun-
can, Stephen Johnson, Lewis Thomas, Se-
more Scott, Pharoah Hudgins, Samuel H.
Burton, and Samuel Austin, of Captain
Strother's company—James Thompson,
Hugh Carlin, Joseph Write, Joshua Joiner,
John Smothers, and Henry Butler, of Capt.
Mebane's company—Wade H. Night, Ber-
well Hobdy, John Oliver, and Philip Hol-
land, of Captain Searcy's company—James
Arnold and Alexander M'Norris, of Capt.
Kilpatrick's company, charged with Deser-
tion and Mutiny.

To which charge or charges, the prison-
ers unanimously pleaded Guilty.

The Court found them Guilty, and has
sentenced them to make up the time while
absent from service; that one half of their
pay be stopped; that at the end of their
respective service, they have one-half of
the hair of their head shaved off close, and
then drummed out of camp.

Sergeant James Nelson, Joseph Rauton,
A. Whilson, and Robert B. Roberts; pri-
vates of Captain Mebane's company, charged
with mutiny and desertion.

To which charge or charges, the prison-
ers pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court found them Guilty, and has
sentenced them to make up the time while
absent from duty; that one half of their
pay be stopped; that at the end of their
respective service, they have one-half of
the hair of their head shaved off close, and
then drummed out of camp.

Obadiah M'Bey, a private of Captain
Strother's company—Jeremiah Denois and
James Blythe, of Capt. Mebane's company,
charged with desertion and mutiny.

To which charge or charges the prison-
ers pleaded Guilty.

The Court found the prisoners Guilty,
and has sentenced them to make up the
time lost whilst absent from duty; that one-
half of their pay be stopped, that at the
end of their respective service, shall have
one-half of the hair of their head shaved off
close, and then drummed out of camp.

The Court next proceeded to the trials
of the following prisoners, viz:—Privates,
John Banfield, Major Hedgepath, Coleman
Nicholas, (fifer,) Thomas Dunaway, John
Manning, James L. Arnold, John Patter-
son, Thomas Wood, Edward Easters,
Bethlehem Easters, Bader Summers,
Thomas Hall, John Williams, Thomas
Brandon, John Hampton, Jacob Bennet,
William Quinn, John Early, John L. Her-
ringdon, Stephen Blythe, John Kelly, John
Jones, William Johns, Aquilla Night, Har-
mon Reding, John Wright, Robinson
Wright, Thomas Ahley, John Cross, James
Andrews, Drury Hall, John Hickman, Wm.
Pate, James Grissom, Thomas Limbly, (cor-
poral,) John Webb, George Cohie, James
Gambrell, Robert, Hilbuck, John Morgan,
(drummer,) Armstead H. Morgan, Ander-
son S. Britt, Elisha M'Fell, Edmund
Black, Daniel Ruke, Lewis Fletcher, Ed-
ward Johnson, Francis' company, Green
B. Newton, Gideon Harris, Hardy Wilms,
John Green, John Watkins, James Rose,
J. Whitworth, John H. Read, James Green,
John Olphio, Jonathan Bates, John Bon-
ham, Moses Age, Robert Kilgan, Smith
Hampton, Thomas D. Long, Thomas
Wolsey, Thomas Perry, William Mimms,
William Grimes, William Long, William
Weakly, William Robinson, Thos. Graves,
Andrew B. Farrier, Samuel Gibbs, Tim-
othy Mullyard, Willis Richardson, Wilson
Davis, Thos. Davis, Hobson Tally, Morgan
Jones, Robt. White, Elijah Tucker, Corne-

lius M'Kensay, John Leabetter, John Wil-
son, Washington Leabetter, Stephen Shep-
herd, Welsey Cowan, Saml. Bowman, Jas.
G. Harris, Anderson Griffith Cope, Wm.
Chisholm, Neerit L., Frederick Row-
land, Daniel Richardson, John Lemgim,
Dempsey Sawyer, Isaac Richmond, Wm.
D. Jemison, Silvanus Walker, John
Walker, Asa Walker, William Bryant, Ed-
ward Pickett, Ferrel Guess, James Danson,
Benjamin Rush, William Walsh, John Lee,
Bennet Seagraves, John P. Rushing,
George Haies, John Alson, Daniel Wyatt,
Solomon Wyatt, Thomas Dunn, John
Henning, Thomas Pace, and David A.
Walsh, charged with mutiny and desertion.
To which charge or charges, the prison-
ers unanimously pleaded Guilty.

The Court found them guilty, (except
Frederick Rowland, who they found not
guilty, and have acquitted him.) The bal-
ance they have sentenced to make good the
time lost when absent from duty, that one-
third of their pay be stopped, that at the
end of their respective service, they shall
have one-half of the hair of their head shav-
ed off close, & then drummed out of camp.

Nathan Johnson, a drummer, of Capt.
Newland's company, charged with mutiny
and exciting to mutiny.

To which charge or charges, the prison-
er pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court found the prisoner, Nathan
Johnson, Guilty, and has sentenced him to
a stoppage, of one-third of his pay, and at
the expiration of his term of service, to have
one-half of the hair of his head shaved close
off, and drummed out of camp.

Archibald Hair, Isaac Williams, George
Jay, William Pratt, Jesse Pearce, James
Wrens, Robert Dyer, David Brown, John
Strong, John Nuntly, Cannon Quarls, Sam-
uel S. Barret, Blake Malden, Godfrey
Rats, Lewis Harman, William Penn, Peter
Johnson, John Winlon, Daniel Hughes,
James Fox, James Maxwell Wm. Scrib-
ner, Thomas Turner, Josua
Edwards, William Power, Elisha Phelps,
and John Wamock, charged with mutiny
and desertion.

To which charge or charges, the prison-
ers pleaded guilty.

The Court found them Guilty, and has
sentenced them to remunerate the United
States for the time lost whilst absent from
duty, and at the expiration of the respective
time of service, to have one half of the hair
of their head shaved off close, and to be
drummed out of Camp.

The Court next proceeded to the trials
of the following viz:—Emmon Hays, Wm.
Durning, Joshua Lovell, Henry Woodward,
Samuel Wyatt, Joseph Pistole, Edmund
Isom, Isom Wood, Edward Buschite, Da-
vid Buchanan, John Davis, Everette Creach,
Moses Ellicott, William Logan, and Arch-
less Willis, charged with mutiny and de-
sertion.

To which charge or charges, the prison-
ers pleaded guilty.

The Court found them guilty, and has
sentenced them to remunerate the United
States for the time lost whilst absent from
duty, to a stoppage of one-third of their
pay, and at the expiration of their respec-
tive service, to have one half of the hair
of their head shaved off close, and drummed
out of camp.

The Court next proceeded to the trial of
Captain A. Roberts, of the Mississippi
militia, who was arraigned and tried on
the following charges and specifications viz:

CHARGE I.—Conduct unbecom-
ing an officer and a gentleman.

Specification I. In being repeatedly in-
toxicated in the presence of both officers &
men at Fort Montgomery, between the 15th
of September and 15th of December, 1814.

Specification 2. In forcibly taking a
boat from a citizen and detaining it, with-
out his consent; and refusing, when re-
quested, to give the vouchers required by
law, at Fort Stoddard, sometime between
15th of September and 15th of December,
1814.

CHARGE II.—Conduct highly unmil-
itary and unbecoming an officer.

Specification 1. In seizing or detaining
at Camp Boat Yard, sometime between
15th of September and 15th of December,
1814, a boat employed by the Quartermas-
ter General's Department, for the trans-
portation of forage for the troops in and
near this place, thus jeopardizing the very
existence of the army, preventing its ne-
cessary and expected supplies.

To which charges and specifications the
prisoner, Captain A. Roberts, pleaded not
guilty.

The Court after due consideration, found
the prisoner guilty of the 1st and 2d charges,
first specification of the first charge, but
Not Guilty of the second specification of
the first charge, and has sentenced him to
be dismissed the service of the U. States.

John Roark a citizen, next appeared be-
fore the Court, but no prosecutor or charges
appearing against the prisoner, they acquit-
ted him.

Major General Jackson approves the
proceedings and sentences of the Court,
and orders them to be carried into effect.

With respect to those sentenced to the pun-
ishment of DEATH, their sentence will be
carried into execution four days after the
promulgation of this order at Mobile. In
consequence of the recommendation of the
Court in favour of the following, viz: James

Arnold, Burwell Hobby, Thomas Wood, John Manning, Edmund Black, Hopson Tally, James Harris, William Welsh, Edward Burdett, and John Davis, the Major General is willing to pardon them, and orders that they and Frederick Rowland, who was acquitted, return to their duty, and citizen John Roark, will be dismissed from confinement.

By command,
ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. General.
True copy from the original Order Book,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, May 25, 1827.

R. JONES, Adj. General:
GEN. JACKSON'S STATEMENT.

"The truth is mighty and shall prevail. Intrigue and management, incapable of blind folding the virtuous yeomanry of my country, will fail of their ends; nor can they impose any other task on me than that of defending myself against their insinuation, whenever the authors choose to unmask themselves—a task which I am always ready to perform.

"The case you allude to might as well be attributed to the President of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, as to me; but as you ask for a statement of the facts, I send them in a concise form.

"In the year 1814 Colonel Pickin, at the head of his drafted militia was charged with the defence of Fort Jackson, in the heart of the Creek nation, and within my Military District. Whilst thus in command, part of his regiment mutinied—at the head of this mutiny, was a Mr. Harris, a preacher, and as my memory now serves me, of the Baptist profession. He broke open the commissary stores, knocked out the heads of the flour barrels, taking what he wanted and destroying what he pleased—proceeded then to the bake-house, and set it on fire, and marched off in open defiance of the Colonel, leaving the garrison without provisions, and so weakened by desertion, that it might have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians. I was then at Mobile.

Informed of this mutiny and outrage by express, I ordered the mutineers and deserters to be pursued, apprehended, and brought back for trial. The ringleaders Harris, at their head, after some time were apprehended and brought to Mobile in irons after I had left there for New Orleans, and had charged General Winchester with the command of that section of the country.

"They were tried by a Court Martial, and condemned to die—five were shot, and the balance pardoned. The others who had deserted, before they reached home, became alarmed at their situation, returned before Harris and his party were arrested, joined me, and were forgiven—were with me when I marched to Pensacola in 1814; followed me thence to New Orleans, where they regained their former good character by their valorous and soldierly conduct and were honorably discharged. These proceedings are on the file in the Department of War, where, those who wish for truth, can be informed by applying to the record.

"It is for the public to judge whether this professed ambassador of Christ, did not deserve death for the crimes of robbery and arson, and this outrageous mutiny which jeopardized not only the remainder of the garrison, from its exposed situation, but the safety of our country—and whether this wolf in sheep's clothing was not a fit subject of example."

"Harris when condemned to die, acknowledged the justice of his condemnation; and stated he had no hope of a pardon here, but that he had of forgiveness hereafter—which I trust he obtained, through the medium of our blessed Saviour and a sincere repentance of his crimes that brought on him this condemnation."

"Let it be recollected that this mutiny occurred at a period when every nerve of our country was strained to protect it from the invasion of an overwhelming British force, whose agents were then engaged in stirring up the Creeks to the indiscriminate murder of our defenceless border citizens.—These are the facts of the case, for your information."

In submitting to the consideration of the citizens of the United States the case of the six militia men and General Jackson's vindication; it was our purpose to communicate, fairly and candidly, all the law and facts which could be relied upon, and which were known to us as having any connexion with a subject so deeply interesting to the country.

"The General orders of January 22, 1815, issued by General Jackson, at New Orleans, under which, six brave citizens of Tennessee, were shot to death, and the letter of General Jackson of September 4, 1826, in which he sought to vindicate himself from the reproaches, which the transaction had brought upon him, were at the time we made our exposure, the 22d of June last, the only official matter, before the public. The General Orders and letter were published, without the intentional omission of a word.

We have since had access to 'a circular,' published by the authority of the Jackson committee at Nashville, Tennessee, under date of April 25, 1827, to which is subjoined parts of the proceedings of the Court Martial, before whom those men were tried and condemned. The authenticity of these extracts is established by the following certificate.

"The above extracts, so far as they relate to the organization of the Court Martial, and the trial of John Harris, are correctly copied from the original proceedings of the Court, which was put into my hands by Col. Robert Butler, late Adjutant General of the Southern Division, when he moved from this State to Florida, about two years ago."

ANDREW J. DONELSON.
We do not now inquire, why the pro-

ceedings of this Court Martial, should have remained in the possession of Colonel Robert Butler, General Jackson's Adjutant General, when, by the 90th section of the Articles of War, it was the duty of the Judge Advocate to transmit the original proceedings and sentence, to the Secretary at War. Neither do we ask why, General Jackson did, on the 4th of September, 1826, assert, that the proceedings of the Court Martial "were on file in the Department of War," when he must or should have known, that for more than a year before and at that time, they were in the possession of Andrew J. Donelson, his relation, and that they never were in the Department of War.

We assert, that the proceedings of the General Court Martial held at Mobile, under General Jackson's orders of the 21st of November, 1814, were never upon the files of the War Department, and that there is not in the department, any record of the proceedings of that Court. We challenge contradiction of these positions.

We now propose to examine the documents, which have been put forth by the Nashville Jackson committee, and we shall do this fairly and candidly. The 'extracts' taken from the proceedings of the Court Martial, relate exclusively to the charges against John Harris, and to his trial. They are the following:—

MOBILE, 5th December, 1814.
"Proceedings of the General Court Martial held at Mobile, by virtue of the following order:—"

Adjutant General's Office Nov. 21 1814.
Head Quarters, Seventh Military District.
AFTER GENERAL ORDERS:

A general court martial, to consist of five members and two supernumeraries, will convene at Mobile, at such time as Lieut. Col. Arbuckle shall direct, for the trial of such militia prisoners as may be brought before it—Col. P. Perkins is hereby appointed President of the court, and Lieut. W. L. Robeson, of the 3d Infantry will act as Judge Advocate. Col. Pickin of the 1st regiment W. T. militia, will detail the members from the troops at and near Fort Montgomery—order on all the witnesses necessary for the trial of the prisoners of his regiment at this place; also, to furnish specific charges against them; and lastly, will notify Lieut. Col. Arbuckle of the probable time they will reach this point to enable him to regulate the hour of sitting.

By command,
ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. Gen.
ORDERS.

"The General Court Martial, of which Col Perkins has been appointed President, will convene at 11 o'clock, on the 5th inst. at such Quarters as the Deputy Quarter Master General may assign for that purpose.

M. ARBUCKLE, Lieut. Col. Com'ding.
[To be continued.]

INTEMPERANCE.

In certain parts of the United States, regular war appears to have been commenced against this foe of the human race. In several of the Eastern Cities, Societies have been formed, composed of active philanthropists, the best efforts of which are directed to the discouragement of the intemperate use of ardent spirits; and in the anniversary discourses which are delivered, the excesses of the vice are presented in the most odious & appalling colors. The following is one among the numerous missiles which have been recently levelled at the enemy.—It is at least a good parody of a noble original.—*Pet. Int.*

New Declaration of Independence.
"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the intemperate bonds which bind them with another, and to assume the sober station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident; That all men are created sober; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the purity of health; that whenever any habits become destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter them. Prudence indeed will dictate that habits long established should not be changed for light or transient causes, and accordingly mankind are more disposed to suffer than to right themselves, by altering the habits to which they have been accustomed. But when a long course of indulgence in luxury and intoxication evinces a design to reduce men to absolute beastliness, it is their duty to provide new liquors for their future security. The history of Rum is a history of repeated revuls and inebriations. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

It has called together men at places unusual and uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their family records, for the sole purpose of reducing them into compliance with gill and half pint measures; it has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; it has made Judges depend upon its excitement alone; it has erected a multitude of grog shops, and sent amongst us swarms of drunks to eat our substance; it has kept amongst us in time of temperance, standing distilleries; and in some cases it has rendered the military superior to the civil power—it has subjected us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution; it has cut off our respectability with all the world; it has imposed imbecility on us without our consent; it has transported us half seas over, to be tried for pretended sobriety; it has taken away our appetites, and altered fundamentally our former habits; it has invested itself with power to rule us in all cases whatever; it has plundered our barns, ravaged our lands, burnt our throats, and de-

stroyed the lives of our people; at this time large casks of foreign liquors are transported to complete the work of death, desolation and drunkenness, a thing totally unworthy a civil liquor; it has excited domestic broils amongst us, and has brought on us the merciless libertine, whose known mode of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of happiness among all conditions of people. A liquor which is thus marked by every act that can define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of any people. Nor have we been wanting in attention to Brandy and Whiskey. We have warned them from time to time of attempts to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us; but they too have been deaf to the voice of reason. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold all liquors—enemies in excess—in moderation friends."

FARMING TO SOME PURPOSE.

Though Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, in England, has long been known as one of the most successful agriculturists in the world, we were not aware that his estates, in the hands of tenants, and managed according to his directions and system of husbandry, had been so productive as appears in the following extract of the Address of John Lowell, Esq. President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, delivered at the late Cattle Show at Brighton.

"Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, whose name ought to be familiar with every American as well as British farmer, inherited some 35 years since, a great landed estate in Norfolk, the whole rental of which was only £2000, or \$8800 a year; being an active and intelligent man, he introduced the Tullian husbandry, which consists in frequent rotations of crops, and in sowing in drills; in short, in a more spirited use of the plough and other improved instruments. In the lifetime of this one man, and he is still alive, by the plough alone, and by adopting proper successions of plants, he has raised his rental from \$8800 to \$200,000 a year; in other words, increased the value of his estate 24 times. No speculations in banks, no mining discoveries—no, not even Potosi, in its virgin state, when silver was found upon the surface, can show such an appreciation of property as has been produced by skill, enlightened skill, applied to the surface.

Yet all this has been effected by tenants, not owners of the soil, but under lease for 21 years subject to the hazards of a refusal to renew the lease, by a less enlightened heir. These are facts not to be disputed, and they prove that agriculture in the short space of one man's life, has undergone improvements of which antiquity has no conception"—*Del. Journal.*

WILD GRAPES.
From the Georgetown Columbian.

Sir.—As the common Fox grape and other large grapes are now ripe, and other grapes will be ripening in succession until after frost, I wish to draw the attention of our farmers and others to this object. I am led to do this as there is not one person in one hundred thousand that knows or has any idea of the advantages we possess at the present moment.

There are thousands if not tens of thousands of bushels of wild grapes of various kinds, now growing in the different sections of our country, each bushel of which will make from two to three gallons of wine; much better than the wretched stuff imported in wood called Claret, & other 'rot-gut' imported wines of low prices.

I had some Fox grapes gathered for experiment from where they grow naturally; after bruising them and straining them through a thin piece of muslin, I tried the specific gravity and found it to be 1.055 which was the average of three different wines and which is equal to one pound four ounces of the sweet principle, that is (sugar) to the gallon of the Juice or must.

To make wine of wild grapes.

Gather the grapes when ripe and bruise them with a mallet, or in any other way, just to crack the skins is sufficient, but take great care not to bruise the seeds—and when the grapes are bruised, put them into an open headed cask or tub, but do not fill it more than two thirds full, where they are to remain from one, two or three days, according to the temperature of the weather or until the pulp or colouring matter is dissolved.—The skins and seeds will have risen to the surface and the wine is to be drawn off by a hole made within one or two inches of the bottom: the wine will run off tolerably clear; but have a hair sieve to let it run through to catch every thing that may run off with the wine—when you have the wine drawn off, add sugar to your taste or it is a better way to add sugar until a fresh egg swims, just so that the upper edge is even with the surface of the must & as soon as it is dissolved put it into a clean cask well fumigated with a sulphur match and bung it up tight; bore a small gimblet hole near the bung into which put a peg not so tight but that a little air may escape to keep the cask from bursting. In about three weeks, drive the peg in tight and it is not necessary to look at it again until the first week in December when in nine cases out of ten, the wine will be perfectly fine and bright; you need not be under any apprehension about the fermentation as it will go on its own way, and nature will perform her office in the best manner possible.

On a clear cold day early in December examine your wine, and in nine cases out of ten it will be completely fermented, and it will be perfectly fine and bright. Then rack it off into a clean cask fumigated with a sulphur match and in the month of March following, rack it again as above—and if it should not be perfectly fine, fine it with [if red wine] the whites of eggs—if white wine, with milk.

If all these operations are done with care,

proper care, it will then be incorruptible, and last for an age, or ages if necessary. I am here speaking of the Fox and other larger grapes.

If the smaller grapes are used, such as the fall or frost grapes or others, as the chicken or pigeon, which are full of seeds and have thick clammy juice, it will be necessary to add from one gallon to a gallon and a half of water to the bushel of grapes either before or after they are bruised the grapes to be first measured in the clusters. Put the water to them a little more than milk warm, and rub them well with the hand then put them into a cask or tub as above mentioned and follow the directions given for the manufacture of the Fox grape wine. In rubbing them with your hands, it is very easy to get most of the stems off the grapes, and if separated, will make a neater wine.

Where you have not the means of getting the instruments for ascertaining the specific gravity of the must of the grape, and you wish a wine to keep for an indefinite length of time, the way is to add sugar to the must slowly and dissolve it until a fresh egg swims so that the upper edge is just even with the surface of the must of the grapes which will then be equal to about three pounds of the sweet principle (sugar) to the gallon; where there are about two pounds of the sweet principle, in the gallon it will make a wine that ought to be drank within the twelvemonth following. But for your grog drinkers, whiskey, rum and madeira drinkers who drink for the intoxicating quality and not for the flavor—it will be necessary to add from three to four gallons of strong brandy to the barrel of wine.—With four gallons of brandy to the barrel, that wine which has but two pounds of the sweet principle, to the gallon, will suit most vitiated tastes best.

There is now a sufficient quantity of the wild chicken and frost grapes within half a mile of my house to make a pipe of wine, and I should suppose that in Montgomery County, which joins the D. of C, there are wild grapes sufficient if they were gathered to make between one and two hundred pipes otherwise they will be left to fall and rot on the ground or be eaten by the birds and in the whole state of Maryland, there is now at this present moment enough of wild grapes on the vines to make two thousand pipes of wine, and many of the other states would produce as much which would be worth if properly manufactured, from fifty to one hundred cents the gallon.

JOHN ADLUM.
September 24, 1827.

P. S. I have always observed that the wild grapes are infinitely more abundant in slaty, gravelly, sandy and other poor land than on the rich limestone lands.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser, Oct. 11.

Morgan's Body.—The arrival since our last, of gentlemen who were familiar with Morgan in life, and witnessed the second inquest over the body found on the Lake shore in Orleans county, together with the minutes of the investigation politely furnished by the gentleman who took them down, leaves no room to doubt what the verdict of the jury proclaims. The objections we had, give way to the light of evidence: and let the preservation be accounted for, as it may or may not be accounted for at all, it cannot alter the belief we freely avow, that the corpse in question is no other than that of the wretched Morgan! It is to be sure, as we intimated yesterday, scarcely reconcilable with experience, that a body thrown into the river, & floating such a distance through a lake, should have held together for the space Morgan is alleged to have been dead; but the investigations of the jury prove either that such is the fact in this instance, or that the deceased did not meet his doom at so early a day as generally believed.

The body was discovered near the mouth of Oak Orchard creek on the shore of Lake Ontario, on the 7th instant, by two or three persons who were hunting, and gave information to the coroner before moving the body. The inquest then held, ended in a verdict of suffocation by drowning, without any discovery of the name or character of the deceased, there being no papers save a few religious tracts, &c. in the pockets. The publication of the height and appearance and other particulars, concerning the corpse, soon raised suspicions which resulted in the taking up and holding of a new inquest over it. At this, Mrs. Morgan and many others formerly acquainted with her husband, attended; and were examined separately, and before seeing the body, as to any particular marks by which its identity might be established. The evidence so elicited, was sustained by reference to the body; and two teeth drawn by a surgeon of this village from Morgan's head, and produced by Mrs. Morgan, were applied to and corresponded exactly with the vacancies and other teeth in the mouth of the deceased.—The head partly bald, and hair somewhat grey—the height, apparent age, and a mark on one of the feet corresponding with a scar left by a surgical operation on a similar part of Morgan's body; with other circumstances which we have not now room to detail, led to a unanimous verdict from three and twenty jurymen, that this body was no other than Morgan's. It may be observed that no mark of violence is visible on it.

We have neither time nor desire to add fuel to passions already more than sufficiently excited for all useful purposes, by enlarging on the atrocity of the case. The thing has swollen into a calamity, which no just or honest man, no real well wisher of the peace and good order of society, will aggravate by idle & inflammatory comments. The deed stands now in all its naked deformity; and the spirit abroad needs no further stimulant to have the laws vindicated in retribution on the inhuman perpetrator.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.
Died, in Twinsburg, Portage county, on the 31st inst. Moses and Aaron Wilcox, aged about 50.

In our obituary of this week we have inserted a notice of the death of Moses and Aaron Wilcox, of Twinsburg. We lament that it came unaccompanied with that eulogy due to the distinguished merits of their personal character, and with some account of the singular coincidences which attended their lives and death.

They, as we are informed, were Twin Brothers, born in Connecticut on the same day, and of course, of the same mother; they were married on the same day, their wives being sisters; they hoped to have experienced religion on the same day, and attached themselves to the same church, & on the same day; they engaged in mercantile business together at Middletown and failed together; from thence they removed and settled themselves in this State, at a place which, from them, derived the name of Twinsburg; they were taken sick on the same day, continued sick the same length of time; they died the same day and were buried in the same grave, and have left to their bereaved children the same rich inheritance of an unsullied moral and christian character.

The singular identity which pervaded the character of these men, and the events of their lives manifested itself no less in their persons. During their youth and middle age, so nearly did they resemble each other, as to challenge the most discriminating eye to distinguish them.—Employed in the early part of their lives, in the neighborhood of each other, as school teachers, they were wont occasionally to change schools, and always without any detection, on the part of the scholars, of the change. What reader of this, as he passes through Twinsburg, will not think of the twins.

From the National Intelligencer.

TOLERATION.

The incident related in the following communication from the Baltimore Patriot, is creditable to both the individuals concerned, and conveys a just rebuke of those zealots who cannot forgive a difference of opinion, however honest or conscientious.

MR. EDITOR:—With a very large number of citizens, I paid my respects to the President last evening, at Mr. Barnum's. He received us with a cordiality worthy the Chief Magistrate of a Free Republic. Among those introduced, there was one, whose address was as singular as Mr. Adams' reply was happy and appropriate.—He observed—"MR. PRESIDENT, though I differ from you in opinion, I am glad to find you in good health." The President gave him a hearty shake of the hand, and replied—"Sir, in our happy and free country we can differ in opinion without being enemies." This circumstance, though trifling in itself, is a lesson well worthy the imitation of every one.

FREDERICK, October 17.

Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," gives the following character of Aurelian, a successful military chieftain, who was made emperor of Rome. "He was naturally of a severe disposition. His nerves yielded not easily to the impressions of sympathy, and he could sustain without emotion, the sight of tortures and death. Trained from his earliest youth in the exercise of arms, he set too small a value on the life of a citizen chastised by military execution the slightest offences, & transferred the stern discipline of the camp into the civil administration of the laws."

Had the historian lived in our times, and been familiar with the actions of General Jackson, he could not have drawn his character more to the life. Well was it observed of Aurelian, that "his talents were better suited to the command of an army, than to the government of an empire." The same observation is equally applicable to General Jackson. The elevation of a mere military man to the first station in the government is as hazardous to the liberties of the people of this country, as it was to those of other nations. They tried the experiment and became slaves—and we, regardless of their experience, are hastening headlong into the same ruinous course.

Examiner.

RED JACKET.—It has been previously stated that this ancient & eloquent Chief of the Seneca tribe, had been deposed by the other chiefs in consequence, as they allege, of his intemperance, and opposition to christianity. A friend at Buffalo mentions that he will appeal to all the tribes of the Six Nations, against the decision of the chiefs, and claim to be reinstated in his rights. His voice has acted heretofore as a charm in their councils, and this occasion will be one calculated to call forth his utmost powers. He is very intemperate, but the hostility against him is mainly attributable to his obstinate refusal to join in any measures by which his tribe may be induced to part with the residue of their lands. He has been accused of cowardice, but Major Frazier, of Black Rock, under whom he fought in the Canadian campaign of last war, has publicly vindicated him, and asserts from his own observation, that the charge is without foundation.

N. Y. Statesman.

Meds of stopping Epistaxis, (bleeding at the nose).—A young man, 19 years of age, bled from the nose so profusely, that he fainted several times. Mineral acids, ice to the nape of the neck, &c. were tried, but without stopping the flow of blood. Dr. Bruner was called in on the third day and he blew up powdered Gum Arabic through a quill—the hemorrhage ceased directly.—[Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3.

THE CATTLE SHOW

For the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was held in this town this week, and although not so well attended as usual, was in a high degree creditable, and evinces with how little exertion these public spirited institutions could be sustained if that little was generally accorded.

The show of Sheep and Swine was very good—many fine specimens of Butter, and the display of Domestic Manufactures, as usual, was beautiful and abundant. We hope to have the report authentically given to lay before our readers from which they will be able to obtain a more satisfactory account.

Two volumes of Cooper's forthcoming novel, the *Red Rover*, have been received at Philadelphia; the residue is daily expected and will be printed without delay.

Sentence of death.—On Saturday last Judge Johns pronounced sentence of death on Solomon Greenly, at Dover, for setting fire to the Jail in that place on the Sunday night previous. The Court was convened at Dover at the time of the conflagration. The execution is to take place on Tuesday the 20th of November next. Greenly was confined in Jail for horse stealing.

Del. Watchman.

Among the repairs which the State House at Annapolis is now undergoing, a roof of tin has been substituted for one of shingles; the Hall is also receiving improvements which will give it a more becoming appearance.

American.

Conventions for the purpose of nominating electoral tickets favorable to Mr. Adams, have been called in Louisiana for the 1st of November; in Kentucky for the 17th of December; in New Jersey for the 26th of December; in Virginia for the 8th of January.

An edifice, on a grand scale is about to be erected in Liverpool, which is intended to comprise a custom house, excise, post & stamp offices, together with a dock office. In six years the building is to be finished, at a cost of 175,000*l.* of which Government has agreed to furnish 150,000*l.*

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 27.

GREAT MEETING AT THE CAPITOL.

The meeting of citizens on Wednesday evening at the capitol, to express their disapprobation of Gen. Jackson's election, was great and overwhelming. The Hall of Delegates from the entrance to the extremity—the benches and the intervals between them—the windows, the area in the centre of the room, the lobby and gallery, were filled to suffocation. The crowd was so great that the business of the evening was conducted with great difficulty, and those who came prepared to address the assembly were compelled to relinquish that purpose. Richmond from her foundation has seen no meeting so powerful in numbers, so venerable from the age, respectability and talent of those assembled. We knew it would be large, but it very far exceeded our most sanguine expectations—we knew it would be respectable, but that term is deficient in significance to express its character.

From the National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from Richmond dated 25th October.

"You will learn, with pleasure, that we held an anti-Jackson meeting in this city last evening, Judge Cabell acting as chairman, and Wm. G. Pendleton, Secretary. It was truly the most numerous and respectable meeting ever held here, on any occasion whatever. The Rev. John Kerr, formerly a member of Congress, Chapman Johnson, and Mr. Call, were appointed delegates to the Convention in January. The old Republicans of the city turned out in a body; and on the Corresponding Committee you will find, among others, the names of Judge Carr, Mr. Steward, Mr. Thos. Rutherford, Judge Cabell, Mr. Rootes, Gen. Harvie, &c. Chapman Johnson rode seventy miles yesterday to reach the meeting in time; and he has become zealous and active in his exertions. You may rely upon it that the Convention hall is moving rapidly; and it is impossible now to arrest its progress. The People are beginning to see the danger of hazarding their liberties in the hands of General Jackson; and, with a proper understanding of the relative merits of the candidates but little doubt is entertained, by many cool and sagacious men; that the vote of Virginia will be against the 'Hero.' The party here are seriously alarmed at the general movement of the People; and hence the bold assertions of the Enquirer; that the objects of the convention will fail, and their untiring efforts to defeat the measure. The only advantage they have over us, is a legislative caucus, if indeed they can get up one, which I begin to doubt. 'I forgot to tell you that our meeting consisted of at least 600 persons. The Delegates' Hall was crowded to overflowing, and many returned who could not get in.' 'All the Judges of the court of Appeals attended, except Judge Green. Conversations have been made to our side in various and different parts of the State. I do not mean to deceive you when I say, that a very considerable change, in favor of the Administration, is every day taking place.'

WILMINGTON, Oct. 26.

Extract of a letter, dated Dover, Oct. 22. Yesterday a gentleman drove into this place, in fine style, with a most splendid horse and sulky, by the name of Ware. This same gentleman passed through this place for Lewis on Friday last lately from New York. Pursuit was making for him by a constable from Sussex. It so happened that Ware came the road by Milton, The Constable came the lower road, and arrived here before Ware. The news of the constable having passed through, rather startled the gentleman. He looked wild got up, walked toward the back door of the tavern, where he was, opened it and ran for the creek. He was close followed by some of the citizens. Immediately upon being overtaken, he told them—"Gentlemen, I know what you are after—you suppose that I am the man that forged a check on G. G. and S. Howland of New York, but you are mistaken. I am an innocent man. Upon being brought back, he was searched and 655 dollars found upon him. Immediately before he ran from the tavern, he was seen to pull from a breast pocket a roll which had the appearance of bank notes, and since his confinement he has acknowledged that he threw into the crumple as he ran 2,800 dollars.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29, 1827.

Distressing and fatal Accident.—It was with feelings of deep concern that we heard, on Saturday morning, the particulars of a distressing accident by which the Right Rev. Bishop KEMP received very severe bodily hurt. The Bishop having been present, in Philadelphia, at the consecration of the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk as Assistant Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, left that city on Friday last in the steamboat, on his return homeward. In the passage over land, from New Castle to Frenchtown, when about three miles from the latter place, the stage, containing two ladies, the Bishop, and four other passengers, was suddenly overturned, in an attempt made by the drunken driver to pass the stage in front. All the passengers, we regret to add, were much bruised, and one of the gentlemen had his collar bone broken. The best assistance which circumstances and the darkness of the night would permit, was promptly rendered by the passengers in the other stages, among whom was a medical gentleman whose advice and treatment contributed much to the relief of the sufferers. Those who were not able to walk, among whom was the Bishop, were taken to the nearest tavern, and thence transported on beds to the steamboat at Frenchtown.

Death of the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp.—With unfeigned sorrow we find ourselves called upon to announce the death of the venerable Bishop Kemp, in consequence of the internal injuries received by this distressing accident. From the period of its occurrence, he has lain in a helpless condition, enduring the greatest degree of bodily pain and suffering. The application of the ablest medical skill, and the kindest and most unwearied attentions of his family and friends, afforded a partial, but, alas! unavailing relief;—and at one o'clock, P. M. yesterday, he terminated his earthly existence, after a long life devoted to the service of his God, and eminently beneficial to the Church of which he was so distinguished a Minister.

Mercurial Mine in Boston.—As some workmen were digging the foundation of houses the other day, under the southern brow of Copp's Hill, in the northern section of that city, they discovered at the depth of about three feet beneath the surface, globules of native Mercury, of various magnitudes, from one fourth of an inch diameter down to the size of a small pin's head. These globules are lodged in veins of siliceous earth, passing through clay of greyish colour. Whether the mine is extended, or whether the earth in which the globules are bedded is highly impregnated with the mineral, discovery has not yet advanced so far as to ascertain. Enough has been found to excite the curiosity and attention of the scientific Mineralogist and Chymist, who are now engaged in making analyses, and will shortly be able to report. This is the only mine of the kind ever discovered in New England, and it is thought in the United States.

Price of Wheat in Ohio.—In the Mansfield Gazette, printed in Richland county Ohio, we observe an advertisement offering thirty one and a quarter cents in cash, or thirty seven and a half in salt or dry goods per bushel, for wheat. If the Farmers can afford to raise wheat at that price their country is very appropriately named *Richland*. We believe that this county borders on Lake Erie—at all events Mansfield, its chief town, is not more than thirty or forty miles from the Lake, by which the inhabitants have easy access to the New York canal, and through this a market in Albany or Troy for their produce. And yet wheat is only worth to them, 31 cents cash! When the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shall be completed, we think other prospects will be opened to the people of Ohio.

From a London Paper.

Sunday Amusements.—In an old Magazine, printed about the year 1789; the writer speaking of persons whose constant habit it was to resort to the various tea gardens near London; on Sunday, calculates them to amount to 200,000. Of these he considers not one would go away without having spent half a crown, and consequently the sum of 25,000*l.* would have been spent during the day by this number of persons. Twenty-five thousand, multiplied by the number of Sundays in a year, gives as the annual consumption of that day of rest, the immense sum of 1,300,000*l.* The writer also takes upon himself to

calculate the returning situation of these persons, as follows;

Sober,	50,000
In high glee,	90,000
Drunkish,	30,000
Staggering tipsy,	10,000
Muzzy,	15,000
Dead Drunk,	6,000
Total,	200,000

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1827.

The *St. James* Richards brings to New York, Liverpool papers to the 24th of September, and London to the 23d, both inclusive. Of the intelligence furnished by these journals, the particulars of which will be found in subsequent columns, the leading and most interesting article is that which relates to the affairs of Turkey and Greece. The decisive language of the Porte in regard to the interference of the three Powers, would seem to put beyond doubt a rupture between her and them; and yet she has so much to lose by a conflict, in which she has nothing to gain, that we can hardly yet be persuaded that she will plunge herself into it. Her empire of numerous and turbulent tributaries presents so many points of attack to an enemy, especially with a naval force in the Levant, that nothing but a very high excitement in the Divan, which is probably largely shared by the Turkish populace, could have led to her obstinate refusal of all mediation. This excitement will be so much the greater with the Turks, as it will be augmented by the fanaticism and hatred with which they regard their Greek vassals. War is, of course, the inevitable result of the withdrawing of the ambassadors from Constantinople, though their note speaks only of 'such measures as they shall judge most efficacious for putting an end to a state of things incompatible' with their own interests, and those of the Porte. Of this cause of interference, the Porte, according to their own principles, has obvious ground to complain; being, like other independent powers, if not the best, at least the absolute judge of what her own interests are. Indeed the whole procedure of the Powers, however desirable for Greece, is somewhat anomalous. They have not acknowledged Greece by a treaty with her, nor do they resist the Porte as allies of the Greek nation; but they interfere to part the two combatants, and, according to the treaty published heretofore, are as much bound to resist offensive operations on the part of the one as of the other. These anomalies are very explainable by remembering the principles of the Holy Alliance on the subject of constitutional freedom. Austria, more consistent with herself, leaves Turkey to manage her own subjects.

Every one will be glad to see an end put to the effusion of blood in this Greek war, which otherwise, in all appearance, would last till doomsday. But as this will only happen from the Porte's having other business on its hands, it is very questionable whether there will be any thing gained to humanity in the end. The flame of war once lighted in Europe, there is abundant fuel for it for half a century. Russia has many temptations in the northern provinces of Turkey, and in the port of Constantinople. Austria, will have sufficient business for her 'army of observation,' in watching the acquisitions of the Northern Autocrat and getting something herself as on a former memorable partition. France and England, it is to be presumed, will not be indifferent to the new markets for commerce which may be opened in the Levant. The spoil in short, is rich & the scramblers are many & eager. When we add to this the great cause at issue between sovereigns and their people; that war of 'opinion' which, by Mr. Canning's account was to be the next great war in Europe; and, especially the troubled state of Portugal and Spain; there seems to be no lack of the principles of broil and confusion.

The former country, it will be seen, is full of confusion and uncertainty, with no talent to master and direct the storm. To Spain the troubles manifestly extend themselves and the insurgents gather force as much from the imbecility of the government as their own efforts. The reasons for keeping a French and an English army in the Peninsula were never stronger than now; and whether its people are left to themselves or are put respectively under the protection of a foreign force, their prospects of peace are any thing but flattering. It will be seen that the Greek affairs have put on rather a better aspect and that General Church is endeavoring to cut off the supplies of the Seraskier, by occupying the defiles in his rear.

TERRA INCOGNITA.

A singular turn of address was performed at Bath the other day by a cavalier of industry, who found himself, on the sudden, in want of a pair of boots, and also in want of money to purchase them. Having some doubts, probably, although he was living at an inn of respectability, as to the faith of the tradesmen of Bath, after the rude shocks which it is so constantly receiving from parties who make it, during 'the season' their place of abode, he called upon two shoemakers in opposite quarters of the city, and desired to have some boots sent to the White Lion for his inspection. The first dealer, who was a resident in Milton street, came according to order, and found his customer at breakfast; and, after some trouble, fitted him with a neat pair of 'Wellingtons,' which the party fitted was just taking out his purse to pay for, when—walking two or three times up and down the room to try the 'effect' of them—he found that the left boot was rather tighter than he liked it. The right, 'fitted perfectly well,' but the left wanted stretching across the instep. Accordingly, the offending equipment was drawn off, and the maker desired 'to take it back, and put it upon the tree for a couple of hours, at the end of which time it would fit completely. The Milton street boot-

maker went away, leaving his customer with one boot on and one slipper, and of course, leaving the 'payment until he returned with the fellow boot 'at two o'clock' and he was scarcely out of sight, when the artist from Crescent street arrived, and found Captain C— still at breakfast in his slippers. The last dealer—unconscious of the ceremony which had taken place prior to his appearance, tried on all the boots that he had brought; but not a pair would fit, except one pair of 'Wellingtons,' and these had the fault, that the right boot pitched a little across the toe, and required 'putting upon the tree for an hour or two.' The second maker departed as the first had done, and was gratified with an order to 'bring up an assortment of morocco slippers with him at the same time when he brought the 'right boot,' as Captain C— had been recommended to him, and was determined to give him 'an order' worth having. It is hardly necessary to add, that the right and left boots which had visited the 'trees,' were brought home regularly at 2 o'clock; but their fellows had disappeared some hours before, in company with the excellent 'captain.' Dinner was ordered at eight; and the ceremony of laying the cloth instructed the waiters that two table spoons were missing; but the 'captain' did not return.—*London Monthly Magazine.*

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

A writer in the last Star under the signature of Q. denies that the Presidential question was brought to operate in any of the counties except those which have returned Jackson Delegates. We know this allegation to be untrue.—We know what the Jackson tactics are: in the counties where they felt all powerful, they publicly proclaimed their object to make it a question and stated their motives—to revolutionize the Executive and other officers in the State and to be prepared to elect a Jackson U. S. Senator if a vacancy should occur. In the weak counties they protested against bringing the Presidential question up—protested against having any hostility to any member of the State Executive. But while endeavoring to gull the Adams party, were studiously and sedulously shoving in wherever possible, Jackson Delegates.

We know where there are several well drilled *Van Burenites* in the state, and their plans and their intrigues shall be traversed in due time, and it remains to be seen whether the Adams men are prepared to be gulled again, as they were at our last Senatorial election.—By the same men and same machinery.

A part of the scheme is to deter you Mr. Editor, and other centipeds from doing your duty, by denouncing your truths as 'Ports to plunge the State again into the unhappy situation,' of party. Most amiable, mild and conciliating Jacksonism.

Where you do not feel your strength! How soothing and how kind ye are—until you get us fairly trapped and bound hand and foot!

How noble and 'delectable' it is considered to be, by those who hold 'that all is fair in politics' to rule by hypocrisy and 'stratagem' a people, who are made stupid, by their confiding honor & honesty. Z.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Clowes, Mr. Benjamin Greenwood, Jr. to Miss Ariana E. Reduc—all of Chestertown.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Joseph B. Harris to Miss Ann Cain, all of this county.

OBITUARY.

Died in this town on Saturday night last, after a long and distressing illness, Mr. JOHN W. JONES, in the 29th year of his age.

In the subject of this obituary, society has been deprived of a truly virtuous and estimable young man. If, during his sojourn among us, he was not conspicuous for those parts which dazzle, or which warm us into sudden admiration, he possessed what is, perhaps, more valuable—the qualities which win their way slowly, it may be, but surely and irresistibly to the heart; which ultimately gain our esteem and confidence, and fasten on our best affections forever. His honesty, his truth, his faithfulness to every engagement, were never impeached—his general deportment, correct, honorable and exemplary, no breath of calumny ever presumed to assail—he was, in truth, what may be 'emphatically' called a man of unflinched character. As a son and brother, he was dutiful and affectionate; as a friend, generous, firm and consistent; as a neighbor and citizen, obliging, liberal and humane. Though he had not received what are considered the highest advantages of education, he possessed a strength of intellect, and a degree of intelligence, which gave promise of much solid & diffusive usefulness. His mind was inquisitive and highly susceptible of cultivation; and he had acquired a fund of useful knowledge on various subjects, truly surprising to those who did not know him intimately—for he had little vanity, and rarely spoke of his acquirements, except for the laudable purpose of gaining some new idea. His last illness, which was tedious & painful in the extreme, he bore with a truly manly and christian fortitude; indeed, through the whole course of it not even a murmur was at any time known to escape him.

COACH, GIG, HARNESS AND C. SPRING MAKING BUSINESS.



The Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Wm. H. Paulkner, on Washington Street in Easton, and solicits a share of the public patronage. They have now on hand an excellent assortment of materials in their line, and assures all those who may favour them with their custom that their work shall be executed in the best manner (having excellent workmen in their employ) in the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

BONWILL & HOPKINS.

Easton, Nov. 3, 1827.

MISS H. RING

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that she intends opening a FEMALE ACADEMY in Easton, on Monday the 19th inst. Parents and others who may wish to patronize her Seminary will please call on Mr. Graham at the Post Office, where the terms, &c. &c. will be made known. Nov. 3.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday 13th November inst. on the Court House Green, between 3 and 5 o'clock, sundry negro Slaves and some valuable Books, belonging to the estate of the late Charles Goldsborough dec'd, on a Credit of six months for all sums over and above six dollars; a note with approved security, bearing interest will be required from each purchaser.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for adm'r of C. Goldsborough dec'd. Easton, Nov. 3, 1827.

For Sale

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

JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot co. Nov. 3

FALL GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a complete assortment of

GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON, Which he offers at very reduced prices for the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers, Wool, Meats, Hides &c. &c. and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.

Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will for the remainder of the season leave Baltimore for Chestertown on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

October 27.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he has just received from BALTIMORE, a supply of NEW SADDLERY, of the latest fashions, which added to his former stock, makes a general assortment of the best materials; he flatters himself from his experience in business and with the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give general satisfaction. He will also keep a constant supply of HARNESSES, Collars & Trunks, or manufacture them at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH, at his stand nearly opposite the Bank—Also on hand a general assortment of Gigs and Switch Whips, Horse brushes, combs, &c. &c.

Oct. 27 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court, 23d day of October, A. D. 1827. On application of Robert B. A. Tate, Administrator of Thomas Porter, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 23d day of October in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Porter, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of May next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

ROBERT B. A. TATE, adm'r.

of Thomas Porter, deceased.

Oct. 27 3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase likely YOUNG NEGROES for their own domestic and to sell again, with such a sustaining good character, for which the highest price will be paid at Mr. James TILLOTSON, G. & S. TILLOTSON, Easton, October 27—St.

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

EASTON HOTEL.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

S. L.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in his line of his profession as innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18, 17

BOOTS & SHOES

The subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Dwelling House and Lot lately occupied by the subscriber, and no possession given immediately.

ALSO

The House now in the occupancy of Mr. George Townsend—Possession given on the first of January next. The above property would be sold on very accommodating terms by

LAMBERT BEARDON.

Easton, Sep. 22

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels, and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road. For terms apply to

SAM'L. HARRISON.

Canton, Aug. 11

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and improvements belonging to the same, situated on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Arnold. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,

JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, Sept. 22.

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

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

Dec. 25.

To Rent,

A small Farm in Bambury, two miles from Turner's Mill, late Abbott's, for money, payable in October 1828. The rent will be as moderate as possible, say seventy dollars per annum and liberty of seeding the corn ground in wheat this Fall. Enquire of Nicholas Thomas, Oxford Neck, or to the subscriber,

E. HARRIS.

Queen Ann's co. Sep. 1.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828, The House and garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison Street. For terms apply to the Editor or

PETER WEBB.

Sept. 22

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE and Premises, on Washington Street, opposite the Farmer's Bank, now occupied by Dr. William H. Thomas.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Easton, Sept. 15

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder. For terms apply to

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton Sept. 29

TO RENT

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

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 29, 3w

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, or at the farthest by the end of the year, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the said county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

LAMBT W SPENCER, Collector.

September 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of 2 several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Samuel Sneed use of James McDonald against Fayette Gibson, and one at the suit of Samuel Y. Garey use of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, against Edward H. Gibson, Executor of Jacob Fayette Gibson & John Y. Garey, will be sold at public Vendue on Monday the 12th day of November next, on the Court House Green in the town of Easton, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. the Farm on which the said Fayette Gibson now resides, called "Marriage" situate on the waters of Miles-River, containing five hundred and thirty acres of land more or less; also four head of Horses, twenty head of Cattle, twenty head of sheep Seized and taken as the goods and chatties lands and tenements of the said Fayette Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,

late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Oct. 20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, and seven writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, state use Levin Simpson, use William H. Tighman, Benjamin Storum, Edward Jenkins, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the right, interest, claim and title of the aforesaid Edward Auld, of, in and to the houses and lots at Easton Point supposed to contain about two acres and seven eighths of an acre more or less, with the improvements thereon—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned Venditioni and fieri facias according to seniority, with the interests and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

October 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Susan Seth at the suits of Elizabeth Nicholson, Lott Warfield use of William Troth, and William W. Moore, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: one negro man called Bill, one negro woman called Charlotte, one boy called Dorington, one negro woman called Sophia, one negro man called Dick, one negro boy called Perry, and one house and lot in the town of Easton, situate on Goldsborough street, where Mrs. Seth formerly resided—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the above mentioned fieri facias & the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 12.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BRASS-BOARD ST.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Benny at the suit of Wm. Biles will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, at the court house door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: part of Benneys Thicket, and part of other tracts, containing three hundred & seventy four and three quarters acres of Land more or less, also one black mare & Gigs, seized and will be sold to pay & satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, Sheriff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Thomas Sherwood at the suit of Rigby Hopkins use of Richard Spencer will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title or claim of him the said Sherwood, of, in and to the farm on which he at present resides situate in the bay side called Sherwood's Forrest containing the quantity of 272 acres of Land more or less, also 2 lots in the town of St. Michaels containing the quantity of 3/4 acre of land, also 2 black mares 1 plough & gear, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against Harriott Sherwood, at the suit of William Collins & Ann Leonard administrators of Henry Leonard, will be sold at Public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Allabys Fields' additions part of Exchange, containing 104 acres of Land more or less, Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Levi Lee, at the suit of Isaac Spencer will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: The life estate of said Levi Lee of and in the one third part of the following tracts of land known by the name of Rich Range addition, and part of Smiths Cliffs, containing 200 acres of Land more or less situated where Levi Lee now resides—also the one third part of Morgans Reserve, Dobson's Advantage, Parrott's Advantage, Parrott's Meadows, and Parrott's Advantage, containing 356 1/2 acres of land more or less situate where William Tarbutton now resides—also the one third part of Parkers Range & Part Hampton, containing 150 acres of land more or less situate on Tuckahoe Creek, also the one third part of Hampton, Parkers Farm & other Tracts containing 330 acres of land more or less situate where George Manning now lives, also the one third part of Rich Range and other tracts containing 200 acres of Land more or less situate where Richard Mills formerly lived, also part Matthews Purchase Bloomsbury, and part Jacob Beginning containing 83 acres of land more or less situate where Risdon Frampton now lives or formerly lived, also part of Hampton at Lewis-Town, containing 4 acres of land more or less—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Fayette Gibson, at the suit of Edward Lloyd, William W. Moore, John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, Philom Thomas & William H. Groome, use Philom Thomas, William Farlow, administrator of Thomas Harrison of Jos. Francis D. McHenry, Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, and James Tilton, executor of James Tilton, will be sold on Wednesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of said Fayette Gibson, the following property, to wit: A tract of land called Maringo, containing 550 acres of land more or less, 13 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep, 20 head of hogs, and the crop of corn as it now stands in the field, be the quantity what it may—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and fieri facias, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, to me directed against Rigby Hopkins at the suits of Edward Auld, Administrator of Joseph Parrott, the President Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, state of Maryland at the instance & for the use of Thomas Sylvester & wife, the President Directors & Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, use James Chaplain Jr the state of Maryland at the instance and for the use of John Edmondson, state use Nehemiah Tilton, and Francis D. McHenry, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the Court House door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: a small tract of Land called Hamilton Island be the quantity more or less, situate near St. Michaels, and nearly opposite the present residence of said Hopkins, also one Horse & Carriage, also one House and Lot situate on Oxford Hill near St. Michaels, Seized, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni and fieri facias, and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against Tench Tighman, at the suit of the state of Maryland, use of John Tighman and Ann his wife, use of Nicholas Goldsborough, George W. Nabb & Wm. H. Groome, use Philom Thomas, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door, in the town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all that part of a tract of land called Anderton lying and being in Talbot county, between the creeks called Third Haven creek alias Anderby creek, & Island creek, with the appurtenances which is contained and described in a deed from William Thomas and Elizabeth his wife to Tench Tighman, bearing date the 27th day of February, eighteen hundred and ten, and contains the quantity of one hundred acres and three fourths of an acre of Land, more or less as may fully appear by reference to the said deed—Also all that parcel of land called Jacks Point or by whatever other name it may be called or known, lying and being near the town of Oxford, in Talbot county, and on the north side of the public road leading thereto, with the appurtenances which is contained and described in a deed from Nicholas Hammond, Jr. to Levin Gale and Henry Chamberlaine, bearing date the tenth day of April in the year of eighteen hundred & nineteen, and contains the quantity of fifty one acres of land, more or less, as may fully appear by reference to the last mentioned deed, and also three acres and one quarter of an acre of land, being part of Hfer Dier Lloyd, lying and being in Talbot county on the east side of said road, just before its entrance into the said town, and on the west of the branch or cove in the last mentioned deed, with the appurtenances also contained & described in the last mentioned deed as may more fully appear by reference to that deed—also one lot of ground on the Bay Side road near the town of Easton—Seized & taken as the property of said Tench Tighman, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and the interest & costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against James Seth at the suit of Wm. Townsend admr. of John Sears will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of November next at the court house door in the Town of Easton between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: one lot of ground lying and being in the town of St. Michaels near the Methodist meeting house, and adjoining the property of Wm Harrison of James, containing about the quantity of half an acre of land more or less, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

October 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court to me directed against William Anderson at the suit of Philommon Horney administrator of Haley Moffett and John Leeds Kerr, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 6th of November next, at the court house door in the town of Easton between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the right and title of him the said Anderson, of in and to a House & lot at Lewistown two beds & furniture, one negro woman called Daphney, two old horses—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

THO. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, & a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court to me directed, against William P. Ridgway, at the suit of Edward P. Gallarhon, and William Townsend, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 7th day November next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. & 5 o'clock P. M. at the residence of said William P. Ridgway, the following property to wit: one negro woman called Nance aged 58 years, one boy called Henry aged 5 years, one ditto called Joe aged 5 years, one ox cart, 20 head of sheep & 10 lambs, one horse called Oscar 4 years old, one ditto called Ball 15 years old, one mare called Pleasure 15 years old, also one shot Rifle—Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni and fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by THO. HENRIX, Shff.

Oct. 13

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH POWEL, who says he is free. He is about 28 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat, vest and trousers of the same, a fur hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high and says he is from North Carolina. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS. CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty years of age; about five feet four inches high, black complexion, and says he was born free. He had on when committed a blue roundabout, flannel trousers, fur hat and old shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and says that he was free born.—He had on when committed a pair of blue cotton trousers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat and shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

THOS. CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

NOTICE.

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

The public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27

Strayed or Stolen,

From the pasture of the Subscriber, a small Roan Mare, that left a sucking colt, a reward of Five Dollars will be given for the delivery of the above described Mare, by

JAMES COOK.

Near the Chapel, Talbot county.

Oct 27. 17

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to

WM. POTTER.

Sept. 22.

Dr. Hall's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the concave form of the rupture towards the diseased part; the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaption to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being convex tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parties and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."

CYRUS PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled 'Observations on Hernia & Trusses' has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect a radical cure."

DR. JOHN GRAY, of New York, says:—"I have witnessed numerous instances, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in all these cases effectually and comfortably secured the rupture; not unfrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease."

DR. SAMUEL OSBORNE, of New York, states:—"I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable, and I have known several cures effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss."

"While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have rendered them useful to the Government; comfortable to themselves, and in many cases effected perfect cures."

DR. HULL'S TRUSS does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against them."

Testimonials of like respectability might be added to any extent. This Truss is now introduced into the Army and Navy, and most of the public Hospitals and Almshouses in the United States.

N. B. Dr. Hull's Trusses, adapted to the different species of Rupture, may be obtained, and are fitted to patients, at the Office of J. KNAPP, No. 37 East Fayette-street, a few rods east of the City Hall. Persons residing at a distance, can be fitted by sending a measure of the body around the hip, and specifying the kind of Rupture.

Baltimore July 21 4m

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. X.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1827.

NO. 44.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

*The Case of the Six Militia Men, and
GEN. JACKSON'S VINDICATION,
Early Stated and Candidly Examined.*
[Concluded.]

The court met pursuant to the preced-
ing order. Present,

Lieut. Col. P. PERKINS, President.

Maj. W. C. SMART, Members.

Capt. J. BLACKMAN, Members.

Lieut. D. MITCHELL, Supernu-

merary. Ens. J. H. WILLIAMS, merarius.

The court having been regularly consti-

tuted, and no person appearing before them

for trial, adjourned until 10 o'clock to

morrow.

The court met pursuant to adjournment;

present, the President and members, and

having been qualified, in presence of the

accused, who being previously asked if

they have any objection to any of the mem-

bers, and having answered in the negative

proceeded to the trial, &c. of John Har-

ris, private of Captain Strother's com-

pany.

'CHARGE 1st—MUTINY.'

Specification. In this—between the 19th

and 20th Sept. 1814, he went about through

the camp to get signers to go home on the

20th Sept. 1814, and stated that he would

soon have a larger company than Capt.

Kilpatrick, and on the morning of the 19th

he received the proportionable part of the

beef and flour that was forcibly taken, cook-

ed it, and on the morning of the 20th

Sept. 1814, about the end of the Re-
veller Bear, marched off yelling and firing

his gun; and after arriving in the neigh-

bourhood of Fort Strother, he stated that

he would take those who had been taken

by Captain Blackmore.

'CHARGE 2d—Conniving at Mutiny.'

Specification. In this—not reporting

those who were of the mutinous party, as

required by the rules and articles of war.

To which charges and specifications the

prisoner pled not guilty.

Lieut. Noah Bennett, a witness in behalf

of the prosecution being sworn, states that

he saw the prisoner on the 19th of Sept.

1814, with a paper containing a good many

names, and the prisoner informed him he

would only set down such men's names as

directed him to do so, that those who were

present said it was a list of men's names

to draw provisions to go home on the 20th

of September, that the prisoner was one of

the mutinous party, who marched off on

the morning of the 20th; that he belong-

ed to the same company, and believes that

the prisoner never reported any of the mu-

tinuous party, as required by the rules and

articles of war—that the prisoner was un-

der his immediate command on the 19th

Sept. and that he behaved himself as usual

well until evening, when he saw him with

the paper as described heretofore.

John H. Hogan, a witness in behalf of

the prosecution being sworn, states, that

he saw the prisoner with a paper setting

down such men's names as intended draw-

ing provisions for the purpose of going home

and on the morning of the 20th of Sept. he

saw the prisoner march off with the muti-

nous party.

John Hasbards, a private in Captain

Kilpatrick's company, witness in behalf of

the defendant being sworn, states, that he

saw the prisoner some time previous to the

20th September, with a paper, setting

down such men's names as intended going

home; that the prisoner did not appear to

be using any persuasion, and stated that it

was right that some should remain at the

Fort, that he would soon have a larger

company than Capt. Kilpatrick's, and be-

lieves that the prisoner did march off with

the mutinous party on the morning of the

20th.

John Johnson, private of Capt. McKay's

company, a witness in behalf of the pro-

secution, being sworn, states, that while at

Fort Jackson in the month of August, he

heard the prisoner say that there was no

law to compel the men to stay longer than

three months—that he was a man of spirit,

and would stay no longer—that a consid-

erable number of the men would go then,

and one that would refuse he could see

bayoneted about six inches—that they

would go up to the Big or Great man and

shiver their muskets over his head, but

not strike so hard as to kill him.

The court adjourned until to-morrow at

nine o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment

present, the President and members, and

proceeded to the further examination of the

witnesses.

Edward Stevens, a sergeant of Captain

Kilpatrick's company, a witness in behalf

of the defendant being sworn, states, that

he saw the prisoner with a paper, setting

down such men's names as was going

home, and said that he would take down

none but such as directed him to do so, and

the prisoner marched off with the mutinous

party on the 20th Sept.

James Alexander, Sergeant Major, a

witness in behalf of the defendant, being

sworn, states, that on the 19th September

he saw the prisoner when the provisions

were issued—believes he received his pro-

portionable part, and on the morning of

the twentieth, marched off with the muti-

nous party, that the prisoner told him that

he had not supposed the list which he had

of the men's names was improper, as it was

to be handed to the colonel—that the pris-

oner gave up his gun to Captain Kilpatrick

and thinks he demanded and received

a receipt which he had given for his

gun, or the captain wrote one for that pur-

pose.

Ensign David Kelly, a witness in be-

half of the defendant, being sworn, states,

that the prisoner belonged to the same

company, and was frequently near him dur-

ing August and the beginning of September

that he generally behaved himself well and

was obedient to orders.

James Smith, a private of Lieut. Mit-

chell's detachment, a witness in behalf of the

defendant, being sworn, states that the

prisoner advised him not to go home with

the mutinous party, and believes went him-

self on the 20th Sept.

James Nelson a private in Capt. Mebane's

company, a witness in behalf of the defen-

dant, being sworn, states that he heard

General Washington of Tennessee, say to

the members of the court martial, that he

did not know whether the men were order-

ed out for a tour of three or six months—

that he had wrote to the governor, but had

received no answer to his letter on that

subject.

The prisoner states, in his defence, that

he was totally unacquainted with the nature

of militia service, that he had frequently

heard his officers say they knew of no law

compelling militia to remain longer than

three months, and from the opinion of other

men of respectability and information, con-

ceived that his term of service had expired

—returned his gun to his captain, under

that impression, took up the receipt he had

given for it, and departed from Fort Jack-

son conscious of having discharged his duty.

The Court after mature consideration

on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner

guilty as charged, "with the exception of

yelling and firing his gun, and saying he

would retake those who had been taken by

Captain Blackmore; and sentenced him to

receive Death by Shooting."

Let us abstract the charges against this

unfortunate victim of military misrule and

lawless power; and exhibit them truly, but

divested of all technicalities.

The charges were, I. Mutiny—II. Con-

nivning at Mutiny.

The specification of Mutiny was, that

between the 19th and 20th of September,

1814, he went about in the company to

which he belonged, [Captain Strother's,]

among his fellow citizens and brothers in

arms, to get as signers to go home on the

20th of September, 1814; that he stated,

that he would have a larger company than

Captain Kilpatrick, that he received pro-

visions which had been forcibly taken, and

cooked them, and on the 20th of Septem-

ber, 1814, marched off yelling and firing his

gun.

The specification under the charge of

'conniving at mutiny,' is, 'not reporting

those who were of the mutinous party, as

required by the rules and articles of war.'

The testimony given to the court upon

these charges & specifications was obtained

from the mouths of four witnesses, to wit:

Lieut. Noah Bennett, John H. Hogan,

privates, John Hasbards, and John John-

ston.

Noah Bennett proves, an open, avowed

and peaceful assertion of his right to leave

the army on the 20th of September—and

that, on the morning of the 20th, he march-

ed off. He says, 'he was one of the mu-

tinuous party,' but this he says, no-doubt,

because the act was called mutiny, by those

who had put Harris on his trial; and not

because of any acts done by Harris other

than his having claimed to have served out

his time, and leaving the camp. He also

says he did not report any of the mutinous

party.

But Noah Bennett also testified of John

Harris, 'that he was under his immediate

command, and that he behaved himself as

usual, well, until the evening when he saw

him with the paper as described.

Is there in this testimony any thing to

call forth vengeance unto death, against

this victim of military violence? this slaugh-

tered patriot! this Minister of the Holy

Gospel! What intentional offence, is here

proved? Did not John Harris believe, that

under the law of the State of Tennessee

under the Constitution and laws of the

United States under the proclaimed op-

inion of his officers, he had a right to

draw provisions and go home on the 20th;

as until the evening of the 19th he had be-

haved himself well, had fought the battles

of his country with bravery and fidelity and

that his period of service expired on that

evening.

John Hogan testifies to the same, & no

other circumstances than those stated by

Lieut. Bennett.

John Hasbards swore, that he saw the

prisoner some time previous to the 20th,

'with a paper setting down such names as

intended to go home'—that he did not ap-

pear to be using any persuasions, and stated,

'that it was right that some should re-

main at the fort'—that he would soon have

a larger company than Capt. Kilpatrick—

and he believes he marched off with the

mutinous party, on the morning of the 20th.

Let us examine this testimony, and we

shall find that it abounds with the strongest

proofs of patriotism and virtue; and that

instead of aiding to convict the accused, it

vindicates and redeems him from all sus-

picion of guilt.

He did not persuade any one to go.

About to depart for his home, and his fire-

side, and anxious again to clasp his expect-

ing wife, and fond lisping infants to his toil-

worn, and scarred bosom; his service to

his beloved country having been faithfully

performed, desirous to resume his sacred

duties to his Creator, as the minister of his

word, and to become the Pastor of a con-

gregation 'of the Baptist profession,' as

his journey would be made through a wil-

derness, in the very regions of which, as

General Jackson declares, 'the British

agents were then engaged in stirring up the

Creeks to the indiscriminate murder of our

defenceless border citizens,' he was willing

to ascertain who would accompany him in

this lawful purpose, and in this perilous

journey. For this 'he had a paper to set

down the names of such as intended to go.'

But he was not willing that his country

should be exposed to danger; he would

not consent, that the fort should be deserted,

'some should remain at it,' and thus, the

humane, the true, and the only fair

construction of these acts of Harris, was not,

that he wanted all to go,—not, that he

sought to persuade any one to go; but 'by

setting down on a paper the men's names

who intended to go, he would ascertain

which I have no doubt would greatly affect the prosperity and happiness of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the whole Union.

That I was originally friendly to the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, I do not deny. My feelings of gratitude towards him for his military services to his country remain, and ever shall remain, unchanged. I voted for him in the Democratic Caucus of 1834. As a representative of Pennsylvania, I subsequently not only gave him my vote, but used my best exertions, by every fair and honorable means, to promote his election to the Presidential chair. The united exertions of his friends having failed to effect his election, I was not one of those who felt it a duty, or thought it proper, immediately to unfurl the standard of opposition without knowing the principles and the policy of the men who were to be called to assist in administering the Government of the Union;—because I had been defeated, by a constitutional majority of the States, in my desire to have General Jackson elected, it did not seem to me that I was called upon to resist, embarrass and overthrow the new Administration whether it should be right or wrong. I thought it my duty as a representative of the people, and as a citizen, patiently to wait and see what would be the general character of Mr. Adams' Administration and what would be the complexion of his cabinet.

When I ascertained that he had taken to his aid such able and experienced advisers as Mr. Clay, Mr. Rush, Mr. Southard, and Mr. Barbour, men identified with the republican institutions of our country, in peace and in war; men who had enjoyed the confidence of the republican Administrations of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe; men who had long acted and were incorporated with the great democratic family of the Union, I did not feel myself at liberty to doubt what would be the character and policy of Mr. Adams' Administration. I considered that in these appointments a pledge was given to the Nation that the policy which had been pursued under former Administrations would be pursued under the present. I determined therefore that as a representative of the people and as one of the people I would not permit my partialities, my sympathies or my prejudices, to get the better of my judgment and patriotism, but that I would judge the Administration by its measures. If it continued to support and sustain those that sustained a system which promotes national prosperity, American manufactures, internal improvements and commerce; and to cherish peace and administer the government with a due regard to economy, it should receive my cordial and hearty support.

The latter end of December 1824, I believe, but cannot with absolute certainty say, it was on the 30th, my friend Mr. Buchanan called to see me in the evening at my boarding house. I happened to be alone in my room—he sat with me a considerable length of time; our conversation turned, principally, on the then pending Presidential election. Mr. B. commenced by stating that he felt great solicitude for the election of Gen. Jackson, and that his friends should use every honorable means to promote it; to which I replied that I heartily united with him in opinion. Mr. Buchanan adverted to the rumors which were afloat, that the friends of Mr. Adams were holding out the idea that in case he should be elected Mr. Clay would probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State, and that in case General Jackson was elected he would appoint or continue Mr. Adams, Secretary of State. I told Mr. Buchanan I thought such a report was calculated to do the General a great deal of injury, and if it were not well founded it ought to be contradicted, and mentioned further that there was great plausibility in such reports and their receiving credit, particularly that which represented General Jackson as having determined if he should be elected that he would continue Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, inasmuch as Mr. Adams had been one of his ablest defenders and advocates in his report sustaining General Jackson against the charges which were preferred against him for his conduct in relation to the Seminole war.

Mr. Buchanan stated that he had written to, or received a letter from a mutual friend of ours in Pennsylvania, on the subject of the Presidential election, and cabinet appointments, and that he had determined to call upon the General himself, or to get Major Eaton, to mention to him the reports that were in circulation, and to obtain if he could a contradiction of them. Mr. B. also asked if I had seen Mr. Clay, and whether I had had any conversation with him touching the Presidential election. I replied that I had seen him in the House, but had had no conversation with him on that subject, but said I was anxious to get an opportunity to have a conversation with him, as I felt a great anxiety that he should vote with Pennsylvania. Mr. Buchanan replied that no one felt more anxious, for various reasons, than he did himself, that it was important, not only as it regarded the success of General Jackson's election, but that Mr. Clay should go with Pennsylvania, but on account of his ulterior political prospects: declaring that he (Mr. B.) hoped one day to see Mr. Clay President of the United States, and that was another reason why he should like to see him Secretary of State, in case Gen. Jackson was elected; and that if he was certain that Mr. Clay's views were favorable to Gen. Jackson's election he would take an opportunity of talking to the General on the subject, or get Major Eaton to do so; that he thought by doing so he would confer a particular benefit on his country, and that he could see nothing wrong in it. Mr. Buchanan urged me to use no delay in seeing Mr. Clay. I told him I would, and accordingly called upon Mr. Clay at his boarding house, I think the evening after this conversation, but he was not at his lodgings, I called to see him again, but he had some of his friends with him, and I had no opportunity of conversing with him, nor had I ever any conversation with him until the evening of the 10th or 11th of January prior to my leaving Washington for Pennsylvania to attend the Courts in Montgomery County.

The conversation I then had with him was of a very general character; no mention was made of cabinet appointments, & I did not ascertain which of the candidates Mr. Clay would support. I have no recollection of anything being said in the conversation with Mr. Buchanan about the friends of Mr. Clay moving in concert at the election; I however distinctly recollect that we both expressed an anxious hope that the West would not separate from Pennsylvania; I have no recollection whatever of having urged Mr. B. to see Gen. Jackson, although I concurred in the propriety of his suggestion that he should call to see him; nor have I the faintest recollection of anything being said about fighting Mr. Adams' friends with their own weapons. If any such expressions were used I am very certain it was not by me. When I recollect I have of the conversation in which Mr. Buchanan has referred, in his letter to the public, of the

8th of August last, my impressions are that the object of his visit that evening was to urge the propriety of my seeing Mr. Clay, and to give him my views as to the importance of his identifying himself with Pennsylvania in support of General Jackson. I entertained no doubt that Mr. Buchanan was honestly determined that no exertions on his part should be wanting, and that he felt confident he could speak with certainty as to the great mass of General Jackson's friends, that in case of the election of Gen. Jackson, they would press upon him the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State.

Mr. Buchanan concurred with me in opinion that Pennsylvania would prefer Mr. Clay's appointment to that of any other person as Secretary of State, and from the obligations the General was under to Pennsylvania, that he would go far to gratify her wishes and that therefore he believed the General, if elected, would appoint Mr. Clay. I have thus given the conversation substantially as it took place as the one Mr. B. has reference to in his letter to the public of the 8th of August last. It was a conversation of rather a general and promiscuous character in which we both participated. It is upwards of two years since that conversation took place, and considering it of a private and confidential character, I made no minute of it, nor did I ever expect it would have been given to the public. It is somewhat remarkable that two years and more should have elapsed, Mr. Buchanan and myself, boarding together at the same house during the two last sessions of Congress, during which period we had many conversations on the subject of the Presidential election, as well as on public and private matters; yet not once, in all that time did my friend Mr. Buchanan ever advert to the conversation which he has recently thought himself called upon to give as having taken place between us.

I cannot avoid thinking it somewhat singular that Mr. B. should have been so reserved towards me, particularly as Duff Green had been furnished with a statement in October, 1826, of what had passed between General Jackson and himself, and that a statement had also been furnished to him by Major Eaton in August, 1826, as to the purport of the conversation between himself and Mr. Buchanan. That these movements should have taken place, & that there should have been no concert improperly to drag me into this business, and yet that under all these circumstances Mr. B. should have been silent towards me, and that he should think proper to introduce to the public a detailed conversation in which he makes me say all and himself little or nothing—a conversation totally unnecessary for the purpose of sustaining an individual acting, as he protests he always acted on his own authority—does to me, and probably will to the public, seem somewhat unaccountable. It gives me pain to think of these things, especially as having emanated from a person to whom I feel obligations of friendship for acts of kindness, and in whose friendship I reposed the most unlimited confidence.

The succeeding morning after the conversation with Mr. Buchanan, I met with Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. My recollection does not enable me to state whether it was at his seat, or in the lobby, or on the sofa, at the right hand as you go into the door.

I may here be permitted to remark, that Mr. Isaacs being a native of Montgomery county, (Pa.) the district I represented in Congress, he early sought my acquaintance in the session of 1823 and 1824, and had many conversations with me of a private character, in relation to himself, and in which I took an interest, and to the best of my ability and opportunities faithfully served him. These conversations necessarily produced an intimacy and friendship which frequently brought us together, and even into the habit of free, friendly and unreserved conversation. The conversation which he represents to have taken place between us is incorrectly reported; he assuredly misrepresented or much misrepresented me. From the general tenor of his statement this however does not appear singular.—He seems from his narrative, to have paid more regard to our relative positions, at the several meetings, to which he has reference than to even the substance of what passed between us, relying upon the recollection of Mr. Buchanan as to dates.

That there was a conversation between Mr. Isaacs and myself on the subject of the Presidential election, the morning after Mr. Buchanan had called to see me, I perfectly well remember, and I have no doubt that in the course of that conversation we agreed that Gen. Jackson's prospects of an election were fair; in fact we both expressed ourselves anxious for his success. I distinctly recollect Mr. Isaacs remarking that much would depend on the course Mr. Clay's friends would take, and expressing his belief that they would act with us. I replied that I sincerely hoped they would go with Pennsylvania, and that in the event of General Jackson's election, I felt confident that nothing would be more gratifying to Pennsylvania than to see Mr. Clay appointed Secretary of State. Mr. Isaacs replied that he was his second choice for President; that he would be his first choice, if General Jackson was elected to be appointed Secretary of State, and that he had frequently expressed himself to that effect. I have no recollection of having said to Mr. Isaacs that I wished to see Mr. Eaton nor did I with more than ordinary interest and earnestness insist that General Jackson, if elected, ought to appoint Mr. Clay.

It must be apparent that before I or any one could have used the strong language imputed to me, that it was indelible that it should be distinctly understood that

Mr. Isaacs was authorized by General Jackson, to receive propositions to promote his election. Of this I had no evidence, nor entertained any opinion, nor did I at any time or to any one use the strong language imputed to me by Mr. Isaacs. I well remember that at that time we both believed and expressed our belief that if General Jackson was elected, and he could not be elected without the aid of Mr. Clay & his friends, that he would be appointed Secretary of State. Further, Mr. Isaacs declared his belief, in which I concurred, that a large portion of the western delegation, from the unreserved conversations we had had on the subject wished Mr. Clay to be Secretary of State, in which desire they were joined by a large portion of the delegation from other States friendly to Gen. Jackson's election. It is indeed a well known fact that amongst the friends of all the candidates there was much speculation on the subject, much was said unreservedly and with much zeal and good humour on the subject of cabinet appointments; that if this or that candidate succeeded to the Presidency the general voice was raised in favour of and the general eye always fixed upon, that distinguished statesman and inflexible republican Henry Clay, as the first officer of the government, and I now sincerely believe that which ever of the candidates had been elected, he would have had the offer of the most prominent situation in the cabinet; that which he now holds under Mr. Adams.

It has repeatedly been stated, that I was the agent or as Major Eaton is pleased to say, the 'negotiator' of Mr. Clay, authorized to make propositions or ask a pledge of a conditional character for the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends. I do now solemnly and positively declare that the charge and insinuation are void of truth. I never did either directly or indirectly, receive from Mr. Clay or his friends any intimation which could be construed even by political rancour, into such a commission, or any thing even remotely approaching to it. Had any such agency, by any one been tendered, I should have indignantly rejected it. I will go further and state that I never did in the course of any conversation with Mr. Clay hear him say or express a desire, that in the event of the election of General Jackson, Mr. Adams, or Mr. Crawford, that he should wish to be Secretary of State or hold any station in the cabinet. Further, I never have to any one, at any time, or on any occasion represented myself, or wished it to be understood, that I was authorized to receive or to make overtures on the part of Mr. Clay or his friends. I think proper to make this general and unqualified declaration that there may not be left a loop on which to hang a doubt on this subject. I did not know until ten days after the election of Mr. Adams, that Mr. Clay had been offered the appointment of Secretary of State; and it is a well known fact that after he had the offer he consulted many of his friends whether he should, or should not accept it. He told me in a conversation he did me the honour to hold with me on the subject, that the acceptance of it would be to him not only a sacrifice of domestic happiness, but a serious pecuniary loss. I know also that not only his immediate personal and political friends, but many of those who voted for other candidates were desirous that he should accept the station, and urged that his country had claims upon him paramount to all other considerations, and would never see him suffer from devotion to her best interests.

I am free to acknowledge that at the time of the conversation between Mr. Buchanan and myself, my impression was that Gen. Jackson would be elected and it was pretty generally talked of as well as understood among many of his friends, that in the event of his election, Mr. Clay would have the office of Secretary of State; and I doubt not but I may, in common with others have mentioned my opinion to my political friends.

These impressions were founded on the belief that the western interest would unite in Gen. Jackson's election, and that with the aid of one or two of the states in favour of Mr. Crawford he would be elected. I mention those floating opinions of the day to show that I have no reserves and that all I said or did, I am quite willing should be known.

I left Washington for Pennsylvania on the morning of the 11th or 12th of January, 1825, and did not return until Tuesday the 30th of the same month, the day after Mr. Clay's card had appeared in the National Intelligencer. This absence at this critical juncture, is of itself sufficient to repel the idea that I took any peculiar interest as to the arrangements dependant on who might, or might not, be elected President. I recollect a conversation with a particular friend, who travelled with me in the stage, on my return to Pennsylvania. To him, in the course of that conversation, I expressed my regret at not having had an opportunity of a free and general conversation with Mr. Clay on the subject of the Presidential election, and said that I had some idea of writing to him as soon as I arrived at Norristown.—We both expressed an anxiety that Mr. Clay should vote with Pennsylvania.

Exception has been taken to my offering the resolution of thanks when Mr. Clay was about retiring from the Speaker's chair in 1825. Such a resolution it had been customary at the end of a Congress, to offer, and the house to adopt, as it did on this occasion, almost with perfect unanimity. It was my own voluntary act. I had no consultation with any one nor the slightest reference to his course on the Presidential election; I offered the resolution because I thought he eminently deserved it. If he, as a member, did not richly earn a vote of thanks, who shall presume to think he has pretensions to such an honour? The

thanks of the house over which he presided, for a faithful, firm and impartial discharge of the duties of the station was hardly earned and willingly awarded. I thought it his due even though he had differed from Pennsylvania in the choice of a President, she owed him much for his indefatigable exertions in favor of her policy and best interests. Not only did these considerations, but others prompt me to offer the resolution of thanks. Mr. Clay, I thought, had been unjustly and undeservingly assailed for an honest difference of opinion; and it was painful to see a man who had raised himself by his own talents and exertions to be one of the most distinguished statesmen and orators of the age; one who in war and in peace had never abandoned his country, but always stood firmly by her, defending by the powers of his gigantic mind and powerful eloquence her rights, and boldly proclaiming her true policy; that such a man should be unthanked when about to retire from the speaker's chair of a body of which I had the honor to be a member, did not comport with my feelings or sense of right and wrong, I should indeed have considered such a neglect a gross dereliction of duty.

I feel somewhat at a loss for terms, sufficiently measured, in which to speak of the presumptuous and unwarranted conclusion at which Major Eaton has arrived, and the bold and unceremonious epithet which it has been his pleasure to apply to me. The conversations, reported as they are, by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isaacs, and laboriously, and carefully directed against me, furnish no evidence, even of a remote or circumstantial character, to warrant the declaration that I was a negotiator; and I feel assured that nothing but the devoted zeal of Major Eaton, to the cause of General Jackson, could have tempted him, in the face of an intelligent people to use the language he has used. Mr. Buchanan indignantly set aside the imputation, attempted to be cast upon him by General Jackson, of having made a proposition or propositions to him, in the name of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay's friends, and declares, in express terms, that he always acted, and representing himself as acting, on his own personal responsibility, and was solely moved by a zealous and anxious desire to manifest his friendship for General Jackson, by assisting to elevate him to the Presidential chair. After such a declaration nothing but infatuation, and a determination, so far as in him lay, to sustain General Jackson could have tempted Major Eaton so far to have forgotten what was due to his own character, as to hazard an assertion, in support of which there was not a tittle of evidence. All that appears from the shewing of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isaacs, so far as I was concerned is, that, in common with these gentlemen, I expressed myself exceedingly anxious for the election of General Jackson, and, on my personal responsibility, said, and did, all I could to promote it.

I was absent from the seat of Government on Saturday, the 22d of January, the time at which Major Eaton says it was reported a meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends took place;—and, at the time of the conversation which Mr. Buchanan had with Major Eaton, I had left Washington and was absent for more than two weeks. If I had been acting as the author and friend, or agent, of Mr. Clay, it would have been indispensable that I should have remained on the spot where my services might have been useful. Frequent intercourse would have been absolutely necessary, to communicate what was said and done, and contemplated to be done.

If Major Eaton be credited he would wholly disprove the statement of Mr. Buchanan, who avers that he acted solely on his own authority in the conversation held between him and General Jackson, and that it was not me, but his friend in Pennsylvania whose letter determined him to hold such a conversation. Mr. Buchanan's dates do not agree with those of Major Eaton who labors in most things to agree with Mr. Buchanan. The only conversation he ever had with General Jackson on the Presidential election was on the 2d of January, according to Major Eaton's shewing; Mr. Buchanan however says he did not call on him, before his conversation with the General at a certain day about the 18th or 19th of January.

There appears some strange discrepancy in parts of the statements of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Isaacs and Major Eaton, which are perfectly irreconcilable with the letter of General Jackson. Mr. Isaacs thinks that his conversation with Mr. Buchanan may have been one or two weeks later than Mr. Buchanan states it to have been; but he seems quite willing to give up his own recollection for accommodation's sake, and take the time stated by Mr. Buchanan, and agrees that it shall be fixed on the 30th of December.

I cannot pretend to say when Mr. Buchanan called on General Jackson, as he never communicated to me—whom Major Eaton represents as "the negotiator," any conversation between him and General Jackson. I do not recollect that Mr. Buchanan and myself had any conversation, from the 30th of December, until after my return to Washington, on the 30th of January, from Norristown; that is for the whole month, almost immediately preceding the election; during the greater part of which time, I was more than a hundred miles from the scene of action, the seat of government.

To undertake to detail the numerous conversations held, pending the Presidential election, by the friends of all the candidates, in which I was a party, or which I heard, is not my purpose. Indeed no consideration would tempt me to divulge private conversation, especially if the object was to injure a friend, or even a political enemy. It may, however, be proper to state that in none of the conversations, of which I have any knowledge, was there

any thing said which had the slightest tendency to fix or trace either corruption or bargain to Mr. Adams, to General Jackson, to Mr. Crawford, or to Mr. Clay. All that I was able to discover, among the friends of the respective candidates, was a fair and honourable anxiety and zeal to promote the election of their favourite candidate.

I close this communication, which has been extorted from me, in vindication of myself, and in justice to those who, through me, have been assailed, and charged with having participated in a corrupt transaction. It has been to me a most unpleasant duty, one which I sincerely wish I could have been spared, but I thought I owed it to myself, my friends and my country. I have endeavored to avoid offensive expressions, and personal remarks, save only those which I have thought indispensable to my own justification, and as bearing directly on the statement of the gentlemen, whose over zeal have induced them to break into the sanctuary of private friendship for political purposes.

PHILIP S. MARKLEY.
Philadelphia, Oct. 30. 1827.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer
GENTLEMEN:—As you still make some pretensions to the character of impartial editors—the supporters of measures and not men, that state cant of affected moderation—you will do me justice by inserting a short notice, to the reply of Joseph Kent, of Rose Mount. I should treat with contemptuous silence the repetition of his calumny, but for the desire of doing an act of justice to another, and for the remark I find in his Excellency's second letter. "I saw no individual, (says he) after the election, better pleased than General S. appeared to be, in consequence of being relieved, as I suppose, from the dilemma in which he had considered himself placed." The first statement of his Excellency rests upon his own word, which he seems to consider as *ex officio* commanding belief, and which I could only negative by circumstances and a positive denial; the present I have it in my power, in some greater degree to repel. I was placed in no "dilemma," as a majority of my constituents had voted for the "Crawford ticket," and I had nothing to apprehend from a second choice. But his Excellency asserts, he saw no one better pleased with the result than myself. Now, it so happens that I left the House immediately after the election, in a hack with a friend, whose name, when contrasted with that of Joseph Kent, would be as the diamond to charcoal, who could and would testify to the indignation I felt and expressed at the trick and legerdemain by which the election had been carried.

With his Excellency Joseph Kent I can have nothing farther to say or do, as I consider him as destitute of the honor of a gentleman, as he is of the veracity of a man. But I owe an apology to Col. Mitchell, which I am frank to make in this public way, for having so far misconceived the motives of his conduct, as to have supposed him capable of being influenced by such a miserable tool as Joseph Kent—a man who was indebted to his cringing subserviency to the then Speaker, for the high honor of being placed at the head of the Committee for the District of Columbia; whose important duties he discharged with dumb silence. And yet this creature presumes to talk of others as 'vain, silly,' 'the tool of some aspirant,' &c. I crave pardon of the public for this further notice of such a vain egotist, who, like Solomon's fool, seems to amuse himself with holding out my character as an object of contempt and ridicule though it was 'not designed for publication.'

From what has appeared elsewhere in connexion with this matter, I feel it due to my character for consistency, to give an extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in my late Congressional District, and who stands deservedly as high as any man in it: "Before you went to Washington, in December, 1814, I heard frequent conversations of yours, both publicly and privately, and while at Washington, in that Winter, both before and after the Presidential election by the House of Representatives, I received several letters from you upon the subject, and uniformly understood your opinion to be, that, between Adams and Jackson, you decidedly preferred Jackson, and would vote for him in the event it became necessary in the progress of the election. I well recollect of hearing you more than once assign your reasons for this preference, and suppose no one who was in the habits of intimacy with you, could have misunderstood you on that question."

Such were the opinions publicly expressed at the time, and such they continue to be at present.

R. M. SAUNDERS.
Salisbury, Oct. 16th, 1827.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rochester to his friend in Albany dated 26th October.

The body found at Oak Orchard Creek proves not to be that of Morgan, but a man from Canada. I believe it has been satisfactorily proved by the wife of the dead man which was found, that it was her husband. She proved that the clothes found on the body were those of her husband, or the same that he had on when he left home and likewise that the shoes he had on were a pair that he bought at the time he left home: this was proved by the person of whom he bought them. The tracts that were found in his pockets were proved to have been given him by a minister before he left. The wife and friends I believe intend removing the body from Batavia to Canada, and have sent word to the Rochester committee of their intention. It was very generally believed that the body found was not that of Morgan.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10.

We complete this day the publication in relation to the six militia men put to death by order of General Jackson. We have laid before our readers the circumstances and the Law upon this subject calmly, deliberately and fairly. It is to the unprejudiced sentiment of the People upon all public questions that we ought to look for correct and safe decisions.

Upon the selection of a Chief Magistrate our happiness and welfare together with the national prosperity depend. If we have a choice let us make a prudent one—To preserve a safe & steady state of things is all important—let us put nothing to risk that we can avoid. If Mr. Adams is continued, we know the course of Administration that will be pursued—We have had experience upon that subject, and experience teaches much—It is better to rely on experience than an undefined prospect—better to continue a statesman that you have tried and know, than to trust a military Chieftain, who, as far as experience has unfolded, has set at defiance Law and Constitution whenever his will directed, and who has been regardless of the lives and liberty of the Citizens whenever he thought proper to take the one or to restrain the other.

We hope our readers will preserve these documents in relation to the melancholy fate of these Militia men—that they will reflect and ponder over them, and sedately form their opinion as to the most fit character for the next Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Gallatin and family have engaged passage in the packet ship Silvanus Jenkins to sail from Liverpool on the 8th Oct.

DORCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third annual Cattle Show and Fair of this association, was held on the 29th & 30th ult. The weather was uncommonly fine; the visitors were numerous and respectable; and the whole character of the exhibition, was such as to demonstrate, that the efforts of the society, have, in a remarkable degree, promoted the purposes for which it was instituted. Since the organization of the society, the attention of our agriculturists, has been bestowed upon a greater variety of objects; and emulation has been excited in almost every branch of husbandry and domestic industry. It is right that an institution, promotive of such useful ends, should flourish; and the permanency of the Dorchester Agricultural Society is, therefore, reckoned upon, with feelings of peculiar gratification. The Neat Cattle, Sheep and Swine, exhibited, were generally of improved stocks and in excellent condition; a few fine Horses were entered for premium, and the Domestic Manufactures were of great variety, beauty and excellence. Some interesting articles were presented for exhibition, to which the society had provided no premium; among them were some cabbages of beautiful size, from worms fed upon lettuce and the leaf of the common purple mulberry, (by Dr. Woolford.) Also a fine specimen of Rice from the newly reclaimed marshes of this county.

At 12 o'clock of the first day, Dr. Muse, the President of the Society delivered an address, which will shortly be laid before the public. It eminently combined the practical knowledge of experience, with the unerring deductions of judicious theory. The certain and valuable effect of agricultural societies, and their annual exhibitions, upon the interest of the community, were happily illustrated. Errors in tillage which time and usage have consecrated, were clearly exposed and poignantly ridiculed; while a useful and improving system of agriculture was pointed out and strongly recommended. The address, itself was a striking proof of the assertion; that philosophy is the best ally of common sense.

Cambridge Chron.

In some parts of North Carolina, pear and cherry trees were in bloom last month for the second time. The Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says:—We are informed by good authority that there is now within two miles of this village, a Pear tree which has yielded once, this season, a quantity of good fruit—is again bearing a second growth nearly half matured and is also in full bloom for the third time.—There are several trees in this place which now exhibit fruit the second time this season; and others that are again in bloom—but the above is the only instance we have heard of, where a second growth has been borne and the same tree again in bloom.

Tooth-ache.—A remedy for this most painful affection which has succeeded in 95 out of 100 cases, is alum reduced to impalpable powder 2 drachms, nitrous spirit of either 7 drachms, mixed and applied to the tooth. At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary as he was enabled to cure the most desperate case of tooth ache unless the disease was connected with rheumatism by the application of this remedy.

Murder.—One of the most atrocious murders was committed in the neighborhood of Washington Court House on Wednesday, the 5th of September, 1827 that we have ever read of. Miss Winney

Callen, on a visit to her uncle's, about one and a half miles distant, alone, was met by a runaway negro fellow, taken from her horse, carried about thirty paces from the public road, and there inhumanly butchered by him. The deceased was about fifteen years of age, in the full bloom of youth and beauty; and has left a disconsolate mother and brother to lament her untimely fate.

Since the above particulars, we have learned that this monster in human shape has confessed the foul deed, with circumstances too horrible to relate.—*Ala Whig.*

BLOODY AFFAIR.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed to the Editors of the New Orleans Argus containing a statement of the bloody affair, near Natchez, by a party from Alexandria, via Rapide:

CONCORDIA, Sept. 24.

Dear Sir—I was invited by Dr. Maddox, not long since, to an interview without the limits of the State. I met him at Natchez, on the 17th inst.; on the 18th I was challenged by him. I appointed the 19th for the day, and the first sand beach above Natchez, on the Mississippi side, for the place of our meeting. We met, exchanged two shots without effect, & made friends. Myself and my friend, Major M'Whorter, and my surgeon, Dr. Cuney, were invited by Dr. Maddox and his friend Col. Crane, and surgeon, Dr. Denny, to the woods, where his friends, who were excluded from the field were stationed, to take some refreshment; when about half way, we were met by my friends, Gen. Cuney, Mr. James Bowie, and my brother who had accompanied me from Red River, and who were also excluded from the field, and had taken their station in the woods, about two hundred yards from the field. Gen. Cuney, on meeting us, enquired of me how the affair had been settled; I told him that Dr. Maddox and myself had exchanged two shots and made friends. He then turned to Col. Crane who was near me and observed to him that there was a difference between them and that they had better return to the ground and settle it as Dr. Maddox and myself had done. Dr. Cuney and myself interposed and stated to the General that that was not the time nor place for the adjustment of their difference, the General immediately acquiesced and his brother had turned to leave him, when Crane without replying to Gen. Cuney, or saying one word, fired a pistol at him, which he carried in his hand but without effect. I then stepped back one or two paces when Crane drew from his belt another pistol, fired it at and wounded Gen. Cuney in the thigh; he expired in about fifteen minutes. A Crane presented his second pistol. Gen. Cuney placed his hand on the breech of his, but did not draw until he received Crane's second fire, and as he was falling. Gen. Cuney did not fire a pistol on the ground. In addition to the above I will state on the authority of Dr. Hunt, of Natchez, that Crane had said to his friends, in Natchez, that if Gen. Cuney made his appearance on the ground, he, Crane, would kill him—and that, at all events, he intended to kill him the first opportunity—and well has he kept his promise—Dr. Denny has since informed me that Crane had made the same declaration previous to his leaving home. Dr. Hunt called at Cuney's quarters the evening previous to the meeting, with the view of communicating Crane's intention, but unfortunately Dr. C. was not at his lodgings, or otherwise this premeditated murder would have been prevented.

Your obedient servant,

SAM. L. WELLS.

Further particulars relative to this affair furnished us.

Mr. Bowie upon seeing Gen. Cuney fall drew his pistol; Crane, after shooting Gen. Cuney, drew a third pistol; Bowie & himself exchanged shots simultaneously, but without effect; Crane fled. By this time Major Wright and the two Blanchards, from Red River, came running down from the wood with drawn pistols, when Wright stopped, took aim at Bowie, fired and missed him; he then advanced three or four paces, drew another pistol, presented at Bowie, who observed to him that he was unarmed, but if he was a man to shoot. Major M'Whorter who was near Bowie, placed an arm in his hand—they both fired; Wright one or two seconds first, and both with effect. Mr. Bowie was shot through the breast, Wright was struck in his side, that the ball did not enter.—Wright then fled; Bowie drew a knife & pursued him, & when within about ten feet of him, he received a simultaneous fire from the two Blanchards; one of the balls took effect in his thigh and cut him down; observing which, Wright wheeled, when he and Alfred Blanchard drew their sword canes, rushed on and commenced stabbing Bowie who was prostrate. Bowie scuffled for some seconds, until he gained his seat, he then reached up, caught Wright by the coat, drew him down on him, and at one stab dispatched him; Mr. M. Wells who had been attending on Gen. Cuney after he had fallen observing Bowie's situation, ran to his relief, fired at Blanchard, but fortunately only wounded Blanchard in the arm. The combat here ended. Crane had three pistols; Major Wright & two Blanchards two each. The gentlemen from Natchez, and its vicinity, who had accompanied them, were armed some with two pistols. There was also brought to the field a double barreled gun, and other arms were near at hand. In all, there numbered fifteen or twenty pistols and one shot gun—the other party had five pistols.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

At a recent session of the Canal Commissioners and Engineers at Blairsville, Pa. 23 miles of the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal were put under contract—at one third less than the estimated cost. A tunnel of 750 feet, to be cut through a hill, was taken by Messrs. Stewart and Neal, for \$18,000.—This part of the contract saves three miles in the distance, and \$50,000 in the expense of the canal, as first estimated.

Great hopes are entertained that canal boats will run from Pittsburgh to the Kiskiminitas salt works a distance of 50 miles including 13 locks, in all next spring; in which case, the whole distance to Blairsville, will be accomplished in the course of the ensuing year. The U. S. Gazette, from which we copy this paragraph, says—General Lacock, the commissioner makes it a part of the contract that spirituous liquors shall not be sold on the canal line & some of the contractors allow from one to two dollars per month extra wages to those who agree to dispense with the use of ardent spirits.

The first ship of the packet line from Boston to Liverpool, the Amethyst, sailed on Thursday last with a full freight and forty two passengers.

BALTIMORE, November, 7.

Wild Duck Shooting.—Gentlemen who occasionally indulge in this sport inform us that the rivers and creeks emptying into the upper part of the Chesapeake bay, have been thronged with wild ducks to an unprecedented degree. The markets for some days past have been abundantly supplied with canvass backs and red heads, at very low rates.

Steamboat Explosion.—The Small steamboat BARNET, on her passage from New York for Harford, when off Milford, burst her boiler, about 3 o'clock on Friday morning, and the pilot Mr. Joseph Grumbly, of Saybrook, was killed. There were no passengers on board.—*American.*

It is stated that by the late commercial failure at New York, "about 40 ships will for an uncertain time, be struck out of the commercial equipage of the country and several hundred persons be deprived of their accustomed employment."

The Naval Court Martial, now sitting at the navy yards, in this city, is composed of the following officers: Commodore Bainbridge, President; Commodore Morris, Capt. Creighton, Capt. Cassin, Capt. Renshaw, Capt. Wadsworth, Capt. Ballard, Master Commandant Shubrick, Master Commandant Conner; Richard S. Cox, Esq. Judge Advocate. The court is now engaged in the trial of Lieutenant Sands. *Philadel. Aurora.*

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

At the Walnut street Theatre, on Saturday evening, Mr. COWELL had an exceedingly crowded and imposing audience for his benefit. Mr. COOPER and Mrs. WOOD were greeted with loud and long-continued applause. Their performance of PIERRE and BELVIDERE was in the very best and most effective style, and Mr. HAMBLEN's JAFFIER added to the deep interest of the play.

Messrs. SIMPSON and COWELL have taken the Baltimore Theatre for the winter, and will open it in a few days. The Baltimoreans are likely to have an interesting theatrical season, it being probable that Miss Kelly, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Knight, Mr. Booth, Mr. Horn, Mr. Hamblin, will all, successively, or at the same time, be engaged.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

A sale has been made of \$100,000 of 5 per cent stock of this state, issued for account of the Hudson and Delaware canal Co. It sold at an advance of 1 1/4 per cent. The premium, (\$11,500,) goes to the School Fund.

Notices are published of intended application to the Legislature for the incorporation of the Harlem River Canal Bank, with a capital of \$250,000, with liberty to be increased to \$500,000—and for the incorporation of the South Bay Navigation Co. for the purpose of improving the navigation of the South Bay, by deepening the channels thereof.

In the Senate of this State, on Friday, an amendment was adopted to the law relative to cases of dispute arising in any church in the election of its officers, by providing that such dispute may be settled by arbitration, the arbitrators to be appointed on petition to the circuit or first judge; the avowal or decision of said arbitrators to be final.

From the United States Gazette.

We learn that the police of the city, has recently ferreted out a large number of persons connected with a counterfeiting establishment, on a very extensive scale. The names of several individuals have been mentioned to us which, however, it may not be the best for the present to publish.

It is mentioned to us, that one of the members of the counterfeiting society had passed a fifty dollar note upon a shopkeeper, (a female) in Second street, who the next day, exhibiting it to a gentleman, learned that it was counterfeit—while they were examining the note, the person who had passed it was seen in the street, the gentleman left the shop and followed him up the street, as far as Green street near to which he turned, and was about to enter a house, when the person in pursuit beckoned to him, he stopped and inquired his business with him. "I understand," said the gentleman "that you have some counterfeit money to sell"—"A little," replied the person—and what do you ask?—Twenty-five cents on the dollar?"—and can you let me

have \$1000 at that rate? The bargain for a small amount was made, and the time and place for the consummation agreed on.

The gentleman then directed his course to the Mayor's office—a warrant was issued, and when the note merchant was looking for his customer the high constable hopped in and closed his accounts. The detected man turned states' evidence, and criminated, as we have before stated a large number of his confederates.

Reward of Ingenuity.—Mr. Thornton, of the Patent Office, Washington, relates the following anecdote.

Mr. Gilbert Brewster, a very ingenious artist from Connecticut, came to the Patent Office about the middle of October 1823 and requested permission to examine the models. I informed him they were deposited for public inspection, and that he was at liberty to see and examine them as often and as long as he pleased. Instead of spending a few hours, he visited them daily for about six weeks; then thanked me for the gratification he had enjoyed declaring them worth millions of dollars or that they were of incalculable value to a real mechanic. He said he saw movements and combinations of which before he had no idea, and that he was now enabled so to improve the machinery for spinning wool, as to reduce the price of spinning from eight cents to one cent per pound.

He went away & returned in about three months with two models, declaring on his return that he had perfected what he had contemplated, and that he could then spin wool at a lower price than the English, who could not effect it for less than 4 cents per pound. I issued three patents for his machines, and a gentleman who accompanied him from New York, and who engaged to buy those machines for a manufacturing company in Connecticut, paid him down ten thousand dollars in my presence. *Pawtucket Chron.*

"Love was once a little boy."—A little boy aged fifteen years eloped last week from Berkshire, Mass. with a young lady aged 18. The train were made one.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR—White wheat family, \$5.75 a 600—Wheat best white 100 a 106—red do 90 a 95—Corn, 45 a 48—Rye, 40 a 50—Oats, 20 a 25.

HAYWARD, LAMBDIN, & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at the Store of LAMBDIN & HAYWARD, in Easton

Upper and Sole Leather,

At reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for Hides. Easton, Nov. 10. w

More New Goods.

JENKINS & STEVENS,

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

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, which makes their assortment very complete.—They invite their friends and the public generally, to give them a call. Easton, Nov. 10. tf

Pork & Corn.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county will receive until the 11th of December, sealed proposals for a supply of GORN & PORK for the Poor-House of said county—Proposals to be directed to William Jenkins, stating the quantity offered and the price. Easton, Nov. 10. w

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the increasing patronage he continues to receive from them, and now wishes to inform them, that he will continue to carry on the above business at his old stand, foot of Washington street, in all its various branches—where all orders for work, will, as usual, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. He has employed to act as foreman in his shop Mr. RICHARD HOLMES from Baltimore, a first rate workman, the best that ever was in the place, whose long experience and attention to business makes him fully competent, with the subscriber's own assistance, to render the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of materials, and feels confident in assuring the public, that he was never better prepared to receive their commands. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done to suit the times, and in payment, will be received, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Brandy, Wood, good paper or cash. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to ride, at ease, will please to call on him or Mr. Holmes his foreman, where no doubt the desire of every individual, as to price, neatness and durability of work will be gratified. The public's Obedt. Servt. JOHN CAMPER. Easton November 10, 1827.

COACH, GIG, HARNESS AND C. SPRING MAKING BUSINESS.

The Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Wm. H. Faulkner, on Washington Street in Easton, and solicit a share of the public patronage.—They have now on hand an excellent assortment of materials in their line, and assure all those who may favour them with their custom that their work shall be executed in the best manner (having excellent workmen in their employ) on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. BOWDLE & HOPKINS. Easton, Nov. 3 1827.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphan's Court.

29th day of October, A. D. 1827. On application of Juliana Bowdle & Benjamin M. Bowdle, Executors of Carson Bowdle, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of October in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Subscribers of Talbot county have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Carson Bowdle, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of October A. D. 1827.

JULIANA BOWDLE and BENJAMIN M. BOWDLE Exrs of Carson Bowdle, deceased. Nov. 10 3w

MARYLAND.

Caroline County, Orphan's Court.

Tuesday, 9th day of October, 1827. On application of Henry T. Dean, administrator of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1827.

JAS. SANGSTON, Regr. of Wills for Caroline County. Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Regr. of Wills for Caroline County.

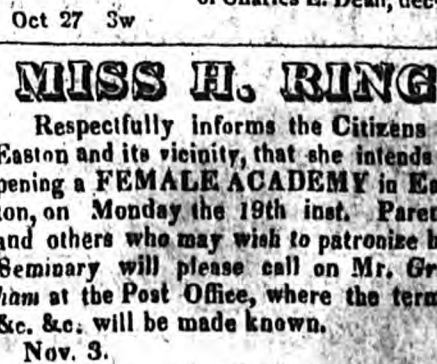
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Caroline county has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of October, A. D. 1827.

HENRY T. DEAN, Admr. of Charles E. Dean, dec'd. Oct 27 3w

MISS H. RING

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that she intends opening a FEMALE ACADEMY in Easton, on Monday the 19th inst. Parents and others who may wish to patronize her Seminary will please call on Mr. Graham at the Post Office, where the terms, &c. &c. will be made known. Nov. 3.

THE STEAM-BOAT



Will for the remainder of the season leave Baltimore for Chestertown on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore. L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. October 37.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, a supply of NEW SADDLERY, of the latest fashions, which added to his former stock, makes a general assortment of the best materials in business and with self from his experience in business, he will be able to give general satisfaction. He will also keep a constant supply of Harness, Collars & Trunks, or manufacture them at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH, at his stand nearly opposite the Bank—Also on hand a general assortment of Gigs and Switch Whips, Horse brushes, combs, &c. &c. Oct. 37 3w

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE, HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT STREET WHARF, a supply of GROCERIES.

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers. They have also just received, 40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED. 10th mo. 20 w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. That pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE and Premises, on Washington Street, opposite the Farmers Bank, now occupied by Dr. William H. Thomas.

WILLIAM CLARK. Easton, Sept. 13

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

THE VOICE OF WINTER.

I come—my breath is on the blast!
A wreath of clouds is o'er me;
And the loveliest flowers of earth, as I pass,
Have wither'd and shrunk before me.
I have found the earth in its richest bloom.
I come to gather its pride to the tomb;
I have found it all with joy blate,
I come to make it desolate.
The leaves of the trees are rustling and gay.
The sheen of the river is bright as the spring;
I will blow those rustling leaves away,
I will stop the streamlet's murmuring:
I will strip of its robe the towering oak,
Its root shall be torn, and its limbs be broke;
I will howl through the waste, and the wild
beasts there
At the sound of my voice shall shrink to their
lair.

The eagle shall close her soaring wing,
And seek her nest on the eyrie high;
And every songster cease to sing,
At the sound of my ominous rushing by!
I will bow to the dust the gayest flowers,
And strip of their pride the fairest bowers;
I will clothe the earth in white as I come—
The winding-sheet of her wintry tomb!

S. G. F.

New Fall Goods.

W. M. H. GROOME

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore with a very large supply of
GOODS

Adapted to Fall Sales, which being ad-
ded to his former Stock renders his assort-
ment unusually extensive and complete.—His
customers and the public generally are invited
to call and see them.

Easton, 20th October, 1827. tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening his supply of
Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of a large and very general as-
sortment of the various descriptions of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors,
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Castings,
Stone Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance
for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey,
Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.
Easton, Oct. 20. 6w

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his
Friends and Customers, that he has just re-
turned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with
an Elegant assortment of

Fall Goods,

Embracing every desirable article in the
Staple and Fancy line, which he is now open-
ing, and will offer at very reduced prices for
CASH.

He respectfully invites his Customers and
the Public generally to give him an early call
and view the assortment.
Easton, Oct. 20. t

FALL GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a
complete assortment of

GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Which he offers at very reduced prices for
the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers,
Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his
friends and customers to call and examine
them.
Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

Clock and Watch

MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past
favours of his friends, his customers and
the public in general, for the very liberal en-
couragement he has received since his com-
mencement in business, and now begs leave
to inform them that he has just returned from
the City of Baltimore, with a new and elegant
assortment of materials selected with care &
attention by himself; all of which he is now
preparing to manufacture at the shortest notice
& on more reasonable terms than ever before;
he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—Such as
Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals,
Do. Ear Rings, Plaid Ribbons and
Gold Lockets, Gilt Seals,
Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purse,
Gold Seals, Steel Key Rings,
Ditto Keys, Hooks and Eyes,
Silver Pencils, Black Snaps,
Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gilt.

And a variety of other articles, all of which
he particularly invites his friends, his custom-
ers and the public in general to call and view
his assortment.—Nothing on my part shall be
wanting to please a generous public.
The Public's Ob't Serv't.

Easton, Oct. 20.

Bennett R. Jones

Clock & Watch Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he
has commenced the above business in
Easton, in the shop lately, and for many years
occupied by Mr. Benjamin Willmott deceased,
next door to the Bank; where he flatters him-
self from having served a regular time at the
business with the above dec'd, that he will be
able to execute his work in as good style as
elsewhere. He has now on hand and intends
constantly keeping, a good assortment of Ma-
terials, and he hopes from his punctuality, and
attention to business, to obtain a share of Pa-
tronage.

N. B. The Friends and customers of the late
Willmott are particularly requested to give
him a call.
Easton Oct. 20, 1827. w

Trustee's Sale.

Samuel Harrison, By virtue of a decree of
the Honourable Judges of
William Skinner, Talbot county Court. I
will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 10th
day of November, at the Store of Mr. Thomas
Auld, in the Town of St. Michaels, between
the hours of 2 & 4 o'clock, all that 1/2 AUM or
PLANTATION, the late residence of William
Skinner, near St. Michaels; being part of
a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract
called Advantage, and part of a tract called
Skinner's Discovery, containing one hundred
and sixty-one acres and three-fourths of an
acre.—The Terms of Sale is Cash. On the
payment of the purchase money & ratification
of the sale by the Court, the Trustee will ex-
ecute a good and sufficient deed to the
purchaser, free, clear, and discharged, from
all claims of the complainant, or of the defend-
ant, or those claiming under them, or either
of them.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Trustee.
Rich Neck, Oct. 20. 4w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday 13th
November inst. on the Court House Green,
between 3 and 5 o'clock, sundry negro Slaves
and some valuable Books, belonging to the
estate of the late Charles Goldsborough dec'd.
on a Credit of six months for all sums over
and above six dollars; a note with approved
security, bearing interest will be required
from each purchaser.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
agent for adm'r. of C. Goldsborough dec'd.
Easton, Nov. 3. 1827.

For Sale

That Valuable Farm known by the name of
Peck's Point, laying on Treadhaven Creek,
leading up to Easton, about six miles from said
town by water, and about nine by land.—It is
more than half surrounded by water, and two
hundred pannels of fence will enclose the said
farm to itself.—The shores abound in the
finest Shell Banks, as to improving the prop-
erty, which is in a high state of improvement
already—there is on this farm, two hundred &
ninety-six acres, there will be about one hun-
dred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on
the said farm this fall; there is but few situa-
tions on the water to excel it—Fish, Oys-
ters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty,
and perhaps there is no better shooting ground
on said river.—Any person wishing to pur-
chase such a situation, can now suit himself,
and can get possession at Newyears Day—for
further information apply to the subscriber.

JOHN DAWSON.

Talbot co. Nov. 3

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY, Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Mon-
day the 25th of October inst. under the
care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thor-
oughly instructed in the different branches
of a good English and Classical Education,
viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Eng-
lish Grammar, Geography, Composition,
Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek &
Latin Languages. The terms of tuition
will be; for the English branches, exclu-
sive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10
including the Mathematics; for the Lan-
guages, including the English, \$10 per
session. Tuition money to be paid in ad-
vance.

There will be two sessions in the year,
with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in re-
spectable families in the village, at the rate
of Forty Dollars per session; and a few
boarders can be accommodated in the fam-
ily of the Principal.

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 13. 3m

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court.

22d day of October, A. D. 1827.

On application of Robert B. A. Tate, Ad-
ministrator of Thomas Porter, late of Talbot
county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks, in one of the newspa-
pers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Talbot county Orphan's
Court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office
affixed, this 22d day of October in
the year of our Lord, eighteen
hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county,
in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of Thomas Porter, late of
Talbot county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased's estate, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on
or before the 1st of May next; they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under my hand this
22d day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred
and twenty-seven.

ROBERT B. A. TATE, adm'r.

of Thomas Porter, deceased.

Oct. 27. 3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase likely
YOUNG NEGROES for their own domes-
tics and not to sell again, wish such as sustain
good characters, for which the highest price
will be paid at Mr. Lowes Tavern.

G. & S. TILLOTSON.

Easton, October 27. 3t

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty
or sixty likely young negroes from the age
of twelve to twenty five years, for which
he will pay the highest cash prices; persons
disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton
Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

October 6

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to in-
form his friends and the public in
general that he has taken the above
stand where he intends devoting
every attention for the accommodation of
the public, he solicits a share of the pub-
lic patronage.

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

EASTON HOTEL.

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

Easton, Dec. 25

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

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON,
Talbot county, respectfully solicits
the patronage of the public, in the
line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges
himself to keep good and attentive servants—
his house is in complete order, and is now
opened for the reception of company, furnish-
ed with new beds and furniture—his stables
are also in good order, and will always be
supplied with the best provender the country
will afford. Particular attention will be paid
to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can
always be accommodated with private rooms,
and the greatest attention paid to their com-
mands. He intends keeping the best liquors
of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

Feb. 18. tf

BOOTS & SHOES

THE subscriber having lately returned
from Baltimore with a complete assort-
ment of materials in his line, most respectfully
invites his friends and the public generally to
give him a call and view his assortment.—Gen-
tlemen wishing boots made can have them at
the shortest notice, in the most fashionable
style, and of the best materials that could be
procured in the city of Baltimore. He also
has on hand a good assortment of Ladies Stuff,
Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own man-
ufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19:

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Dwelling House and Lot late-
ly occupied by the subscriber, and
possession given immediately.

ALSO

The House now in the occupancy
of Mr. George Townsend—Possession
given on the first of January next.—
The above property would be sold on
very accommodating terms by

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Sep. 22. w

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND

MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which
can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery; at
present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and
a farm about four miles from Easton, at present
occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story
Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the
Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other
small Houses and Gardens; a house and about
four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.

For terms apply to SAM'L. HARRISON

Canton, Aug. 11. tf

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Two Story Frame Dwelling
House with the Garden and Improve-
ments belonging to the same, situate
on Harrison Street, lately occupied
by Mr. John Armor. For terms apply to Jo-
seph Martin, Esquire, Agent for Miss A. C. O.
Martin the owner, or to the subscriber.

JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, Sept. 22.

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

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

Dec 16.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828,
The House and garden at present oc-
cupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated
on Harrison Street.—For terms apply to
the Editor or
PETER WEBB.
Sept. 22

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Houses and Gardens in the Town of
Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F.
Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John
Calder.—For terms apply to
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton Sept. 29. tf

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE HOUSE and LOT, situated
on Aurora Street, now occupied
by Mrs. Parrott.
JOHN ROGERS.
Sept. 29. 3w

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of
closing the collection of the Tax of Talbot
county, due for the present year, in the
course of this fall, or at the farthest by the
end of the year, respectfully requests all
persons holding assessable property in the
said county, to call on him at his office in
Easton, where he will attend every Tues-
day for the reception of the same.—It is
hoped that those who cannot make it con-
venient to call on him, will be prepared for
a call from him or his deputies in their re-
spective districts.
LAMB'T W. SPENCER, Collector.
September 22. w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of 2 several writs of venditioni ex-
ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and
to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Sa-
muel Sneed use of James McDonald against Fay-
ette Gibson, and one at the suit of Samuel Y.
Garey use of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland,
against Edward R. Gibson, Executor of Jacob
Fayette Gibson & John Y. Garey, will be sold
at public Vendue on Monday the 12th day of
November next, on the Court House Green in
the town of Easton, between the hours of 8
and 10 o'clock A. M. The Farm on which the
said Fayette Gibson now resides, called "Mar-
rington" situate on the waters of Miles-River,
containing five hundred and thirty acres of
land more or less; also four head of Horses,
twenty head of Cattle, twenty head of sheep
Seized and taken as the goods and chattels
lands and tenements of the said Fayette Gib-
son, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the
above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas
and the interest and costs due and to become
due thereon.

Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Oct. 20

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick
county, as a runaway, on the 8th of August, a
negro man by the name of FRANK HABURN,
who says he is free, and is about 50 years of
age. He had on when committed a pair of lin-
en trousers, a vest, a wool hat and shoes, and
says that he was set free by Mr. Samuel Thom-
as. The owner of the above described negro
is requested to come forward prove property
pay charges and take him away, otherwise he
will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick
county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a
mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH
POWELL, who says he is free. He is about 28
years of age, and had on when committed a
blue coat, vest and trousers of the same, a fur
hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high
and says he is from North Carolina. The own-
er of the above described negro is requested to
come forward, prove property pay charges and
take him away, otherwise he will be dis-
charged according to law.

THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as
a runaway on the 30th of July, a negro man by
the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty
years of age; about five feet four inches
high, black complexion, and says he was
born free. He had on when committed a blue
roundabout, linen trousers, fur hat and old
shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's
county, Maryland. The owner of the above
described negro is requested to come forward
prove property pay charges and take him away
otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as
a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man
by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about
27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black
complexion, and says that he was free born.—
He had on when committed a pair of blue cot-
ton trousers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat
and shoes, and says that he is from Prince
George's county, Maryland. The owner of
the above described negro is requested to
come forward, prove property pay charges and
take him away, otherwise he will be dis-
charged agreeably to law.

THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

The FIFTH Volume of the

Lady of the Manor,

By Mrs. Sherwood;
FATHER CLEMENT—A Roman Catholic
Story, by the author of Decision—just pub-
lished, and for sale at this office.

Oct. 20.

PRINTING,

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

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all
those indebted to him on book account, of
more than a year's standing, to call and li-
quidate them, or close them in some man-
ner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put
into proper officers hands for collection,
which a speedy settlement might prevent
—he returns his grateful acknowledgments
for past favours, and hopes to merit a con-
tinuance of them.

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27

Strayed or Stolen,

From the pasture of the Subscriber, a small
Rown Mare, that left a sucking colt, a reward
of Five Dollars will be given for the delivery
of the above described Mare, by
JAMES COOK.
Near the Chapel, Talbot county.
Oct. 27. tf

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the
occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for
rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop
of this kind in Denton and is considered a very
good stand for business. For terms apply to
WM. POTTER.
Sept. 22. w

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention
of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to
the following testimonials in favor of his
newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery,
New York, states as follows:—"I have, for
several years past, paid much attention to the
construction and use of Trusses, and it gives
me pleasure to state that the Truss invented
by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion,
both in structure and principle, qualities and
adv

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1827.

NO. 45.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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

From the Cambridge Chronicle.
AN ADDRESS

Delivered on the 29th of October, 1827, at
the third Annual Exhibition and Fair, of
the Dorchester Agricultural Society, at
their tent, before the members of the
Society, and a numerous audience of
other gentlemen and ladies: By Dr.
JOSEPH E. MUSE, President of the
Society.

*Fellow-Members, and Friends of our
Society:*—It is once more my gratifying
duty to greet you: not on the arena, gor-
geous with emblems of vanity and of folly,
with gilded columns, statues and parapets,
for pompous exhibition or sanguinary con-
test; but upon the unadorned theatre of
nature; for a friendly, though zealous em-
ulation, for the palm, to be awarded to the
richest possessor of rural virtue, & talent;
to offer and receive congratulations on the
arrival of another, a third anniversary of our
popular and auspicious institution, and upon
the evidences, which surround us, that no
empty ostentatious words, or chimerical
views, but operative, and fruitful deeds
characterise its designs.

In addition to the improved stocks, and
other numerous results of a bolder and
more laborious attention, we are presented
with multiplied evidences of cultivated
taste, and fine execution, displayed by our
ladies in their manufactures: whether these
efforts be viewed as exemplary to the com-
munity; as proofs of well-timed economy,
and judicious co-operation on the part of
their fair authors, to relieve domestic pres-
sure, or, as demonstrations of native in-
herent virtues; the effect will be the same; the
philosophic mind, indeed the soul which
is not dead to every moral impulse, will
feel a transport of joy, at associations so
full of kindness, sympathy and active ex-
cellence.

Thus we have secured, for our costs and
toils, an ample equivalent: and we have
not only a present possession and a flatter-
ing promise, in regard to our own interests;
but the gratification of an intuitive and par-
amount sense of parental affection and duty;
by transmitting to a grateful posterity, the
example, the fruits and the records of a
moral, intellectual and social life.

Upon sentiments so obvious and just, I
will not occupy your attention; but will
offer a few reflections, which my small ex-
perience and studies of agricultural subjects
lead me to believe worthy of communica-
tion and subsidiary to our designs; it is a
contribution, that each member of the society
is equally bound to render, as far as his
research or observation of the works of na-
ture may enable him; and I may take this
occasion to express a regret that the ar-
chives of our institution contain so few in-
stances of regard to this important duty, to
the observance of this maxim of moral truth:
"Prestat naturæ voce doceri, quam suo in-
genio asperè."

By investigating the operations of na-
ture, we discover our numerous errors; by
the discovery and record of those errors,
we approach the truth; by the observation
and comparison of results, qualities and
properties, we are enabled to form a correct
judgment of the respective value and char-
acter of things and of modes; the human
mind possesses no innate, abstract sense of
truth or error; but by the divine faculty of
reason, exercised upon observation, it mas-
ters all difficulties and accomplishes all
reasonable designs; and thus it is, the cul-
tivation of the soil must obtain the knowledge
he is in quest of; his detection of one error
will advance him one step to the attain-
ment of truth; as the celebrated Morveau
has justly remarked, "we never profit more
than from the unexpected results of experi-
ments which contradict our analogies, and
pre-conceived theories;" a frank, mutual
and unreserved communication of these dis-
coveries by the several members of a soci-
ety entertaining the same objects and the
same interests, will necessarily multiply
those profitable steps; it will hasten our
march through the devious path of research
in the ratio of the performance of this, our
relative duty.

Another resource is to be found in books
and periodical publications connected with
agriculture; among these, it is gratifying to
repeat the often named, and well known
eminence of the "American Farmer," Ed-
ited in Baltimore by John S. Skinner, Esq-
yet the small patronage in Dorchester, of
this invaluable work is calculated to pro-
duce a correspondent mortification; also
(for it is not too broad a scope for the prac-
tical farmer) may be named the American
Journal of Science and Arts, conducted
with preeminent abilities by professor Silli-
man of Yale College; it contains the most
modern improvements and discoveries in
chemistry, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy,

Mechanics and most of the useful Arts and
Sciences associated with Agriculture; accu-
mulated by American enterprise, from
the literary funds of the universe; and by
the universe except at home, exalted; this
work to be commanded, annually, at little
more than the price of a common country
newspaper; not surpassed, for the judicious
selection or original matter, by the experi-
enced and well supported Journals of Eu-
rope, is suffered to languish for American
patronage; patriotic pride abstracted from
the intellectual enjoyment, which it offers
to the rational mind, should impel us to
sustain this able demonstration of American
character.

If the sarcastic epithet of 'book learning'
shall have operated to delude the judgment;
if the frivolous weapon of ridicule shall
have penetrated the mind with poisonous
impressions, to the prejudice of this chan-
nel of knowledge, we must apply the anti-
dote, by the exercise of that faculty, with
which, omniscience has seen fit to distin-
guish man; thence, we shall learn to ap-
preciate the labours of others, and to regard
with diffidence the self sufficient compe-
tency of individual attainment.

In no art, in no science, has one indi-
vidual been so fortunate as to reach this
climax of supremacy; we must look to, and
respect the observation of others, as well
as ourselves; and its graphical character,
or its publication, cannot be presumed to
impair the truth or diminish the importance
of the subject matter.

In conformity with the principles which
I have assumed, I shall offer in the most
concise manner possible, a few reflections
on some points of agricultural practice and
theory, to assist in the proscription of some
gross and fashionable dogmas, founded in
false reasoning; or, perhaps, in the absence
of this faculty, the offspring of accident,
fostered by the over ruling influence of
custom, into a formidable existence, detri-
mental to our local interests; and possibly
to those of American agriculture.

Among those most conspicuous for their
pernicious consequences, may be named the
error of Deep Seeding: the error of thin
seeding; the error of untimely seeding, in
regard to season; and the injudicious adhe-
rence to usual crops, regardless of climate
and of other circumstances, and, in obedi-
ence to an obstinate and irrational attach-
ment to a customary rotation, because it is
customary; and when it has ceased to be
profitable; and lastly, the error of too ex-
tensive cultivation.

Of those dogmas, that of deep seeding,
and that of thin seeding, are intimately con-
nected, and may readily be associated under
one view.

The effect of the former upon the grain
is to multiply the culms, and to substitute
or counteract a paucity of seed, but the
energies exerted for this purpose, are mor-
bid, excessive and debilitating to the embry-
on plant, and to its subsequent growth.

The first process of vegetation from the
seed, is the disclosure of the radical de-
scending into the earth, and the plume
which is elevated by a central stem, the
caudex into the atmosphere; it is a physical
truth advanced upon eminent authority,
that nature has affixed to every class, order,
genus, and species of the vegetable world,
their respective length of caudex, by as dis-
tinct limits, as she has bounded the exten-
sion of the stalk, body and boughs, after
their expansion in their proper element;
yet with providential care, she has endowed
them with a recuperative or self preserving
power, to elongate the caudex, if accident
or design shall have buried them too deep
in the earth, for its natural structure to at-
tain to the surface; and to effect this, new
efforts are made, by the multiplied growth
of new and less vigorous caudexes, each
from the terminating joint of the former, is-
suing forth new stems; these derive their
support, at this stage, from the oil, mucil-
age, gluten, farina and other proximate prin-
ciples of the seminal grain, as exclusively,
and essentially, as the embryon chick, from
those of the animal egg; and thus expending
upon many, the supply of parental nu-
triment, designed for a few, and necessarily
enfeebling by the multiplication, the off-
spring of the parent seed, its energies will
be exhausted, and its health and vigour im-
paired.

From these considerations may be de-
duced, the errors of deep seeding and thin
seeding, and the propriety of throwing into
the earth, as much seed, as the powers of
the soil may sustain, without having re-
course to the artificial mode of supplying
the deficiency, by the multiplying effects of
an unnatural depth; and though extreme
fertility of soil, fine tilth, and propitious
seasons, may partially atone for the error,
yet, cæcis, paribus, copious and shallow
seeding, modified by circumstances, on
which the judgment of the farmer must be
exercised, will afford the best prospect of
a rich and luxuriant vegetation; which the-
ory and practice, the results of my experi-
ments have fully settled to my own convic-
tion.

The error of untimely seeding I have
frequently to my disappointment and mortifi-
cation, reluctantly witnessed, the too late
seeding of my wheat, and the too early
planting of my corn and cotton, have con-
siderably curtailed my harvests.

A large majority of my cotton of this
year, was planted on the 1st of May, and

was up by the 15th of the month; a small
portion was planted the last of May, and
came up on the 10th of June; frequent cold
raisons more usual at the former than the
latter season, foiled the first, in its germ;
from which it has never fully recovered;
while the latter planting, under a well timed
season has grown and flourished without
a check.

Most plants have their favorite seasons;
and the probability of accommodating them
in their habits and preferences, should
control the seed time; the anticipation or
delay of this period, will be generally attend-
ed with disappointment.

Though many may deny the irritability
of vegetable life; yet all will consent that
some plants will endure a higher and some
a lower degree of temperature than others;
that, that degree for which they have a
natural or acquired aptency can be but
gradually changed in consistence with their
health; and that sudden vicissitudes of
heat and cold, are pernicious to all, but
more especially to some, and in their ear-
liest development.

These facts are infallibly true and whether
we gratify our vanity by confining to a
higher order of beings the attribute of irri-
tability, or allow it to be extended to veg-
etable life, the deductions will be the same;
1st, that it is consistent with the health and
growth of a plant, to select for the period
of seeding, that point of time, which will
afford from experience, the quantity of heat
and the course of season which is conform-
able to its habits, whether these be native
or acquired; 2dly, to fix this period as re-
motely from the season of winter as the
course will allow, that the sensitive fibrils
may not come within the reach of exces-
sive and destructive changes of tempera-
ture; from which the young plant, once af-
fected, seldom fully recovers; 3dly, not to
risk a period out of time, though appear-
ingly promising, or because such a one may
have been attended with a fortuitous suc-
cess; but to adopt that, which is predicated
upon the usual climate and habits of the
plant.

Though chance may embolden us to de-
viate from general rules on this subject
yet success will more generally attend
their observation.

Unfortunately the Hessian fly has thrown
our wheat crop too much upon the winter
a circumstance greatly conducive to the
disasters, for many years incident to this,
our once most valuable staple; one, whose
loss we must deplore; one I emphatically
predict, gentlemen, you will not shortly
regain; and from which you must consent
to release, what I will venture to pronounce
your natural inveteracy of attachment.

The fly, the long culture, the change of
climate, want of market, or deficiency of
demand, most imperiously call upon you,
to rid yourselves of this incubus; to divest
yourselves of this bewitching infatuation,
this morbid addiction to ancestral customs
and practices, which though consistent
with the best and kindest moral feeling, is
pregnant in this instance, with physical
evil.

Numerous crops better adapted to our
present climate and our present market, are
within our command; it is a duty we owe
to our country our neighbours, our families,
and ourselves, by inquiry, by experiment,
by every mode of research, to explore the
vegetable kingdom for such as will best
suit our purposes; to discover if possible,
and promulgate the results, and receive if
no more the self approving consciousness
of having performed our obligations as well
to God as to man; of having applied those
talents, with which he may have seen fit
to endow us, for the promotion of his great
design, the happiness of his favourite crea-
ture.

The deplorable misfortunes of the agri-
culture of this country; indeed, of this
state; and perhaps a wider extent, for this
and a few years past call upon us; not for
despondency; it is unmanly; it is un-
righteous; but for redoubled exertions,
well directed efforts to regain what we have
lost to supply those wants, those enjoyments
those luxuries, the fruits of agricultural la-
bour, which providence has placed in our
power; by the proper exercise of those
faculties with which she has kindly invest-
ed us.

Among the causes which have led to agri-
cultural distress, perhaps none have had
a more steady operation, a more effectual
agency, than that which I propose for dis-
cussion, as the last & possibly the worst of
enumerated dogmas; one which is repug-
nant to the dictates of experience and of
theory; and could the expression avail, I
would venture to add, of common sense;
it is an overweening sentiment, in favor
of "extensive cultivation" without regard
to competent abilities.

This may be pronounced a general and
radical error of Maryland Agriculture; it
is, in this county, one of the most promi-
nent, and one of the most disastrous, prac-
tically, in our agricultural community; and
it would seem that we had been rivetted to
it, by some demon-chain, for past offences,
for which we must atone; it is one, whose
detection needs neither the abstract re-
search of the metaphysical inquirer, nor
the profundity of the mathematician; it is
one, within the reach of the simplest school
boy, who knows the quotient of two in
four, and yet it is one, which most of us

adopt and practice, because it is adopted
and practised.

Three hundred acres of arable land con-
stitute a usual farm in Dorchester, for a
beginner, without experience, and without
the means of stocking and cultivating one
half, probably one fourth of the quantity;
these are laid off into three fields, one,
for wheat which he knows he can't grow,
one for corn, which he knows he can't sell
to repay him for his labour; and one, (cal-
led an old field) for nothing, except possi-
bly a few impoverished cattle, fit emblems
of his forlorn and hopeless system.

This is notoriously the general practice
of Dorchester; it is one of those morbid ad-
dictions, based upon custom; it is one of
those ancestral relics, one of those sancti-
fied patrimonies, which the habit of devo-
tion seems to have made sacrilege to vio-
late, and it is ruinous, as it is general &
steadfast.

It is demonstrable, that one acre which
is manured and well cultivated, is worth
many of our common lands."

The expense of cultivating one poor acre
yielding five bushels of grain, a fair average
of our wheat crop is as great as that of a
rich acre yielding twenty bushels; but the
one yielding four times as much as the o-
ther; the expenses of cultivating the one,
will be in reference to the crops only one
fourth of those of the other; and this ratio
of three fourths of the expenses saved on a
farm of usual size, will make a consider-
able improvement in the profits of the cul-
tivation.

This, gentlemen, is not visionary; it is
easy too, of adoption, and of practice.—
Consent to devote your attention to one-
fourth of your present undertakings; con-
centrate upon this the energies you had
dispersed on the whole, and it is adopted.
And what do you gain by it?

Grant the costs of cultivation of an acre
to be two dollars for rent or interest of
purchase money, and two dollars for other
expenses—making four and grant you have
made five bushels of grain, and sold it for
one dollar per bushel making five dollars;
deduct your expenses before stated, at
four, and you have only one dollar, for
profit. But apply your improvements to
one acre which you intended for four, and
you will thenceforth have the product
from one acre which you would have
had from four; that is twenty bushels at
the price allowed for the former, will be
twenty dollars; from which deduct expen-
ses of one acre, as before stated, at four
dollars, & your profit will be sixteen dol-
lars on the acre, instead of one; or an ad-
vance upon the intrinsic value of the cap-
ital, equal to fifteen hundred per cent;
with less trouble too—because you have
less space to cultivate; and with less un-
certainty, because the richer the soil, the
more rapid and vigorous the growth; and
the more rapid and vigorous the growth,
the less subject to casualties.

In truth, the question I am discussing,
is so plain, that I touch it with embarrass-
ment; yet I press it for the necessity, the
prosperity of that class of society to which
I belong from which I derive my well
being, and on which I rely for the comforts
of life, demand it of me, and will plead my
apology.

Many errors of cultivation, beside those
enumerated, might be adduced as concur-
rent causes of the present embarrassment;
they are considerably within our control,
and should be corrected. I have on a for-
mer occasion, expressed my conviction of
the existence of some of them, and the
grounds on which it rested; and shall now
only repeat, that, in the catalogue, that of
an extreme paucity of crops, in point of
character and kind, has had a considerable
agency.

The advantages derivable to the soil,
from a diversification of crops, were known
to ages past; the classic farmer of Man-
tua, more than eighteen centuries ago,
has recorded those sentiments. "Sic
quaque mutatis requiescent fœtibus arva;"
the practice was adopted in the highly cul-
tivated region of Italy. It has been re-
cognized at all times and in all places,
where agriculture has flourished, until, in
the modern age, Maryland, & some neigh-
boring states, have seen fit to disclaim it.

By a mutation of crops, your fields are,
quasi—at rest; diverse proximate prin-
ciples, diverse elements, in various propor-
tions are called into requisition, for vari-
ous plants; and their respective demands,
when annually diversified, are supplied by
the accumulation of a new stock; which if
otherwise perpetually drawn upon, must of
necessity, be exhausted.

As a proof of my conviction of the truth
of the principles of physiology and vegeta-
ble economy, which I have been endeavor-
ing to support, I shall transfer them to the
next year, practically, and at large,
to an experimental farm of one hundred
acres of arable land, about eight miles from
Cambridge, on the Transquakin river, to
which I invite your attention. In the
menacing aspect of the times, no apology
is due for my design or my invitation; no
effort should be omitted or deemed super-
fluous, which will possibly meliorate the
condition of agriculture.

Upon these lands I shall introduce, as
*See report on my corn crop, at the last
Maryland Cattle Show.

far as the friends of our profession, at home
and abroad, or other opportunities to pro-
cure them may enable me, (which I now
unreservedly and publicly solicit,) every
species of crop, apparently consistent with
our climate, and our market, with a view
to select such as will best answer the pur-
pose of diversifying rotation to advantage;
and I shall there have a full scope of exper-
iment, for those principles which I profess
to entertain; and further against those er-
rors which I have theoretically and prac-
tically denounced.

To form a judgment of those families or
species of plants, which may supply our
accommodation, though experience must
finally decide, yet much is to be learned
from reflection upon the influence of cli-
mate, of soil and of culture.

Of the first, where a parallel may be
drawn between the country of the exotic
and that of its intended adoption, in re-
ference to the native or acquired habits of
the plant; analogy will justify the experi-
ment. Experience too, will sanction, un-
der a great diversity of habits, the attempt
at acclimation; and frequently may the
change of its nativity, even ameliorate and
highly improve the character of a plant.

It is affirmed as a general truth, that in
southern countries, vegetables enjoy a
higher degree of energetic properties, than
in northern climes; if so, from the bound-
less fields of higher latitude, we may de-
rive unlimited advantages; extremes of heat
and cold, we know to be unfavorable to
vegetable growth. Inhabiting a mediate
space and a mediate temperature, far re-
moved from the arid deserts of Nubia, or
the frigid plains of Siberia, we have much
to anticipate, in respect to climate.

In point of soil, we possess the most
multiplied advantages; from the warm and
dry silicious, to the rich and humid alluvial;
every texture, every useful combination
are notoriously within our command.

And lastly,—By the influence of cul-
ture, many of our indigenous plants, now
useless, and even poisonous, may be met-
amorphosed into wholesome and nutritive
food; we have the authority of Buffon, for
the fact, that wheat is a factitious produc-
tion, from a worthless weed, by the force
of culture; and Columella states, that the
peach possessed deleterious qualities, when
first introduced, from Persia, into the Ro-
man empire; it is well known that the po-
tatoe, a native of South America, (there a
wild and common weed,) bearing small
tubers, too bitter for use, has been re-
claimed by cultivation; and ranks among
our choicest vegetables.

In the language of an acute enquirer
into the arcanæ of nature, if there be any
who feel sceptical on the subject of such
metamorphoses, let him visit the fairy
bowers of Horticulture, and he will there
perceive, that her magic wand has not
only converted the tough coriaceous cov-
ering of the almond, into the soft and melt-
ing flesh of the peach; but, by her spells,
the sour aloe, has ripened into the delicious
plum; and the austere crab, of our woods,
into the golden pippin; the acid and poi-
sonous apium graveolens, has been changed
into delicious celery; and the common
colewort, appears, by culture, under the
improved forms of cabbage, savoy and
cauliflower.

The magnitude of my subject, the pro-
vidential mysteries and fascinations of agri-
culture, will palliate the offence of my
devotion; its science is enchanting and
boundless; its practice is co-æqual and co-
ordinate with the creation of man; its
march is pari passu with that of his moral
virtue, and his intellectual character; it
has been employed as the first instrument
of his Creator, to accomplish his great &
glorious ends; and he who holds it in con-
tempt, he who holds it subordinate, he who
does not assign to it its lofty position in
the temple of science, its pre-eminence in
the circle of useful arts, is entitled to our
sympathy and commiseration.

How infinite and sublime are the sub-
jects of reflection! How subtle and com-
plex are the objects of admiration, con-
nected with the purposes of agriculture.
From the highest to the lowest rank of ani-
mated nature, are found branches of use-
ful study, for the cultivator of the soil; the
very tribe of insects imperiously call for
his judgment and attention—some species
assist him in the pleasures and necessities
of his life; and he must learn to preserve
them, while others are unwelcome intru-
ders upon the fruits of his industry; and
he must learn to trench himself against
them.

Upon this subject of American entomol-
ogy, professor Say of Pennsylvania, has
commenced a publication of the results of
his own researches; his inchoate labors of-
fer the fair promise of a splendid treatise
for individual merit and national benefit;
if lost for want of patronage, the American
agriculturist will have neglected his interest
—the student of natural science, a source
of infinite gratification.

Other and more popular branches of sta-
dy, Zoology in general, Botany, Chemis-
try; in fact the whole scope of the mate-
rial world, organic and inorganic, contri-
bute to the dignity and fame of agri-
culture, and invite us to the apt effusion
of the poet "mobilitate vigor, sine quo
quirit eundo."

Finally, gentlemen, the present distress

of our agricultural community demand of us to exert our best energies; to adopt the sentiment of a homely, though wholesome motto, 'excitari, non hebes cere.' It cannot be concealed, that our farmers are laboring under unparalleled misfortunes, their wheat crops blasted, their corn, in the full luxuriance of its promise, arrested in the very crisis of fructification, by a hapless and fatal drought; our incipient and flattering reclamation of marsh lands, has been frustrated by the floods; a tremendous storm has literally swept off, and annihilated our cotton in the promising infancy of its experiment; and odious bulletins are daily announcing some new victim to adversity; it may truly be said, the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a lowering countenance; inactivity will universalise the evil; sloth and indolence will merit no relief; and they will expiate their crimes by bitter penance.

By well disciplined efforts and economy, another and more propitious sun, under the divine influence, may shed his genial lustre upon us; irradiate, with his ethereal presence, our clouded prospects; preserve us from the precipice of our imminent situation; reward us with the fruits of our toil; and heap upon us, in return for a virtuous perseverance, those necessities, those comforts and those luxuries of life, which the beneficent great God of nature has ordained for the enjoyment of the highest order of his creation.

THE RED ROVER.

VOLUME I.—CHAPTER VI.

—“Yet again? What do you here? Shall we give o'er and drown? Have you a mind to sink?”

Our watchful adventurer [the Captain of the Royal Caroline] was not blind to those well known and sinister omens. No sooner did the peculiar atmosphere, by which the mysterious image that he so often examined was suddenly surrounded catch his eye than his voice was heard in the clear powerful, & exciting notes of warning.

“Stand by,” he called aloud “to haul in studding sails! Down with them!” he added; scarcely giving his former words time to reach the ears of his subordinates. “Down with every rag of them, fore and aft the ship! Man the top-gallant clew-lines, Mr. Earing, Clew up, and clew down! In with every thing, cheerily men! In!”

This was the language to which the crew of the ‘Caroline’ were no strangers, and one which was doubly welcome; since the meaneast seaman of them all had long thought that his unknown commander had been heedlessly trifling with the vessel, by the hasty manner in which he disregarded the wild symptoms of the weather. But they undervalued the keen eyed vigilance of Wilder. He had certainly driven the Bristol trader through the water at a rate she had never been known to have gone before; but, thus far, the facts themselves attested in his favour, since no injury was the consequence of what they deemed his temerity. At the quick sudden order just given, however the whole ship was instantly in an uproar. A dozen seamen called to each other, from different parts of the vessel, each striving to lift his voice above the roaring ocean; and there was every appearance of a general and inextricable confusion; but the same authority which had aroused them, thus unexpectedly, into activity, produced order, from their ill directed though vigorous efforts.

Wilder had spoken, to awaken the drowsy, and to excite the torpid. The instant he found each man on the alert, he resumed his orders with a calmness that gave a direction to the powers of all, but still with an energy that he well knew was called for by the occasion. The enormous sheets of duck, which had looked like so many light clouds in the murky and threatening heavens, were soon seen fluttering wildly, as they descended from their high places; and in a few minutes the ship was reduced to the action of her more secure and heavier canvass. To effect this object every man in the ship had exerted his power to the utmost, under the guidance of the steady but rapid mandates of their commander. Then followed a short and apprehensive breathing pause. Every eye was turned towards the quarter where the ominous signs had been discovered; and each individual endeavored to read their import with an intelligence correspondent to the degree of skill he might have acquired during this particular period of service on that treacherous element which was now his home.

The dim tracery of the stranger's form had been swallowed by the flood of misty light, which by this time rolled along the sea like drifting vapour semipellucid, preternatural and seemingly tangible. The ocean itself appeared admonished that a quick and violent change was nigh. The waves had ceased to break in their former foaming & brilliant crusts; but black masses of the water were seen lifting their early summits against the eastern horizon, no longer relieved by their scintillating brightness, or shedding their own peculiar and lucid atmosphere around them. The breeze which had been so fresh, and which had nearly blown, at times with a force that had even amounted to a little gale was lulled and becoming uncertain as though awed by the more violent power that was gathering along the borders of the sea, in the direction of the neighboring continent.

Each moment, the eastern puff of air lost their strength and became more and more feeble, until, in an incredibly short period, the heavy sails were heard flapping against the masts—a frightful and ominous calm succeeding. At this instant, a glancing, flashing gleam lighted the fearful obscurity of the ocean, and a roar like that of a sudden burst of thunder, bellowed along the waters. The seamen turned their startled looks on each other and stood stupid, as though a warning had been given, from

the heavens themselves of what was to follow. But their calm and more sagacious commander put a different construction on the signal. His lip curled in high professional pride and his mouth moved rapidly while he muttered to himself, with a species of scorn—

“Does he think we sleep? Ay, he has got it himself and would open our eyes to what is coming. What does he imagine we have been about, since the middle watch was set?”

Then, Wilder made a swift turn or two on the quarter deck, never ceasing to bend his quick glances from one quarter of the heavens to another; from the black & lulling water on which his vessel was rolling, to the sails; and from his silent and profoundly expectant crew to the dim lines of spars that were waving above his head, like so many pencils tracing their curvilinear and wanton images over the murky volumes of the superincumbent clouds.

“Lay the after yards square,” he said in a voice which was heard by every man on deck, though his words were apparently spoken but little above his breath. Even the creaking of the blocks, as the spars came slowly and heavily round to the indicated position, contributed to the imposing character of the moment, and sounded, in the ears of all the instructed listeners, like notes of fearful preparation.

“Haul up the courses,” resumed Wilder, after a thoughtful, brief interval, with the same eloquent calmness of manner. Then, taking another glance at the threatening horizon, he added, with emphasis, “Furl them—furl them both: Away aloft, and hand your courses,” he continued, in a shout; roll them up, cheerily; in with them boys, cheerily in!”

The conscious seamen took their impulses from the tones of their Commander. In a moment, twenty dark forms were seen leaping up the rigging, with the alacrity of so many quadrupeds; and, in another minute, the vast & powerful sheets of canvass were effectually rendered harmless, by securing them in tight rolls to their respective spars. The men descended as swiftly as they had mounted to the yards; and then succeeded another short and breathing pause. At this moment, a candle would have sent its flame perpendicularly towards the heavens. The ship, missing the steady power of the wind, rolled heavily in the troughs of the seas, which, however, began to be more diminutive, at each instant, as though the startled element was recalling, into the security of its own vast bosom, that portion of its particles which had, just before, been permitted to gambol so madly over its surface. The water washed suddenly along the side of the ship, or, as she labouring from one of her frequent falls into the hollows of the waves, it shot back into the ocean from her decks in lumberless little glittering cascades.

Every hue of the heavens, every sound of the elements, and each dusky & anxious countenance that was visible, helped to proclaim the intense interest of the moment.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at present travelling in England, dated Sept. 30th.

“A few days since I visited the Tunnel under the Thames, which is one of the most gratifying curiosities I have seen in London. It is about three miles below the London bridge, and on the Kent side of the river. We first descended the shaft, a tremendous cavity in the earth, about one hundred feet deep; and then proceeded through one of the arched carriage ways, which was beautifully lit up with gas. We passed to the extreme end, where the workmen are employed, which is 565 feet from the shaft, and of course a considerable distance under the river, and which I believe to be about half way across. As yet they have not recommenced their work of boring, but they expect to do so in a few days, as the break in the river is completely stopped, and the Tunnel free from water. The Steam Engine down the shaft, draws away the dirt in carts, as fast as the workmen fill them by the other Arch way, which is laid with a Rail Road. I have great confidence in its success, for what is there that men cannot do, when they have at their disposal plenty of money, and plenty of force.

On the same day we visited the Tower, and inspected every thing it contained. The Armoury which can contain 300,000 stand of arms, was a magnificent spectacle; and a sight of the crown jewels, was truly dazzling. The present king's crown is valued at £1,000,000 without the precious ruby, which is above all price.

Among the astonishing wonders of the age, there is actually in existence a Steam Carriage, which was put in operation a few days since in the Regent's Park and elsewhere. It goes up hill at the rate of five miles an hour, and on a level, of fourteen; down hill it goes too fast—so much so, that the man who had care of the wheels, forgetting to lock them, one of them flew off, but did not upset the vehicle, which alone is a great advantage over machines drawn by ‘bits of bloods.’ They are now finishing on a larger scale—When the accident above mentioned happened, there were twenty persons in the carriage.

From the Trenton True American.

Universalism.—An attempt having been made by some of the followers of Dr. Kneeland, a short time since to establish a congregation for him near Hackensacktown, in this county, one of the preachers after haranguing his audience for a long time observed, ‘that in case it was the desire of the people he would return and address them again the following week.’ After waiting a considerable length of time, an old gentleman arose and observed ‘Sir, if you have preached as the truth to night, we don't need you, and if you have preached a lie, we don't want you.’ Slight encouragement that.

[By Request.]
Centreville Times Office Nov. 8.
“EASTON STAR”—“MR. SPECTATOR.”

In reply to the enquiry of a friend why we did not reply to “Spectator” of the Star, we answer we never go on Quixotic expeditions, and combat with wind-mills—if we war at all, we want some responsible person—we like it to be all fair and above-board—nothing of the Indian skulking—nothing of an assumed name, which can be discarded whenever it suits the convenience or necessity of the writer. But says another ‘you are authorized to believe the editor of the Star the writer of “Spectator” unless he give up the author of the piece.’—As for the proprietor of the ‘Star’ we have little to say regarding him. We only know there is a paper published at Easton, so called—It was formerly the only organ of the Republican party of the Eastern Shore, but with the lapse of time the asperities of party having been smoothed down, its natural deformity in character became plainly marked, and it has since taken the station and situation, and is now known as an advertising journal only; so, were it not for its locality it would long since have sunk into the tomb unremembered, unthought of and unremembered. We are induced to say this because, of the recklessness of the printer and his prompter's course and in consequence of their ingenuity and adroitness in attacking the private characters of other men.

[That we may be more fully understood in the allusion here made, it is only necessary to state in the Star of the 18th ult. there was an unnecessary, uncivil, and uncalled for attack on our veracity—which in amount accused us of giving publicity to what we either disbelieved, or knew to be false. True, the piece containing the attack was in the form of a communication and on the supposition that it was such we wrote to the printer of the Star to enquire who was the author—inquiring thereby when the authors name was obtained, to measure our future conduct according to the public estimation we apprehended was entertained of him. After waiting a reasonable time, (2 weeks) and having received no answer to our letter, and justly presuming that no editor would publish a communication attacking another man's character without a responsible name, we ask, ought we not fairly to conclude that Mr. Smith was the responsible person. And hence the above remarks.]

If our memory serve us, (the piece not being at hand, otherwise we might go through it in detail,) the moving cause of Mr. Spectator's ire was a statement in the Centre Ville Times, that the Jackson party at the last election ran their own men. Now if we believe the evidence of our own senses, we re-assert, that, as a party, they did run their own men; yet, we believe, that in various parts of the county, there were many Jackson men, who wished to keep the Presidential question out of view; who did not wish to see Presidential preference made a test for a seat in our state Assembly; consequently they were untrammelled by the Jackson feeling or influence, and therefore voted Administration men—we know too, that the friends of Mr. A dams exercised the same feeling to some of the Jackson Candidates—it may be, that some more particularly interested than voters, were desirous that such a test should be required.

If Spectator and Star will look at the personal popularity of Mr. Tilghman—his being an administration man, and also the possibility that he received a respectable federal suffrage, they will have their ‘paradox’ satisfactorily explained, why he received (to his enemies,) so astonishing a vote.

As to Mr. Spectator and Star's tirade against Mr. Clay, and their profound speculation relative to the actual state of parties in Queen Anne's County, it is all words of sound and fury, signifying, nothing!—the good sense and judgement of the people of Queen Anne's will doubtlessly tell them a dismal tale next fall; not that he, (Gen. Jackson) had gained again, his meagre majority of 1824, but that they prefer wisdom to valour. And, lastly,

It is not expected by those who are personally acquainted with us, that we should descend to the use of the same scurrility in language of Mr. Star and Spectator. They hope different things of us—as to their vulgar epithets, we throw them into their teeth, the foul bed of emanation, and the natural receptacle of such vituperative filth. We must conclude, fearing we have already occupied too much space with our own concerns triflingly interesting to any but ourself.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

THIRD INQUEST
Over the body found on the Lake shore in the County of Orleans.

The investigation commenced at Gaines last Saturday was resumed on Monday at Batavia, where the body, being disinterred, was, with the clothing, submitted for the third time to a jury. The result nullifies the verdict of the preceding jury, by showing the body to be—NOT MORGAN'S—but TIMOTHY MONROE'S.

The facts now brought out and which we solemnly believe to have been in the reach of individuals who attended and sanctioned the second inquest, (not as jurors but spectators) prove as plainly as the light of day, that the body be it whose it might, was not Morgan's and remembered it not in many of the very particulars referred to as establishing its identity. The assertion is, we are aware, a bold one; but with the testimony last elicited, and what has come within our observation within a few days, we have the fullest confidence in proving it, (if it be not already self-evident) and showing that there was full as much as met the ear in

the boast of one who pretended to trace the hand of Providence in the discovery of the body,—viz. that it was “a good enough Morgan for their purpose TILL AFTER ELECTION.”

Why were not the two Potters who found the body; why was not Mr. Himeson Holden, who, in company with Mr. Fitch, saw the body before the second inquest; why was not the constable who summoned the two first juries, and knew exactly the condition of the body; why were not Drs. Hall and Vinton, one of whom scrutinized the body when first found; why were not these—not to mention others known to some who interested themselves in getting up the second inquest—why were not these, we repeat, sworn on that, as they were on the third inquest? The answer will furnish food for a further showing up of this strange matter:—They swear point blank that the head of the body when first found, was NEITHER BALD, NOR DESTITUTE OF WHISKERS—their oaths would convince any unprejudiced jury in the world that the body, notwithstanding the proofs about the teeth and the big toe, was no more Morgan's than were the clothes upon it.

Union of the Atlantic & the Black Sea.—The project of uniting the Rhine and the Danube which was conceived and even commenced by Charlemagne and submitted by General Desolles to the attention of Bonaparte, when First Consul, is now reviving on the Continent. By the assistance of Canals, a water communication would be opened by the accomplishment of this project between the countries of France, Germany, Holland, &c. and Persia by means of canals between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The canal is proposed to be begun at Kelheim on the Danube near Raiborn, where the Altmühl falls into the river, at right angles, and will form the bed of the canal.

New Literary Gaz.

Snelson, the Bank Robber.—A few days since we copied an article from the Richmond Enquirer, giving an account of the robbery of the Bank of Virginia, to the amount of forty thousand dollars, by one Snelson, alias Maxwell, who was employed as the teller of the Bank. It was pretty well understood that this person passed through New York on Wednesday, the 24th of October. The New York Post states, on the authority of a letter from Montreal, that Snelson, arrived at that place on Sunday the 28th ult. and departed in the steam boat Chambly on Monday evening. On the Wednesday afternoon following, a person arrived in pursuit of him, and the same evening took the steam boat Hercules, for Quebec, where he arrived on Thursday night. Twenty four hours previous to his arrival, a vessel had sailed for Liverpool, in which Snelson was a passenger. On Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, the steam boat Hercules was detached in pursuit, and proceeded nearly to Kamouraska, ninety miles down the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, when it returned, having been unable to overtake the ship, or even to come in sight of her.—The wind was blowing fresh from the westward.

The following communication, in Rome, has been received from the Greek Government, by the Philadelphia Greek Committee.

THE REPUBLIC OF GREECE.
The committee of government, to the members of the Philanthropic Society, in favour of the Greeks, in Philadelphia.
The government has seen, with gratitude, your generous contributions, destined for distribution among the old men, women and children, and thankful for the philanthropic act, hastens duly to offer you its heartfelt thanks.

But suffer, gentlemen, the government to make the following remark: it is true, that among the Grecian people, there are many poor persons having in fact need of charitable aid. But the government itself, of the Grecian people, stands in still greater want of charity and assistance? which, as it is deprived of necessary means, cannot protect and preserve the people from the horrible evils of war, (a war truly of extermination,) which are the principal causes of their poverty and distress.

In making this observation, it is not the object of the government to prescribe to you how your charity should be directed, Heaven forbid, its principal intention, is to make known to you that the national wants, many and various, are every day increased by a war of seven years duration; and that the nation places its greatest hopes upon the noble generosity of the friends of Greece throughout the civilized world, and particularly of those in America; whose sympathy, as having been once sufferers in a similar cause, they hope always to possess.

In Paris, 19, 31, of May, 1827.
GEORGE MAUROMICHALIS,
JOHN M. MILANIS,
JOHN NAKOS,

The Committee of Government.
The Secretary General George Glarakis.

“LETTERS FROM EUROPE, comprising the Journal of a Tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Italy, and Switzerland, in the years 1825 '26, & '27.”

Mr. Carter's book has just been published by the Messrs. Carvills, under the above title. It is in two handsome octavo volumes, of above 500 pages each, on fine white paper, and a beautiful type. About one third of the work, as we have been informed, is substantially new, consisting chiefly of letters written during the latter part of the tour, which were not published. It would, of course, be superfluous for us to speak of the talents and acquirements of the author, or of the ease and fluency of his style; and the public have already been made acquainted with the plan and execu-

tion of a large portion of his book, which will no doubt be received with greater approbation and pleasure, from the improved and enlarged form in which it now appears.
[N. York Daily Adv.

MARRIAGE QUESTION.—The presbytery of New York has unanimously decided to erase the section of the confession of faith, forbidding a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. The presbytery of New Brunswick has come to the same decision, 12 to 5. The presbyteries of Ohio, Redstone, Winchester, and Philadelphia have voted to retain the section.

In a new work, by Charles Dupin of Paris are some speculations on the diminished stature of the French people since the revolution. We have mentioned before that out of a million and thirty three thousand youths who appeared before the Councils of Revision, two hundred and eighty thousand were rejected because they did not reach the low stature of five feet, one inch and four fifths of an inch English. Various causes are assigned;—the wars of the Revolution, which cut down the virile part of the population; the inferior food of the working classes; the repugnance of these classes to vaccination; the imprudent liberality of the endowments for founding hospitals; and the numerous facilities of support afforded to poor or seduced mothers. Premature marriages, & the alliance of old men with young women are mentioned as the principle causes of the dwarfishness of the present race. The peasantry of the South of England are less able bodied than those of the north. The difference is ascribed by some to their want of food; by others to their marrying too young.—Or this last opinion is the Rev. Edward Irving. The gentry on the contrary are of good size and height. They are neither so badly fed, nor do they marry so young.—Some persons affirm, that in the last thirty years the race of the lower orders has considerably degenerated.

American.

MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!!

The sympathies of our readers will be most powerfully excited by the melancholy information contained in the following extract of a letter from Mobile. Two thirds of the business part of that thriving city have been laid in ashes, by one of those calamities which have so often overthrown, in a few hours, the hopes of enterprise, and destroyed the fruits of industry. With great anxiety, we await further particulars, in the hope that some information may reach us which will relieve us from the apprehensions of public desolation and individual distress, which are always excited by the first tidings of a visitation of this awful character. At present we can only lay before our readers the following extract.

National Journal.

Extract of a letter dated Mobile, Oct. 21.
“This morning about five o'clock, a fire broke out in this City in Austin's Hotel, (on Royal street,) in one apartment of which the Post Office was kept. I have the satisfaction to state that all the important part of the papers and furniture of the office have been saved. Mr. Hyde, the Deputy Postmaster, has during the prevalence of the yellow fever slept in the country; fortunately he was in town early enough to save the papers, &c. Two thirds of the business part of the city are destroyed and most of the wharves. The progress of the flames at this time (12 M.) is in a measure suppressed. The city, however is enveloped in smoke. Between two and three hundred houses have been burnt—damage estimated at one Million of Dollars.”

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The fire at Mobile, October 21, in addition to the particulars mentioned on Saturday, destroyed the Catholic church, the brick hotel occupied by Dr. Roberts, 20 buildings on Commerce street, six compact blocks of stores and other houses on Water street, four blocks on Dauphin street, and one block on Conti street. It was thought that upwards of 150 buildings altogether were burnt, chiefly in the business part of the city. A proportion of the property was insured; about 500,000 dollars in New York.

ELKTON RACES.

Owing to the rain and stormy weather the purse race which was to have been run on Wednesday the 7th instant, did not take place until Thursday, when Mr. Shipley's horse Bachelor, Mr. Hollingsworth's 3 year old colt Marshal Ney, and Mr. Charles Sewall's grey colt Tom Tuff contended for the three mile stakes. The two first heats were won by Mr. Shipley's horse beating the two colts, upon a soft & muddy course. Mr. Sewall's grey colt made a very respectable run for the first heat; and Mr. Hollingsworth's untied colt Ney ran the two heats 6 miles without the least apparent distress.

Friday the 9th—the one mile heats were run for, by Mr. Craddock's bay horse Defiance Mr. Shipley's horse Childers, Mr. Potter's horse Florival, Mr. Bouchell's bay mare Minerva, and Buffer a sorrel horse from Chester.

They all went off in very handsome style but owing to a mistake in the riders the first heat went for nothing, the word not having been given by the judges: The two next heats were won by Mr. Craddock's horse Defiance, beating the field by hard running and nothing to spare.

A woman in the neighbourhood of Tanton, a few days since, afflicted with the toothache had recourse to the Oil of Tansy procured from an essence pedlar. Although but one or two drops were applied to the tooth the effect was fatal—the woman surviving but a short time.

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17.

The communication of "A plain Man" in this days Gazette is inserted to gratify, even without the supposed "imposing" signature of a subscriber. It is altogether pretence in any one, to attempt to induce a belief, by any sort of phraseology that can be used, that we will not publish fair statements on all sides of a great public question. Instances have occurred, where pieces in opposition to the political opinions of the Editor, have been accompanied with comments by the editor, which have given dissatisfaction to the authors; and this has been pretended to be unfair. If a production is so rickety that it cannot bear commentary, it is absurd at least to wish it to go forth in its disguise.

But to the wish of this "Plain Man"—We have no hesitation in publishing the remarks and statements of the Nashville Republican in relation to the six militia men shot by order of Gen. Jackson—it will be remembered that the defenders of Gen. Jackson in that paper (which are always copied into the other Jackson papers) are generally from the Jackson Junta of Tennessee, who are a sort of Branch of the main Junta that hold their meetings at Washington during the session of Congress annually, and whose avowed and leading maxim is, "down with the administration by any means right or wrong." But unfortunately for us, we have no means of getting at this quotation from the Nashville Republican, as the managers of the Baltimore (Jackson) Republican neither send their paper gratis to us, nor will they even condescend to exchange with us—so we are utterly cut off from the means of gratifying to the full the wishes of a "Plain Man."

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

City Election.—The New York Gazette of Friday says.—"We have not yet received all the official returns of the election, but as we stated in our last, the Jackson Assembly and Senatorial Tickets have succeeded by a large majority—say about 5000. The whole number of votes exceed 21,000—nearly 8000 more than were ever before polled in this city."

City of Albany.—The Albany Argus states that the majority in that city for the Jackson Assembly ticket, was 362, being a gain since the last year of 551 votes.

Troy has given 273 majority; it is reported, for the Jackson Assembly ticket, and Greenbush 117 for the administration.

Kings County.—Mr. Sacket is re-elected—he was put on both tickets. The Jackson ticket has a majority it is said of 157 votes.

Queens County.—All the towns are said to have been heard from but Oyster Bay, and the administration majority is 229.

Westchester county.—Yorktown, 20 majority for Mr. Pierson, the administration Senator; Cortlandt 61 do; Somers 64 do.

Putnam county.—Phillipstown 157 for Mr. Pierson; Carmel 71 for Mr. Todd, the Jackson Senator.

Caroline county.—In Catskill, Moses Warren, the Jackson candidate for senate, from the third district, has a majority over Mr. Gebbard of 13. There two sets of candidates for the assembly, both friendly to the administration. William Faulkner, and Elisha Bishop, who were first nominated, will be elected. They have nearly 100 majority in Catskill.

In the city of Hudson the administration Assembly ticket received about 250 majority.

From the New York Post of Friday.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Republicans of the city and county of New York, friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States, held at Tammany Hall, on the Evening of the 8th November, 1827, Benjamin Bailey, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Campbell P. White, appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that a Committee of fourteen be appointed, for the purpose of selecting three Delegates to visit New Orleans, on the 8th of January next, to unite in behalf of the City of New York, with the state of Louisiana, in celebrating the Anniversary of the glorious 8th January.

Resolved, that said committee be appointed by the Chair, whereupon the following gentlemen were announced as the committee.

Henry Rutgers, Richard Riker, Walter Bowne, Jamison Cox, Gideon Ostrander, Wm. M. Price, A. N. Valentine, Benjamin Bailey Bloodgood, Campbell P. White, Jacob B. Taylor, William A. Davis, Stewart J. Randolph, John Webb.

Resolved, that the result of the election in the city and county of New York, be transmitted to General Jackson, by the Chairman and Secretary.

BALTIMORE, November 12, 1827.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Office of the Bank of the United States in this city, on Friday last, Wm. PATTERSON, Esquire, was elected unanimously, President, in the place of John Donnell, Esq. deceased.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Nov. 7.

The election of Members of the Legislature of the State of New York is now over, and in a few days we shall have the returns of it. Mr. Van Buren, we are prepared to hear, with all his accomplished tactics, his profound political simulation has succeeded in obtaining a majority in the Legislature of the State. It is a fortunate thing therefore, that the Electors of President and Vice President are not chosen by the Legislature; though, even in that case, he might find himself out-generated, as we very well remember that he has done once before. The Election of Electors is now with the People by districts; and, let our distinguished friend, the honorable Senator, be as successful as he may at this trial, it is only to experience, hereafter a more terrible reverse. The innumerable ramifications of his caucus system may do much where the suspicion of the People is asleep: we have seen in the State of New York, and we shall see again at the Electoral Election, what public opinion is when it is fairly roused.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of Saturday.

ELECTION RETURNS.—In every county from which we have heard this morning, save one the Jackson men have succeeded. Even in Albany, but one of the Administration men has been elected—Mr. Sill, Messrs. Butler and Vorplank, Jackson candidates, are elected. Rensselaer, too—Rensselaer, where, three weeks ago, three hundred Jackson men could not have been found, and even the week before last the best calculators awarded a majority of 1000, has given 400 Jackson majority. Ulster, Sullivan, Schoenectady, Schoharie & Warren counties, have given large majorities for the Jackson tickets, and Columbia a small majority in our favor. So far as we have heard, with two or three exceptions of little consequence now, Senate and Assembly—all, all is gone. We have no desire to hear farther from the country. Like fire in the woods, the Jackson fever must have its way, and be suffered to burn out.

JACKSONISM.—At a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, in New York, on the 11th ult. the following resolve was passed:

RESOLVED, That in our opinion no individual ought to be put in nomination for ANY OFFICE, who is not opposed to the present National Administration.

From England.—By the ship Hamilton Captain Bunker from Liverpool, arrived at N. York, London papers to the 2nd of Oct. and Liverpool of the 3d, both inclusive have been received.

A postscript to a letter of the 3d. says 60000 bales of Cotton had been sold that day at prices per last account.

Corfu dates to the 29th of August had reached London. Achmed Pacha of Patras on his march to Vostizzo passed the monastery of Tassachi, where he found a considerable number of Greeks, who had taken possession of the place without the consent of the monks. A very sanguinary contest took place, which terminated in the surrender of the Greeks.

At Patras there were a force of 5000 Turkish troops, who were about to set out for Modon, where Ibrahim Pacha arrived on the 16th July.

English Funds.—Evening Oct. 1.—The transactions in the funds have been as limited and inactive as the Stock Exchange, the only quotations of the Account being 86 7-8, and the jobbers were alternately buyers and sellers at that price. The market was more firm at the close of business than in the early part of the day.

Exchequer bills are 54s premium.

London Corn Exchange, Oct. 1.—The supplies of nearly all kinds of Grain increased materially at the close of the week. Wheat was selling at the same prices as this day sent night, for miller's use, but for other sorts less prices have been taken.

At Liverpool there was a fair demand for grain at former prices.

From Spain.—The insurrection goes on and spreads. The rebels have appointed a Regency, and published proclamations in favor of the 'Absolute King.' The pretence assigned is, that Ferdinand is not his own master, and he has left his capital to show them that he is so.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening in the store No. 100 Maiden Lane, on the west side, near Pearl street, and before the flames were subdued that building, together with the adjoining ones on each side, were destroyed, and a fourth materially injured. They were valuable buildings, recently erected, four stories high and about 55 feet deep. They were occupied by dry goods and importing merchants. A considerable amount of merchandise was burnt and damaged.

The loss, it is said will exceed \$50,000. No. 100, in which the fire commenced, occupied by M'Curdy and Aldrich, dry goods—upper stories by C. W. Rogers & Mr. Chittenden.

No. 102—Lower part occupied by Chas. Huntington—upper stories by A. Bigelow.

No. 93—Lower part, M'Coshy's hosiery store; upper stories by Lewis & Tomes, and T. Bowerbank.

No. 86, injured, lower part occupied by Z. Grizwold, domestic warehouse—upper part by A. Mitchell & Co. importers.

The fire is said to have originated from a stove pipe.

We understand the fire broke out in Mr. Crittendon's front office in the second story. His books and papers, as well as those of Mr. Rodgers, were entirely destroyed.

Messrs. M'Curdy & Aldrich, who occupied the first floor, saved their books and papers, and most of their goods in a damaged state, and were fully insured.

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Expense of the President's House.

The appropriations for furniture for the President's House, at Washington, during the different administrations, have been as follows:

Mr. Jefferson's	\$29,000
Mr. Madison's	25,000
Mr. Monroe's	30,000
Mr. Adams' only	6,000

These statements are gathered from the official records, and are worth remembering.

Interesting to vine growers.

We were waited on yesterday by a gentleman of great respectability, who informed us that he has at present growing in his yard, vines bearing large perfect bunches of grapes, of the second crop this season. He says that about the 15th of August last, the bunches on his vines having come to perfection, he was induced to cut them off, fearing the vines might overgrow themselves. At the points from which the bunches were cut, new shoots soon made their appearance, grew to a considerable length, and formed the second crop bunches now perfectly ripe. He represents the grapes of the second growth as not so well flavored as those of the first, but nevertheless sweet & agreeable to the taste. The exposure in which they grew is to the south, well protected and warm. This is the first instance of a second growth of grapes, coming to perfection, that we have ever known in our climate, and may be of great value to vine growers, as showing the practicability of obtaining two crops in one season. The grapes referred to are blue and of excellent quality.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

An interesting decision to dealers in Lottery Tickets has taken place before the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. It is in substance that the holders of shares of lottery tickets not signed by the managers cannot recover any portion of a prize, drawn to the number of their share, from the managers, but must look to the persons who signed the shares. They & they only are liable for the amount to which the prize share may be entitled.—This is deserving the attention of those who purchase shares.

Many medical duels have been prevented by the difficulty of arranging the "methodus pugandi." In the instance of Dr. Brocklesby the number of paces could not be agreed upon, and in the affair between Akenside and Ballow, one had determined never to fight in the morning, and the other that he would never fight in the afternoon. John Wilkes, who did not stand upon ceremony in these little affairs, when asked by Lord Talbot, "How many times they were to fire?" replied, "Just as often as your Lordship pleases; I have brought a bag of bullets."

For the Easton Gazette,

MR. GRAHAM, "Hear the other side" is not only a sound and safe maxim in law, but in politics, and as you have laid before your readers the circumstance and the law on one side upon the subject of the six militia men, taken forth from the Democratic Press, will you do me the favour to insert into the Gazette the other side from the Nashville Republican? you will find it copied from that paper lately into the Baltimore Republican. I will then unite with you in the hope that your readers will preserve these documents in relation to the melancholy fate of these militia men—that they will reflect and ponder over them. For I agree with you: 'It is to the unprejudiced sentiment of the People upon all public questions that we ought to look for correct and safe decisions.'

Months ago I have reflected on all those documents and on the maturest deliberation, have come to the decision that old Hickory was no more guilty of murder as to the unfortunate militia men, who suffered death under the legal sentence of a general court martial, than old Ebony was, in the case of the murderer, sentenced to death by a court of law in the district of Columbia. For neither of them did, though either of them could have interposed their right of pardon between the sentence of the court and its execution.

Yours, &c. &c. I will not say a subscriber, least it may seem imposing, but I will call myself

A PLAIN MAN.

MARRIED

On Monday last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Dr. SAMUEL T. KEMP to Miss ELIZABETH HARDCASTLE, all of this county.

DIED

In this county on Thursday last, Mrs. Harwood, consort of the late Thomas Harwood.

—In this county on Saturday last, Mrs. Rowlinson.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WM. NEWNAM

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with an assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

which will be sold Cheap for CASH only.

Easton, Nov. 17.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Edward Lloyd, Jr. Esq. on THURSDAY the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock; at which the members are respectfully invited to attend.

By order, RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'y.

November 17.

Mercentile Adv.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

With [L. S.] BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this twenty-third day of October, in the fifty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HOLLINS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a BOOK, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "RAIL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: or, Pretest and Argument against a Subscription on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Addressed to the officers & representatives of the people in the several states of the Union, and the general government. By a citizen of Baltimore."

In conformity with the act of Congress, of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned;" and also to the Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to the Act, entitled 'An Act, for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, & Books, to the authors & proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk of the District of Maryland.

The above work is just published and a few copies remain for sale at H. J. MATCHETT'S, Printer, No. 33 South street Baltimore.—Price 25 cents.

Baltimore, Nov. 10 3w

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company.

8th November, 1827.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals will be received at the Office of the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company," until the 15th day of January 1828, for the furnishing of Stone, Timber and Iron of the following dimensions, to wit:

Oak or yellow pine scantling 7 inches square, in pieces, of 12 to 18 feet long.

Do. do. 8 do. square do. do.

Do. do. 9 do. square do. do.

Locust posts 8 feet long, 6 inches diameter at the small end

Do. do. 7 inches do. do.

Do. do. 8 inches do. do.

Locust keys, 2 feet long, 2 1/2 inches thick and 4 inches broad

Do. do. 1 foot long, 2 1/2 do. do.

Roller Iron Bars, 2 1/2 or 3 1/4 inches wide, 3-8 inches thick and 15 feet long.

The foregoing to be delivered in the City of Baltimore on or before the first day of July 1828.

Stone Blocks of Granite Gries or other hard texture 8 by 12 inches, and from 6 to 12 feet long, undressed; the price to be stated at which they will be delivered, in the city of Baltimore or at Quarries, near the route of the contemplated rail road.

P. S. Persons desirous of contracting for any part of the foregoing materials, may receive further information, if desired, upon application at the office of the Company.

Baltimore, Nov. 8 5w

WANTED.

THE Subscriber will give the highest market price in Cash, for Hominy Beans, family Peas, and fresh Butter.

JOSEPH CHAIN.

Easton, Nov. 17 1f

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Rooms on High Street, now occupied by Mr. Theodore Smith, as a Cabinet Maker's Shop.

ALSO.—The large and new BRICK STORE ROOM, at the corner of Gay and Race streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Cliff.

A Cabinet Maker would find a large field, to exercise his taste & industry, in the above stand.—And a Merchant would discover, on viewing the premises, that the Store Room is, unquestionably, the best in Cambridge.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, Nov. 17 3w

Constable's Sale.

WILL BE sold at Public Sale on Wednesday 28th inst. by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed against Robert McNeal at the suit of Lambdin & Hayward, the following property to wit: one negro boy called Ennalls sold to satisfy the above fieri facias with interests and costs due and to become due thereon.

PETER STEVENS, Constable.

Nov. 17.

BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

The Publics Ob't Serv't JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Nov. 17.

THE STEAM-BOAT

Will for the remainder of the season leave Baltimore for Chestertown on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

October 27.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase likely YOUNG NEGROES for their own domestic and not to sell again, wish such as sustain good characters, for which the highest price will be paid at Mr. Lowe's Tavern.

G. & S. TILLOTSON.

Easton, October 27 1 9

Oct 27 9

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the increasing patronage he continues to receive from them, and now wishes to inform them, that he will continue to carry on the above business at his old stand, foot of Washington street, in all its various branches—where all orders for work, will, as usual, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. He has employed to act as foreman in his shop Mr. HUGHES HOLLINS from Baltimore, a first rate workman, the best that ever was in the place, whose long experience and attention to business makes him fully competent, with the subscriber's own assistance, to render the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of materials, and feels confident in assuring the public that he was never better prepared to receive their commands. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done to suit the times, and in payment, will be received, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Brandy, Wood, good paper or cash. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to ride at ease, will please to call on him or Mr. Holmes his foreman, where no doubt the desire of every individual, as to price, neatness and durability of work will be gratified.

The Publics Ob't Serv't JOHN CAMPER.

Easton November 10, 1827.

COACH, GIG, HARNESS AND G. SPRING MAKING BUSINESS.

The Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Wm. H. Faulkner, on Washington Street in Easton, and solicits a share of the public patronage.—They have now on hand, an excellent assortment of materials in their line, and assures all those who may favour them with their custom that their work shall be executed in the best manner (having excellent workmen in their employ) on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

BONWILL & HOPKINS.

Easton, Nov. 3 1827

TO RENT

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

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 29, 5w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, That pleasantly situated BRICK HOUSE and Premises, on Washington Street, opposite the Farmer's Bank, now occupied by Dr. William H. Thomas.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Easton, Sept. 15 1w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

29th day of October, A. D. 1827.

On application of Juliana Bowdle & Benjamin M. Bowdle, Executors of Carson Bowdle, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for cred letters to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of October in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAMES PRICE, Regr.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In Compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscribers of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Carson Bowdle, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of October A. D. 1827.

JULIANA BOWDLE and BENJAMIN M. BOWDLE Exrs of Carson Bowdle, deceased.

Nov. 10 3w

MARYLAND

Caroline County, Orphan's Court.

Tuesday, 9th day of October, 1827.

On application of Henry T. Dean, administrator of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1827.

Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Regr.

of Wills for Caroline County

In Compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles E. Dean, late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of October, A. D. 1827.

HENRY T. DEAN, Adminr of Charles E. Dean, decd.

Oct 27 9

POETRY.

From the London Literary Gazette.

BALLAD.

"O go not forth to night my child,
O go not forth to night;
The rain beats down, the wind is wild,
And not a star has light."
The rain it will but wash my plume,
The wind but wave it dry;
And for such quest as mine, mirk gloom
Is welcome in the sky.

And little will the wander know
What step is gliding near;
One only eye will watch below,
One only ear will hear.

A hundred men keep watch and ward;
But what is that to me?
And when hath ever Love been barred
From where he wills to be?

Go, mother, with thy maiden band,
And make thy chamber bright;
The loveliest lady in the land
Will be thy guest to night."

He flung him on his raven steed—
He spurred it o'er the plain:
The bird, the arrow, have such speed:
His mother called in vain.

"His sword is sharp, his steed is fleet,—
St. Marie be his guide;
And I'll go make a welcome meet
For his young stranger bride.

And soon the waxen tapers threw
Their fragrance on the air,
And flowers of every morning hue
Yielded their sweet lives there.

Around the walls an eastern loom
Had hung its purple fold—
A hundred lamps lit up the room,
And every lamp was gold.

A horn is heard, the draw-bridge falls—
"Oh, welcome! 'tis my son!"
A cry of joy rang through the halls—
"And his fair bride is won."

But that fair face is very pale,
Too pale to suit a bride:
Ah, blood is on her silvery veil—
That blood flows from her side.

Upon the silken couch he laid
The maiden's drooping head;
The flowers, before the bride to fade,
Were scattered o'er the dead.

He knelt by her the livelong night,
And only once spoke he—
"Oh when the shaft was on its flight,
Why did it not pierce me?"

He built a chapel where she slept
For prayer and holy strain:
One midnight by the grave he wept,
He never saw again.

Without a name, without a crest,
He sought the Holy Land:
St. Marie give his soul good rest—
He died there sword in hand.

L. E. L.

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an elegant assortment of

Fall Goods,

Embracing every desirable article in the Staple and Fancy line, which he is now opening, and will offer at very reduced prices for CASH.

He respectfully invites his Customers and the Public generally to give him an early call and view the assortment.

Easton, Oct. 20, 1827.

FALL GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a complete assortment of

GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

Which he offers at very reduced prices for the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers, Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.

Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials selected with care & attention by himself; all of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice & on more reasonable terms than ever before; he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of

JEWELRY—Such as
Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals,
Do. Ear Rings, Gold Locketts,
Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purses,
Gold Seals, Steel Key Rings,
Ditto Keys, Hooks and Eyes,
Silver Fawcetts, Black Snaps,
Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gilt.

And a variety of other articles, all of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers and the public in general to call and view his assortment. Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

Easton, Oct. 20.

JAMES BENNY.

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. GROOME

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large supply of

GOODS

Adapted to Fall Sales, which being added to his former Stock renders his assortment unusually extensive and complete.—His customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them.

Easton, 20th October, 1827. if

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening his supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of a large and very general assortment of the various descriptions of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Castings, Stone Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass, &c. All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.

Easton, Oct. 20 6w

HAYWARD, LAMBDIN, & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at the Store of LAMBDIN & HAYWARD, in Easton

Upper and Sole Leather,

At reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for Hides.

Easton, Nov. 10. w

More New Goods.

JENKINS & STEVENS,

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

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, which makes their assortment very complete.—They invite their friends and the public generally, to give them a call.

Easton, Nov. 10 if

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT STREET WHARF, a supply of

GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received,

40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 20 w

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, a supply of NEW SADDLERY, of the latest fashions, which added to his former stock, makes a general assortment of the best materials; he flatters himself from his experience in business and with the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give general satisfaction. He will also keep a constant supply of HARNESSES, Collars & Trunks, or manufacture them at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH, at his stand nearly opposite the Bank—Also on hand a general assortment of Gigs and Switch Whips, Horse brushes, combs, &c. &c.

Oct. 27 w

MISS H. RING

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that she intends opening a FEMALE ACADEMY in Easton, on Monday the 19th inst. Parents and others who may wish to patronize her Seminary will please call on Mr. Graham at the Post Office, where the terms, &c. &c. will be made known.

Nov. 3.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,

Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.

In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.

There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each.

Good boarding can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal

JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.

Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3m

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton.

October 6

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Pork & Corn.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county will receive until the 11th of December, sealed proposals for a supply of CORN & PORK for the Poor-House of said county—Proposals to be directed to William Jenkins, stating the quantity offered and the price.

Easton, Nov. 10 w

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

EASTON HOTEL.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

S. L.

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year,

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

Feb. 18 if

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

BOOTS & SHOES

THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Stuff, Morocco and Leather—Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19:

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.

For terms apply to SAM'L. HARRISON.

Canton, Aug. 11 if

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situated on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armour. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber,

JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, Sept. 22.

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

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

Dec 16,

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828, The House and garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison Street—For terms apply to the Editor or PETER WEBB.

Sept. 22

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton Sept. 29 if

Collector's Notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, or at the farthest by the end of the year, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the said county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same.—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

LAMBT W. SPENCER, Collector.

September 22 w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court, 22d day of October, A. D. 1827. On application of Robert B. A. Tate, Administrator of Thomas Porter, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 22d day of October in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Porter, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

ROBERT B. A. TATE, adm'r. of Thomas Porter, deceased.

Oct. 27 w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 8th of August, a negro man by the name of FRANK HARBURN, who says he is free, and is about 50 years of age. He had on when committed a pair of linen trousers, a vest, a wool hat and shoes, and says that he was set free by Mr. Samuel Thomas. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH POWELL, who says he is free. He is about 28 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat, vest and trousers of the same, a fur hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high and says he is from North Carolina. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty years of age; about five feet four inches high, black complexion, and says he was born free. He had on when committed a blue roundabout, linen trousers, fur hat and old shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and says that he was free born.—He had on when committed a pair of blue cotton trousers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat and shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

The FIFTH Volume of the Lady of the Manor,

By Mrs. Sherwood; FATHER CLEMENT—A Roman Catholic Story, by the author of Decision—just published, and for sale at this office.

Oct. 20.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEARLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

OLD TOWN

NOTICE.

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

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27

Strayed or Stolen,

From the pasture of the Subscriber, a small Roan Mare, that left a sucking colt, a reward of Five Dollars will be given for the delivery of the above described Mare, by

JAMES COOK:

Near the Chapel, Talbot county.

Oct. 27. if

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to WM. POTTER.

Sept. 22. w

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the concave form of the rupture pad towards the diseased part;—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being convex tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parties and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."

GRUBS PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled 'Observations on Hernia & Trusses' has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect a radical cure."

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. X.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1827.

NO. 46.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

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

[FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.]
BYRON, MOORE AND HUNT.

These are the three greatest poets of the age. They are the only poets who have characters of their own, who are above imitation. Byron is dark and magnificent; grand and impressive; you hold your breath while he is pronouncing his inspiration. Moore is light, fanciful and luxurious—when he sings, you are looking about you for smiling eyes and lips to return your expression of delight; you can almost fancy yourself by the foaming goblet—and underneath the wreathing of roses and grape vines; with butterflies flitting about and multitudes of naked cherubs dancing before you with their bows of myrtle and quivers of sunbeams. Hunt is exquisite—peculiar and whimsical—when his spirits touch their nameless instruments you are standing tiptoe to catch the tricksy minstrelsy as it passes away in the heavens, or bending to the earth and listening as if some fairy fingers were at work below you. The former is the least of a poet. The second the most: he is all imagination—poetry and invention—all butterfly visions and loose, voluptuous dreaming. The third is not so fine a poet as the second—but a much more faithful one. Byron is a dramatist: the others are poets. Byron has no imagination—but is wonderful at observation—he is made a poet by experience and feeling. Moore has no feeling—and would have been just as exquisite a poet if he had never seen a butterfly or a flower, provided he had dreamed of one. Hunt has exquisite feelings—but they are not searching—not consuming—they are chaste & holy; he too is made a poet by the fresh air and the leafy garlands, and red berries of the mountain's ash and such inspiring subjects. Both of the latter have abundant imagination, that of Moore is the richest—and that of Hunt the most delicate. Byron's woman is a creature for worship—for the awful idolatry of love—that falls prostrate in its homage; she is the inhabitant of a temple. Moore's is the companion of the banquet room—or the wild honey suckle bower—a creature made only for love—who dissolves in your embrace. Hunt's is the companion of man—the mother—and the wife—all delicate and fine tenderness without squeamishness or sickly sentiment; a creature to be clasped to your heart at all times in confidence and respect. Byron's paintings are all savage—the romance of the wilderness; the solitudes of the desert; the tumults of the ocean; mountains; thunders and torrents; banditti—spoilers—pirates; battle and slaughter; love, not the love, with which common minds are familiar, but the love that works on the brain, a silent madness: these are his themes. Moore is all sunshine: his pictures are all glitter and fancy and finish; all warmth, all glow, all glowing with phantasies—and breathing with music. Hunt's are exquisite: minuteness but not littleness; exquisite finish—but the finishing of a master that does every thing with a touch, but a touch placed not like Byron's once, as in desolation, not like Moore's, as if one hand studied the other where he feigned to place it in the hurry of his inspiration—but merely put in exactly where it should be—exactly in the right place; a single word does this with Hunt, a single word! and he will express more by it than any other man on earth can with all the powers of language; every touch with Hunt's pencil leaves a smiling lip or a bright eye on the ivory. Byron is a misanthrope; Moore a voluptuary; Hunt a Christian. The first approaches his Maker in awe; the second in carelessness (see his sacred songs); the third in affection, as a son approaches a father. Byron frowns on every thing—views every object beneath the skies in gloom and hopelessness. Moore enjoys life without feeling, without frowning or laughing, but in gentlemanly apathy. Hunt with a smile and a heaving of the heart. Byron is a proud man; Moore a vain one; and Hunt, the mind filled with unaffected simplicity, with a tincture of vanity, but not that of Moore's; his vanity, like his poetry, is his own and unlike that of any other man. Byron makes your heart swell; he lifts you from the earth; you bend when he nods, and shake when he utters his voice. Moore melts and enchants you, you are delighted with him, and ashamed of yourself, when you recover, for being delighted with him. You can think again and again of the emotions that the former awoke and feel more and more the dignity of your nature; you will unconsciously lift your head and breathe freer as you repeat his lines; but you will not trust yourself to think of Moore, you feel as if you had acted unworthy of your nature, like Achilles caught in petticoats. Hunt surprises you into unexpected admiration. The first describes creation, and all her wonders in a single sentence; the second dwells for a moment on every thing, but completes nothing; the third could write a volume on an insect; and would show miracles in the veriest stone. Byron speaks to you like a monarch, who is absolute from your veneration, as Buonaparte; the second like a Persian satrap, who is a despot from fashion, the third like some prince like Frederick the Great, who knows how to conceal that he is your master. The sway of the first is over the heart; of the second over the body; of the third over the mind. The dominions of one are definite, his is an empire it is true—but an empire the boundaries of which are stupendous as to be known by natives only, they are immovable; a kingdom that is not to be enlarged or extended; those of the second are always contracting; of the third are always extending, augmenting in secrecy.

The first terrifies you and provokes your condemnation. The second delights you and when you should condemn, you are too frequently prevented by the artifices of your heart; or the subtlety of his music; the third delights you also, he never terrifies you, but you are frequently startled. The first is an organ, all grandeur and sublimity, with trumpets, horns and hautboys; the second a flute, full of voluptuous breathings, forever singing and sighing; the third a musical box, a glass-harmonica

or some nameless instrument in miniature perfection to be played upon by insects.

One is a man, a bad one I grant you, but a great one. The second is an elegant profligate, all finish and touch—the Chesterfield of poets with no heart, and filled with the mockery of passion; a sort of fashionable high flown sentimentality; qualified for the seduction of a school girl—but not a full grown woman of spirit in the maturity of intellect—and a judge of men; a man not dangerous to men, but abundantly so to the sickly creatures of fashionable life—whether masculine or feminine, and to the latter more by his writings than language. Moore could wheedle a pretty woman out of a nosegay, but Byron would make her throw her crown at his feet if she was a princess, and step from her throne to kneel to him. Moore never could be a great man in any situation, nor indeed could Hunt. Hunt is too good, and Moore too vain for such things. Byron has too much dandy affectation. Moore too much flutter and splendor and flourish; Hunt too much delicate littleness and propriety. The second would be unworthy of friendship, the first would be too dangerous for such a sentiment, and besides unqualified for it, from his unsocial, sullen habits of meditation; but the third! he would be the dearest of intimates. The first could not understand your thoughts and would not communicate his own; would be laughable and repulsive. The second officiously impertinent in his sympathies, forever humming a song in your ear, and utterly lifeless but in the company of coxcombs and women; unworthy of confidence, unfit to be trusted, with too much levity and buoyancy for feeling and too much of the familiar Dandyism for the dignity of friendship; & too little vehemence, thought or originality for a lover. To the third you might yield your soul as a friend and your heart as a lover, in confidence and security. He forever would excite an unqualified devotion in the chosen one of his affections: Something of a hallowed surrendering of the spirit, that can only be seen in his own poetry; the second would enkindle the dippant tenderness of novels, the enthusiasm of sixteen that fades, and dies; but the third a maiden like affection that blushes trembles and loves in truth and secrecy. A love for the first would be largely mingled with awe, and nothing of suspicion; nothing of jealousy; for the second there would be none of the former but much of the latter, and little or no respect; for the third it would be that affection that comes & dwells in throbs and tears without reproach, with enough of dignity and equanimity to give sanctity to endearment, and enough of tenderness to tremble easily, with a holy respect, but no reverence, no awe.

Byron is a poet of observation and memory; Moore of imagination, pleasure and fancy; Hunt of the finest feelings and most copious taste. The first should write nothing but tragedies; the second nothing but songs; and the third nothing but the scenery of nature in its purity and simplicity. The first we recognize every where with an involuntary stooping of respect; the second we only know in lythier moments; of one we remember the thought, of the other the language. One comes upon us when we hear a manly sentiment expressed in thought, be it where it will; the other when some note in a concert reminds us of melodies we have heard in our sleep. The first is the most original; the second the most beautiful; the third the most imposing.

One is recognized by his daring, by the reaching of his thought and noble carelessness of trapping that distinguishes his heroes; the second by his expression and the glittering gems of his harness; the third by his peculiarity, the "swallow feather" and thig "heaped with strength and turned with elegance." One is the poet of thought, the other of harmony, and the last of epithet.

Byron smites his harp in the night, leaning over the dark blue ocean, as his warrior's barque goes bounding over the water's, while the gale blows freshly on his naked brow; the second touches his lyre in sunshine, with bosom open, and the purple grape distilling its juice on his lips, and white bosoms pouting around him; the third sits with "elbow on the grass" telling his stories that make your heart leap, where fountains rise and "shake their lousencing silver in the sun."

Byron tells of devotion thus:
"Bound where thou wilt my babe! and glide my prow!
But be the star that guide the wanderer thou!
And Moore in imitation of the same, says:
O haste! the barque that bore me hither,
Can wait me o'er your darkening ves;
East, West, alas! I care not whither,
So then out safe, and I with thee!

But Hunt, he paints his woman with the "patient mouth" and you are full of a tremble with his picture of her surrendering affection. Byron succeeds best in manly heroic; Moore in the lyric, and Hunt in the flowing dancing twelve syllable measure, and the simple unaffected narrative of the heroic.

In one word, Byron is a hero, a monarch; Moore a coxcomb, a petit maître; and Hunt a free hearted noble fellow.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, November 10.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE ELECTION.

Many amusing anecdotes might be told of the election. Omitting all details of broken heads, bloody noses and outrages of different descriptions we prefer giving only a few of a more amusing character, which have come to our knowledge.

At one of the polls, a gentleman of miscellaneous appearance, who looked as if he did not live any where, presented himself before the inspectors and tendered the Jackson Ticket. A bystander who thought the subject looked like a very suspicious independent voter, asked him where he lived? This was a question apparently more easily asked than answered. The catechumen stood scratching his poll, and looking seventeen ways at once. Another bystander, of a more benevolent turn of mind took compassion on his embarrassment and whispered to him "Maiden Lane." "Yes, I live in Maiden-lane, your honor," said the voter. "What's your number?" asked the querist. The ragged gentleman drew on his own invention for a solution of this problem; and named at random a number which unfortunately for him was that of a house in which one of the inspectors resided, who would not recognize him as a member of his family. And so the poor man lost the honour of recording his vote for the Hero of New Orleans, at that poll. What success he may have met with at the others we cannot tell.

Another apocryphal looking voter, being interrogated as to his domicile after various quips and shifts to evade this delicate inquiry, said he lived in Oak street. He was told that that street was in the Seventh Ward. No it 'ant, said he—it is in no ward at all; it's a boarding house. Probably there was some queer association in his mind with a ward in prison, or the hospital.

It was considered exceedingly fortunate that the election continued but for three days as the more there were who had voted the more there were to vote, and it is believed that had the Jackson funds held out the number of votes would have increased in a geometrical ratio for a week longer.

The poor Adams men were either too honest or too ignorant of the art of swelling majorities for these glorious times. Yesterday two men boasted of having voted the Jackson ticket each in five different wards. And at the poll of one of the wards when an actual voter of the ward came up, who had been known to have voted in two other wards on the same day, the inspectors gravely decided that his vote should be received the third time, because he had a right to vote in his own ward and it was the other two votes that were illegal!

In one of the upper wards, where there were many Irish voters, they were attracted to the Jackson electioneers by the portrait of Robert Emmett—the Irish martyr of '98. A curious idea this truly. Who would suppose that because an Irish patriot was executed for treason thirty years ago, by the government of Great Britain, every Irishman was now in duty bound to vote in favor of Jackson candidates in New York! But the device had the intended effect.

In another ward, an honest tar came singing up to the door where a Jackson agent was tendering tickets, and here to for a moment, "Well messmate," said the landsman, "here's a ticket for Jackson." "Hold up a little," said Jack. "None of your hickory for me." "Take a vote for Adams, then, my hearty," said the Jackson runner, pulling a Jackson vote out of another pocket. "Avast again," said Jack: "shiver my timbers if I like Adams neither. I want to vote for Commodore Porter—none of your land-lubbers for me." Aye, that's right, replied the pertinacious Jacksonian, pulling a Jackson ticket out of a third pocket, "Here's a vote for the gallant commodore." Jack seized the precious vote with hearty glee, and it soon went plump into the box. So much for the glorious privilege of the right of suffrage, when exercised by intelligent freemen!

A problematical freeman of the city, in reply to the question of residence, after having said he lived down yonder, & over yonder, at last confessed that he lived in Jersey.

The prominent emblem of the Jackson men was the hickory tree, many of which, with all their branches were brought to town and lashed up to the lamp-posts near the polls. One of them, of great bulk and stature, had been, as we are told, immorally used as a whipping post for colored thieves somewhere in Jersey.

The Jacksons were cracked many small jokes at the expense of a coach, calculated to carry four insiders, on the window of which was the legend—"The friends of the administration meet here."

One artifice practised upon the honest hearted sailors, to induce them to vote the Jackson ticket, was representing to them that Mr. Adams was destroying our commerce, and that there would be a non-intercourse with England, if Jackson was not elected. And they fully believed that they were voting—not for assemblymen—but for Jackson as president. An honest tar who had voted under this persuasion, having heard the result yesterday, flew to

communicate the tidings to his ship-mates, and did thus: "I say, Tom, Jackson's elected, and we can go to Liverpool again!"

[FROM THE ALBION.]

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN.

A Tale of Waterloo.

I overtook on the road a regiment of Highlanders, then on their march for Cork, where they were to embark for the Netherlands. It was a beautiful morning in the spring of 1815. The sun was shining bright, and the arms and accoutrements were glittering in its rays. The waving plumes, martial dress, and military music, soon dissipated the clouds of despondency from an imagination young and ardent, and opened a long vista of glory. In a few moments fancy had glided over the whole career, and restored me in high rank, and covered with honours to my native village, to my mother, and to my friends. The first step to this ideal promotion was easily obtained. In a few minutes I had the honour of being enrolled a private in the 78th Highlanders; and, before my arrival at Cork, was fully equipped in the garb of the warlike Celts.

I need not detain you with an account of my dull and uninteresting life, after our arrival in Belgium, previous to the memorable fight of Waterloo. The night before the battle I was pacing backwards and forwards, a solitary sentinel at one of our out-posts. There was a weight in the midnight atmosphere that spread an unwelcome gloom over my soul. There was a silence throughout the whole of our army which formed a striking contrast to the loud shouts of the enemy as they passed the night in carousing around their watch-fires. I should not perhaps, call it silence, and yet it was something like it; but not the silence of sleep. The stern and sullen sound with which the word & countersign were exchanged; the low but deep tone in which the necessary orders for the following day were given; the sign of contending feelings in the soul, which almost resembled the groans extorted by bodily pain from the wounded, were all still more audible than the distant clang of the armoured, and the snorting and prancing of the steed, and showed, that all around was waking watchfulness and anxiety.

About the middle of the night I received a visit from a young man with whom I had formed an intimate acquaintance. He was the only son of a gentleman of large property in the south of Ireland; but having squandered an attachment to a beautiful girl in a dissipated life, he had been disinherited and turned out of doors. The youth had soon reason to repent of his rashness. His wife was beautiful, virtuous and affectionate; but her want of education, & entire unacquaintance with those polished manners & little elegancies of life to which he had been accustomed, soon dissolved much of the charm which her beauty and artlessness had at first thrown around him. After struggling for some time with poverty and discontent, he enlisted in a regiment of heavy dragoons; and, being ordered to the Continent, left his wife, with an infant daughter, in a wretched lodging in London. Chance brought us together in Belgium; and a similarity of tastes soon produced a friendship.

Depressed as I was in spirit myself, I was struck with the melancholy tone in which that night he accosted me. He felt a presentiment, he said, that he would not survive the battle of the ensuing day. He wished to bid me farewell, and to intrust to my care his portrait, which, with his farewell blessing, was all he had to bequeath to his wife and child. Absence had renewed, or rather doubled, all his fondness for the former, and portrayed her in all the witching loveliness that had won his boyish affection. He talked of her while the tears ran down his cheeks, and conjured me, if ever I reached England, to find her out, and make known her case to his father. In vain, while I pledged my word to the fulfilment of his wishes, I endeavoured to cheer him with better hopes. He listened in mournful silence to all I could suggest; flung his arms round my neck, wrung my hand, and we parted. I saw him but once again. It was during the hottest part of the next and terrible day, when, with a noise that drowned even the roar of the artillery, Sir William Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry dashed past our hollow square, bearing before them, in that tremendous charge, the flower of Napoleon's chivalry. Far ahead even of his national regiment, I saw the many figure of my friend. It was but for a moment. The next instant he was fighting in the centre of the enemy's squadron; and the clouds of smoke that closed in masses round friend and foe hid him from my view. When the battle was over and all was hushed but the groans of the wounded, and the triumphant shouts and rolling drums of the victorious Prussians, who continued the pursuit during the entire of the night, I quitted the shattered remains of the gallant regiment in whose ranks I had that day the honor of standing. The moon was wading through scattered masses of dark and heavy clouds, when I commenced my search for my friend. The light was doubtful and uncertain; yet it was easy to keep along the track that marked the last career of Ponsonby. Shuddering, lost in every face I should recognise my friend I passed by, and sometimes trod upon the cold and motionless heaps, which now looked so unlike the "fiery masses of living valour" that, a few hours before, had commingled with a concussion more dreadful than the earthquake's shock. Altho' I at first felt a certain conviction of his fate, I afterwards began to hope that the object of my search, had, contrary to his prediction survived the terrible encounter. I was about to retire when a heap of slain, in a ploughed field, on which the moon was now shining clearly, attracted my notice. Literally piled on each other, were the bodies of five cuirassiers; and lying beneath his horse was the dead body of my friend. You may form some idea of my astonishment, on finding by nearer inspection, that his head was supported and his neck entwined by the arms of a female, from whom also the spirit had taken its departure; but you can form no conception of the horror I felt at beholding, in this scene of carnage and desolation, in the very arms of death, and on the bosom of a corpse, a living infant, sleeping calmly, with the moon beam resting on its lovely features, and a smile playing on its lips, as if angels were guarding its slumbers and inspiring its dreams.—And who knows but perhaps they were? The conviction now flashed on my mind, that these were the wife and child of my unfortunate friend; and the letters we afterwards found on the person of the former proved that I was right in my conjecture. Driven aside by the gale of pleasure or ambition, or by the storms of life, the affections of man may veer; but unchangeable & unchanging is a true heart in woman. "She loves, and loves for ever." This faithful wife

had followed her husband through a land of strangers, and over the pathless sea; through the crowded city, and the bustling camp, till she found him stretched on the battle field. Perhaps she came in time to receive his parting sigh, and her spirit, quitting its worn out tenement of clay, winged its way with his to Him who gave them being. With the assistance of some of my comrades, I consigned this hapless pair to the earth, wrapped in the same military cloak; and enveloping the infant, this dear child of my adoption, in my plaid, I returned to the spot where our regiment lay.—A. P. C.

[From the Boston Lyceum, No. 3.]

A BACHELOR'S DISSIPATION.

I do not deny that at sixteen I was a poet, a fashionable, a belle scholar, an adept in the solids of science, and wore a tall plume among my comrades in the literature of that day. Neither do I positively contradict that, at the very blushing of my flower of hope, I was goose enough to fall in love, was laughed at and resigned society and the honors consequent upon a degree and a distinguished part in the ceremonies of a commencement, for "Sylvan shades," and the solitudes of study. But the "whirligig of Time" went round, and the duties of a profession, pursued with a single eye to fame, brought professional practice; the world of business was opened to me, & in the drudgery of its details, I lost sight, and even memory, of the blissful bowers of the polite world, whose sweets were once so enchanting. Twenty years trudged along, like horses in a bark mill and twenty additional years found me something very like a bachelor for this term, added to sixteen, (the age of my abjuration of the fair) serves to bring something like crows feet around a bright eye, and leads one to think with undue complacency, upon the comforts of being unnoticed. But my Mentor, and Tabitha, who had regulated my whole domestic course, from a sock to a shirt collar, told me in Cassandric prophecy, that it was necessary to marry;—previous to which an excursion among modern fashionables, was a paramount duty, in order to make a due selection. With something of a cold chill, I consented, which icy feeling was somewhat softened by a recollection of the puppy exclusion, and the contemplated inclusion of a bachelor tax, which hung in terror over my unyoked body. My wardrobe (the sinew of war in such cases) was inspected, which was found to have suffered from the inroad of moths. When I had twenty years since left the bowers of the fair, I packed in an old chest with due caution a superfine coat, stockings and pantaloons, a thick substantial watch, with its accompanying key of massy silver workmanship; and on this grand occasion, when fashion was to play the gabardine to age, that the defects of time might be concealed by the curtain of dress it was, of all things, essential that the "outward man" should be set off to the best advantage.

I would here digress to describe my coat. It was built in those days, when the coat denoted the man, and never did bridegroom survey with more delight the charms of his lady love, than did I contemplate myself in the glass, when first its budding beauties adorned my youthful shoulders.—its rolling collar its bright yellow buttons extending over the shoulders like two epaulettes, and claiming acquaintance with two on the back within kissing distance, and then the indefinite tail appended thereto, of royal origin—oh! sir, a view of its comeliness went to my heart; & the recollection of whilom victories in the field of conquest, spurred me on to new achievements. I could have made love in blank verse to Diana herself; tender sayings came from their cells of thought, in which they had been long immured, and were ready to attack the fortalice of female hearts; twice did I tragically stride across the room, heedless of my cat, whose tail suffered from my anxiety to observe that of my coat, which became horridly tall from partaking of my speed and extacy.

But to return. I arrived at the metropolis, was set down at my quondam landlady's mansion.—She was formerly May in appearance, but alas, was now verging towards December. My friend even after my arrival called cordially and the next evening, a dark thrust into my hand a card, directed in a fine cursive-quill hand to "Chobod Singleton, Esq." the contents of which were as follows;

"Miss Sophronia Syllabus,
at home—Wednesday evening
Feb.—At 8 o'clock."

I recognised the daughter of my friend in the address, but its singularity brought out the ungallant phrase "the d— I she is." My landlady explained, (as the black-moor was off in an instant) that it intended an invitation to a dance and nothing of doubtful morality. Heavily passed the hour, till the moment arrived which was to re-uscitate me as a fashionable. The intermediate space was occupied by the common vocations of existence to which was superadded the amusement of gazing from the window upon travellers, as they slipped, hobbled or tripped along the thronged streets. But the all important hour approached, and 8 o'clock found me at my friend's, who ushered me into a brilliantly lighted saloon, where were the young and the fair impatiently waiting for the commencement of the dance. The half expressed flourish of clarionet, and the delicate iniquiver squeak of the fiddle, proclaimed

that all was on the eve of readiness. When I entered, I felt the due weight of character appended to my blue coat, long Marseilles vest, stockinet pantaloons, powdered hair, and black ribbon queue. The youngest turned the bright eye of admiration towards me, and all smiled an over-weening welcome. Happy was I to see, that twenty years had worn off the crust of reserve in the fair sex, and that I was to receive a portion of its benefits. "Allow me," quoth mine host, "to introduce you," &c. This sounded rather strange, but did not appear more singular than that there had been a wonderful transformation in the ladies' waists. Formerly they resembled the foretop of a man of war, clewed up upon her arrival in port; but now they had become transformed to hour glasses, and each body was squeezed into two inverted cones. Among the gentlemen similar transformations were apparent. The unmentionable under dress of the fair sex was adopted for pantaloons, beneath which sticks or legs might have been concealed—bob minor coat tails were in vogue, and when a gentleman bowed to you, he resembled Taurus in the almanac, or a frozen pitch mop. Young ladies wore caps, and older ones went without; probably there had been a fever amongst the younger class, but I was so busy in peering into bright eyes around me, and expending my stock of small talk, that I did not materially criticize the outward man or woman who came in contact with me.

Anon, the fiddle struck up, a signal was given, and dancing commenced. My friend urged me to join which I declined until my apologies would no longer be received and I was introduced to some seven or eight ladies who all were either engaged, or had the head ache, and then I thought that I was fairly excused—but my friend introduced me at last to a jolly, roguish eyed girl who consented with almost an eager readiness, I made her a bow of ninety degrees, which rather incommoded my near neighbor, (it was what they call a jam) and was leading her to take a place for a contradance, when she informed me that a cotillion was the figure—and sure enough there we were, eight of us in a circle like a boxing ring. I apologized for not understanding any thing about this manoeuvre, but she assured me that the negro fiddler would tell us all about it, and I consented to run the gamut of trial. We were stationed at the bottom of the octagon, when the negro bawled out, "Forward and back too"—How is that possible, thought I?—But a young sylph came sideling, fronting, and sweeping up to me in a most condescending manner, wherefore, I could do no less than to make her one of my prettiest bows. "Opposite gentlemen the same," quoth Cuff. At this my partner told me I must dance—whereupon nothing loth, I commenced a double shuffle on my post which, I defy any man of my age to excel. I always prided myself on my activity in this particular, and had just commenced the operation with my eyes to the ceiling, when I felt my feet entangled, and looking down found I had disarranged my fair partner of lots of roses and yards of flounce or flummiediddle, which skirted the lower part of her dress. On this I turned swiftly to apologize and the superfluity of coat swung in the opposite direction like the snapper of a whip directly in the eyes of a child of my friends wife.

I had scarcely anticipated a word of apology in front, before the cry of distress arose in the rear, and turning rapidly again to ascertain the cause of outcry, & finding that the diabolical flounce and my legs were again in chancery, I pitched head foremost into the bread basket of a sputtering Frenchman—and he, myself and those old boon companions, the shovel and tongs, to say nothing of the fire fender were packed like a barrel of herrings in the chimney corner. The Frenchman laid hold of my queue to assist him in rising & before I had fairly got the better of my neighbourly grievances and regained a perpendicular he began a mongrel dialect of swearing and vituperation at and concerning my coat 'mit de tail, and le barbare, who no comprende le cotillion.' I abused him in good set French, and threatened to poke him up the chimney for laying profane hands upon my queue, apologized to my fair partner for the discomfiture of the flounce, kissed the child, wiped my (former) white vest, which had suffered from intimacy with the superincumbent tongs, and swore dancing. It would have driven Socrates mad to have witnessed the half concealed grins and titillations of mirth which had beset the whole present company of human bipeds.

My friend, by way of comfort, took me aside and advised me to throw aside my ill-dressed coat, abjure queue and powder, & go to a tailor, assuring me that with my good sense and literary acquirements I probably might obtain the admiration of both sexes. I thanked him, but assured him I had seen enough of fashionable life. He urged me to stay to supper which I did—what was it? blanc mange, alias smoked bony clabber—masses of corruption, called jelly—raw bacon, cut into thin slices like holy water cakes—washed down with that villainous compound of all liquors called nogs. I tasted all, went home and took an emetic.

Misfortunes, like wild geese, come in flocks. Miss sent me a note of sorrow, (I hope without her father's knowledge) that I should so have insulted her party, by my dress—and the ape of a frenchman forwarded a challenge, for calling him a baboon. To the former I expressed my regret that I was thus ignorant of the modern etiquette, and promised to release her from further anxiety on this head, and to the latter sent a reply that I would beat him into a quail trap, for meddling with my queue.

Sitting as I do now, by the fire place at the side of my spectacled aunt, and reflecting upon my adventures as they dance over the magic lantern of memory there is much for speculative musing.—The inconsistencies of fashion and of existence; of philosophy and of Frenchmen; of bachelors, fire fenders, pretty girls and pokers, leave lessons for grave instructions and sober application. Custom, like the nightmare, rides us to weariness, and none have enough of independence to shake off the elf. Fashion holds the scale of opinion and a man is as much indebted to his tailor as to his classics, for honest fame and a moderate share of literary reputation. And yet fashion is inconsistent with itself. A Proteus in metamorphosis, to day it is frightened with its imaginary elegance of yesterday. Oh, thou ill-fated, well bot-tomed, narrow backed, interminable coat! which once whisked my graceful appendage, with so much of pride in the assemblies of other days! how hast thou beaten down those aerial castles betokening conquest & renown among the rosy domains of bright eyes and fluttering hearts? *Tempora mutantur, et nos multa mutamur*—the interpretation of which is, "Ichabod, the glory of thy house has departed."

From the New York Enquirer.

GAMBLING.—We have occasionally thrown in a paragraph respecting the famous gaming houses of London, which are so appropriately denominated **Hells**. A late Morning Herald contains a description of the new mansion which has been erected in St. James' street, by the notorious Crookford, who may be regarded as a special vice-gerent of his satanic majesty. Crookford, we should premise, is one of those marvellous instances of luck, which sometimes occur in society, to spur the sides of ambitious vice, and to fright virtue from its propriety. It is not more than sixteen years, since he kept a *fish-stall* in Piccadilly. He won a little money on a horse race, sat up a petty gaming house, and soon accumulated a handsome fortune. He then established a gaming house on a larger scale, and in one year gained upwards of £200,000 for his own share. At a single sitting, young Hughes Ball, lost, at French hazard, £40,000.—With his new fortune, he removed into St. James' street, where for two years he carried on the most magnificent gambling establishment hitherto known in the world. At seven o'clock every day, a splendid table with fifty covers was spread, to which none but the elite of profligate fashion was admitted. The diners, wines, attendants, &c. &c. were such as none but boundless wealth could purchase. This also succeeded, and in his pride of prosperity, Crookford bought the range of houses, where his establishment was carried on, and has erected a palace which is described as being of the most superb character. The *Morning Herald* computes the cost of the edifice as amounting in all to £100,000, nearly as much as was expended on the City Hall! The exterior of the building is plain, unpromising and unornamented. The entrance is singularly narrow, "to resist," says the London Editor, "more effectually any visits of the police." The Herald goes on:

On the right hand of the entrance is a coffee room of moderate size, finished in a plain manner; opposite to which on the south side of the hall, is what they choose to call a library—so named, we imagine, upon the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*, for what kind of books it is to contain, or of what use books of any kind can be to people on whom education has been already thrown away, we are at a loss to imagine. But though its contents or uses are not likely to be very classical, its fitting up is decidedly so, being adorned with Sienna columns and ante of the Ionic order, taken from the temple of Minerva. In this room, which occupies two fifths of the whole front, are two fire places with black and gold marble chimney pieces. Behind this is the dining room, where the hellish provocatives are to be served up in all the costly magnificence of foreign cookery and intoxicating wines. The walls of the staircase which winds round three sides of the area are panelled with scagliola of various colors, and is decorated with a ceiling and lantern light of the most magnificent description.

The landing is sustained by Corinthian columns, over which, on a balustrade with scagliola pedestals and balusters, and a marble capping, or hand rail, is placed another tier of Corinthian columns, supporting a grotesque cornice elaborately enriched and gilt; above which is an elliptical covered lantern light, glazed with painted or stained glass. The stair case railing is composed of brass foliage, which reflects much credit on the designer and manufacturer. These stairs lead to the drawing rooms or real Hell, consisting of four chambers; the first an anti-room (over the coffee room), opening to a saloon embellished to a degree which baffles description; thence to a small, curiously formed cabinet, or boudoir, which opens to the supper room, over the dining room. All these rooms are panelled in the most gorgeous manner, spaces being left to be filled up with mirrors, silk or gold enrichments; the ceilings being divided into as many and fanciful and superb panelings as the walls.

A billiard-room on the upper floor completes the number of apartments professedly dedicated to the use of the members. Whenever, however, a green-horn is to be pigeoned, a dupe impudic, or any other more secret manoeuvre to be carried on, there are smaller and more retired places, both under this roof, and the next, whose walls will tell no tales. Returning to the building itself; as a work of art, it would bespeak the worst possible taste, not to admire its design and execution in almost every part; but recollecting the purposes to which it

is to be dedicated, we avow, in the words of the poet, that

"With indignation we survey
Such skill & judgment thrown away."
[We should add that in the spot where Crookford's *fish-stall* once stood, he has built the largest Hotel in London.]

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN PLANTS AND SEEDS.

The following Circular, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to a portion of the American Consuls abroad, in relation to the introduction of valuable foreign plants into the United States, is made public, in the hope that the object which it has in view may be the better promoted by causing it to be more generally known.

Copies of the Circular have been placed in the hands of the principal Collectors, of whom they may be had by such masters of vessels or others going abroad as may be willing to aid in carrying into effect a design believed to give promise of public utility.

CIRCULAR.] TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September, 6, 1827.

Sir: The President is desirous of causing to be introduced into the U. States all such trees and plants from other countries not heretofore known in the United States, as may give promise, under proper cultivation, of flourishing and becoming useful, as well as superior varieties of such as are already cultivated here. To this end I have his directions to address myself to you, invoking your aid to give effect to the plan that he has in view. Forest trees useful for timber; grain of any description; fruit trees; vegetables for the table; esculent roots; and in short, plants of whatever nature, whether useful as food for man or the domestic animals, or for purposes connected with manufactures or any of the useful arts, fall within the scope of the plan proposed. A specification of some of them to be had in the country where you reside, and believed to fall under one or other of the above heads, is given at the foot of this letter, as samples merely, it not being intended to exclude others of which you may yourself have knowledge, or be able, on inquiry, to obtain knowledge. With any that you may have it in your power to send, it will be desirable to send such notices of their cultivation and natural history as may be obtainable in the country to which they are indigenous; and the following questions are amongst those that will indicate the particulars concerning which information may be sought:

1. The latitude and soil in which the plant most flourishes.
2. What are the seasons of its bloom & maturity, and what the term of its duration?
3. In what manner is it propagated? by roots, seeds, buds, layers, grafts, or how? and how cultivated? and are there any unusual circumstances attending its cultivation?
4. Is it affected by frost, in countries where frost prevails?
5. The native or popular name of the plant, and (where known) its botanical name and character.
6. The elevation of the place of its growth above the level of the sea.
7. Is there, in the agricultural literature of the country, any special treatise or dissertation upon its culture? If so, let it be stated.
8. Is there any insect particularly habituated to it?
9. Lastly—its use, whether for food, medicine, or the arts.

In removing seeds or the plants from remote places across the ocean, or otherwise, great care is often necessary to be observed in the manner of putting them up and conveying them. To aid your efforts in this respect upon the present occasion, a paper of directions has been prepared, and is herewith transmitted.

The President will hope for your attention to the objects of this communication, as far as circumstances will allow; and it is not doubted but that your own public feelings will impart to your own endeavours under it, a zeal proportioned to the beneficial results to which the communication looks. It is proper to add that no expense can at present be authorized in relation to it. It is possible however, that Congress may not be indisposed to provide a small fund for it. The seeds, plants, cuttings, or whatever other germinating substance you may transmit, must be addressed to the Treasury Department, and sent to the Collector of the port to which the vessel conveying them is destined, or where she may arrive, accompanied by a letter of advice to the Department. The Secretary of the Navy has instructed the commanders of such of the public vessels of the United States as may ever touch at your port, to lend you their assistance towards giving effect to the objects of this communication; as you will perceive by the copy of his letter of instructions, which is herewith enclosed for your information. It is believed, also, that the masters of the merchant vessels of the United States will generally be willing—such is their well known public spirit—to lend their gratuitous co-operation towards effecting the objects proposed.

I remain, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
RICH'D. RUSH.
To—, Esq.
Consul of the United States at—

SINGULAR TRIAL.—The Raleigh Register mentions the occurrence of a singular trial for forgery. "A man who is estimated to be worth two hundred thousand dollars, was indicted for the crime of forgery, and so conclusive was the evidence that the jury convicted him. What is still more remarkable, the amount which this individual, who has thus made shipwreck of his reputation, expected to gain was only thirty dollars. He has appealed to the Supreme Court."

OFFICIAL.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.
Gentlemen:—Having reported to the Secretary of War, some months since, that the original Proceedings of the General Court Martial, which convened at Mobile the 5th of December, 1814, could not be found on the files of the office; and subsequently, having made a similar statement in reply to a note received from D. Green, Esq. of this city, which statement has been published in a newspaper; I have now to request the publication of an official letter on the same subject, and which is addressed to the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,

R. JONES.

Nov. 14th.

Adj. GEN.'s OFFICE,
Washington, 10th Nov. 1827.

To the Hon. Secretary of War.
Sir—I have the satisfaction to state that the original proceedings of the General Court Martial, which convened at Mobile the 5th of December, 1814, have just been found.

In one of the Departments, there is a recess, in which a variety of old papers, &c. have been deposited, as I am informed, ever since the removal of the Adjutant General's Office to this building, in June, 1821. It was here, amidst this mass of promiscuous papers, (with which, no doubt, it had remained several years unknown) that Mr. Williams, the first Clerk, this morning discovered a bundle, containing proceedings of sundry Courts Martial, of war date, and among these the document which has been so long missing and absent from the appropriate place of record.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obt. servt.,
R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

We are indebted to the Pennsylvania Gazette for the following enumeration of the works of internal improvement in progress and projected in various parts of the United States.

To commence with our own state (Pennsylvania)—we have near 500 miles of canal completed in progress or provided for. We have also the Schuylkill navigation, 108 miles in full operation; the Union canal 90 miles nearly completed; the Lehigh navigation, say 60 miles connected with a railway of 9 miles. Tributary to our state we have the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, and the Delaware and Hudson canal the Morris canal, and preliminary measures have been taken, for the construction of a railway from Columbia to Philadelphia another from Danville to Mount Carbon; and for the connection of the Susquehanna with the Delaware, by canal or railway, or both, by the Lehigh. There is, also the Conestoga navigation, which we presume, must be near completion; and meetings have been held to procure the continuation of the Pennsylvania canal, from Middleton to Columbia upon the Susquehanna. In the west we have the Ohio canal, in a forward state, which when completed, will form a line of about 300 miles. It is proposed also, as our readers have lately been informed, to connect this by a cross canal with the Pennsylvania canals. In the south, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is in progress; and strenuous exertions are making to commence the Chesapeake and Ohio canals. Each of these works are of immense magnitude. In Virginia, there is a canal and one or more have been projected in South Carolina.

The steps which have been taken towards the construction of a railroad from Camden, opposite this city, to South Amboy and the erection of the Delaware and Raritan canals have been recently laid before the public. In Massachusetts they have the oldest canal and railway in the union; and preliminary measures have been adopted for the erection of the Boston and Hudson railroads; and we believe it is in contemplation to make a railroad from Worcester to Boston. The people of Vermont are engaged in a project for connecting Lake Champlain with Connecticut river. We have not mentioned the public works of the state of New York. Her Erie and Champlain canals are stupendous works, which cannot be forgotten or overlooked. She is also engaged upon other canals.

We have no doubt some works have been omitted in the foregoing enumeration, but we challenge the world with those which have been mentioned, to show any nation in any age which has undertaken public improvements at all to be compared with ours in extent, value and importance.

We copy the following editorial remarks from the Boston Patriot. It will be recollected that the memorials on the subject of an expedition to the Antarctic were referred to a Select Committee of the House of Representatives, which made a report, recommending that the subject be referred to the Secretary of the Navy. The opinions of the Committee were generally in favor of an appropriation for the measure; and as its popularity seems to have gradually increased from that time, it is not improbable that Congress may now be prepared to sanction and aid an undertaking, from which great benefits may be expected to commerce as well as science.

Nat. Journal.

[From the Boston Patriot.]
The repetition by Mr. Reynolds of his lectures on the subject of a voyage of discovery to the Southern Polar regions, will afford to those of our citizens who feel an interest in the development of science, generally another opportunity to learn from his own mouth the views of the lecturer.—His proposition which looks to the fitting out of an expedition to explore the southern polar seas, is no visionary speculation but is in itself practical, and its results cannot but be of practical benefit to this country, and to the world. Little has been discovered in the Southern hemisphere since the days of Cook, who did not go

beyond 71 25, the season of the year not being the most favorable. From the fact of the cold being greater at the south than the north in parallel degrees of latitude, the opinion has obtained that in the south the polar regions presented nothing but fields of impassable ice. Hence the field of discovery has been abandoned to the south and that only of the north entered upon by the British discovery ships. There are facts, however, which substantiate the belief that there is at least as wide an expanse of open sea at the south as at the north pole.—Captain Weddell who penetrated to lat. 74 25 south saw not a speck of ice around him. He remarks—"the mildness of every thing around us is such, that our situation might be envied, were it not for the well-known fact, that we have to penetrate immense fields of ice in returning to the equator."

As we have before remarked, Mr. Reynolds looks forward to the time when this country shall authorize a voyage of discovery to the south pole the necessary outlays to be made by the government. This expense will be assumed by the government as soon as it is known to Congress as the will of the people that it should so be, and therefore it is necessary that men of influence in this quarter should so far interest themselves in the project as to add their names to the many that are already borne upon the memorial for this purpose, a copy of which we published a few days since.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Thursday.

DEATH OF MR. EMMET.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we record the death of Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq. who has so long stood in the front rank of eminent American Jurists, and whose gigantic legal attainments and powerful eloquence have thrown such lustre over the bar of New York.—There was something very solemn and deeply affecting in the suddenness and manner of his death. He may be said to have died on the field of his victory and well earned renown. He was closely confined in Court during the trial of the Astor cause, in which, on Monday last, he summed up in behalf of the Plaintiff, in a masterly & elaborate address. The trial of the "Sailors' Snug Harbour" cases ensued, in which he was also engaged. We learn that for two nights he had scarcely taken any repose; and there is no doubt that such intense and unremitting mental occupation produced the shock which has terminated his valuable life. He was sitting in Court yesterday, in the forenoon, in apparent health, and was conversing only a few moments before the event. He was observed to lean forward with his head resting on his hand, or on the table, and when spoken to, was found to be entirely insensible. When this was ascertained, the court immediately adjourned. Messengers were despatched for the members of his family and physicians, who speedily arrived. Bleeding was resorted to, but without producing any apparent effect. A litter was prepared for his removal, on which he was carried to his house in Hudson Square. The Court of Chancery, which was sitting at the same time, was also immediately adjourned. The melancholy event produced a profound and solemn sensation on the crowd who assembled round the Court Room, in which his friends and the medical gentlemen called in, were employing their intellectual efforts on his behalf. We believe that Mr. Emmet remained in a state of insensibility from the moment of the attack until he expired last night at a few minutes after eleven.

There are few of our citizens who have not witnessed, at some time, the display of argumentative and impassioned oratory which flowed from the lips of this great lawyer. His vigor seemed to remain unimpaired to the last; and he has died in the fullness of his fame, and at the height of his profession. We will not do injustice to his memory, by a feeble attempt to characterize the style of his eloquence. This task will no doubt be performed by some of his able contemporaries on whom it will regularly devolve.

On the opening of the Court, this morning, Mr. D. B. Ogden very feelingly announced the melancholy event, and the Court immediately adjourned. The members of the Bar, who were present, including his honor the Chancellor, were then called to order, and the venerable Judge Benson being present, was appointed Chairman, and the Chancellor, also present was appointed Secretary.

It was on motion resolved, that a general meeting of the profession be held on Friday (tomorrow) morning at 10 o'clock, in the Supreme Court Room, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of their eminent deceased brother.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

THE LETTER AGAIN.

No way abashed by the rebuffs the "kenel presses" have hitherto received upon the subject of the much talked of letter of Mr. Webster's, which nobody has ever seen, the Hon. Samuel C. Allen, of Massachusetts, has been recently summoned before the public, to sustain the charge. It will be seen, however, by what follows, that this new attack has been no less promptly met and put down by Mr. Allen, than have been the former ones. The Greenfield (Mass.) Herald, received this morning, contains the following letter from Mr. A.—

An article in a late number of the U. S. Telegraph, has been shown me, containing the following paragraph.

"We aver upon good authority, that Mr. Webster did say, that he had a letter in his possession which pledged Mr. Adams to the Federal party, and he did shew it to some and offered to shew it to another Federal gentleman—as an inducement to influence their votes for Mr. Adams. We will now name Mr. Warfield, of Maryland, Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, and Mr. McLane, of Delaware.

The reference to my name in the above article is wholly gratuitous, and without the slightest authority from me, and so far as I know, the statement it contains is without the least foundation in fact. I never saw any letter from Mr. Adams in the possession of Mr. Webster, or of any other person, relating to the Presidential election, or to the Federal party, or any other party. I never heard Mr. Webster say or intimate that he had such a letter or any letter from Mr. Adams, nor ever have I had any knowledge from any source, of such a letter. SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Greenfield, Nov. 7, 1827.

It now remains for Mr. Warfield and Mr. McLane to come forth under their own proper names, and sustain the Telegraph and the Richmond Enquirer, if they can.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24.

THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS

For the State Legislature are reported to be in favour of Gen. Jackson & Mr. Van Buren by a large majority. Had this happened in any other State than New York it would have been considered indicative of a set purpose, but New York always vacillates—it is universally admitted by all who are versed in the politics of that state, that she is more uncertain and open to management and circumstances than any other state of this Union.—To be plain it is universally held that there is more corruption used in a New York election than in any part of this country—that is the state where the doctrine is reputed to be prevalent, that a man has as much right to sell or barter away his political influence as any other sort of property, & hence it is, that we often see a majority of fifteen or twenty thousand on one side in one year, and nearly as many thousands on the other the next—Such variations have not been rare since the contests between the Tammany men and the Clintonians.

In New York there are always political bargains driving that controul elections, and the result of elections there, does not shew, so much on which side of a great state or national question public sentiment is, as on which side the electioneers made the most and the best bargains. Now for instance, the result of the late elections in New York, though avowedly carried on upon the Presidential question, no more proves the opinion of that state as preferring Gen. Jackson as President to Mr. Adams, than it proves the non-existence of their great Western Canal—but it proves that Mr. Van Buren the master spirit in politics, has worked most successfully with his subalterns and materials, and that he has triumphed in the political contest. Had the friends of Administration succeeded by as large a majority, we should not have held it as a pledge that New York was decidedly with us—all experience has taught us better, and as for this year, it is a matter of but little consequence who she is for—there are many probably who will consider the chances are more favourable for her being with the Administration next year, because she is against it this. There is no other state in the Union whose course has been such as to justify these remarks—nor is there any state that contains within her bosom such an election manager as Mr. Van Buren. Men who do not know Mr. Van Buren, and who have never witnessed anything like the influence of his arts and his schemes over men in all conditions, are slow to believe, indeed they will not believe, that so much is attributable to him—they think that all this talk about Mr. Van Buren, is either pretence or nonsense. It were well it was—but it is not—Mr. Van Buren has unquestionably supplanted Mr. Vice President Calhoun as the leader of the present opposition, he is now the predominant man, and if he succeeds in electing Gen. Jackson, he will give you a complete example of what confusion worse confounded, or war in the Cabinet is, and the chances are five to three (strange as folks may consider it now) that he will work himself by manoeuvres to be elected President afterwards. Some will say, this is wild, improbable—that the people controul elections and they will not vote for such a man for so high a station. Was not the same thing said of Gen. Jackson ten years ago? Could he in the year 1817, when his conduct in the Seminole war was brought before Congress, have gained the votes of more than one State as President? and perhaps not that—was not the thought of making General Jackson President at that day scouted by all? No man would tolerate it for an instant—yet now, no incense is too sweet for his nostril—what was mal-content in him then, is now called patriotism, energy, the proper exercise of discretion in great exigencies—The spots in his life that were then dark and deforming, are now not even blemishes, but honors, nay virtues—So it may be with Mr. Van Buren, and if he succeeds in drawing partisans enough to Gen. Jackson he will as assuredly rise from the storm that is to follow, to the Presidency, as Gen. J. gets into the Presidential chair. Many of the Jackson men think they foresee and dread this, and but for a violent prejudice against President Adams would not incur the risk.—Such are the ills of prejudice! Other Jackson men flatter themselves, or pretend not to believe it, and cry out huzza for Jackson, we are in for it, let us take the chance—other Jackson men are so deeply involved in the fate of his election, their hopes and calculations are all so entirely centred there, that they will not tolerate the apprehension of a single evil that can arise from Jackson's elevation, but insists upon it that it will be the Country's happiest lot, and that Mr. Van Buren is not a little Divinity, but a very able, genteel little fellow, that they have (at present) no idea of making President hereafter.

Great are the calculations made since the N. York elections—great are the congratulations, broad are the smiles on this result—even the men who profess to take up Jackson as the least or worst, seem as much rejoiced at the New York elections as though the General was a positive good—it is thus we deceive ourselves into a sort of belief of things that our prejudices and then our passions have prepared us for, until at length we become partisans as furious as others.

As for ourselves, having looked at this question pretty well in all its bearings, we have never indulged sanguine hopes, nor anxious fears.—We have calmly come to the opinion that Mr. Adams is a much more competent man for the presidency than General Jackson

—that he has so far administered the Government very well—and admitting all the suspicions of his opponents to be well founded, possessing a competent knowledge, as all we believe allow, he can have no inducement to operate on him for the second presidential term so strong as that which must influence him to give his whole mind and heart up to the best interests of his Country. Having nothing more to ask or to get, his own interest and the national welfare must be identified, he can have no inducements to view them as variant.

The fire of the partizan has not heated us—our opinions are very decided, and if it is proper we defend them—but we are not cock-a-whoop upon the occasion—we shall not be furious—if at times we laugh at the madness and wildness of some, we shall not be less inclined for a sober talk with those who are more calm. Upon the subject of the President we have never permitted ourselves to be sanguine, but we have never been despondent. Nor do we see anything in the result of the New York elections (such as they are) that is calculated to produce dismay.

Our county Court met on Monday the 12th inst. and adjourned on Saturday last 17th, to meet on Wednesday the 23rd of January next, for the trial of Elizabeth Allen, indicted for the murder of her infant child.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.

On Saturday afternoon, the 10th inst. about a mile and a half from this town, and immediately on the road leading to Dover Bridge, where a poor man by the name of Gow resides, an accident occurred, which is almost too shocking to relate—Mrs. Gow finding it necessary to go across the road to a spring of water, which is not more than one hundred yards off, took the precaution to tie her child, (which was about 9 months old) in a small chair and placed it before the fire, previous to her departure—She went out, leaving the door open, and while absent, a hog came into the house, rooted the chair over, with the child in it immediately into the fire—There were two sad-irons or flat-irons sitting on the hearth, and the child's head fell between them, with its face exposed to the burning coals—It was not entirely dead when found, but did not survive more than 24 hours.

HORRID MURDER.

This most dreadful transaction occurred on Saturday night, 17th inst. about 12 o'clock, within two miles of this place, on a farm belonging to Col. Nicholas Goldsborough.—The circumstances, without being minute, are as follows, viz:—Two negro men, Jim Truxton, and Jim Mackey, both slaves, the former belonging to Mr. James Price, the latter to Mr. Henry Pickering, came to town that evening, and were in company with a negro girl, and both fond of her. They all three returned to the above mentioned farm, probably about late bed time; Jim Truxton and the negro girl belonging to the farm, being hired there, and Jim Mackey a slave living with his master about two miles off. A little previous to the hour of twelve, Jim Truxton being at the quarter, and Jim Mackey and the girl in the kitchen, attached to the dwelling—Truxton came to the door, and called Mackey, and told him he wanted to have a word with him—Mackey got up and went out, and they were in conversation together, near the wood yard for a considerable time, when the girl, hearing a very heavy blow struck, ran out, and found Truxton on the breast of the other, stamping him, and the blood running very free—The girl ran into the house, roused the Overseer, who came out, and found Mackey in the agonies of death; he expired in about two hours and a half—The Overseer, Mr. Faulkner, very properly, would not suffer the body to be removed, but kept a candle burning by it until the next morning; when a jury was summoned, and upon examination, the skull bone was found to be cut entirely through in two places; one cut was on the forehead, and the other on the back part of the head—and a considerable portion of the brains had escaped—Truxton was taken, previous to the sitting of the Jury, being found in the barn, secreted among some blades—He was conducted to town, and safely lodged in Jail, to await his trial. The remote cause of this disastrous affair, was, no doubt, Jealousy—but the more immediate cause must be looked for, in the grogshops of Easton—Therefore, we hope this will be a solemn warning, to masters of slaves, who live in the vicinity of the town, not to suffer them, (as they have been in the habit of doing) to come to town on Saturday evenings in immense crowds, and there revel in the grog shops, and along the streets, until a very late hour—which completely fits them for the perpetration of any horrid crime they may think proper to commit.

A CITIZEN.

Next Monday week is the day for the meeting of the 20th Congress—the following is a list of the members.

SENATE.

John Chandler	MAINE.	*Abion K. Parris
Samuel Bell	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	*Levi Woodbury
Nathaniel Silsbee	MASSACHUSETTS.	*Daniel Webster
*Samuel A. Foot	CONNECTICUT.	Calvin Willey.
Nehemiah R. Knight,	RHODE-ISLAND.	Asher Robbons
Dudley Chase	VERMONT.	Horatio Seymour
Martin Van Buren	NEW-YORK.	Nathan Sanford
Mahlon Dickerson	NEW-JERSEY.	Ephraim Bateman
William Marks	PENNSYLVANIA.	*Isaac D. Barnard
*Louis M'Lane	DELAWARE.	Henry M. Ridgely
Samuel Smith	MARYLAND.	Ezekiel F. Chambers
Littleton W. Tazewell	VIRGINIA.	*John Tyler
John Branch	NORTH CAROLINA.	Nathaniel Macon
William Smith	SOUTH CAROLINA.	Robert Y. Hayne
John Berrien	GEORGIA.	Thomas W. Cobb

Richard M. Johnson	KENTUCKY.	*John Rowan
John H. Eaton	TENNESSEE.	Hugh L. White
William H. Harrison	OHIO.	Benjamin Ruggles.
Dominique Boulogny	LOUISIANA.	Joshua S. Johnston
William Hendricks	INDIANA.	James Noble
Thomas H. Williams	MISSISSIPPI.	Powhatan Ellis
Elias K. Kane	ILLINOIS.	Jesse B. Thomas
Henry Chambers	ALABAMA.	William R. King
David Barton	MISSOURI.	Thomas H. Benton

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

John Anderson	MAINE.—7.	*James W. Ripley
*Samuel Butman		Peleg Sprague
Rufus M'Intire		*Joseph F. Wingate
Jeremiah O'Brien		
*David Parker, Jr.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—6	Joseph Healy
Ichabod Bartlett		Jonathan Harvey
Titus Brown		Thomas Whipple, Jr.
Haman Allen	VERMONT.—5.	Rollin C. Mallary
*Daniel A. A. Buck		George E. Wales
Jonathan Hunt		
Samuel C. Allen	MASSACHUSETTS.—13.	*Benjamin Gorham
John Bailey		—Hodges
*Isaac C. Bates		John Locke
B. W. Crowninshield		John Reed
John Davis		*Joseph Richardsou
Henry W. Dwight		John Varnum
Edward Everett		
Tristram Burges	RHODE ISLAND.—2.	Dutree J. Pearce
John Baldwin	CONNECTICUT.—6.	Orange Merwin
Noyes Barber		Elisha Phelps
Ralph J. Ingersoll		*David Plant
*Daniel D. Barnard	NEW-YORK.—34.	Henry C. Martindale
*George O. Belden		Dudley Marvin
*Randolph Bunner		*John Magee
C. C. Cambridge		*John Maynard
*Samuel Chase		*Thomas J. Oakley
*John C. Clark		S. Van Rensselaer
*John D. Dickinson		Henry R. Storrs
*Jonas Earl, Jr.		James Strong
*Daniel G. Garney		*John G. Stower
*Nathaniel Garrow		Gulian C. Verplanck
*John T. De Graff		Aaron Ward
John Hallock, Jr.		*John J. Wood
*Seleh R. Hobbie		Silas Wood
Martin Hoffman		*David Woodcock
Jeromus Johnson		*Silas Wright, Jr.
*Richard Keese		(One Vacancy)
Henry Markell		
Lewis Condict	NEW-JERSEY.—6.	Samuel Swan
*George Holcombe		*Hedge Thompson
Isaac Pierson		Ebenezer Tucker
*Kensley Johns	DELAWARE.—1.	
William Adams	PENNSYLVANIA.—26.	Charles Miner
Samuel Anderson		John Mitchell
*Thomas Barlow		Samuel M'Kea
*James Buchanan		Robert Orr, Jr.
*Richard Coulter		*William Ramsay
Chauncey Forward		*John Sergeant
*Joseph Frey, Jr.		James S. Stevenson
*Innes Greea		*John B. Sterigere
Samuel D. Ingham		Andrew Stewart
George Kremer		*Joel B. Sutherland
*Adam King		Espy Van Horne
Joseph Lawrence		James Wilson
Daniel H. Miller		George Wolf
John Barney	MARYLAND.—9.	*Michael C. Sprigg
Clement Dorsey		*George C. Washington
*Levin Gale		John C. Weems
John Leeds Kerr		Ephraim K. Willson
Peter Little		
Robert Allen	VIRGINIA.—22.	Nath. C. Claiborne
Mark Alexander		Thomas Davenport
William S. Archer		John Floyd
Wm. Armstrong, Jr.		Isaac Leffler
John S. Barbour		Lewis Maxwell
Philip P. Barbour		Charles F. Mercer
Burwell Bassett		William M'Co
Thomas Newton		*Alexander Smyth
John Randolph		Andrew Stevenson
William C. Rives		John Taliaferro
John Roane		James Trezvant
William Alston	NORTH CAROLINA.—13.	Gabriel Holmes
Daniel L. Barringer		John Long
John H. Bryan		Lemuel Sawyer
Samuel P. Carson		*Aug. H. Shepherd
Henry W. Conner		*Daniel Turner
*John Culpeper		Lewis Williams
*Thomas Hall		
John Carter	SOUTH CAROLINA.—9.	*William D. Martin
*Warren H. Davis		Thomas R. Mitchell
William Drayton		*Wm. T. Nuckolls
James Hamilton		Sterling Tucker.
George M'Duffie		
John Floyd	GEORGIA.—7.	*Wilson Lumpkin
*Tomlinson Fort		Wiley Thompson
Charles E. Haynes		Vacancy, in room of
*George E. Gilmer		J. Forsyth elected Gov.
Richard A. Buckner	KENTUCKY.—12.	Thomas Metcalf
James Clarke		Robert M'Hatton
*Henry Daniel		Thomas P. Moore
Joseph Lecompte		Charles A. Wickliffe
Robert P. Letcher		*Joel Yancey
*Chittenden Lyon		(One Vacancy)
*John Bell	TENNESSEE.—9.	*Prior Lee
John Blair		John H. Marsble
*David Crockett		James C. Mitchell
*Robert Desha		James K. Polk
Jacob C. Isaacks		
Mordecai Bartley	OHIO.—14.	John Stone
Philemon Beecher		William Stanbery
*Wm. Creighton, jr.		Joseph Vance
*John Davenport		Samuel T. Vinton
James Findlay		Elisha Whiteley
William M'Lean		John Woods
*William Russell		John C. Wright
William L. Brent	LOUISIANA.—8.	Edward Livingston
Henry H. Gurley		
*Thomas H. Blake	INDIANA.—3.	*Oliver H. Smith
Jonathan Jennings		
William Hale	MISSISSIPPI.—1.	
*Joseph Duncan	ILLINOIS.—1.	
Gabriel P. Moore	ALABAMA.—3.	John M'Kee
George W. Owen		
*Edmund Bates	MISSOURI.—1.	

DELEGATES.

Arkansas—Henry W. Conway.
Michigan—Austin E. Wing.
Florida—Joseph M. White.
New Members—Members of a previous Congress, but not of the last.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—We learn by the way of Havana, that Com. Porter had sailed for Cadiz, with the frigate Libertad, and the brig Guerrero, both well manned, with the view of intercepting the frigate Perla, which sailed from the Havana on the 16th ult. with \$750,000 in gold. The line of battle ship Soberano is expected in Havana in all December, with 400 mariners for the garrison. On the first of this month the Spanish squadron at Havana was busily engaged in bending their sails, &c. and appeared to be, in every respect, in excellent order.

FIRE!—The large Hotel in Petersburg, Virginia, kept by Mr. Niblo, was burnt to the ground on Sunday morning the 11th inst. The greater part of the furniture and moveables were saved. The Post Office was kept in the Hotel, but its contents were also saved. The Insurance on the Hotel, was \$35,000, viz: \$20,000 in the Phenix Office, and \$15,000 in the Mutual Assurance Office at Richmond.

The friends of the Administration, in Hartford and Cecil Counties, Md. have nominated Col. JAMES SEWALL, their Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President. Gen. Thomas M. Forman is the opposition Candidate.

The British Packets, which hitherto arrived from Falmouth at Annapolis, will come to Boston, monthly, by the way of Bermuda.

Official notice of this change having been communicated to our Government, the Collector has been instructed to treat them with that hospitality and respect due to H. B. M. Public Packets.

A few days since at the Jackson meeting in Albany, the celebrated General Root was asked if he did not think the political institutions of the country would be safe in the hands of General Jackson. He answered rather coarsely, but with much truth, and said—"Yes sir, as safe as a powder magazine in H—!"

The Springfield, Mass. Journal mentions, that apples have been very abundant this year in that part of the country; and that cider had been offered at Conway for thirty three cents a barrel.

There are two papers published at Concord, N. H. the respective editors of which, we believe, are nearly related by marriage, and were formerly partners in the elder of the two establishments. They now abuse each other like scullions. Both stand at an immeasurable distance before all other editors in New England in the race of vituperation; and for all this we are permitted to see no cause but their respective partialities for Mr. Adams and General Jackson. Now, we would not be a party in such a contest for more money than the salary of the secretary of state. If these brethren of the old democratic tribe are resolved to pursue this unnatural warfare with such virulence, exposing to all the world what all the world ought to be ignorant of—FAMILY JARS—we must discontinue our exchanges. We cannot afford to take papers, even in the beaten way of exchange, the editors of which seem to write for no other purpose than for mutual destruction.

Boston Courier.

CURIOUS AMUSEMENT.

The Thracians, as *Selucus in Athenus* (Liber. 4 chap. 14.) informs us, had a custom of playing at hanging, for the diversion of their guests, which was done in this manner. A large stone was placed in the middle of the room, over which a rope hung perpendicular from the beam above. Several of them cast lots who should hang. The man of whom the lot fell, mounted the stone, with a sharp bill-hook in his hand, when he had properly fastened the rope about his neck; one of the company went forward, pushed the stone from under his feet, and left him hanging—If in this situation he was dexterous enough to cut the rope, all was well; otherwise he continued capering until he was hanged and dead; to the great entertainment of the Spectators.

A Punster observing a person folding some bank notes a few days since, remarked "you must be in excellent business for I see you double your money very easily."

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Saturday the 10th instant, at Dr. Howes Goldsborough's of Baltimore county, Mrs. Mary Ward, after the short space of two hours illness.—Mrs. Mary Ward was a native of Dorchester county, of this state, and born in the year 1751. In the 28th year of her age, she embraced the truths of Religion as it is in Christ, and since then, she has ever evinced to the world by her walk and conversation, that the Religion of Jesus Christ is not a cunning or devised fable, but that it is the power of God unto Salvation, to all that believe. We may well say that her life was worthy the imitation of all who knew her. But she is gone—she is now gone to reap the reward of her labour, & we believe, now, where the wicked shall cease from troubling, and the weary will forever be at rest. Oh! that we all may endeavor to live her life, that our death may be like unto hers.

Died on the 6th inst. in Dover, Del. Mrs. Elizabeth Ennels Sykes, relict of the late Dr. James Sykes, of that place. The deceased was a daughter of Robert Goldsborough, Esq. formerly of Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, where she had resided for several years past. Being on a visit to Dover, she expired suddenly without previous sickness or indisposition, at the house of the Hon. H. M. Ridgely.

Notice.

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

SUSAN SETZ

Nov. 24.
P. S. Should the above House and lot not be sold by the 10th December, they will be to Rent.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 4th of December next, at the Court House in Easton, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Trench Tilghman, deceased, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the delivery of the property. For all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Admr.
of Trench Tilghman, deceased.

Nov. 24.

Chancery Sale.

I will sell, by virtue of a decree of the Judges of Caroline county Court to me directed, on the 12th of October, 1827, at public vendue, on the premises on the 22d of December next, between the hours of two and four o'clock, all the real estate of Fountain Collision late of Caroline county, deceased, for the payment of his just debts consisting of a farm containing about one hundred and fifty acres, whereon Byard Davis now lives. This farm lies near Collin's Roads, and is well improved with buildings and orchards, &c. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers will have to give their bonds with approved security to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money, in twelve months with interest from the day of sale. The Creditors of the said Fountain Collision, are hereby notified to lodge their accounts against the said Fountain Collision within six months from the said 22d day of December, with the Clerk of Caroline county Court.

WM. POTTER, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate of F. Collision.
Nov. 24.

For Rent

The ensuing year, the establishment in the village of Hillsborough, formerly occupied by Henry D. Sellers, D. & T. Casson, and lastly by Capt. Thos. Auld, containing a commodious dwelling and Store House, a convenient Kitchen, and brick Smoke House, Carriage House and Stable and granary, with a sizeable paled Garden, and Vegetable Lot, which may be rented on reasonable terms by applying to

HENRY NICOLS.
Hillsborough, Nov. 24 3w

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Rooms on High Street, now occupied by Mr. Theodore Smith, as a Cabinet Maker's Shop.

ALSO.—The large and new BRICK STORE ROOM, at the corner of Gay and Race streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Cliff.

A Cabinet Maker would find a large field, to exercise his taste & industry, in the above stand.—And a Merchant would discover, on viewing the premises, that the Store Room is, unquestionably, the best in Cambridge.

JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, Nov. 17 3w

BOOTS & SHOES.

WM. NEWNAM

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore with an assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

which will be sold Cheap for CASH only.
Easton, Nov. 17.

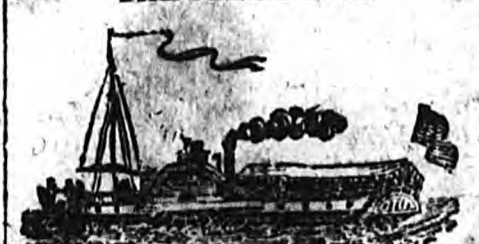
BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

The Publics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will for the remainder of the season leave Baltimore for Chertestown on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Chertestown on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
October 27.

For Sale

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

JOHN LAWSON.
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

PRINTING

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

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. GROOME
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large supply of
GOODS

Adapted to Fall Sales, which being added to his former Stock renders his assortment unusually extensive and complete.—His customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them.
Easton, 20th October, 1827

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening his supply of
Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of a large and very general assortment of the various descriptions of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Castings, Stone Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass, &c.
All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash or in exchange for Brandy, Kersey, Linsey, Feathers, Meal, &c. &c.
Easton, Oct 20 6w

HAYWARD, LAMBDIN, & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at the Store of
LAMBDIN & HAYWARD, in Easton
Upper and Sole Leather,
At reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for Hides.
Easton, Nov. 10. w

More New Goods.

JENKINS & STEVENS,

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

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, which makes their assortment very complete.—They invite their friends and the public generally, to give them a call.
Easton, Nov. 10 tf

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,
HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT STREET WHARF, a supply of
GROCERIES,
Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.
They have also just received,
40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.
10th mo. 20 w

FALL GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a complete assortment of

GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

Which he offers at very reduced prices for the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers, Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.
Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

Clock and Watch MAKING.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore with a new and elegant assortment of materials selected with care & attention by himself; all of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice & on more reasonable terms than ever before; he has also on hand a beautiful assortment of
JEWELRY—Such as
Gold Breast Pins, Steel chains & seals, Do. Ear Rings, Plaid Ribbons and Gold Lockets, Gilt Seals, Gold Finger Rings, Steel Purses, Gold Seals, Steel Key Rings, Ditto Keys, Hooks and Eyes, Silver Pencils, Black Snaps, Silver Thimbles, Ditto Gilt.
And a variety of other articles, all of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers and the public in general to call and view his assortment.—Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public.
The Public's Ob't. Servt.
Easton, Oct. 20. JAMES BENNY.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he has just received from BALTIMORE, a supply of NEW SADDLERY, of the latest fashions, which added to his former stock, makes a general assortment of the best materials; he flatters himself from his experience in business and with the assistance of good workmen, he will also be able to give general satisfaction. He will also keep a constant supply of HARNESSES, Collars & Trunks, or manufacture them at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH, at his stand nearly opposite the Bank—Also on hand a general assortment of Gigs and Switch Whips, Horse brushes, combs, &c. &c.
Oct. 27 w

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Patroff.
JOHN ROGERS.
Sept. 23, w

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKING.



The subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the increasing patronage he continues to receive from them, and now wishes to inform them that he will continue to carry on the above business at his old stand, foot of Washington street, in all its various branches—where all orders for work, will, as usual, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. He has employed to act as foreman in his shop Mr. RICHARD HOLMES from Baltimore, a first rate workman, the best that ever was in the place, whose long experience and attention to business makes him fully competent, with the subscriber's own assistance, to render the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of materials, and feels confident in assuring the public that he will never better prepared to receive their commands. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done to suit the times, and in payment, will be received, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Brandy, Wood, good paper or cash. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to ride at ease, will please to call on him or Mr. Holmes his foreman, where no doubt the desire of every individual, as to price, neatness and durability of work will be gratified.
The public's Ob't. Servt.
JOHN CAMPER.
Easton November 10, 1827.

COACH, GIG, HARNESS AND C. SPRING MAKING BUSINESS.

The Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Wm. H. Faulkner, on Washington Street in Easton, and solicits a share of the public patronage.—They have now on hand an excellent assortment of materials in their line, and assures all those who may favour them with their custom that their work shall be executed in the best manner (having excellent workmen in their employ) on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
BONWILL & HOPKINS.
Easton, Nov. 3 1827

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

29th day of October, A. D. 1827.
On application of Juliana Bowdle & Benjamin M. Bowdle, Executors of Carson Bowdle, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton in testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of October in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.
Test, JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.
In Compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscribers of Talbot county have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Carson Bowdle, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 29th day of October A. D. 1827.
JULIANA BOWDLE and BENJAMIN M. BOWDLE Exrs of Carson Bowdle, deceased,
Nov. 10 3w

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY, Classical Department.

This Institution will be opened on Monday the 25th of October inst. under the care of the Rev. Joseph Wilson.
In this Seminary students will be thoroughly instructed in the different branches of a good English and Classical Education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, and the Greek & Latin Languages. The terms of tuition will be; for the English branches, exclusive of Mathematics, \$8 per session, or \$10 including the Mathematics; for the Languages, including the English, \$10 per session. Tuition money to be paid in advance.
There will be two sessions in the year, with a short vacation between each.
Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village, at the rate of Forty Dollars per session; and a few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal.
JOHN EDDOWES, Sec'y.
Middletown, Del. Oct. 13 3u

Cash for Negroes.

The subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely young negroes from the age of twelve to twenty five years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices; persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeton.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
October 6

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase likely YOUNG NEGROES for their own domestic use, and not to sell again; with such as sustain good characters, for which the highest price will be paid at Mr. L. L. TILLOTSON.
Easton, October 27 t q

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Dec 16.

Pork & Corn.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county will receive until the 11th of December, sealed proposals for a supply of GORN & PORK for the Poor-House of said county.—Proposals to be directed to William Jenkins, stating the quantity offered and the price.
Easton, Nov. 10 w

Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.
RICHARD KENNY.
Easton, March 17.

EASTON HOTEL.

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

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

Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his tables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD D. RAY.
Easton, March 25, 1826.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

DENTON HOTEL.

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

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR 1828, The House and garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison Street—For terms apply to the Editor or PETER WEBB.
Sept. 22

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Houses and Gardens in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.—For terms apply to EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Easton Sept. 29 tf

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W. L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.
For terms apply to SAM'L. HARRISON.
Canton, Aug. 11 tf

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Frame Dwelling House with the Garden and Improvements belonging to the same, situated on Harrison Street, lately occupied by Mr. John Armour. For terms apply to Joseph Martin, Esquire, Agent, for Miss A. C. O. Martin the owner, or to the subscriber, JOHN STEVENS.
Easton, Sept. 22.

VALUABLE SERVANTS For Sale.

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

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, to wit: [L. s.] BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this twenty-third day of October, in the fifty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HOLLINS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a BOOK, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "RAIL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: or, Protest and Argument against a Subscription on the part of the State of Maryland, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. Addressed to the officers & representatives of the people in the several states of the Union, and the general government. By a Citizen of Baltimore."

In conformity with the act of Congress, of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned;" and also to the Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to the Act, entitled An Act, for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, & Books, to the authors & proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk of the District of Maryland.
The above work is just published and a few copies remain for sale at R. J. MATCHETT'S, Printer, No. 53 South street Baltimore.—Price 25 cents.
Baltimore, Nov. 10 3w

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company.
8th November, 1827.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Proposals will be received at the Office of the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company," until the 15th day of January 1828, for the furnishing of Stone, Timber and Iron of the following dimensions, to wit: Oak or yellow pine scantling 7 inches square, in pieces, of 12 to 18 feet long.
Do. do. 8 do. square do. do.
Do. do. 9 do. square do. do.
Locust posts 8 feet long, 6 inches diameter at the small end.
Do. do. 7 inches do. do.
Do. do. 8 inches do. do.
Locust keys, 2 feet long, 2 1/2 inches thick and 4 inches broad.
Do. do. 1 foot long, 2 1/2 do. do. do.
Rolled Iron Bars, 2 1/2 or 3 1/4 inches wide, 3-8 inches thick and 15 feet long.
The foregoing to be delivered in the City of Baltimore on or before the first day of July 1828.

Stone Blocks of Granite Gnies or other hard texture 8 by 12 inches, and from 6 to 12 feet long, undressed, the price to be stated at which they will be delivered, in the city of Baltimore or at Quarries, near the route of the contemplated rail road.

P. S. Persons desirous of contracting for any part of the foregoing materials, may receive further information, if desired, upon application at the office of the Company.
Baltimore, Nov. 8 w

WANTED. THE Subscriber will give the highest market price in Cash, for Hommony Beans, family Peas, and fresh Butter.
Easton, Nov. 17 tf JOSEPH CHAIN.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 8th of August, a negro man by the name of FRANK HABUIN, who says he is free, and is about 50 years of age. He had on when committed a pair of linen trousers, a vest, a wool hat and shoes, and says that he was set free by Mr. Samuel Thomas. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH POWELL, who says he is free. He is about 28 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat, vest and trousers of the same, a fur hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high and says he is from North Carolina. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOS. CARLTON, Shff.
Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty years of age; about five feet four inches high, black complexion, and says he was born free. He had on when committed a blue roundabout, linen trousers, fur hat and old shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and says that he was free born.—He had on when committed a pair of blue cotton trousers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat and shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.
THOS. CARLTON, Shff.
Sept. 29.

THE FIFTH Volume of the Lady of the Manor, By Mrs. Sherwood; FATHER CLEMENT—A Roman Catholic Story, by the author of Decision—just published, and for sale at this office.
Oct. 20.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.
Baltimore July 21 4m

NOTICE.

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

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Oct. 27

Strayed or Stolen,

From the pasture of the Subscriber, a small Roan Mare, that left a sucking colt, a reward of Five Dollars will be given for the delivery of the above described Mare, by
JAMES COOK.
Near the Chapel, Talbot county.
Oct 27. tf

Notice.

The Carriage shop in Denton now in the occupation of Barneville and Stanton is for rent for the year 1828. There is no other shop of this kind in Denton and is considered a very good stand for business. For terms apply to
WM. POTTER.
Sept. 22, w

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in ALL cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the concave form of the rupture towards the diseased part;—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles. The permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effect of this Truss are therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being convex tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. These defects are well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parties and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."

GYRUS PERKINS, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the diastase by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, & thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet entitled 'Observations on Hernia & Trusses' has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate, & makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to effect a radical cure."

DR. JOHN GRAY, of New York, says:—"I have witnessed numerous instances, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in all these cases effectually and comfortably secured the rupture; not unfrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease."

DR. SAMUEL OSBORN, of New York, states:—"I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable, and I have known several cures effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss."

"While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have rendered them useful to the Government; comfortable to themselves, and in many cases effected perfect cures."

Dr. Hull's Truss does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against them."

Testimonials of like respectability might be added to any extent. This Truss is now introduced into the Army and Navy, and most of the public Hospitals and Alms Houses in the United States.

N. B. Dr. Hull's Trusses, adapted to the different species of Rupture, may be obtained, and are fitted to patients, at the Office of Dr. KNAPP, No. 37 East Fayette-street, a few rods east of the City Hotel. Persons reading at a distance, can be fitted by sending a measure of the body around the hip, and specifying the kind of Rupture.
Baltimore July 21 4m