

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1829.

NO. 36.

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts, and Wm. A. Leonard, at the suit of Wm. Dickinson, will be exposed to public sale, at the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following lands and tenements, to wit:—part of a tract of land called "Daniels Rest" Daniels Addition" Fishing Bay," and "Walkers Tooth," situated on Miles River, and containing the quantity of 22 1/4 acres of land, more or less, being the late residence of the said Samuel Roberts; also the adjoining tract of land called "Springfield" containing 28 1/4 acres of land more or less, seized and taken, as the property of said Samuel Roberts also that Farm or plantation of Edward Roberts, situated in the chapel District, and on which the said Edward Roberts lately resided taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by  
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

August 15

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two several writs of the State of Maryland of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of the said state, and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, against Edward Roberts and the other at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, against the same; also by virtue of sundry writs of said State, of venditioni exponas and fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed; to wit: one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of Zacharias Kelly use Samuel Harden, and John L. Kerr, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, against Edward Roberts, Wm. A. Leonard, Samuel Roberts and Solomon Lowe; one at the suit of Wm. Clarke, against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard; one at the suit of Reuben P. Emmons administrator of Elizabeth Martin against Edward Roberts and Samuel Roberts and one other at the suit of Rachel Wilson, against Edward Roberts, Eusebius Leonard and John Leonard; one writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Daniel Martin, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of Samuel Roberts, against Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard; one at the suit of Matthew Hardcastle, against Edward Roberts; one at the suit of Wm. Wirt; and one other at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against the said Edward Roberts, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all that parcel of land, lying and being in Tuckahoe in Talbot County which was divided by Edward Roberts, the father of the defendant, Edw. Roberts to the defendant, Edward Roberts, after the death of Mary Roberts, the wife of the testator, by the description of the "Middle Farm" containing the quantity of 180 acres of land, more or less being part of a tract of land called "Republican" and some times called "New Design"—Also, all that tract of land, lying & being in Tuckahoe, in Talbot County, called "Farmers Delight" containing the quantity of 57 1/2 acres of land, more or less which was devised by the said Edward Roberts, the father of the defendant Edward Roberts, to the defendant Edward Roberts, as may now fully appear by reference to the will of Edward Roberts, the father—and also all that tract or parcel of land situated lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid on one of the fresh runs of Wye River, adjoining the lands of John W. Bordley, Jas. Hackett, Samuel T. Kennard and others called "Springfield" which was surveyed for a certain Thos. Hardcastle on the 27th day of November 1823, being a survey on those several tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of a tract of land called "Stevens Plains," part of a tract of land called "Christophers Lot" formerly resurveyed for a certain Wm. Beswick, and a tract of land called "Sarah's Addition" as will fully appear by reference to a deed of bargain and sale from the said Thos. Hardcastle to the said Edward Roberts, the defendant bearing date the 18th day of December in the year 1823, do hereby acknowledged and recorded in Liber J. L. No. R. folios 549, 550, 551, 552 and 553 one of the land record books of Talbot County, and containing the quantity of four hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the last mentioned tract or parcel of land subject to a Mortgage to Peter and Wm. M. Hardcastle. Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Edward Roberts, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and interest and cost due and to become due thereon—Attendance given by  
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

August, 15

## RUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Anne's County, on the 13th day of July inst.

A NEGRO MAN, who calls himself

**HORACE JOHNSON,**

Supposed to belong to the Rev. Mr. Mumfery. Said Negro is about 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, spare, but well shaped, and a little lame. Had on when committed, a Blue Frock coat, coarse linen trousers, an old hat and heavy boots. The owner or owners of said Negro, are hereby requested to prove property pay charges and take him away—or he will be discharged according to law.

August 10

THOS. ASCHOM, Shff.  
(The N. Journal, Chronicle & Marylander, & Easton Gazette), will publish the above, and send their accounts to the Centreville Times Office.

## TRADE & COMMERCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, the commercial editor of the Chronicle, having leased the Fountain Inn, situated in Light street, near Baltimore street, the most CENTRAL PUBLIC HOUSE in the city, is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders in a manner with which he thinks they will be pleased, either in good eating, drinking or lodging—and, ere long with information. An extensive range of Stables being likewise attached, their horses will be taken care of also. Terms—Dinner 50 cents; Breakfast or Supper 37 1/2 cents; Lodging 25 cents, or, for a day's boarding and lodging, one dollar. Families travelling, can have distinct apartments if they wish. Horses taken at live 24 hours for 50 cents. And, not to be altogether out of sight of trading, any editor or proprietor of a paper, any where, who will give the foregoing three conspicuous insertions in the inner form, and send one of his papers containing it to the Fountain Inn, shall have two days boarding and lodging, the first time he passes this way, provided too many do not call at a time. The Public's ob't serv't.

W. G. LYFORD.

N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn will be always supplied with the substantial varieties and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of the Norfolk and other neighbouring markets.  
August 15

## \$30 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living near New Castle, Delaware, on the 5th inst. a black man, named

**BILL DOWNS,**

Aged about thirty two years; height about five feet nine or ten inches; has a scar on the right side of his face below the eye and above the nose, supposed to have been from the Kick of a horse; his complexion is very black; his walk rather quick, and holds himself very straight. Whoever will secure him in any jail in Maryland or Delaware, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

WM. BOOTH.

Near New Castle, Del.

July 29, 1829.

## \$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living near Easton, Talbot County, (Md.) about the middle of MAY last, a negro Boy, who calls himself

**HENRY WILSON,**

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

WM. BENNY, Jr.

Talbot Co. aug. 15

## To Printers and Publishers.

THE SUBSCRIBER having added the Manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able, from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facility in the manufacture." (for there are no other facilities) at present in this city, than there were, 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present, nor have the materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced, as to bear any proportion to the reduction in the prices of type.—but the reduction has been induced by competition, and an over bearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of Book letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete printers' Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing Office at very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of 6 months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent will be made for cash:—  
Six lines Pica and all larger, \$ 30  
Double Pica to 5 45  
Lines Pica, 34 70  
Great Primer, 32 Nonpareil, 90  
English, 30 Leads, 30  
Pica, 36 Quotations, 30  
Small Pica, 38

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange, at nine cents per lb.

A Book of Specimens will shortly be published.

STEREOTYPING will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia who give the above 3 conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to \$2.50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia.

## SALT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received per Ship Walter from Liverpool 2158 Sacks fine Blown Salt, 3,000 bus. fine Salt in bulk which together with a general assortment of Groceries, will be sold on reasonable terms.  
JAS. CORNER & SON.  
No. 1, Maryland Wharf, Baltimore  
Balt. Aug. 29, 1829.

## FOR SALE

THAT beautifully situated farm on the north side of Third Haven Creek considered from the healthiness of the situation, the natural fertility of the soil and the large Banks of oyster shells on it, one of the most valuable and desirable Farms in the county—the woodland is fine, and every acre of the arable land may be soon made rich by the shells.

It contains about 298 acres—75 of it are in woods—There is a tolerable comfortable framed Dwelling House on it—a new Barn and corn house and other common buildings—no further description is deemed necessary, as it is to be presumed every person disposed to buy, will view the premises. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding wheat this fall—the fallow ground is already prepared, and will take from 75 to 80 bushels to seed it, exclusive of the corn ground.

Three thousand dollars of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the sale. A credit of one and two years will be given for the balance, but the same must be secured by bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN DAWSON.

Aug. 29.

## TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Blacksmith Shop situated at the Oak, on the Bay-Side road, about 4 miles from St. Michaels; at present occupied by Mr. Plummer. It is an excellent stand for business, and one of the most desirable situations in the county as respects health. For terms apply to  
A. BANNING.

## FOR SALE

On a credit of 12 or 18 months the fine fast sailing schooner,

**THE GENERAL REED,**

about forty tons burthen, now in complete order and repair. Apply to

ELIZABETH S. SKINNER.

Deep Neck, Talbot Co. }  
August 29.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

August 29

## 25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday Evening last, an apprentice to the Shoe Making business, named LEEDS KERR BURRIDGE, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high; black hair, dark eyes, is subject to a snuffling when eating, and has a down look when spoken to—Had on and took with him, a new blue frock cloth coat and pantaloons of the same; several suits of summer clothing, amongst which, a neat roundabout of light mixed French cassimere, white hat, and a pair of Monroe boots and pumps. A reward of fifteen dollars will be given if taken in the city, twenty dollars if in the State, and the above reward if out of the state and secured in any jail so that I get him again. All persons are cautioned against harboring or carrying off said boy, as I will enforce the law to the utmost extent against any so offending. It is believed that he has gone to Philadelphia or is on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

JOHN LOWE.

No. 224, Pratt st. Baltimore.

aug. 29. 4.  
The Philadelphia Sentinel, Easton Gazette, and Cambridge Chronicle, will insert the above three times, and charge the Baltimore Chronicle office.

## RUNAWAYS.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington County, Md. as runaways, on the 8th August instant, two negro men who call themselves JAS. RANDLE & WILLIAM HARRIS. James is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 30 or 32 years of age, proportionally made, of a bright copper colour, has lost all his front teeth; had on when committed, a pair of grey mitt cassinet pantaloons, do vest, black cloth coat, black fur hat and coarse shoes. William is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a bright copper colour, free and good countenance; had on when committed a pair of blue mitt cassinet pantaloons, blue cloth vest, drab domestic cloth coat, coarse shoes, and old black fur hat. The said negroes say they belong to Mr. John Canaway, residing between Charlestown and Battl-town, Jefferson County, Va. The owner of said negroes is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER, Jr. Shff.

August 29 5w.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Taxable Persons of Talbot County, for the present year, that it is now due, and that he will attend in Easton every Tuesday, for the reception of the same; the very short time allowed for the collection of the Taxes renders it necessary for me to request punctual payment.—All persons that are in arrears for the last years taxes, are informed that no longer indulgence can be given.

SOLOMON MULLIKIN,

Collector of Talbot Co. Tax.

Aug. 29.

## A Miller Wanted.

A MAN with a small Family, acquainted with the management of a Water Mill, will hear of an advantageous situation, by applying to the Editor.

August 15 3w

## THE LAST DAY OF GRACE.

Ye Powers!

**That Dreadful note!—Day of Doom.**

I awoke in the morning before the usual time. My sleep had little of quiet. I dreamed of Duns and Deputy Sheriffs. I was no better off when awake, for my note was to be paid off by two o'clock, and my pockets were empty. I put on my clothes. Dressing is bad enough at any time; but dressing when you have a note to pay before night is horrible. Every thing goes wrong. You fasten the wrong buttons, stick pins in your flesh, and twist your clothes villainously out of shape.

At breakfast nothing was better. The coffee was scalding hot; the toast fell into my lap, buttered side down, (Nankeens on.) No appetite. Felt dispirited.—Thought of my note—at two o'clock it must be paid.

"I have a whole forenoon at least before me," said I, as I sallied forth, intending to make a desperate effort to raise the money by borrowing. "Mr. Q.—my dear friend, I have four hundred dollars to raise this forenoon, all of which I must borrow."

But Mr. Q.—had no cash. As to money, it was all sunk to the bottom of the sea, he believed. The banks would not discount. Horrible words! I had as lief hear it thunder, as "the banks won't discount."

So I went to Mr. X. and Mr. W. and Mr. Z. Not a dollar. Hard times—People failing; banks won't discount.

"Then nothing remains for me," said I, "but to go to Sharp the broker." This was a worthy who assisted needy gentlemen at critical times, out of pure friendship.

The rascal knew I was in search of him as he stood talking with some body at the corner of Congress-st. I shambled about near him, now trying to catch his eye, and now glancing at the dial in the Old State House, the hands of which moved with a fearful rapidity towards the point beyond which there was no salvation of credit. What could he be talking about so long? It was strange he could not see me.

After waiting a long time, I succeeded in catching him as he pretended to be moving off. "Mr. Sharp," said I, "have you any money to-day?"

"Not a dollar. I overdraw my cash account at the bank yesterday. Never saw such a time for money."

"If the thing be possible," said I "I should like to have a note cashed."

"Ahem!" said he, "money is money now. I have a sum to raise myself, but if you are in urgent want of this—"

"So much so," answered I, "that if it were for my own particular use, I could not want it more."

"I think," said he, "that I know a man who can do it for you, a particular acquaintance of mine—very particular I dare say, thought I'll step over the way and see him. Call on me in ten minutes."

"Very well," said I, and walked off. My worthy friend saw me out of sight and then went into his office, and sat down. Presently I came in. I knew very well what he was about to say.

"I have been to see the person I spoke of," said he, "but could not find him.—Wait a moment, and I will try again?"

I sat down, and Mr. Sharp walked up the street, took a turn round the old State House and came back.

"Ah, I have found him," said he, "but he is so short of money—I looked at my watch."

Cannot he do it at all, asked I.

"Why yes, but he demands fourteen per cent for cashing your note at thirty days."

I looked at my watch again—it wanted ten minutes of two, I looked at my obliging and conscientious friend. "There is no remedy," thought I, "when a man is between the devil and the deep sea." Here is my note, Mr. Sharp.

"You have made so hard a bargain with him," said he, "that I ought not to demand anything for my trouble." (How generous, thought I.) But as I must provide for my family—(your family must be horse-leeches, thought I, "if they want providing for at this rate.") "I must say five dollars for my trouble."

There was no remedy again, so five dollars more went. I got to the bank one minute before two. Coming a way I saw a great monster of a dog, with a poor miserable half starved puppy under his paw, squeezing the breath out of his body.

"There's a broker and his customer," thought I.

Boston Mar.

## TETTER WORM.

After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars worth of celebrated tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some Blood Root (called also Red Root, Indian Paint, &c.) to slice in vinegar and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquid. I did so, and in few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was whole as the other.

American Farmer.



The Philadelphia National Gazette contains an interesting notice of a new and authentic work on the Police and Crimes of London, the details of which, it is remarked excite wonder and afford abundant moral instruction. The editor says:—We shall proceed to condense a few, for our readers in order to convey an idea of the extraordinary character of the aggregate. The British metropolis alone would furnish occupation greatly superabundant, to the most zealous and intelligent philanthropist, throughout the longest life that ever was desired for the prevention and accomplishment of schemes of order and benevolence.

The constables in the metropolis are near eleven hundred in number: "those on whom the office devolves by operation of law, are, for the most part, above its functions; those who actually discharge them, are unworthy of the trust."

Crime has increased considerably; in a ratio greater than that of the population. Drinking among the lower class—chiefly laborers—is specified as one of the main causes. Gaming has extended, and reached a dreadful pitch. Some of the many gaming houses, or "hells," are on the largest and most luxurious scale. The net profits of one of these, in one season amounted to more than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. In one night a million of money was "turned over," and the sum of ten thousand guineas occasionally staked on a single chance. The total gain, in one year, of the principal "hells," fell but little short of three millions sterling. The amount of sums won and lost by gaming annually is estimated at between seven and eight millions.

From 1790 to 1825, 49,754 commissions of bankruptcy were issued. From returns of affidavits of debts, it appears that in two years and a half 70,000 persons were arrested in and about London—law expenses, five hundred thousand pounds sterling or more.

More than eleven thousand persons were deprived of their liberty on the mere declarations of others before any trial or proof that they owed a farthing. In 1827 the number of executions issued was 4403, for £559,134. "Some of the great debtor prisons are known to be perfect hells, in which deeds of the most revolting nature are of ordinary occurrence." Crime and misfortune share the same fate and are brought into the most cruel and degrading fellowship.

Thirty years since the number of beggars in London was estimated at fifteen thousand. It must now be double or treble that number. Ninety-nine out of every hundred are of the idle and profligate class,—more or less of impostors. The number of persons who last year presented themselves for relief to the Society for the suppression of mendicancy in the Metropolis, amounted including their families to nearly forty thousand. Upwards of thirteen thousand beggars are annually conveyed out of London by the parishes; they usually return and finally escape detection.

The number of female prostitutes is almost incredible. Dr. Colquhoun subjected himself to some ridicule in computing it at fifty thousand, but our author thinks that his estimate was not greatly beyond the truth—including women unmarried who live in illicit connection with labourers and others. In one parish containing only 9924 houses and 59,050 inhabitants there were in 1817, three hundred and sixty brothels and two thousand public women. In reference to the whole body of these wretched beings,—a considerable proportion of whom are mere children this writer observes—

"Many of them were born and educated to better hopes; others have, doubtless resorted to their degraded course merely to eat the bread of idleness; but the greater number we apprehend, have been the victims of their too good looks and their too confiding dispositions. Among the varied wretchedness which afflicts humanity there are none whoselot is fraught with a crueler anguish or more certain or hopeless misery. From the theatres to the streets and thence to some miserable lodging—the workhouse—or an hospital their career is short and fleeting. Of the multitude of unfortunate females elegant in their persons and gay in their attire, who have fluttered in the saloons and other places of amusement during the last twenty years, what has been the fate? Could their progress be traced and their ultimate situations and exit from this world be disclosed, it would lay open scenes of suffering and remorse far beyond any fancied descriptions in *Anastasia*, or what the imagination of Maturin could conceive."

To illustrate the sum of juvenile delinquency, in London it may be sufficient to mention that during the last few years out of 16,427 commitments in Surrey, 7292 were of persons under twenty years of age and 370 under twelve.—Out of 4000 convicts on board the hulks 300 boys under sixteen were taken at once to be placed in a separate ship. On the morning of the 26th September last, one hundred and twenty children of this miserable description were brought up at one of the London police offices; they had been found sleeping in a brick field. Eight out of ten of the boys sentenced for a short period to transportation or confinement on board the hulk, return to their old wicked courses. The experience of the British metropolis—which is complete—proves the utility of Houses of Refuge such as have been established in the United States. Our author remarks, that it is from the many thousands of children who have no

regular employment and no moral asylum that is derived the chief mass of criminals who crowd the prisons the hulks and the convict settlements. A very considerable portion of them are found to have been taught to read and write;—idleness the want of a home or a vicious home are the principal causes of their ruin.

The annual average loss of property by fire in London is near £200,000, with a number of lives. Half the fires is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.—Attached to the different courts are about 300 officers; to which may be added 450 Barristers 2000 attorneys, 130 conveyancers 69 special pleaders, 84 proctors, 40 public notaries, 4000 clerks, assistants and others, besides doctors at law masters in chancery, serjeants-at-law and king's counsel—making a legal phalanx of nearly eight thousand. Law suits have vastly multiplied and involved an amount of property and professional practice of eight ten or more millions sterling. In the five principal prisons, 6000 persons have been annually shut up for debt. A few years ago the number of students of anatomy was about one thousand; there are about ten thousand general practitioners of medicine in England and Wales.—Receivers of stolen property in London agents & legal solicitors for criminals, and persons who undertake to recover property by compromise with rogues make large fortunes. An eminent solicitor related to the Police Committee that when he regretted to a chief officer of police the increase of crime, the officer answered—Well, master, you and I have no reason to find fault because, with us, you know, the more the merrier.

The pride of character, integrity and honour has "fallen at least fifty percent, within the last fourteen years." There has been a great increase in the sale and consumption of ardent spirit. The use of them in London, "may be said to be universal." "Decent females, as well as those of dissolute character, are addicted to dram drinking." It is noted of a certain gin-shop in Westminster, that the proportion of women who enter it to the men, is as nineteen to one. No where in the world is beastly intoxication more common. Captain Hall would ascribe it we presume, to the influence of the democratical part of the English constitution. The author of the book before us, connects it with other circumstances, such as the following—

"In the great woollen and cotton districts of the country, as well as the metropolis, there has long been advancing a process of consolidation of capital, or its accumulation into large masses which have either swallowed up or reduced to the level of a very bare subsistence all the subordinate manufacturers traders, dealers, and cheapmen. But the depression in the price of labor below the means of comfortable subsistence, from the competition of workmen, is an evil of greater magnitude. The statesmen must be blind indeed who cannot foresee the dreadful catastrophe which must ultimately ensue from the indefinite increase in the number of the people, unaccompanied with a corresponding increase of employment and subsistence, still it is impossible to imagine how the legislature can successfully interfere till some national distresses, more palpable and convincing than the reasoning of philosophers shall have demonstrated even to popular conviction, its usefulness and necessity. Meanwhile the stream continues to flow; and when events shall occur which may cause a serious interruption to the ordinary means of employment and production we anticipate a revulsion of misery and discontent, like the retrocession of a torrent suddenly obstructed in its course."

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.  
Some account of the Siamese Boys, lately brought to Boston.—DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, as well as in obedience to what I consider to be a professional duty, I undertake to give some account of the Siamese boys, and particularly of the medium, by which they are united together.

The boys are supposed to be about 18 years old. They are of moderate stature though not as tall as boys of that age in this country. They have the Chinese complexion and physiognomy. The forehead is more elevated and less broad than that of the Chinese, owing to malformation.—They much resemble each other, yet not so much but that upon a little observation, various points of dissimilarity may be noticed.

The substance by which they are connected is a mass two inches long at its upper edge, and about five at the lower.—Its breadth from above downwards may be four inches; and its thickness in a horizontal direction two inches. Of course it is not a rounded cord, but thicker in the perpendicular, than in the horizontal direction. At its lower edge is perceived a single umbilical, through which passes a single umbilical cord to nourish both children in the fetal state. Placing my hand on this substance, which I will denominate the cord, I was surprised to find it extremely hard. On further examination this hardness was found to exist at the upper part of the cord only; and to be prolonged into the breast of each boy. Tracing it upwards, I found it to be constituted by a prolongation of the ensiform cartilage of the sternum or extremity of the breast bone. The breadth of this cartilage is an inch and a half; its thickness may be about the eighth of an inch. The cartilages proceeding from each sternum meet at an angle, and then seem to be connected by ligament, so as to form

a joint. This joint has a motion upwards and downwards, and also a lateral motion the latter operating in such way, that when the boys turn in either direction the edges of the cartilage are found to open and shut. The lower face of this cartilage is concave; and under it is felt a rounded cord, which may be the remains of the umbilical cord. Besides this there is nothing remarkable felt in the connecting substance. I could distinguish no pulsating vessel.

The whole of this cord is covered by the skin. It is remarkably strong, and has no great sensibility; for they allow themselves to be pulled by a rope fastened to it without exhibiting uneasiness.—On ship board, one of them some times climbed on the capstan of the vessel, the other following as well as he could without complaining.

When I first visited the boys, I expected to see them pull on this cord in different directions, as their attention was attracted by different objects I soon perceived that this did not happen. The slightest impulse of one to move in any direction, is immediately followed by the other; so that they would appear to be influenced by the same wish. This harmony in their movements is not the result of a volition excited at the same moment. It is a habit, formed by necessity. At an early period of life it is probable they sometimes differed. At present this is so rarely the case that the gentlemen who brought them, have noticed only a single instance. Having been accustomed to use the cold bath, one of them wished it when the weather was cool, to which the other objected. They were soon reconciled by the interference of the commander of the ship.

They never hold a consultation as to their movements. In truth, I have never seen them speak to each other, although they converse constantly with a Siamese lad, who is their companion. They always face in one direction; standing nearly side by side; and are not able, without inconvenience, to face in the opposite direction; so that one is always at the right the other at the left. Although not placed exactly in a parallel line, they are able to run and leap with surprising activity. On some occasions, a gentleman, in sport, pursued them round the ship, when they came suddenly to the hatchway which had been inadvertently left open. The least clerk would have thrown them down the hatchway & probably killed one or both; but they leaped over it without difficulty.

They are quite cheerful: appear intelligent: attending to whatever is presented to them, and readily acknowledging any civility. As a proof of their intelligence it is stated, that in a few days, they learned to play at draughts well enough to become antagonists of those who had long been versed in the game.

The connexion between these boys might present an opportunity for some interesting observations in regard to physiology and pathology. There is no doubt, a network of blood vessels and some minutes nerves passing from one to the other. How far these parts are capable of transmitting the action of medicines and of diseases and especially of what particular medicines and of what diseases, are points well worthy of investigation. Captain Coffin informed me they had never taken medicine since they had been under his care.—Once they were ill from eating too heartily, but were relieved by the efforts of nature. He thinks that any indisposition of one extends to the other; that they are inclined to sleep at the same time; eat about the same quantity, and perform other acts with great similarity. Both he and Mr. Hunter, the gentleman who united with him in bringing them here, are of opinion that touching one of them when they are asleep, awakens both.

The pulsations of the heart are exactly alike in both boys. I counted seventy-three pulsations in a minute, while they were sitting; counting first in one boy, then in the other. I then placed my fingers on an arm of each boy, and found the pulsations take place exactly together. One of them stooping suddenly to look at my watch, his pulse became much quicker than that of the other; but after he had returned to his former posture in about a quarter of a minute, his pulse was precisely like that of the other boy. This happened repeatedly. Their respirations are of consequence, exactly simultaneous.

This harmony of action in primary functions shows a reciprocal influence which may lead to curious observations, and important deductions.—Whether it will be in my power to obtain any further information in regard to them is uncertain.—If not some one else can better accomplish the task.

Let me add that there is nothing unpleasant in the aspect of these boys.—On the contrary, they must be viewed as presenting one of the most interesting objects of Natural history, which have ever been known to scientific men.

You are at liberty to employ the above statement in such way as you think likely to be useful.

I have the honor to be, your's &c.  
JOHN C. WARREN.  
WM. STURGIS. Esq.

The Hagerstown Torch Light says—by an endorsement on the Way Bill received this morning from Cumberland we learn that George Swearingen has made a confession, in which he accuses Rachel Cunningham with the murder of his wife. Pat.

#### From the Hagerstown Torch Light. SWEARINGEN'S TRIAL.

The examination of the witnesses commenced on Friday 14th, and closed on Wednesday 19th inst.—The pleadings were opened on Thursday 20th, by Mr. Dixon, on the part of the state, who was followed by Mr. Buskirk & Mr. McMahon same day, on the part of the prisoner.—Mr. McMahon occupied the greater part of the day on Friday; and was followed the same day, by Mr. Price, who concluded his speech on Saturday. Mr. Dixon closed the pleadings on Saturday. Mr. Dixon spoke about five hours in the case Mr. Buskirk one hour, Mr. McMahon seven and a half, and Mr. Price about five hours. At 4 o'clock on Saturday, the jury retired, and after an absence of ten minutes returned with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

For the following brief sketch of the testimony we are indebted to a gentleman who was in Cumberland during the trial and in whose statement we have the utmost confidence:—

The testimony commenced with the marriage of the accused, which it was attempted to be proved was on his part, from mercenary motives. His conversations in relation to this fact were proved and from them it appeared that he was previously attached to another lady who returned his affections, but that this connection had been broken off by the interference of his relations. Evidence was then adduced to show his coldness and indifference towards his wife, and in June or July 1827, that he upset her in a gig on Martin's mountain, on which occasion she was dreadfully injured, and her recovery was a long time doubtful.—His connection with a lewd woman, named Rachel Cunningham was next given in evidence, his acquaintance with her commenced in August or September, 1827 immediately previous to his election.—On that occasion he took this woman to a camp meeting in Washington county, in a barouche. The nature of his intercourse with this woman, was then proved the testimony consisting chiefly of his own conversation with different individuals at different times. From those it appeared that, he built a house in Hagerstown, into which she was put—that he visited her here, openly and daily,—that the indignation of the public arose on one occasion to such a height as to threaten a mob for the purpose of pulling down his house that he armed himself on the occasion and threatened to kill the first man who approached,—that he then sent her off to Virginia, where he occasionally paid her visits, and ultimately removed her to the farm which he held in right of his wife, in Allegany county.

It was proved also that his wife left him in consequence of his connection with Rachel Cunningham and in a short time afterwards consented to come back and live with him, it being understood that his intercourse with his paramour was entirely broken off. He then made promises to his friends of a reformation in his life and habits, and for a time was seen walking out with his wife, and conducting himself towards her as became a husband.

The facts immediately connected with the death were then proved and were as follows. That he left Cumberland on Sunday, in company with his wife, and proceeded as far as Mrs. Peggy Cresap's, where they remained all night. In the morning they set out to go to another Mrs. Cresap's, and left the road when they arrived opposite his farm. At this point he was met by a drove of cattle, at the head of which was young Hilliary, who swore that he saw the accused and his wife, leave the road, he riding before and carrying the child and she following at a short distance. At the distance of about two hundred yards from the path where they turned off, they reached the foot of a steep hill, when he got down, hitched his own horse, and put down his child. That he then took his wife's horse by the bridle, and led him up the hill, at which point young Hilliary lost sight of them.

When the drove had proceeded about three fourths of a mile, Swearingen overtook it, riding at a moderate gait, with his child in his arms. He asked the driver his name and where he was from.—After which he told him that his wife had been thrown from her horse, that he was afraid she was dead, and wished him to take his horse and ride to Cresap Town and send Robert Kile to him immediately. Which the driver did.

When Kile came to the ground he was about passing the road leading to Swearingen's farm, when he heard a whistle, and looking in that direction, saw the accused sitting by the dead body. She was lying on the side of this by-road about a hundred yards from the main road about a quarter of a mile from the place where according to the statement of the accused the horse fell with her.

A Coroner's inquest was held the next day, which determined that she came to her death by an act of Providence. The death happened on Monday. The ground was explored on Wednesday, by several persons, who commenced their examinations at the point where young Hilliary lost sight of the accused.

At this place it was supposed he left the road, & the track of a horse was traced by some persons through a laurel thicket, over the hill, coming out into the road where the corpse lay, about fifty yards above the place. They discovered also a place by the side of a log, where the leaves had been pressed down forming a hollow in the leaves. On the log was a stone.—

At a little distance they discovered where a horse had been hitched, a little further a clasp apparently cut in a hurry. The leaves of the bushes in the direction of the track was spotted, as some of the witnesses thought, with blood. On this subject there was some contrariety in the evidence. Some of the witnesses did not think they were the tracks of a horse & one thought there were no tracks at all. There was a difference also among the witnesses about the appearances in the woods some thinking that all of them were natural appearances to be found at all times in the woods.

The accounts given by the accused were very contradictory. He said to all that she was killed by her horse falling with her in the main road, but to some he stated that she was killed dead, to others that she was killed by falling from the horse after he had put her on for the purpose of taking her to some place of safety. To some he said she fell when the drove came in view, to others that the last of the drove was just getting out of sight when she fell.

A second inquest was held on Thursday night. The body was disinterred and examined by physicians, who at first thought that from the putrescent state of the body, it was impossible to assign the cause of her death, and gave such an opinion in writing to the inquest. They afterwards came to the conclusion that her death was occasioned by suffocation. There was also a difference of opinion among the physicians examined. One of them giving it as his decided opinion that no judgment could be formed as to whether she was killed by suffocation or not, without an examination of the lungs and brain, neither which were seen by the examining physicians, the others thinking that the swollen and turgescient state of the neck and face sufficiently indicated a death by suffocation.

His flight was proved to have taken place immediately after the second inquest was convened and after a summons was issued for him by the Coroner.

It was proved that the knees of the horse were injured and several witnesses swore positively that the injuries were not occasioned by the horse's falling but were cut with a knife or some sharp instrument.

During the argument, and while the last of his counsel, Mr. Price was speaking a letter written by the accused in prison to Rachel Cunningham, was read by the prosecutor to the jury.

The final sentence of the law was pronounced on Monday last by the Hon John Buchanan, who accompanied it with the following prefatory remarks:—

Upon a full and minute investigation before a jury of your country, commensurate with the character of the offence with which you stand charged and the awful consequences of conviction you have been found guilty of the horrible crime of murder of the first degree; and it has become my painful duty as the organ of this Court, to pronounce the solemn and appalling sentence of the law.

Of your guilt, not a shade of rational doubt is perceived to exist.

Three different juries have pronounced you the murderer of your wife—the jury of inquest, the grand jury that found the indictment on which you have been tried, & finally the petit jury of your own choice, after an attentive and patient hearing of the elaborate argument of the counsel engaged in your defence, by whom nothing was left undone, that zeal and ingenuity could suggest.

Far be it from me, to entertain any the remotest wish, to insult, or unnecessarily offer violence to your feelings—they must be already sufficiently harrowed.

But I am constrained to say,—(would to God it were otherwise,) that wilful, deliberate & premeditated purpose, though essential to the murder of the first degree does not give to the offence of which you stand convicted, its deepest die; does not constitute its blackest atrocity.

Murder is shocking to humanity under any circumstances, and a well regulated mind, one not callous to every proper and correct feeling, always turns from the contemplation of it, with shuddering and abhorrence.

Yet there are degrees of turpitude even in murder of the first degree and that perpetrated by you, mounts to the highest grade of enormity.

Yours is, an instructive, but melancholy lesson; a practical, but shocking illustration of the awful truth, which cannot be too often nor too strongly inculcated that one false step is ever followed by another.

Reared and educated in an enlightened society, surrounded by respectable and numerous friends and relations, and enjoying in a high degree the esteem and confidence of all who knew you, you found your abused and unhappy victim at a boarding school, a young, inexperienced, innocent and guileless girl;—the daughter of a wealthy parent who had sent her abroad for her education.

Alas! he little thought, he was sending her to her destruction; and that, what was intended for the advancement of her respectability and happiness in this life, was destined soon to prove her ruin.

Departing from the path of rectitude, in which until then, you seemed to have trodden; and uninfluenced by any of the finer feelings of the heart, but attracted only, (as it appeared in evidence) by the allurements of wealth, you sought and won her affections; and with no corresponding attachments, made her at an inauspicious moment, the confiding partner of your bed,—but an alien from your bosom.



It was a false and vicious step, a moral fraud practised upon the credulity of a fond and unsuspecting girl.

That one false step soon begat another. Scarcely had you under the sanction of a holy vow deprived her of her virgin charms, ere, (regardless of all decorum of the feelings of the friends and relatives by whom you were encompassed, and of every thing that was due to the society in which you lived,) you cruelly dashed her from you to revel in the foul embraces of a base and common wanton.

Thus hurrying onward, (forgetful of every law, human & divine,) from one false and vicious step to another you arrive at last to the perpetration of the unnatural and cruel murder of your unoffending wife, the mother of your own infant child, whose presence alone should have been her protection—the bloody deed, that has drawn down upon you the vengeance of the offended law; which, (under the direction of Him, by whose all seeing eye, the fall of a sparrow is not unobserved from whom nothing can be concealed, and no secrets are hid,) seldom fails sooner or later, to overtake the guilty; the very means suggested by guilt and resorted to for concealment and escape, however deep laid and well planned, often proving to be the sure means of detection; such are the inscrutable ways of Providence, and such the blindness of man, with all his boasted wisdom.

Suffer not yourself to be deceived by a vain hope of pardon or of any interposition by the Executive of the State in your behalf—it might prove a fatal delusion.

The blood of that much injured and murdered woman, whom at the sacred altar you had vowed to cherish, and whom it was your duty to protect cries to heaven; outraged humanity calls aloud for justice; the offended majesty of the law must be appeased, and the hour of retribution draws near.

Trust me, when I assure you, it is my sincere belief, that there is nothing to be hoped from any earthly power on this side of the grave; and that your only hope must now rest upon another and a higher tribunal for peace and happiness, in another and a better world.

Permit me then to beseech you no longer looking to the things of this world, to direct your attention to that dread tribunal, and diligently to employ the small remnant of life that yet remains to you, in earnest and humble supplication to the Throne of Grace, for that pardon and forgiveness which can only be extended to you by Him from whom you have your being—the great searcher of all hearts: the high and mighty ruler of the universe.

And may the God of mercy in compassion to your soul, inclined and guide your heart to penitence and prayer, sustain and strengthen you in the hour of trial and suffer you not at the last sad moment, for any pains of death, to fall from Him.

Your sentence is that you be taken to the goal of Allegany county, from whence you came and thence to the place of execution at such time as shall be duly appointed and that you be there hanged by the neck, until you are dead!

## EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, September 5.

The Jackson citizens of this county assembled in the Court House, on Tuesday last, and nominated Thomas Henrix, Nicholas Martin, William Price and Wm. Rose, as candidates to represent Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

The Delaware Journal states that an embezzlement to a considerable extent has lately been detected in the Post Office at St. Georges, Delaware. Several letters containing sums of money having failed to reach their destination, circumstances lead to the belief that the fraud was perpetrated by a youth of about 16 years of age, who was employed as a clerk in the office. He had been discharged or left the office from some cause and was residing in Wilmington with his parents, when the Postmaster, convinced of the youth's guilt, obtained a search warrant and found about \$500 which the culprit acknowledged he had purloined from different letters. He was committed to prison, where he now awaits his trial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. The President of the United States returned to the Seat of Government yesterday, from Fort Calhoun, in the Steam Packet Potomac, accompanied by the Secretary of War and General Grant. We are glad to learn that the President's health has been improved by his trip.

Nat. Intel.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—We regret to find, from the New Orleans papers, that the Yellow Fever prevails there to an alarming extent. According to their admission, from thirty to fifty persons are daily swept off. A private letter says that during three days previous to its date, the number of deaths ranged between fifty nine and sixty two each day! The disease prevailed to such a degree, that it was apprehended it would equal in fatality the sickness of 1817.

Gabriel Moore has been elected by the People of the State of Alabama, to be Governor of that state, of which he has for several years past been one of the representatives to Congress—without opposition.

The War Department has decided in favor of lineal rank and declares that "brevet rank will give no command except on detachments." This we believe, is confirming the decision of the late Secretary of War, and will, we presume, settle the long disputed point between Generals Macomb and Scott, as to the equality of rank by brevet and by commission.—Washington Chronicle.

An Inquest was held on the 4th section of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, on Tuesday morning last, by Joseph S. Crane Esq. Coroner, over the body of John Bloss, from Somerset county, Eastern Shore, (Md.) Verdict of Jury, that he came to his death by the visitation of God.

DENTON, Tuesday 25th Aug. 1829. An election having been held in the several election districts of Caroline county on Saturday the 22d inst. at which were elected in each district aforesaid, seven anti-Jackson Gentlemen who were to meet on this day, at this place, for the purpose of forming a General Committee to elect four proper persons to be recommended to the anti-Jackson voters of Caroline county to be supported as Candidates for the House of Delegates at the ensuing October election. And that the said Committee when so met, should have power to appoint a Committee of twenty-five persons, to wit:—eight from the Upper, eight from the Lower, and nine from the Middle district, to meet at Hillsborough on the twenty-seventh inst. to confer with the Committees proposed to be sent from Queen Ann's and Talbot counties for the purpose of selecting a suitable and well known anti-Jackson candidate for this district, to represent the district in the next Congress of the United States.

When the Committee convened at the Court House chamber in Denton it appeared that two from the Lower district were absent, by sickness and 2 from the Middle district were absent from want of notice, but a quorum attending from each of these districts, they proceeded to fill up the vacancies and completed their number of seven. But from the Upper district there appeared but three of the persons appointed there not being a quorum of their number they did not feel themselves justified in filling up their vacancies; thus for a time was the Committee in some sort of a dilemma.—After some deliberation by the attending numbers, they came to the conclusion, that their hands should not be tied, by the non-attendance of the Gentleman appointed in the Upper District, but could, with propriety, proceed to act for the Middle and Lower Districts—the attending gentlemen from the Upper District participating with them. They did not however consider themselves justified in attempting to take up any candidate for the Upper District, hoping that the Upper District will hereafter take up a suitable candidate and announce him to the public; whom this Committee pledge themselves to support, provided the Upper District will in like manner, give their support to the gentlemen now taken up by this Committee.

The above preliminaries being settled: the Committee proceeded to ballot for two candidates in the Lower District—when Joseph Douglass and Jacob O. Willson were duly appointed.

The Committee then proceeded to ballot for a candidate in the Middle District—when Wm. Orrell was duly appointed.

Whereupon, it was Resolved by this Committee, they will use all honourable means to support the election of Joseph Douglass, Jacob C. Willson and William Orrell, as candidates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and also such anti-Jackson Gentlemen as may hereafter be taken up and announced to the public for the Upper district, upon the principles of reciprocity herein before hinted earnestly soliciting that the Upper district will not delay or be tardy in that interesting business.

Upon the other branch of the subject, that of forming a Committee of 25 to meet at Hillsborough on the 27th inst., to confer with the Committees proposed to be sent from Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, the peculiarity of our situation deterred us from acting on the subject.—For as the Upper District of Caroline county could not be said to be represented at this meeting, and caused us to decline acting for the Upper District, in a more local point of view, it operated with double force to cause us to decline acting on this important subject in which the whole county is interested. All which is respectfully submitted, and offered for the consideration of the good citizens of Caroline county.

Signed in behalf of the Committee by ROBT. ORRELL, Sec'y.

From the York, (U. C.) Advocate, July 21.

THE SEIZURE.—On last Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, a waggish yankee knocked at the door of Mr. Savage, the collector of His Majesty's customs for this port, and, in the character of an informer received five dollars for pointing out to him a contraband depot containing five barrels of American Whiskey. Down sallied the collector, hired a team for other two dollars, rewarded a sailor with a dollar to roll the barrels out of the lake where they had been hid,—had the seizure carted to the cellar of the King's auctioneer, congratulating himself on his night's work, when Mosesly suggested to him the propriety of tasting the spirit. He did taste it, and found himself the fortunate captor of five barrels of the pure water of Lake Ontario!

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.  
To the Citizens of Talbot, Queen Ann's and Caroline Counties.

Whereas the first Monday of October next being a day set apart by the Constitution for the purpose of electing four delegates from each County for the Legislature of the State, and a Congressman to represent the eighth Congressional district in the Congress of the United States, it becomes necessary that we should take the subject into mature deliberation in order to come to some conclusive point, around which to rally.

In looking around us we should endeavor to view the conduct of the Jackson party in this State, to ascertain the course of policy which they design to pursue in order to carry into effect the object of their pernicious designs, that we may be enabled to baffle them in the very threshold. "Proscription" you know is their motto of the day "from the Executive down to a coffin maker," of all who were advocates of the former Administration, and were not, Jackson like, determined to put it down, "even if its measures were as pure as the Angels that sit upon the right hand of the throne of God." Now my fellow Citizens, if this is the radical change which these aspirants to preferment design to make for the promotion of general good, I conceive it behoves us, tenacious of our rights and interests, to take into consideration the consequences that would inevitably result from such a procedure. Take into consideration, for instance, the annual appointments for the Counties, and who are the present incumbents, and whether their expulsion and their vacancies to be supplied exclusively from the ranks of Jackson radicals, will be promotive of general good. Not being acquainted with the officers either of Talbot or Queen Ann's Counties, I leave this matter for their consideration; but I do assuredly assert that in Caroline county, it would be one of the most disgraceful acts ever committed by an Executive or Legislative body, for I boldly assert with out fear of refutation, that they cannot make a selection of three individuals in the county from their ranks qualified to discharge the duties of members of the Orphans Court, not even excepting the great polar star who now represents us in the Senate of the state, and who possibly has made the walls of the Senate chamber re-echo with the power of his eloquence, to the extatic delight and surprise of all.—What is the course of policy they are about to pursue in order to carry their point? This is a matter of enquiry in which every individual should be concerned, who is an advocate for the general weal. In your contemplations upon this, I am constrained to believe that you will find it a difficult matter to discover their design to pursue any uniform system throughout this state; but you may readily discover in different sections, that according to the relative situation in which they are placed they design to pursue a course suitable to the occasion. Consequently, by comparing their conduct in one section with that of another, you will find it to be as diametrically opposite as light is to darkness, or seraphs to demons. For instance look at Queen Ann's County where they have given us in black and white the course they design to pursue. There is no mistake in this. They called a convention of the Citizens of the county friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson, without any reference to old party distinctions, for the purpose of selecting four Candidates friendly to the same, to run for the next Legislature of your State. An assemblage convened of both the old parties, & the most prominent & leading characters of them were former federalists. They selected a ticket consisting of one federalist & three democrats, & by reference to the names, you must suppose they did not consult the true interest of the county or they would not have selected \*\*\*\*\*—you know who I mean.—But possibly it was merely done to keep Tully's neck quiet. They appear then determined to carry their point, if possible, upon the strength of the Jackson cause. Now, I would ask how it is in Caroline County? Here they say the Presidential question has terminated by the election of Andrew Jackson, and there should be nothing said upon that subject in the next political contest. They are very anxious indeed that it should sink into the great political deep. But in lieu of this, they are desirous that old party distinctions should be revived and the line of demarcation drawn between Democrats & Federalists—that is, they are desirous that the Adams Democrats should join Jackson democrats to elect four Jackson Democrats as Delegates. Now, is not this very kind indeed?

I presume fellow citizens, you remember the period when this old party malevolence was carried to such an extent that your country was almost brought to the verge of destruction—the peace and quietude of civil society disturbed, and, in fact, even upon domestic transactions, neighbours could not converse with each other with a friendly feeling. This is what they wish to revive to carry their point. Now I would ask them why they wish to test the question upon old party distinctions? The answer is obvious, for these young aspirants know full well that although they have, some of them, represented this County in the Legislature, it was not in consequence of their personal merit or popularity, but by the force of old party violence. This is the reason why they are desirous to bring into existence the old political hobby horse to effect their safe arrival into offices of preferment.

Again, I would ask why they are not disposed to test the matter upon the Jackson or anti-Jackson question? This is very easily answered also. They know full well by woful experience that there is a decided majority in favour of the Anti-Jackson party. They tested this matter on the second of November last, by bringing out their great and mighty Goliath, who they expected would carry every thing before him with the impetuosity of a rushing torrent—but alas! to their sad misfortune, out came little David with his pebble and his sling—he gave it a whirl, struck Goliath in the forehead and killed him at his own door, and down went the Denton Junto with him to its native insignificance. Now although they are pursuing a different course in different sections, yet they are aiming at the one and the same thing—that is, to gain the ascendancy in the legislature in order to go on with proscription.

I would now make a solemn appeal to the friends of the former Administration and ask if they are under the impression that the talents, virtue and political honesty of the county exists alone in the Jackson ranks? Do you believe that the cause you espoused in the great Presidential question was wrong? If you do then it is your duty to forsake it & join the honest Jacksonians; but if you believe otherwise, then it is your duty to rally around the standard of your own cause and go forward to the hustings on the first Monday of October next and give a firm and undivided support to the Anti-Jackson candidates, without regard or reference to old party distinctions. Remember also that the power is completely in your own hands and it rests with you to decide by your suffrages whether general Proscription shall take place in Maryland or not.

Then let us rise in the majesty of our strength be united, & pour in the grape & canister upon our enemies, who are enemies to God, man and our Constitution, and when the battle is over, then may we say "the victory is ours."

### ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Hillsborough, August 28, 1829.

It appears by the Philadelphia papers that a letter was directed to Miss Wright in the name of the Rev. Mr. McCalla, inviting the lady to a "public discussion." She accepted the challenge in form; but it turns out to have been a forgery. The Rev. gentleman however offers the following explanation and proposal, which it is possible may lead to an intellectual combat.

A Letter from W. L. McCalla to Miss Frances Wright.

Miss Wright: That you received the letter which you have since published; that you really believed it to be a challenge written & sent by myself, I cannot doubt; but I sincerely assure you that I never wrote that or any other challenge to you, and had no thought of any other person writing one in my name, until I received your acceptance of the challenge through the *in il*.—Even then I did not feel at liberty to act in the business, because I thought it quite probable that the letter addressed to me in your name was a forgery. The statements contained in the spurious letter concerning the Moderator and the building, are not only incorrect at present, but are likely to remain so.—It is also essentially defective, in inviting a discussion, without proposing any definite subject of debate. As I am far from loving disputation for its own sake, this is a matter of indispensable importance. As your letter declares that you are "most willing to meet" me "as proposed" in the spurious invitation; that is on the whole ground of difference between us, you will probably, have no objection to such a selection of topics as will greatly facilitate and curtail the discussion. I therefore propose the following question

1. Do the Presbyterians aim at the legal establishment of their Church?  
2. Do the liberals aim at the legal establishment of their temple?  
Among the liberals, I embrace those editors and others who make loud professions of their love of liberty and who accuse the denomination of Christians to which I belong of aiming at an ecclesiastical establishment. Under the word Temple I embrace your halls of Science and other parts of your system of reformation. These questions will permit me to say as little as I please, and you say as much as you please. If the subjects meet with your approbation, I hope and believe that the terms of meeting will give but little trouble. Miss Wright's answer will oblige

Phil. Aug. 20, 1829.

Candidates for the Legislature of Maryland.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.  
ANT-JACKSON. JACKSON.  
William Hughlett, Thomas Henrix,  
Spry Denny, Nicholas Martin,  
George Dudley, William Price,  
George Stevens, William Rose.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.  
Joseph Douglass, Marcy Fountain,  
Jacob C. Willson, Samuel Crawford,  
William Orrell, John Thawley,  
Robert T. Keene.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.  
BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT  
Corrected Weekly

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.  
by James Corner & Son.  
MARYLAND WHEAT, September 5.  
Wheat, best white 1 00 & 1 08  
do do red 1 00 & 1 00  
Corn, 41 & 43  
Rye, 41 & 40  
Flour, Howard St. 5 25 & 5 50  
Do City Mills, 5 00 & 5 25

MARRIED  
On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. SAMUEL MELLIN, of Hillsborough, to Miss MARY M. CLIFTON, of Talbot County.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.  
Died on the 1st inst. of a pulmonary disease, which he bore with christian fortitude, at his residence in Greensborough, Caroline county, Dr. Charles Tilden, in the 42d year of his age; he has left a disconsolate widow and eight children, to mourn their irreparable loss. He was a man universally respected, for the suavity of his deportment, his pre-eminent skill as a physician, and exemplary piety as a christian. The panegyric of this man would transcend the restricted limits of an obituary notice in a country Gazette. Therefore, we will impatiently wait until some one more competent to do justice to his character and acquirements than ourselves shall portray in colours sufficiently glowing the philanthropy, the virtues and the amiability of our deceased brother.  
MEDICALS.  
Greensborough Sept. 2 1829.

Departed this life yesterday, Miss Mary Martin, in the 68th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with great christian fortitude and resignation, her remains will be deposited this day in the ancient family burying ground at her brother's, Mr. Joseph Martin, in Island Creek Neck.

In Baltimore, on the 25th August last, in the 75th year of his age, Col. Richard Waters, a soldier of the Revolution. He entered the army at the commencement of the war, and continued faithfully to discharge his duty until its close.

Col. Waters has left a widow and one child by her, without any support, unless the Government should continue to them the pension lately received by him.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In compliance with the request of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland.—In presenting myself before the public I feel it my duty to state, that should I be returned as one of your Representatives, I pledge myself so far as I may have ability, to exercise it in promoting the interest of the state and the People's Rights.

The public's obt. servt.

MARCEY FOUNTAIN.

Aug. 25th 1829

Queen Ann's County Court:

MAY TERM, 1829.

IN CHANCERY.

Emmala Martin and Joseph Martin

Against

Baynard Wilson's heirs.

The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain the sale of certain real estate lying & being in Queen Ann's County of which Baynard Wilson died seized, and it appearing to the court that Ann one of his daughters, who intermarried with John Price, resides in the State of Delaware, it is thereupon ordered by this court that the complainants give notice by advertisement inserted in some convenient newspaper to be inserted 3 successive weeks before the first Monday of October next, that the said John Price and Ann his wife appear before this court on the third Monday of November next, to shew cause if any they have why a decree should not be made as prayed by the complainants.

LEMUEL FURNELL.

True copy, Thos. MURPHY, Clk.

Test, of Queen Ann's County Court.

Sept. 3d.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as trustee will sell at public auction at the Dwelling House on the premises hereafter mentioned on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon & 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the reversion in fee simple after the life estate of Mrs. Ann Keziah Hemmley, widow of Philemon W. Hemmley, late of Talbot County, deceased, in and to all that part of the real estate of the said Philemon W. Hemmley, which was assigned to her, for her dower, that is to say, all and singular that Dwelling plantation now occupied by Mr. Richard Fiddeman, beautifully situated on Wye River and Skipton Creek, in Talbot County, containing the quantity of 222 acres of arable land, and 72 acres of timber land, making together the quantity of 294 acres more or less, as laid down and certified by Samuel Jackson, late surveyor of Talbot County. And the terms of sale will be as follows—the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, and interest from the day of sale, with such security as he may approve.

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Easton, Sept. 5

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will sell at Public sale at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on Tuesday, the 23d day of September inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following Negroes to wit, one negro woman called Annis one small girl called Maria, and one boy called Theodore.—The Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND,  
JOHN CAMPER,  
JOSHUA DIXON,  
JAS. CHAMBERS,  
THOMAS ARRINGDALE,  
JESSE SCOTT.

Sept. 5

NOTICE.

ALL persons, having claims on the estate of Wm. T. Clark, late of Talbot county deceased, are requested to have them presented immediately for liquidation; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH TURNER, Agent for Francis Clark.

Sept. 5 (S)

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Calvert county, on the 22d ult. negro LEVI—he is of a bright yellow, has a stout beard and grey eyes, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—he had the nail matted of one of his fore fingers, which makes the nail now much smaller—he took with him a white furred hat with a scarf on it and a black cloth coat; he wears yarn and cotton shirts; the rest of his clothing not recollected.—e can read and write—he may have a pass; he is a rigid Methodist in the habit of praying and exhorting in Public—he can handle tools tolerably well—he has some relations on Fell's Point, Baltimore, whom he no doubt will try to get. I will give \$20 if taken in the county, and the above reward if taken out of the county and delivered to me, or secured in jail, so that I get him again.

NATANIEL DURE.

Near St. Leonard's Calvert County, Md.

Sept. 5 Jan 3w



## POETRY.

(From Bayley's Ballads.)  
THE NURSERY TALE.

Oh! did you not hear in your nursery,  
The tale that the gossips tell,  
Of the two young girls that came to drink  
At a certain Fairy well?  
The words of the Youngest were as sweet  
As the smile of her ruby lip,  
But the tongue of the Eldest seemed to move  
As if venom were on its tip!

At the well a Beggar accosted them,  
(A Sprite in a mean disguise);  
The Eldest spoke with a scornful brow,  
The Youngest with tearful eyes:  
Cried the Fairy "Whenever you speak, sweet  
girl,  
Pure gems from your lips shall fall."  
"But whenever you utter a word, proud maid,  
From your tongue shall a serpent crawl!"

And have you not met with these sisters oft  
In the haunts of the old and young?  
The first with her pure and unallied lip?  
The last with her serpent tongue?  
Yes—the first is Goodnature—diamonds bright  
On the darkest theme she throws;  
And the last is Slender—leaving the slime  
Of the snake wherever she goes!

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Groceries, Liquors, Queen's  
Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,  
Together with a general Assortment of  
SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.  
All of which he is disposed to sell at a very  
small advance for CASH, or will take in ex-  
change, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and  
Quills.  
The public are respectfully invited to call &  
examine his assortment.

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Easton, Dec. 27.

## BARGAINS.



## More Boots and Shoes

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-  
zens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has  
just returned from Baltimore with a general as-  
sortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's  
Boots and Shoes.

He has also an assortment of first rate Materi-  
als, and having a large stock on hand, he is  
enabled to promise those who may favor him  
with their custom, that his work shall not be  
surpassed as to strength and beauty by any  
done on the Eastern Shore or Baltimore.

He invites the public to give him a call and  
examine his style of workmanship.

He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please,  
and by punctuality to receive a share of public  
patronage.

THOMAS S. COOK.

July 25.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and in-  
tends keeping a general assortment of SOLE  
and UPPER LEATHER, all of which will be  
offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms  
—He will take in exchange for Boots Shoes, or  
Leather—wheat, corn, ba-on, lard, &c. &c. and  
will give the highest prices for hides in cash  
or trade.

T. S. C.

## BOOTS & SHOES.



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

## MATERIALS;

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

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

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, May 16.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber, the surviving par-  
ner of William Jenkins & Son, intends  
in a very short time, to bring the business of  
the concern to a close. All those indebted  
to said concern, either on bond note or open  
account are requested to come forward and  
settle their respective accounts, as further in-  
dulgence cannot be given.

JOHN W. JENKINS,

Surviving partner of Wm. Jenkins & Son,  
Easton, August 1 6t

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Easton,  
respectfully requests all those indebted to  
him, either on bond, note or open account to  
come forward and settle with him; those who  
cannot pay him their bills, are particularly re-  
quested to call and close their accounts by note.  
It is particularly desirable that they should call  
the present month whilst he is on the spot to  
liquidate their accounts.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Easton, June 20

## NOTICE.

I having been nearly eight months, since the  
Subscriber declined business in Easton, and  
harvest being now over, he thinks it nearly time  
to expect those indebted to him, to settle their  
accounts. He has constituted, and appointed  
Dr. Theodore Denny his agent, to whom all  
those so indebted, are requested to make pay-  
ment without further delay—otherwise such  
legal process, as will compel the same, will have  
to be resorted to, without respect to persons.

WM. W. MOORE.

8 mo 22 3t

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are  
hereby requested to come forward and  
make immediate payment, as longer indulgence  
cannot be given; those that have not the mo-  
ney to pay off their accounts will please to  
call and close them by note.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton August 15

## A good chance for an industrious poor man

## For Rent for the next Year,

A piece of land on Miles River, with a dwell-  
ing house, garden and fire wood—terma-  
The tenant may cultivate as much ground as  
he can manage from the sources around the  
field, which are plentiful, he may take to him-  
self all the corn he makes and he is to give  
one third of the blades in good order, for rent  
—themanuring the land and one third of the  
blades is considered as the rent—a small force  
is only necessary—A tenant may take posses-  
sion immediately and if he does so, and hauls  
manure regularly to the close of this year, pre-  
paratory to the next years corn crop—no rent  
will be required of him for this year.

Enquire at this Office.

July 18, 1829.

## FOR RENT,

The Union Tavern, in Easton,  
now occupied by Mr. S. Lowe.

This well known stand needs no particular  
description. It will be leased for one or more  
years, upon the most reasonable terms. Ap-  
plication from a distance directed to the sub-  
scriber, will be duly attended to.

## Also, to be Rented,

The Farm now occupied by Mr. Joseph P.  
Harris, near the Hole-in-the-wall, and other  
small farms in Talbot County.

## For Sale or Rent,

The Farm and lands near Hillsbo-  
rough, in Caroline County, called  
"Hackett's Garden" & "Large Range  
addition," advantageously situated  
on and near Tuckahoe Creek, con-  
taining according to an accurate survey, 397 1/2  
acres. This Farm may be rented for the next  
year, upon the usual shares. FOR TERMS OF SALE  
& FOR THE LOCATION, application may be made to  
Wm. Orrell, Esq. of Caroline County, or to the  
subscriber; and should this land not be before  
disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at pub-  
lic sale, at Hillsborough, in Caroline County, on  
THURSDAY, the 10th day of September at  
12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, on the fol-  
lowing terms, to wit:—one fourth of the purchase  
money to be paid in Cash the remainder by an-  
nual instalments of one, two and three years  
with interest.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 1

## FOR RENT.

THAT well known Farm called HOPE—de-  
lightfully located on the Eastern side of  
Miles, and near the Mouth of Wye River,  
between the Residences of Mr. Lloyd and Mr.  
Skinner and within 7 miles of Easton.

The arable land of the estate is now divided  
into 3 fields and 6 lots one third of which,  
containing about 150 acres to be cultivated each  
year, and each cultivation abounding in natu-  
ral Manures, accessible, and of very improving  
qualities. Persons desirous of renting are at  
liberty to view the premises—further particu-  
lars can be known on application to

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

July 4

## TO RENT.

TWELVE FARMS, of different sizes, and  
situated in different parts of the County.—  
Also, several small Tenements, with from  
four to fifteen acres of Land. Leases, will  
be given for a term of years if required, to good  
Tenants. Also, Houses and Lots, in St. Mi-  
chaels. For information, and terms, apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, aug. 8

## To Rent for the ensuing year.

THE Farm on which Mr. Joseph Harris  
now resides, situated in Caroline County,  
about one mile from Dover-bridge.

## Also to be Rented,

THE Farm on which Mr. Isaac Dukes now  
resides, situated in Caroline County, ab-  
out five miles from Dover-bridge.—For terms  
apply to,

WM. H. HAYWARD.

Talbot Co. August 8

## MARYLAND.

## Talbot county Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM A. D. 1829.

ON application of William M. Price, Adm'r  
of Alexander McClelland, late of Talbot Coun-  
ty, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the no-  
tice 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 co-  
pied 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 3rd day of August in  
the year of our Lord, eighteen  
hundred and twenty nine.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County.

## In compliance to the above order,

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot  
county in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of Alexander McClelland  
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 March next they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit  
of the said estate. Given under my hand this  
3rd day of August A. D. 1829.

WM. M. PRICE, Adm'r.

of Alexander McClelland dec'd.

August 22

## FARM WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE for a term of years  
a SMALL FARM on Truxhaven River  
between Oxford and Easton, of from 100  
to 150 acres, for which a liberal rent would be  
paid. Any person having such a place to dis-  
pose of in this way, will please direct a line to  
"A. B. Baltimore" and leave it with the editor  
of this paper; stating the situation, number of  
acres, of clear & wood land, the improvements  
and price, with such other particulars as may  
seem necessary. It would be desirable that pos-  
session be given in the early part of October, or  
sooner if practicable.

June 27.

## WOOL CARDING.

THAT well known and celebrated machine  
is now in full operation, for the purpose  
of Carding and Mixing country or merino wool  
to any shade directed—if the wool be properly  
prepared which may be done by first washing  
well, then picking and greasing, and Colours  
placed in separate bundles, as fancy may choose,  
with a written instruction to myself or the car-  
der. Persons residing near Oxford, Talbot Co.  
may leave their wool (prepared with written di-  
rections) at Capt. J. Steward's, where it will  
be received, taken to the Machine, carded and  
returned, free of charge more than Carding.  
Also those residing near Easton, may leave  
their wool at Mr. Samuel Roberts Store, in East-  
on, where the same will be taken every Wed-  
nesday, in each week and returned the Tues-  
day following, in good order—if the wool be  
so, when prepared, as per above directions,  
Mr. Stewart and Mr. Roberts, will be pre-  
pared to settle with all those having wool Card-  
ed, as I shall furnish them with a bill of each  
parcel; but in all cases, the owners name must  
accompany the Bundles, when left at the said  
places.

JOHN R. WRIGHT.

Upper Hunting Creek,  
July 25 1829.

## SHARPS ISLAND,

TO rent, or lease, for a term of years, the  
most productive farm within the limits of  
the county. To an approved tenant, the terms  
will be accommodating. Mr. Edw'd. N. Ham-  
bleton has rented it for several preceding  
years, and states the present crop to be about  
800 bushels of wheat, and 400 barrels of  
corn, Mr. Hambleton having received with the  
Island all the straw, blades, top-fodder, husks, &c.  
of course the same advantages will be given into  
the hands of the succeeding tenant. The pre-  
sent occupant has further stated, that a full  
stock of every description, farming utensils,  
corn, &c. can be furnished the tenant at valua-  
tion also a seed wheat supplied and seeded if re-  
quired—for terms apply to the subscriber.

THEODORE DENNY, agent

for Jos. W. Reynolds.

Easton, August 8

The Star, Whig and Cambridge Chronicle,  
will insert the above 3-times, and send their  
accounts in for payment.

T. DENNY.

## KENT POINT FOR RENT!!

This Farm has excellent out build-  
ings, and a good dwelling house, and  
is divided into three fields, each con-  
taining about four hundred thousand corn hills.  
The soil is good for wheat and corn, the situa-  
tion healthy, and the pasture superior to any  
on Kent Island. As it belongs to minors, it  
will be rented for a money rent.

WILLIAM GRASON.

July 25 1829

## SHINGLES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for sale 50,000 CY  
PRESS SHINGLES of uncommon good  
quality, which he will sell cheap for Cash only.  
Persons sending orders for the above, are  
requested to accompany them with the money,  
otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, July 25. cow4t

## Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell the FARM on  
which he formerly resided, called Max-  
well Moore, situated on Thread-haven creek,  
about 6 miles from Easton, the road leading  
thereto, opposite the residence of Dr. Rogers.  
The said Farm contains 270 acres of land,  
of excellent improvable quality with plenty of re-  
sources. There is a comfortable dwelling, and  
very good and sufficient out-houses.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will view the  
property and apply to the Editor for terms,  
which are liberal, or to

JOHN S. MARTIN.

Dover Bridge, June 20.

## FOR SALE.

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

WM. H. JOHNSON.

July 18

## Servants Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, residing in Frederick Co  
Md. who has lately commenced the culture  
of Sugar in Louisiana, (near Donaldsonville,  
now the seat of government of that state) and  
where he has lately removed a number of his  
own slaves, is desirous of purchasing about  
thirty additional hands from 15 to 20 years of  
age, two thirds males. His plantation is situ-  
ated in the most healthy part of the state, where  
it is considered more healthy than on the Eastern  
Shore of Maryland.—Letters address-  
ed to A. B. Petersburg, Frederick county Md.  
will be immediately attended to.

July 11  
\* \* \* \* \* The editors of the Whig and the Gazette,  
Easton, and the Herald, Princess Ann, are de-  
sired to copy the above to the amount of \$3  
and forward their bills for collection to the Re-  
publican Citizen.

## To the Printers of the U. States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used  
in making Printing Types, have been  
greatly reduced, and the facility of manufactur-  
ing greatly increased. The subscriber there-  
fore has been induced to make a proportional  
reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of  
April have been stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Found-  
ry is well known to the trade, who are assured  
that in regard to the quality of metal, finish  
and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment and  
can supply any quantity on a short notice, he  
will be happy to receive the orders of his custo-  
mers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad can  
have offices complete with Presses, and every  
thing necessary for a Printing Establishment,  
put up in the most perfect manner.

Printers are requested to give this adver-  
tisement a place in their papers a few times, to  
receive payment, \$2, in Type, or in settlement  
of their accounts.

RICH'D. RONALDSON, Phil.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved  
paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent, for cash.  
Pearl, per lb. \$1 40 English \$0 36  
Nonpareil 90 Great Primer 34  
Minion 70 Double Pica 32  
Brevier 56 Do. Great Primer 32  
Bourgeois 46 Large Letter plain 30  
Long Primer 40 Scabbard and 30  
Small Pica 38 Quotations 30  
Pica 36

The prices of other descriptions of Type are  
proportionably reduced.  
Old Type received in payment at 9 cts. pe-  
r pound.

July 25

## Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## The Steam-Boat Maryland,



WILL commence her regular routes for the  
Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—  
She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and  
Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cam-  
bridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton  
every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7  
o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore.  
On Monday the 6th of April she will commence  
her route to Chester town, leaving Baltimore  
every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and return-  
ing leave Chester town at 1 o'clock the same  
day.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.  
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.  
March 21.

The papers at Cambridge, Centreville,  
and Chester Town, will copy the above.

## Easton and Baltimore Packets.

## THE SLOOP



Edward Lloyd,

RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.

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

## THE SCHOONER



JANE & MARY,

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

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

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON,  
THOMAS HENRIX,  
BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb. 21

## THROUGH IN A DAY.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FARE.

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

## \$100 REWARD.

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

WM. ROBINSON,

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

J. WALKER.

Baltimore, June 20. law3w cow1t

## A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of St. Mary's  
County Maryland as a runaway, on the  
13th day of May a negro man who calls himself

ROBERT,  
Said Negro is pretty yellow about 5  
feet 4 inches high and about 24 years  
of age, had on when committed a  
striped domestic cotton Jacket, a pair of yellow



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XII.

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

NO. 37.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per  
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for  
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for  
every subsequent insertion.

## SALT.

THE subscribers have just received per  
Ship Walter from Liverpool 2158 Sacks  
fine Blown Salt, 3,000 bus. fine Salt in bulk  
which together with a general assortment of  
Groceries, will be sold on reasonable terms.  
JAS. CORNER & SON.  
No. 1, Maryland Wharf, Baltimore.  
Balt. Aug. 29, 1829.

## Queen Ann's County Court: MAY TERM, 1829.

Ennals Martin and  
Joseph Martin  
AGAINST  
Baynard Wilson's heirs.  
The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to  
obtain the sale of certain real estate lying & be-  
ing in Queen Ann's County of which Baynard  
Wilson died seized, and it appearing to the  
court that Ann one of his daughters who inter-  
married with John Price, resides in the State of  
Delaware, it is thereupon ordered by this court  
that the complainants give notice by advertise-  
ment inserted in some convenient newspaper  
to be inserted 3 successive weeks before the first  
Monday of October next, that the said John Price  
and Ann his wife appear before this court on the  
third Monday of November next, to show  
cause if any they have why a decree should  
not be made as prayed by the complainants.  
LEWEL PURNELL.

True copy,  
Test, THOS. MURPHY, Clk.  
of Queen Ann's County Court.  
Sept. 5 3t

## FOR SALE

THAT beautifully situated farm on the north  
side of Third Haven Creek considered  
from the healthiness of the situation, the natu-  
ral fertility of the soil and the large Banks  
of oyster shells on it, one of the most valuable  
and desirable Farms in the county—the wood  
land is fine, and every acre of the arable land  
may be soon made rich by the shells.  
It contains about 98 acres—75 of it are in  
woods—There is a tolerable comfortable framed  
Dwelling House on it—a new Barn and corn  
house and other common buildings—no further  
description is deemed necessary, as it is to be  
presumed every person disposed to buy, will  
view the premises. The purchaser will have  
the privilege of seeding wheat this fall—the fall-  
ow ground is already prepared, and will take  
from 75 to 80 bushels to seed it, exclusive of  
the corn ground.

Three thousand dollars of the purchase mo-  
ney must be paid at the time of the sale. A  
credit of one and two years will be given for  
the balance, but the same must be secured by  
bond with approved security, bearing interest  
from the day of sale.  
JOHN DAWSON.  
Aug. 29.

## FOR SALE

On a credit of 12 or 18 months that  
fine fast sailing schooner,



## THE GENERAL REED,

about forty tons burthen, now in complete order  
and repair. Apply to  
ELIZABETH S. SKINNER.  
Deep Neck, Talbot Co.,  
August 29.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

## PROPOSALS FOR A NEW PAPER George Town D. C.

ENCOURAGED by the liberal offers of sup-  
port, the subscriber has purchased the in-  
terest of the present proprietor of the Colum-  
bian Newspaper, printed in this town, and pro-  
poses to commence on the 1st July next, the  
publication of a new paper, under the title of  
the *Columbian Gazette*, and respectfully solicits  
the aid of his personal and political friends in  
the undertaking.  
The *Columbian Gazette* will appear three  
times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sat-  
urdays, on Imperial paper of the best quality,  
and with entire new type, at \$5 per annum, and  
will be devoted to the topics usually embraced  
in a public Journal.

In politics it will be decided; it cannot be ex-  
pected that it will support an Administration  
which has deprived the subscriber of his office  
without any cause. The Editor will, however,  
express his opinions in a candid and respectful  
manner, and will not be unmindful of the high  
responsibility he assumes.

The latest foreign and domestic news and  
commercial information generally will have a  
due share of attention.

A portion of the Gazette will be allotted to  
extracts from new and interesting publications.  
In short, the Editor wishes the paper to  
speak for itself, and hopes it will be conducted  
in such a manner as to deserve patronage, his un-  
remitting exertions at least will be used to that  
end, and he does not and will not ask support  
larger than he shall merit it.

B. HOMANS.

Georgetown, D. C. July 4  
Subscriptions received in Georgetown at the  
Gazette Office, opposite Semmes' Tavern; in  
Washington, at P. Thompson's Book Store and  
at R. Wright's Auction Store.  
Editors will confer a favor by giving the  
above one or two insertions.  
July 11

## FOR SALE.

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

## TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Black-  
smith Shop situate at the Oak, on the Bay-  
Side road, about 4 miles from St. Michaels;  
at present occupied by M. Plummer. It is  
an excellent stand for business, and one of  
the most desirable situations in the county as  
respects health. For terms apply to  
A. BANNING.  
Aug. 29.

## TRADE & COMMERCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, late commercial editor  
of the Chronicle, having leased the Foun-  
tain Inn, situate in Light street, near Baltimore  
street, the most CENTRAL PUBLIC HOUSE  
in the city, is prepared to accommodate Trav-  
ellers and Boarders in a manner with which he  
thinks they will be pleased, either in good eat-  
ing, drinking or lodging—and, ere long with in-  
formation. An extensive range of Stables  
being likewise attached, their horses will be  
taken care of also. Terms—Dinner 50 cents;  
Breakfast or Supper 37 1/2 cents; Lodging 25  
cents, or, for a day's boarding and lodging, one  
dollar. Families travelling, can have distinct  
apartments if they wish. Horses taken at five-  
pence 24 hours for 50 cents. And, not to be al-  
together out of sight of trading, any editor or pro-  
prietor of a paper, any where, who will give the  
foregoing three conspicuous insertions in the  
inner form, and send one of his papers contain-  
ing it to the Fountain Inn, shall have two days  
boarding and lodging, the first time he passes  
this way, provided too many do not call at a  
time. The Public's ob't serv't.  
W. G. LYFORD.  
Fountain Inn, Light street, Baltimore.

N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn will be  
always supplied with the substantial, varieties  
and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of  
the Norfolk and other neighbouring markets.  
August 15

## \$20 REWARD.

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

## HENRY WILLSON,

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

WM. BENNY, Jr.

Talbot Co. Aug. 15

## 25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday  
Evening last, an apprentice to the Shoe  
making business, named LEEDS KERR BUR-  
RIDGE, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6  
inches high; black hair, dark eyes, is subject to  
a snuffling when eating, and has a down look  
when spoken to—Had on and took with him, a  
new blue frock cloth coat and pantaloons of the  
same; several suits of summer clothing, amongst  
which, a neat roundabout of light mixed French  
cassimere, white hat, and a pair of Monroe boots  
and pumps. A reward of fifteen dollars will be  
given if taken in the city, twenty dollars if in the  
State, and the above reward if out of the state,  
and secured in any Jail so that I get him again.  
All persons are cautioned against harboring or  
carrying off said boy, as I will enforce the law  
to the utmost extent against any so offending.  
It is believed that he has gone to Philadelphia  
or is on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.  
JOHN LOWE.  
No. 22 1/2, Pratt st. Balt. fore  
aug. 29. 4t

The Philadelphia Sentinel, Easton Gazette,  
and Cambridge Chronicle, will insert the above  
three times, and charge the Baltimore Chroni-  
cle office.

## RUNAWAYS.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington  
county, Md. as runaways, on the 8th Au-  
gust instant, two negro men who call them-  
selves JAS. RANDLE & WILLIAM HARRIS.  
James is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about  
30 or 32 years of age, proportionably made, of  
a bright copper colour, has lost all his front  
teeth; had on when committed, a pair of grey  
mottled cassimere pantaloons, do. vest, black cloth  
coat, black fur hat and coarse shoes. William  
is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 8  
or 9 inches high, of a bright copper colour, free  
and good countenance; had on when committed  
a pair of blue mixt cassimere pantaloons, blue  
cloth vest, drab domestic cloth coat, coarse  
shoes, and old black fur hat. The said negroes  
say they belong to Mr. John Canaway, residing  
between Charlestown and Battle-town, Jeff-  
erson county, Va. The owner of said negroes is  
requested to come and prove property, pay  
charges and take them away, otherwise they  
will be discharged according to law.  
CHRISTIN NEWCOMER, Jr. Sh'ff.  
August 29 5w.

## RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Anne's  
County, on the 15th day of July inst,  
A NEGROMAN, who calls himself

## HORACE JOHNSON,

Supposed to belong to the Rev. Mr.  
Monnelly. Said Negro is about 25  
years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high  
spare, but well shaped, and a little lame. Had  
on when committed, a Blue Frock coat, coarse  
linen trowsers, an old hat and heavy boots.  
The owner or owners of said Negro, are  
hereby requested to prove property pay charges  
and take him away—or he will be discharged  
according to law.  
THOS. ASCHOM, Sh'ff.  
August 1 10w

The (N. Journal, Chronicle & Marylander,  
Easton Gazette,) will publish the above, and  
send their accounts to the Centreville Times  
Office.

## A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Thomas Jefferson—A distinguished statesman  
and philosopher—a native of Virginia; born Ap-  
ril 1743, educated at William and Mary; and  
studied law under that distinguished civilian  
and patriot, Chancellor Wythe. In his 26th year  
a distinguished member of the Virginia Legisla-  
ture, in 1773 appointed a member of the  
"committee of correspondence," the most effi-  
cient body in directing and maturing the ma-  
terials from which sprang the revolution; elected  
to congress 1775, re-elected '76. Member of  
the committee which drafted the declaration,  
consisting of J. Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sher-  
man and Livingston, and as chairman made  
the original draft, conformable to which 28th  
June, he introduced a resolution "that these  
States are and of right ought to be free and inde-  
pendent States" which was seconded by John  
Adams; and unanimously passed 4th July,  
'76. Governor of Virginia '76—84. minister to  
France which station he held until appointed  
Secretary of State by President Washington,  
'89; Vice President United States '97, and  
President 1801, which place he held eight years.  
In the 83d year of his age, on the 50th anniver-  
sary of our independence, he died at Monticello,  
the seat of his fathers having filed the  
highest offices and enjoyed the greatest hon-  
ors within the gift of his countrymen.

Benjamin Franklin—A Printer, philosopher  
and statesman, a native of Boston; born 17th  
January, 1709. At the age of 30 appointed  
clerk to the General Assembly, and Postmaster  
at Philadelphia, at 38 a member of the Assem-  
bly. About this time he identified electricity  
and lightning to be the same, by drawing the  
lightning from the clouds, and many other in-  
genious experiments; commissioned to Great  
Britain from the Colonies examined before  
the bar of the House of Commons with  
great credit to himself; elected 1775 and  
'76. member of Congress, one of the com-  
mittee to bear propositions of reconciliation;  
commissioner to France in the 71st year of his  
age; concluded a treaty with that power in 1778  
and in 1782 concluded a treaty with Great  
Britain, by which the war was terminated, and  
our independence acknowledged; elected to  
the high honor of Foreign Associate of the Aca-  
demy of Sciences, at Paris, in 1781. After his  
return to America, he was President of the  
Commonwealth, and of the State convention  
which adopted the new constitution. After a  
long life, spent in the most active and useful  
pursuits, he died in his 84th year, 27th April,  
1790.

Francis Hopkinson—A lawyer, and a man of  
elegant literary attainments; a native of Phila-  
delphia; born 1737. A member of Congress  
'77, and voted and subscribed the declaration.  
He died in his 53d year, 9th May, 1791.

Robert Treat Payne, LL. D.—A lawyer of  
eminence, a native of Boston, born 1731. For  
several years past a member of the Legislature  
of Massachusetts; a member of the Provincial  
Congress, 1774; a member of the first and sec-  
ond general Congress; a member of the com-  
mittee of five to consider the State of Mass-  
achusetts, and Supreme Judge; died 11th May,  
1814, aged 84.

Thomas H. Howard—Born in the Parish of St  
Lucas, South Carolina 1749. Educated in A-  
merica, studied law in the Middle Templ-  
London, spent several years on a tour through  
Europe; 1775 and '76 a member of Congress;  
afterwards Supreme Judge of his native State;  
was wounded at Beaufort; taken prisoner at  
Charleston; was in the State Convention for  
forming a new Constitution, 1770, died March  
1809.

Benjamin Rush, M. D.—Born near Philadel-  
phia, 24th December, 1745. A physician of  
great eminence; studied at Edinburgh, Paris and  
London, his name is written as indelibly if pos-  
sible, on the scroll of medical fame, as on the  
declaration of our rights. A most successful  
teacher in medicine; in 1812 not less than 430  
pupils attended his lectures; he was success-  
fully chosen professor of chemistry, of the theory  
and practice of medicine, of the practice of  
physic. Chosen in July a delegate in Congress,  
he was not present when the declaration was adopted,  
but signed it on taking his seat; a member,  
also, of the Pennsylvania convention to  
form and adopt her constitution. Died 19th  
April, 1813.

Wm. Hooper—A lawyer of eminence, born  
in Boston, 1742, and educated at Harvard Col-  
lege. Removed early to North Carolina; a Rep-  
resentative to the General Assembly for several  
years; a member of Congress of 1774; and the  
succeeding until the adopting and signing of  
the declaration; a judge to settle the dispute  
between New York and Massachusetts. Died  
October, 1790, in the 48th year of his age; hav-  
ing retired several years previous, from the  
care of public life into the joys of domestic  
happiness.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, only surviving  
signer, at this time, (1829.) was born Septem-  
ber 1737, at Annapolis, Md. Being of Roman  
Catholic descent, he commenced his education  
at St. Omers, Great Britain, and finished it at  
Rheims, France; studied law in Paris and Lon-  
don; an active & efficient newspaper writer, in  
favour of the cause of the colonies. Being a Ro-  
man Catholic of education & fortune, was elected  
one of the committee to visit Canada, early  
in 1776, to make overtures to the Catholics of  
that province to join the colonies. During this  
tour, the declaration was adopted, but was  
promptly signed on his return on the 2d of Au-  
gust, soon after a member of the board of war;  
in 1801, retired from public life, after having  
been a member of the first committee of safety  
and observation, twice in the Convention of  
Maryland; twice a delegate in Congress; once  
a senator in U. States Senate—and four times  
in that of his native State.

Cesar Rodney, born in Dover, Delaware, 1730  
a member of Legislature several years; a mem-  
ber of Congress of 1774; continued until '75;  
an active leader in the war upon "the tented  
field," a general in the army, and the intimate  
friend of Washington.

Benjamin Harrison, a native of Berkley, Vir-  
ginia, the descendant of a very respectable, an-  
cient and wealthy family; early a member of the  
provincial legislature; a member of the first  
Congress, and of those succeeding, until the  
honour of voting for and signing the declaration;  
a member of the committee of safety; chairman  
of the "board of war." After resigning his  
seat in Congress, a member and president of  
the colonial Assembly, Governor of Virginia in  
1782; and re-elected the year following. Died  
1791, at his residence, honored and respected  
by his countrymen.

William Paca, a fine scholar and an eminent  
jurist; born 1740, at Wye-Hall, Eastern Shore  
Maryland; a member of the first and several  
succeeding Congresses. Immediately after vot-  
ing for and signing the declaration, elected a

member of the "Navy board," twice Governor  
of Maryland, and twice chief justice on the  
bench of her judiciary. Died 1799, aged  
66 years.

Arthur Middleton, a fine scholar, having taken  
the Baccalaureate degree of A. B. at Westmin-  
ster, England, and a gentleman of fine fortune;  
born in S. Carolina, 1743; spent two years in a  
tour through Europe; a member of the "secret  
committee of five" in 1775; a member of Con-  
gress in '76; took an active part in the war;  
a soldier; taken prisoner at Charleston, and sent  
as such to St. Augustine; suffered, with the  
rest of his fellow prisoners, great hardships; e-  
lected again to Congress, 1782. Departed for  
the better country beyond the grave, at his  
country seat, on the Ashly, aged 45.

Elbridge Gerry was born July 1744, at Mar-  
blehead, Massachusetts. Took his degree of  
A. B. in the 18th year at Harvard—a merchant  
by profession; a member of the General Court  
of Mass. Bay, in his 29th year, a member of the  
new committee of safety for Mass., an active  
and efficient leader during the revolution. He  
spent the evening previous to the battle of  
Bunker's Hill with a few of his friends in a house  
not far from the road to Lexington, among  
whom was the brave and early lamented Gen-  
eral Warren; on parting in the morning with  
the General for the scene of danger, this brave  
man, all devoted to his country dropped these  
classic words—"Dulce et decorum est, pro patria  
mori"—before this night was an example. A  
member of Congress in '76, a member of the  
convention which formed the new constitution;  
minister to France; several times Governor of  
Mass. Vice President of the U. States in 1812.  
Died 23d November, 1814, on his pad to  
Washington as Vice President of the U. States  
aged 70 years.

George Rogers, was born in Newcastle, Del. in  
1730. A scholar; became a lawyer of eminence  
after he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania;  
member of the legislature of Penn. as early as  
1768; a member of the first Congress and of the  
three succeeding; several times a member of  
the state legislature; a member of the Board of  
Admiralty of Penn. Died July 1779, aged 49  
years.

John Adams, a lawyer and statesman of great  
eminence, was born at Quincy, Mass. 19th  
October, O. S. 1735, of puritan parents; a writ-  
er and active leader preparatory to the adopt-  
ing and signing the declaration; a member of  
the first committee of safety for Boston; had  
the honor of nominating Gen. Washington to  
Congress as commander-in-chief of the Ameri-  
can armies; and of making the motion to adopt  
the declaration, which he supported and ad-  
vocated with his powerful eloquence; a member  
of the first and many succeeding Congresses.  
Some idea may be formed of his business habits,  
when it is stated he was a member of ninety  
committees, and chairman of 25; commissioned  
to France in 1771 and minister to the same  
power in 1781, and minister to England in  
1785; a member of the convention which formed  
the constitution of his native state; Vice Pres-  
ident of the United States twice, and Pres-  
ident once; retired from public life in 1801, and  
about 4 o'clock, P. M. on the fiftieth Anniver-  
sary of our Independence, he expired in the  
91st year of his age.

Richard Henry Lee, a native of Virginia, and  
an elegant scholar, was born 20th January, 1732.  
Like many of the distinguished men of his time  
he was educated in England; he early in our  
struggle became a political writer; and in the  
hour of peril a soldier; early a member of the  
House of Burgesses, of Va. a polished and e-  
legant speaker he was called the Cicero of A-  
merica; a member of the first Congress; he first  
introduced a motion in Congress, 10th June 1776,  
"that these United Colonies were, and of right  
ought to be Free and Independent States."—  
Being called away by sickness in his family Mr.  
Jefferson was appointed in his place on the  
Committee to which the resolution was refer-  
red, and filling the vacancy of the mover Mr.  
Jefferson became chairman and thus became  
draftsman of that instrument which has so justly  
given celebrity to his name. Once Presi-  
dent in Congress; he died in the 64th year of  
his age, loaded with the honors of his country-  
men.

Francis Lightfoot Lee, youngest brother of  
R. H. Lee, a man of fine abilities and extensive  
information, though not much inferior in educa-  
tion or eloquence to his brother; several years  
a member of the house of Burgesses; several  
times a member of Congress from Richmond,  
the metropolis of his State; a member of the  
Senate of his native State. The particulars  
of his death not recorded by his biographer.

Samuel Chase, a lawyer and jurist of great  
eminence was a native of Md. born 17th April  
1741. Early a member of the Colonial As-  
sembly; a member of the first and four suc-  
ceeding Congresses, a member of the mission to  
Canada, in '76, with Charles Carroll and Dr.  
Franklin; at his suggestion the convention of  
Md. rescinded their instructions to their repre-  
sentatives not to vote for declaring the colonies  
independent; the early patron and benefactor  
of the distinguished William Pinckney; a  
member of the Maryland convention which  
adopted the new Constitution; chief justice of  
Md. and appointed by Washington an associate  
judge of the U. States Court.

Samuel Adams, a native of Boston a fine  
scholar, a merchant by profession, was born  
22d September, 1722. He reported the first  
resolution to the citizens of Boston denying the  
right of the mother country to tax the colonies  
against their consent for purposes of revenue;  
a political writer of eminence; a member of  
Congress eight times; a member of the conven-

\*It was this committee, which consisted of  
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Wm. Henry  
Drayton, Wm. Gibbes and Edward Wayne,  
that resolved on having recourse to force in  
1770 in settling the difficulties between the  
colonies and mother country and the public  
arms, then in possession of British keepers  
were taken possession of accordingly.

Judge Chase being at Annapolis on business  
attended a debating club composed of a num-  
ber of spirited young men. During the debate  
he discovered one who spoke with remarkable  
ease, eloquence and fluency; after the debate  
was through the Judge sought an acquaintance  
with the young man and learned his name was  
Pinckney, that he was poor and was then earn-  
ing his bread by his services in an apothecary's  
shop, and designed studying medicine. The  
Judge advised him to study law, and offered  
him the use of his library, and invited him to  
live in his family until he had completed his  
studies—these propositions were gladly accept-  
ed, and young Pinckney put up his trunk im-  
mediately for the Judge's residence. This  
same young man afterwards became one of the  
most distinguished lawyers of his time; Attor-  
ney General of the United States; and Minister  
to Rome.

tion which formed the constitution of his State  
and of the convention which adopted the Con-  
stitution of the U. States; Lieut. Governor and  
Gov. of Massachusetts; one of the proscribed  
patriots, whom the British authorities pro-  
claimed beyond the reach of pardon. Died 3d  
Oct. 1803, in his 63d year.

John Hancock, a scholar and a man of im-  
mense wealth, was born near Quincy Mass.  
1735. A member of the general court chosen  
speaker and rejected by the Governor; acted  
with Samuel Adams, in remonstrating against  
the massacre by the soldiers on the 5th March,  
1770 and in procuring the removal of the  
troops from the city. On the 5th March the  
year following pronounced his celebrated  
speech on the massacre occasion; was one  
of the proscribed patriots with Samuel Adams.  
A member of the first Congress; and Presi-  
dent of the second and third in which capacity  
he signed the Declaration of Independence,  
which separated the colonies from the mother  
country for ever; Governor of his native State  
a series of times. He spent large sums of his  
ample fortune in benevolent charities; and was  
"gathered to his fathers" in a ripe old age lov-  
ed revered and lamented.

**Unexampled Abstinence.**—Mr. Reuben  
Kelsey, a respectable young man of Fair-  
field, in this county, aged about 25, is said to  
have subsisted on nothing but cold water,  
for more than forty days! His mind  
seems to have been partially abstracted  
and he has chiefly kept his room, appar-  
ently averse to any intercourse with the  
world for nearly three years past; the  
quantity of food taken by him for the  
last twelve months is supposed to be less  
than that required for the ordinary nour-  
ishment of an infant; but during the pe-  
riod first named, neither persuasion, threats  
or force, have been effectual to make  
him swallow the least sustenance of any  
kind. Some particles of food crowded  
between his teeth two weeks ago, were  
discharged from his nostrils directly after  
and no further compulsion has been used.  
He is described as wasted to a ghastly skel-  
eton, still he is thought in a great mea-  
sure to retain his senses, and to enjoy the  
benefit of sleep. The afflicting case is  
believed to be almost unparalleled, and  
has thus far baffled all the efforts of  
medical skill.  
Little Falls Gaz.

**Anecdote of an English Sailor.**—The  
following anecdote appears in a recent  
French paper—While the French troops  
were encamped at Boulogne, public at-  
tention was much excited by the daring  
attempt at escape made by an English  
sailor. This person, having escaped from the  
depot, and gained the borders of the  
sea, the woods on which served him for  
concealment, constructed, with no other  
instrument than a knife, a boat entirely  
of the bark of trees. When the weather  
was fair, he mounted a tree and looked  
out for the English flag; and having at  
last observed a British cruiser, he ran to  
the shore with his boat on his back, and  
when he was about to trust himself to the  
boisterous waves, he was pursued, arrest-  
ed, and put in chains. Every body in the  
army was anxious to see the boat, and Na-  
poleon having at length heard of the af-  
fair, sent for the sailor and interrogated  
him. "You must," said Napoleon, "have  
had a great desire to see your country a-  
gain, since you could resolve to trust  
yourself on the open sea in so frail a bark.  
I suppose you have left a sweetheart  
there." "No, said the sailor, "but a poor  
and infirm mother, whom I was anxious  
to see." "And you shall see her," said  
Napoleon, giving, at the same time, or-  
ders to set him at liberty, and bestow up-  
on him a considerable sum of money for  
his mother, observing that she must be a  
good mother, who had so good a son.

**Original Anecdote.**—A schoolmaster,  
while surrounded by his scholars at a  
night-school, was one evening engaged  
in writing a copy, listening at the same  
time to some young men apprentices, re-  
citing a lesson in the testament, and was  
favoured by one of them with the follow-  
ing reading of Matt. 23, 24.—"Ye blind  
guides which strain at a gale and swal-  
low a saw-mill." "What's that?" cried  
the astonished teacher, "how do you spell  
gale?"—"G u-a-t, sir." "Admirable  
well now, sir, if you please, spell saw-mill  
for us?"—"C-a, saw, m-e-l, mill saw-mill."

**Queer Adventure.**—The Pawtucket,  
(Rhode Island) Chronicle states that a  
comical crazy fellow who is in the habit  
of ranging the country, recently entered  
a Magistrate's office in that village, in  
the absence of the rightful occupant, and  
began to examine the documents upon  
the table, among which were a dozen or  
more writs against persons, whom he  
knew by sight, but who did not know  
him. He pocketed the instruments and  
in about an hour afterwards was seen  
coming up the street followed by three  
or four sorry looking fellows, whom he  
had arrested, and carrying under each  
arm a journeyman tailor, who had been  
inclined to show fight rather than be taken  
at such short notice. He conveyed  
them to the place from whence he took  
the official papers and finding the Justice  
still absent made use of the lock and key  
to confine them there, as he said, "that  
they might take their trial at the next sit-  
ting of the court."



### The Slave Market at Constantinople.

I had an opportunity afforded me of seeing this horrid place, where, perhaps, the loveliest women in the world are bought and sold like cattle, inspected by every scoundrel who wears a turban, and submitted to the scrutiny of every virago who affects to be a judge of slaves. Franks are not suffered to visit this bazaar: but now and then, when an opulent slave merchant falls sick, a Christian hakim or doctor gains admittance.—The slave bazaar is a large quadrangular court yard, with a shed running along a range of narrow cells on the ground floor and a gallery above, which surrounds the building; on the second stage the chambers are reserved for the Greeks and the Georgians; below are the black women of Darfur and Samarra, and the copper coloured beauties of Abyssinia; the latter are remarkable for the symmetry of their features and the elegance of their forms; they commonly sell for \$150, (150,) while the black women seldom bring more than \$80, (116.) The poor Greek woman were huddled together; I saw seven or eight in one cell, stretched on the floor, some dressed in the vestiges of former finery—some of them were from Scio, others from Ipsara; they had nothing in common but despair! All of them looked pale and sickly, and all of them appeared to be pining after the homes they were never more to see again, and the friends they were to meet no more. Sickness and sorrow had impaired their looks, but still they were spectres of beauty, and the melancholy stillness of their cells was sadly contrasted with the roars of merriment which proceeded from the dungeons of the negro women. No scene of human wretchedness can equal this. The girl who might have adorned her native village whose innocence might have been the solace of an anxious mother, and whose beauty might have been the theme of many a tongue, was here subjected to the gaze of every licentious soldier who chose to examine her features or her form on the pretence of being a buyer. I saw one poor girl, of about fifteen brought forth to exhibit her gait and figure to an old Turk, whose glances manifested the motive for her purchase; he twisted her elbows; he pulled her ankles; he felt her neck, an all this while the slave merchant was extolling her shape and features, and protested she was only turned of thirteen, that she neither snored nor started in her sleep—in every respect she was warranted. I loitered about the bazaar until I saw this bargain brought to a conclusion; the girl was bought for \$280, (about 155 sterling.) The separation of this young creature from her companions in wretchedness was a new scene of distress; she was pale as death, and hardly seemed conscious of her situation, while all the other girls were weeping around her and taking their last farewell. Her new master laughed at the sad parting, and pushed her before him to the outer gate, but there she stopped for a moment and entreated permission to go back for the remainder of her Greek attire, which I dare say she prized more than anything in the world for probably it was all on earth that remained to her of what she brought from that home which she had forever left. The old Moslem accompanied her back, and in a few minutes I saw her returning to the gate with a little bundle under her arm trembling from head to foot, and weeping bitterly.

Madden's Travels.

We claim the attention of our readers to the following article expressive of the effect produced in Liverpool on the receipt of the news of the removal of the venerable James Maury from the Consulate of that port. We ask every candid man was it not disgraceful to our National character to remove so excellent an officer?

Balt. Chron.

[From Gresham's Liverpool Advertiser, July 21]

The venerable Mr. Maury.—The late advices from America inform us that Francis B. Ogden has been appointed Consul at Liverpool, vice the venerable Maury removed.—Venerable indeed in years, and distinguished in worth is the gentleman thus alluded to, and although delicacy forbids us to question any decrees of a foreign government in the disposal of its own offices, still we lament that removal should be appended to the name of Maury in any records which the United States could shew. His appointment emanating directly from the "Father of his Country," a long and faithful term of service has justified the choice and shown that the selection of Washington was honorable to his judgment and his character. Few men have passed through life with more esteem—none have discharged their duties with stricter and more devoted zeal. The mercantile navy of America possessed a faithful representative, and its distressed seamen always found in Liverpool that advice, succour and protection which robbed misfortune of its sting and opened brighter prospects to their view. His services, not professions, while his bland and courteous manners attached friends and conciliated—no, not enemies—for the venerable Maury had none. No American Administration ever thought of his removal save the present and despite that delicacy to which we have referred, we reiterate our regrets at the event and consider that if a retirement from his responsible duties was deemed necessary, resignation not removal, would have shown brighter in the page of national gratitude.

### FROM THE NEW ENGLAND BALLADIUM.

Basil Hall.—Captain Hall found one individual in the United States who read him, and treated his annoying curiosity in the manner which it merited, and which it seems Captain Hall himself indirectly commends. As the anecdote has never been published we will give it, at the same time expressing a hope that it will find a place, with suitable comments, in the American edition of Captain Hall's Travels.

What stones are these? said Captain Hall to a Pavier, who was very busy in laying curb stones on one of the side walks leading to the Capitol at Washington. The Pavier looking up at the enquirer, & deriving an unfavourable impression as to his character from the first glance at his features, deliberately determined to quiz him instead of making a civil and satisfactory reply. What stones are these? repeated Captain Hall, impatiently.—They are such stones, returned the Pavier, as we use for curb stones. Where do you get the stones? said the Captain. At Captain Folsom's, was the reply.—Who is Captain Folsom? Captain Folsom is the contractor for furnishing stone. Where, said the Captain in utter despair, does Captain Folsom get the stones? Here the fellow, with a sly look of triumph, gravely replied, that's Captain Folsom's look out not mine.

While we are upon this subject, we will relate another anecdote of Captain Basil Hall, which will show the estimate which the very respectable representative of Great Britain, in the United States, Mr. Vaughan, puts upon Captain Hall.

At the Columbian Institute Dinner, Captain Hall sat near the President, Mr. Adams, Mr. Vaughan, and Col. Knapp. Captain Hall stated, in the course of conversation, that he had learned, from good authority, that there were 1,200,000 paupers in the United States. Mr. Adams expressed his disbelief of the statement and Captain Hall repeated that he had learned the fact from authority on which he implicitly relied. Mr. Adams appealed to Colonel Knapp for his views on the subject, as he had been on a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature appointed to investigate the subject of pauperism. Colonel Knapp, after giving his views, asked Captain Hall what he understood by paupers. The Captain replied that he understood by the term those members of the community who were unable to pay their debts. Then replied Colonel Knapp, the King and a Royal family of England have been paupers for a century. Mr. Vaughan pinched his countryman, and in a whisper, begged him not to make a fool of himself by hazarding another remark.

### AMERICAN WINE.

In the neighbouring county of York, Pa. a number of gentlemen interested in the cultivation of the Vine, have formed a society under the title of the Wine Association, for the purpose of more effectually promoting their useful objects.—We learn from the York Recorder that on the first of the present month a stated meeting of the Association was held at the vineyard of one of the members, at which premiums were awarded to those persons who exhibited the best and purest samples of domestic wine, made from their own grapes. About twenty different samples of wine made at the various vineyards in York county, were accordingly exhibited. Three judges having been appointed from a number of respectable gentlemen who had been invited to be present, they awarded the first premium to the specimen exhibited by Mr. Charles Nes. This wine was made from the French Madeira and the Schuykill Muscatel grape, raised at his vineyard about three miles from the borough of York. The grape, it is said, is easily acclimated, produces faithfully, and is a very certain crop: it stands the climate extremely well, and is very seldom injured by severe frost or destroyed by mildew.

The second premium was awarded to a sample made of a similar kind of grape by Messrs. Eichelberger and Mallary.—The third premium was awarded to a sample made by Messrs. J. Jessop & Co. from the Tokay grape, originally brought from South Carolina. This grape is said to be very healthy, well calculated to endure the severity of winter, and is not liable to be effected by mildew.

It is declared that of the number of specimens produced not one was pronounced, indifferent. From the facts here stated, it is evident that time and experience alone are required for the production of excellent American wine. The soil and climate of many parts of the Union are admirably suited to the cultivation of the grape, and all the results yet ascertained go to prove its source of industry of a most profitable kind.—The benefits, however, which would accrue to the country at large by the substitution of a cheap and wholesome domestic wine for the liquid fire which proves the cause of destruction to so many may justly be regarded as of more importance than any pecuniary advantage arising from the prosecution of a new source of profitable industry. And viewed in this light alone, the general and successful cultivation of the Vine is an object which cannot but engage the good wishes of the philanthropist. The advances which have been made by our neighbours of York are worthy of all commendation, and we hope to be able to announce at an early day that they are effectually emulated by the Maryland Society for the promotion of the culture of the Vine.

Balt. Amer.

### From the National (Nashville) Banner.

Geological Phenomena.—Some months since, in the act of boring for salt water on the land of Mr. Lemuel Stockton, situated in the county of Cumberland, Kentucky, a vein of pure oil was struck, which is almost incredible what quantities of the substance issued. The discharges were by floods, at intervals of from 2 to five minutes, at each flow vomiting forth many barrels of pure oil. I witnessed myself on a shaft that stood upright by the aperture in the rock from which it issued, marks of the oil twenty five or thirty feet perpendicularly above the rock. These floods continued for three or four weeks, when they subsided to a constant stream, affording many thousand gallons per day. This well is between a quarter and a half mile from the bank of Cumberland river, on a small hill down which it runs into the river. It was traced as far down the Cumberland as Gallatin, in Sumner county, nearly 500 miles; for many miles it covered the whole surface of the river, and its marks are now found on the rocks on each bank. About two miles below the point at which it touched the river, it was fired by a boy, and the effect is said to have been grand beyond description. An old gentleman who witnessed it says he has seen several cities on fire, but that he never beheld anything like the flames which rose from the bosom of the Cumberland to touch the very clouds, (his own words.) The oil has a very strong scent, and was, while it issued in great quantities, smelt at the distance of five or six miles above its entrance into the river. The oil is disagreeable to all persons who have inhaled it except three, two others and myself.

The oil is so very penetrating, that no barrels which could be procured, retained it perfectly. Some few barrels were filled and put into the ground. They have caulked the aperture in the rock, in order to procure what remains, but it is feared the harvest is over.

### A TRAVELLER.

Another claimant for the discovery of perpetual motion, Mr. M. W. Brigham, has appeared at Cincinnati. The Commercial Advertiser says of the machine.

"It is a pendulum set and kept in motion by a magnet, and appears admirably calculated for clock work, and we can see no cause why it should not continue to go as long as the materials of which it is made shall last. It is well worthy the attention of the curious, particularly those skilled in mechanics."

From "Madden's Turkey, Egypt," &c.

"COMFORT TO FIG EATERS." The misfortune of the Society of the Merchants of Smyrna is, that the subject of figs is ever the fruitful theme of conversation. You ask about the gardens of Baurabat, and you hear that figs abound there; you inquire about the curiosities of the place, and they lead you to the fig mart. You solicit information on politics and you are told that figs are low; and when you seek for further intelligence, you are told that "figs are flat." In short, go where you will, the eternal topic is figs, figs, figs! and the very name, I apprehend, will be found written on their hearts at a decease.

A more disgusting operation than the picking of figs I never witnessed. In an immense warehouse the fruit lay strewn over the floor, and fifty or sixty squalid women with mewing infants, sat squatting on the heap, picking and stretching the fruit, and overcoming its tenacity with saliva and manipulation. I saw the dirty children mauling the figs, and got out of the way as quickly as I could lest I should witness any thing worse. I made a vow against figs.

Divorce.—Considerable mirth was elicited in the Police Office yesterday, by the complaint of a black wife, named Fanny Hickleton, and the application of her black husband, who calls himself Hickleton Brien. He, it appears, wishes to get rid of his coal black rose, an arrangement to which she would by no means consent. The grounds of his application were, that "she was not sufficiently genteel" for him—she does not "speak nice"—she sometimes "drinks intoxication," and she is too old to be his wife. Her complaint was, that he not only kept her out of their house, but occasionally maltreated her. Upon this latter charge he was obliged to find bail to the amount of \$100. On the magistrate's telling him to go home with his wife, and keep the peace towards her, as he had taken her for better, for worse, he replied, "Ah, sir, dat is de worst of it in this country, dat a man can't get another chance for a good wife—sure its worse dan de state lottery, sir," added he "I'll try all de courts to see if dey will take her from me, and if I don't get no oder satisfaction, I'll break her head and de peace togeder; I don't care about de hundred dollars."

Cour. and Enq.

A camp meeting has been held at Somers, Ct. attended by the Methodists in that vicinity; no fewer than ten thousand were constantly in attendance. It is said that many new converts have been added to their numbers. One singular case occurred;—it is that of a young woman who after a great mental excitement fell senseless and remained in the same apparent lifeless state nearly forty eight hours.—Several instances of the like nature occurred where a faint pulsation was the only perceptible indication for many hours that life was not extinct.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Columbia, Capt. Delano from London, files of London papers to the 31st of July have been received.

The London Courier of the 31st. says:—"It is reported and credited that accounts are in town of the Government of France having arranged with the Bank of Paris for a loan of 50 millions of francs—30 millions to be paid in and 20 when called for."

A Paris paper says, "It seems that the sum of 175,000,000 francs, which has been offered to the Spanish Government for the conquest of Mexico, would be produced by a loan, to be made by the ancient possessors of that country, who have been expelled from it."

Letters from Belgrade, of July 19, state, that accounts have been received from Constantinople of the 30th June, announcing that the camp of Adrianople had been broken up and marched for Schoumla, and preparations were making for the departure of the Sultan to take the field.

Advices from Malta of June 17, say that the Pacha of Egypt had officially notified to the Consuls, that no foreigner would in future be suffered to land in Egypt, unless under the personal guarantee of the Consul of the nation to which he belongs, or of some other respectable resident.

Advices from Manilla to the 26th of January had been received in London, at which time the place was in a state of great agitation, in consequence of a plot having been discovered to declare it independent and probably to renew the scenes of 1820. A number of individuals had been arrested, and were in close confinement.

London, July 31.

The crops are every where promising, and the barns and granaries are pretty well cleared, so that the farmer may expect a good and brisk demand.

12 o'clock—Consols for account are at 88 5-8 3-4, and for money 88 1-2 5-8.

A terrible storm visited Boston (England) and vicinity on the 28th. Amount of damage estimated at £70,000.

Another Russian Victory.

St. Petersburg, July 15.

The day before yesterday, the birthday of her Majesty the Empress, was celebrated, as usual, by divine service, and with every demonstration of public respect and attachment. The general pleasure was greatly heightened by the arrival of the news of the taking of Silistria. At the same time with this welcome intelligence news arrived from Tiflis of a new victory gained on the 14th ult. by the united detachments of Major Generals Murawicco and Buzow, over large bodies of Turks, who had assembled in the defile of Pozroy. The enemy lost their rich camp (which was taken by storm,) a large quantity of ammunition and provisions, 400 prisoners, five standards, and all their artillery. The Turks, whose force amounted to 15,000 men, lost 1200 in killed and wounded. Our loss is small. The details of this action are not known. Count Paskewitch was still at Kars, but was preparing to attack the Seraskier himself, who, with an army of 50,000 men, is about 60 wersts (40 miles) from that fortress.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The London Courier of the 31st. states that some gentlemen from the city, had an interview with Lord Aberdeen the day previous on the subject of the invasion of Mexico by Spain. "Lord Aberdeen gave the most satisfactory assurances that the British government would take the most effectual measures within their reach for the protection of British persons and property in Mexico. It was suggested to his lordship that Great Britain having two or three years since, intimated to Columbia and Mexico, when an expedition against Cuba was preparing, that she could not see with indifference any attack upon that Island, it seemed to be only reasonable that Spain should on her part be prevented from attacking Mexico and Columbia from Cuba, to which Lord Aberdeen replied, that the circumstance of this armament having been fitted out from Cuba, materially altered the position of affairs, under which the kind of prohibition alluded to had been imposed on Mexico and Columbia, and that the Government would not fail to take into its consideration the new position in which affairs had consequently become placed."

LONDON, July 31.

Evening.—The contents of the continental journals received this morning lead us to expect some very important accounts from the theatre of war in the east and that, too, perhaps, before many hours have elapsed; for, notwithstanding the rumoured negotiations of peace, which, by the way, are not so plentiful as they were a few days ago, there appears to be neither sleep nor slumber, no relaxation of activity, in the respective armies of the belligerents; indeed, it is not improbable that the standard of the prophet has been already unfurled on the plains of Adrianople, with what result a few days will inform us.

SPANISH INVADING EXPEDITION.

Baltimore, Sept. 7.—Capt. Crothers of the schr. Spartan, who arrived here yesterday evening in 12 days from Havana, reports that a few days before he sailed, all the Transports which had been engaged in conveying the Spanish troops to the Mexican coast, with the exception of the Bingham, which had been driven into New Orleans, had returned. Capt. C. conversed with the Captains of the Transports, many of whom were Americans, who informed him that the troops had all safely disembarked upon the Mexican

coast—one half of the number within the Bar of Tampico, and the rest about six miles below the city, amounting in the whole to 3500 men. Immediately after the landing of the troops, a body of Mexican cavalry to the number of 400 marched down to the shore with the colours of the Republic flying—but upon approaching the encampment they hoisted the Spanish flag and joined the invading forces. The Spanish Commander then presented to each of the soldiers a doubloon, and paid the amount of the arrears due them by the Mexican Government. Capt. C. also reports that the schr. Hound, formerly of Baltimore, had been chartered by the Spanish authorities and was to be dispatched to New Orleans to transport to Tampico, the crew of the vessel which had put in there. The transports now at Havana had been re-engaged to convey a further supply of troops to the coast of Mexico—a few days before the sailing of the Spartan a vessel had arrived from Omoa, having on board a number of priests in a most destitute & wretched situation.

### EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (Md)

Saturday Evening, September 12.

HILLSBOROUGH, Sept. 5, 1829.

The Committee met agreeable to adjournment, and having organized by the appointment of Mr. James C. Wheeler of Talbot County to the Chair pro tem. proceeded by ballot to nominate a candidate for Congress, when ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH was unanimously chosen.

Whereupon it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Star and Gazette at Easton, and the Centerville Times.

Resolved, That Messrs. James C. Wheeler, Samuel McKey and T. K. Slaughter be a Committee to furnish Mr. Goldsborough with a copy of these proceedings immediately.

JAS. C. WHEELER, Chairman.

W. I. CLAYTON, Sec'y.

The following answer of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. addressed to the Committee apprising him of his nomination, was received on Tuesday morning last.—At the request of the Committee we insert it.

To Messrs. James C. Wheeler, Samuel Mackey, and T. K. Slaughter, a committee appointed at Hillsborough by the general meeting of the representative committees from Queen Anns and Talbot counties, to furnish the undersigned with a copy of their proceedings.

GENTLEMEN:

Your letter of Saturday night last (5th) accompanied by a transcript of the proceedings of the meeting at Hillsborough came speedily to hand, for which mark of attention I beg you to accept my cordial respects. The distinction which that meeting has unexpectedly cast upon me does not less merit my gratitude because it was unwished and unlooked for, and I beg leave through you to present to the members of that meeting the high sense I entertain for the preference they have expressed.

Decided and avowed as I have always been, that the Anti-Jackson portion of our fellow citizens, of this district, ought to be represented by one who possessed political sympathies and views in exact accordance with their own, it still never entered into the scope of my expectations that I should have been the individual called on—my attention had been directed to Caroline or Queen Anns Counties, from the one or the other of which it was anticipated, that a candidate for congress would have been drawn; between whom & myself there would have been no shades of political difference, and to such candidate brought forward by the united call of the district, I would have given my hearty support.

Whatever credit is justly due to the Gentlemen who met at Hillsborough for the zeal and fidelity they have displayed in the performance of the duty assigned them, there has been such a want of co-operation in others to make that meeting a full and efficient representative body of all parts of the district, that a hesitancy may well be supposed to exist on the part of the candidate called upon—whilst he would wish most respectfully to obey the voice of those who have expressed their opinion he fears to intrude himself upon those who have not been represented—for at a time like the present, no man has a right to intrude himself upon his friends—if he does, it is either evidence of hostility to their cause, or of a preference for his own rather than for their interest and wishes—and as all have had an equal chance to express an opinion, the refraining from doing so can only be fairly construed into a voluntary act, indicative of aversion or indifference to the proceeding. If these views are correct no man could be justified in risking himself as a candidate under such circumstances.

From the animated and decisive temper of the public feeling the past year—from the known division of parties, and the great majority who had associated under one opinion in relation to the national concern, it was naturally to have been expected as nothing has occurred to enfeeble or dissipate that opinion, that there would have been both energy and promptness in its maintenance this year.

Whatever course I take, I shall be under the necessity of exposing myself to the charge of inconsistency, and I know, that men were in the habit of pursuing the policy pursued, will not be content, that it is known where party ever without a full and candid candidate to must endanger stroy, their

An intelligent, such as I ought always with men sel is conceded to make offer a personal on ed whenever feeling or gen of an inding or howe small a conce mate of a co its political m ly resolved u veal, should less of all People, in th own affairs, policy, they to be trouble port their own vious means- ize, or suffer masculate th difficult dile principles of derogatory to dangerous to I am no a measures—I proper resp their opinion them, as I w ourselves. uousness in countenanc a timid, ign an ingenuo pretended, a power to a public, thou views, rather palms of on politicians, the forest cl best support Nor am weak or va ernment of parties, and and wisdom bounds—p nothing to belong. F progress of ernment is that every ion and ou an evidence—or it is u lence is u jures any there is a that disda index of is neither proves wh what he t ry low ind ligent wo and if he himself u ble to pol act of wh not the re or though judgements views, is ard as va Whereas wrong n establish is not a but as to admitted Beggi gression by reflect the anti- I return reply, th ces, I c ed to ac become out a cation from the sam the cou resenta pleased would however ed the my be never s lical last, w ed pop made It is, I is cau money—a tr dain—for p In by th you d cline repre







## POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR  
BALLAD.

*La rose cueillie et le coeur guene ne plaisent qu'à  
jour.*

The maiden sat at her busy wheel,  
Her heart was light and free,  
And ever in cheerful song broke forth  
Her bosom's harmless glee.  
Her song was in mockery of love,  
And oft I heard her say,  
"The gathered rose and the stolen heart  
Can charm but for a day."

I looked on the maiden's rosy cheek  
And her lip so full and bright,  
And I sighed to think that the traitor love  
Should conquer a heart so light:  
But she thought not of the future days of woe,  
While she carolled in tones so gay,  
"The gathered rose and the stolen heart  
Can charm but for a day."

A year passed on and again I stood—  
By the humble cottage door;  
The maiden sat at her busy wheel,  
But her heart was by the no more;  
The big tear stood in her downcast eye,  
And with sighs I heard her say,  
"The gathered rose and the stolen heart  
Can charm but for a day."

Oh! well I knew what had dimmed her eye,  
And made her cheek so pale—  
The maid had forgotten her early song,  
While she listened to love's soft tale.  
She had tasted the sweets of his poisoned cup,  
It had wasted her life away,  
And the stolen heart like the gathered rose,  
Had charmed but for a day. **ANTHE.**

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Groceries, Liquors, Queen's  
Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,  
Together with a general Assortment of  
SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.  
All of which he is disposed to sell at a very  
small advance for CASH, or will take in ex-  
change, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and  
Quills.

The public are respectfully invited to call &  
examine his assortment.  
Easton, Dec. 27. **SAMUEL ROBERTS.**

## BARGAINS.



## More Boots and Shoes

THE subscriber respectfully informs the cit-  
izens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has  
just returned from Baltimore with a general as-  
sortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's

## Boots and Shoes.

He has also an assortment of first rate Mate-  
rials, and having engaged the best hands, and  
from his own experience in the business he is  
enabled to promise those who may favor him  
with their custom, that his work shall not be  
surpassed as to strength, and beauty by any  
done on the Eastern Shore or Baltimore.

He invites the public to give him a call and  
examine his style of workmanship.  
He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please,  
and by punctuality to receive a share of public  
patronage.  
July 25. **THOMAS S. COOK.**

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and in-  
tends keeping a general assortment of SOLE  
and UPPER LEATHER, all of which will be  
offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms.  
He will take in exchange for Boots, Shoes, or  
Leather—wheat, corn, or, lard, &c. &c. and  
will give the highest prices for hides in cash or  
trade. **T. S. C.**

## BOOTS & SHOES.



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

WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF  
**MATERIALS;**

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

The Public's ob't. serv't.  
Easton, May 16. **JOHN WRIGHT.**

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave Easton,  
respectfully requests all those indebted to  
him, either on bond, note or open account to  
come forward and settle with him; those who  
cannot pay him their bills, are particularly re-  
quested to call and close their accounts by note.  
It is particularly desirable that they should call  
the present month whilst he is on the spot to  
liquidate their accounts.  
Easton, June 20. **THOMAS PEACOCK.**

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of  
Wm. T. Clark, late of Talbot county de-  
ceased, are requested to have them presented  
immediately for liquidation; and all those in-  
debted to said estate, are requested to come  
forward and settle the same without delay.  
**JOSEPH TURNER, Agent**  
for Priscilla Clark.  
Sept. 5 (8)

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will sell at Public sale at  
the Court House door in the Town of Easton  
on Tuesday, the 23d day of September inst.  
between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3  
o'clock P. M. the following Negroes to wit, one  
negro woman called Annie one small girl called  
Maria, and one boy called Theodore.—The  
Terms of sale will be made known on the day  
of sale, attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND,  
JOHN CAMPER,  
JOSEPH DIXON,  
JAS. CHAMBERS,  
THOMAS ARRINGDALE,  
JESSE SCOTT.

Sept. 5

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are  
hereby requested to come forward and  
make immediate payment, as longer indulgence  
cannot be given; those that have not the mo-  
ney to pay off their accounts will please to  
call and close them by note.

**JAMES BENNY.**

Easton August 15

A good chance for an industrious poor man

## For Rent for the next Year,

A piece of land on Miles River, with a dwell-  
ing house, garden and fire wood—terms—  
The tenant may cultivate as much ground as  
he can manure from the sources around the  
field, which are plentiful, he may take to him-  
self all the corn he makes and he is to give  
one third of the blades in good order, for rent  
—the manuring the land and one third of the  
blades is considered as the rent—a small force  
is only necessary—a tenant may take posses-  
sion immediately and if he does so, and hauls  
manure regularly to the close of this year, pre-  
paratory to the next years corn crop—no rent  
will be required of him for this year.

Enquire at this Office.

July 18, 1829.

## FOR RENT,

The Union Tavern, in Easton  
now occupied by Mr. S. Lowe.

This well known stand needs no particular  
description. It will be leased for one or more  
years, upon the most reasonable terms. Ap-  
plication from a distance directed to the sub-  
scriber, will be duly attended to.

## Also, to be Rented,

The Farm now occupied by Mr. Joseph P.  
Harris, near the Hole-in-the-wall, and other  
small farms in Talbot County.

## For Sale or Rent,

The Farm and lands near Hillsbo-  
rough, in Caroline county, called  
"Hackett's Garden" & "Large Range  
addition," advantageously situated  
on and near Tuckahoe Creek, con-  
taining according to an accurate survey, 397 1/2  
acres. This Farm may be rented for the next  
year, upon the usual shares. FOR TERMS OF SALE  
& for the LOCATION, application may be made to  
Wm. Orrell, Esq. of Caroline County, or to the  
subscriber; and should this land not be before  
disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public  
sale, at Hillsborough, in Caroline County, on  
THURSDAY, the 10th day of September at  
12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, on the fol-  
lowing terms, to wit—one fourth of the purchase  
money to be paid in Cash the remainder by an-  
nual instalments of one, two and three years  
with interest.

**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**

Easton August 1

## TO RENT.

TWELVE FARMS, of different sizes, and  
situated in different parts of the County—  
Also, several small Tenements, with from  
four to fifteen acres of Land. Leases will  
be given for a term of years if required, to good  
Tenants. Also, Houses and Lots, in St. Mi-  
chael's. For information, and terms, apply to  
**SAMUEL HARRISON.**

Rich Neck, Aug. 8.

## To Rent for the ensuing year.

THE Farm on which Mr. Joseph Harris  
now resides, situated in Caroline County,  
about one mile from Dover-Bridge.

## Also to be Rented,

THE Farm on which Mr. Isaac Dukes now  
resides, situated in Caroline County, a-  
bout five miles from Dover-Bridge.—For terms  
apply to,

**WM. H. HAYWARD.**

Talbot Co. August 8

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court  
sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber,  
as trustee will sell at public auction at the Dwell-  
ing House on the premises hereafter mentioned  
on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next,  
between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon  
& 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the re-  
version in fee simple after the life estate of Mrs.  
Ann Keziah Hemaley, widow of Philemon W.  
Hemaley, late of Talbot County, deceased, in  
and to all that part of the real estate of the  
said Philemon W. Hemaley, which was assigned  
to her, for her dower, that is to say, all and  
singular that Dwelling plantation now occupied  
by Mr. Richard Fiddeman, beautifully situated  
on Wye River and Skipton Creek, in Talbot  
county, containing the quantity of 222 acres of  
arable land, and 72 acres of timber land, making  
together the quantity of 294 acres more or less,  
as laid down and certified by Samuel Jackson,  
late surveyor of Talbot County. And the terms  
of sale will be as follows—the purchaser or  
purchasers, shall give bond to the Trustee, for  
the payment of the purchase money, and inter-  
est from the day of sale, with such security  
as he may approve.

The Creditors of the said Philemon W. Hem-  
aley are hereby warned and notified, to exhib-  
it their claims to the Clerk of Talbot county  
court, to be by him filed with the papers in the  
cause, with the vouchers thereof within six  
months from the day of sale.

**JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.**

Easton, Sept. 5

## \$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in  
Calvert county, on the 22d ult. negro LEVI—  
he calls himself LEVI SEWELL or PRICE—  
he is of a bright yellow, has a stout beard and  
grey eyes, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches  
high—he had the nail mashed off one of his fore  
fingers, which makes the nail now much small-  
er—he took with him a white furred hat with a  
scarf on it and a black cloth coat he wears  
yarn and cotton shirts; the rest of his clothing  
not recollected—he can read and write; perhaps  
he may have a pass; he is a rigid Methodist, & is  
in the habit of praying and exhorting in public  
—he can handle tools tolerably well—he has  
some relations on Ed's Point, Baltimore, where  
he no doubt will try to get. I will give \$50  
if taken in the county, and the above reward  
if taken out of the county and delivered to me,  
or secured in jail, so that I get him again.

**NATHANIEL DUKE.**

Near St. Leonard's Calvert County, Md.  
Sept. 5 law3w

## WOOL CARDING.

THAT well known and celebrated machine  
is now in full operation, for the purpose  
of Carding and Mixing country or merino wool  
of any shade directed—if the wool be properly  
prepared which may be done by first washing  
well, then picking and greasing, and Colours  
placed in separate bundles, as fancy may choose,  
with a written instruction to myself or the card-  
er. Persons residing near Oxford, Talbot Co.  
may leave their wool (prepared with written di-  
rections) at Capt. J. Steward's, where it will  
be received, taken to the Machine, carded and  
returned, free of charge more than Carding.  
Also those residing near Easton, may leave  
their wool at Mr. Samuel Roberts Store, in East-  
on, where the same will be taken every Wed-  
nesday, in each week and returned the Tues-  
day following, in good order—if the wool be  
so, when prepared, as per above directions,  
Mr. Stewart and Mr. Roberts, will be pre-  
pared to settle with all those having wool Carded,  
as I shall furnish them with a bill of each  
parcel; but in all cases, the owners name must  
accompany the Bundles, when left at the said  
places.

**JOHN R. WRIGHT.**

Upper Hunting Creek,  
July 25 1829.

## SHARPS ISLAND,

TO rent, or lease, for a term of years, the  
most productive farm within the limits of  
the county. To an approved tenant, the terms  
will be accommodating. Mr. Edw'd. N. Hambleton  
has rented it for several preceding  
years, and states the present crop to be about  
800 bushels of wheat, and 400 barrels of  
corn, Mr. Hambleton having received with the  
island all the straw, blades, top-fodder, husks, &c.  
of course the same advantages will be given into  
the hands of the succeeding tenant. The present  
occupant has further stated, that a full  
stock of every description, farming utensils,  
corn, &c. can be furnished the tenant at valuation  
also the seed wheat supplied and seeded if re-  
quired—for terms apply to the subscriber.

**THEODORE DENNY, agent**

for Jos. W. Reynolds.

Easton, August 8  
The Star, Whig, and Cambridge Chronicle,  
will insert the above 3 times, and send their  
accounts in for payment. **T. DENNY.**

## KENT POINT FOR RENT!!

This Farm has excellent out build-  
ings, and a good dwelling house, and  
is divided into the fields, each con-  
taining about four hundred thousand corn hills.  
The soil is good for wheat and corn, the situa-  
tion healthy, and the pastures superior to any  
on Kent Island. As it belongs to minors, it  
will be rented for a money rent.

**WILLIAM GRASON.**

July 25 if

## Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell the FARM on  
which he formerly resided, called Max-  
well Moore, situated on Thread-haven creek,  
about 6 miles from Easton, the road leading  
thereto, opposite the residence of Dr. Rogers.  
The said Farm contains 270 acres of land, of  
excellent improvable quality with plenty of re-  
sources. There is a comfortable dwelling, and  
very good and sufficient out-houses.  
Persons desirous of purchasing, will view the  
property and apply to the Editor for terms,  
which are liberal, or to

**JOHN S. MARTIN.**

Dover Bridge, June 20.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the  
Taxable Persons of Talbot county, for the  
present year, that it is now due, and that he  
will attend in Easton every Tuesday, for the re-  
ception of the same; the very short time allow-  
ed for the collection of the Taxes renders it ne-  
cessary for me to request punctual payment.—  
All persons that are in arrears for the last years  
taxes, are informed that no longer indulgence  
can be given.  
**SOLOMON MULLIKIN,**  
Collector of Talbot Co. Tax.

Aug. 9.

## Servants Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, residing in Frederick Co.  
Md. who has lately commenced the culture  
of Sugar in Louisiana, (near Donaldsonville, near  
the seat of government of that state) and  
where he has lately removed a number of his  
own slaves, is desirous of purchasing about  
thirty additional hands from 15 to 20 years of  
age, two thirds male. His plantation is situ-  
ated in the most healthy part of the state, where  
it is considered more healthy than on the Eastern  
Shore of Maryland.—Letters address-  
ed to J. B. Petersville, Frederick county Md.  
will be immediately attended to.  
July 11

\*The Editors of the Whig and the Gazette,  
Easton, and the Herald, Princes Ann, are de-  
sired to copy the above to the amount of \$3  
and forward their bills for collection to the Re-  
publican Citizen.

## To the Printers of the U. States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used  
in making Printing Types, have been  
greatly reduced, and the facility of manufactur-  
ing greatly increased. The subscriber there-  
fore has been induced to make a proportional  
reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of  
April have been stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry  
is well known to the trade, who are assured  
that in regard to the quality of metal, finish  
and durability, no deviation has been made.  
He has on hand a complete assortment and  
can supply any quantity on a short notice, he  
will be happy to receive the orders of his custom-  
ers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad can  
have offices complete with Presses, and every  
thing necessary for a Printing Establishment,  
put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this adver-  
tisement a place in their papers a few times, to  
receive payment, \$3, in Type, or in settlement  
of their accounts.

**RICHARD RONALDSON, Phil.**

PRICES—At six months credit, for approved  
paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent, for cash  
Pearl, per lb. \$1 40 English \$0 36  
Nonpareil 90 Great Primer 34  
Minion 70 Double Pica 32  
Brevier 56 Do. Great Primer 32  
Bourgeois 46 Large Letter plain 30  
Long Primer 40 Scabbard and 30  
Small Pica 36 Quotations 30  
Pica 36

The prices of other descriptions of Type are  
proportionably reduced.  
Old Type received in payment at 9 cts. pe  
pound.  
July 25

## A Miller Wanted.

A MAN with a small family, acquainted with  
the management of a Water Mill, will hear  
of an advantageous situation, by applying to the  
Editor.  
August 15 3w

## The Steam-Boat Maryland.



WILL commence her regular routes for the  
Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—  
She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and  
Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cam-  
bridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton  
every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7  
o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore.  
On Monday the 6th of April she will commence  
her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore  
every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and return-  
ing leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same  
day.  
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

\*All Baggage at the risk of the owners.  
March 21.  
The papers at Cambridge, Centreville,  
and Chester Town, will copy the above.

## Easton and Baltimore Packets.

### THE SLOOP

**Edward Lloyd,**  
**RICHARD KENNEY, Captain.**

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

### THE SCHOONER

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

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

## THROUGH IN A DAY.



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

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

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

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of  
Stages from Centreville to Easton, leaving Cen-  
treville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday  
mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.  
Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern  
Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1  
o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the  
morning following for Philadelphia.

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

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

### FARE.

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

## \$100 REWARD.

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

**WM. ROBINSON,**  
he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high,  
twenty years of age, is very talkative  
and passionate when crossed, had on when he  
went away a fur hat, coarse shoes, drab cord  
round jacket and pantaloons, and black cloth  
vest; he formerly drove a carriage for Mr. Lam-  
bert W. Spencer, of Easton, Talbot county,  
Md. from whom he was purchased last Decem-  
ber, it is supposed that he has returned to the  
neighborhood of that place, I will give Eighty  
Dollars if he is taken in the State of Maryland  
and delivered to me or secured in Baltimore  
county Jail, or if he is taken out of the State, I  
will give the above reward, with reasonable  
charges if brought home, and an additional re-  
ward of Twenty Dollars is offered for such in-  
formation as will enable me to prosecute the  
person or persons who may have conveyed him  
from Baltimore.  
**J. WALKER.**  
Baltimore, June 20. law3w cowlf

## TO BE RENTED,

AND possession given on the first day of Jan-  
uary next, with liberty of Seeding Wheat  
or Rye, this Fall, a FARM adjoining Denton,  
whereon a certain Joshua Cooper now resides  
with a very valuable Fishery thereto annexed.  
The Farm will be rented with or without the  
Fishery, and further particulars made known,  
on application to Benjamin Denny 54. No  
person need apply who will not be careful of  
the timber, as I am informed the present ten-  
ant hath made waste of the timber, and suffered  
others to do the same.  
**BENJAMIN DENNY 54.**  
Easton, June 27

## Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## UNION HOTEL.

**SOLOMON LOWE** returns his sincere thanks  
to his old customers and travellers gener-  
ally who have been so kind and liberal as to af-  
ford him the pleasure of their company. He  
begs leave to inform them that he is  
about to remove to the STAND at  
the corner of Harrison & Washington  
streets, in Easton, within a few yards  
of the Bank, where he will have great satisfac-  
tion in receiving his old customers, and has  
provided for their reception and entertain-  
ment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private  
apartments and the best entertainment with  
complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of  
the season upon the shortest possible notice.—  
Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the cus-  
tom of all old friends and strangers.  
Mr. Lowe's Hack will attend the steam-  
boat with the greatest punctuality.  
Easton, Dec. 29—tf

## NOTICE.

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

The public's obedient servant  
Easton, Oct. 27. **SOLOMON LOWE.**

## DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the  
public generally, that he has taken the well  
known Brick House in Denton,  
occupied the last year by Mr. 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  
ensure 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  
he court and bar during the session of our  
Courts.  
Feb. 18 if **ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.**

## COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



## MAKING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to  
his Friends and the Public generally, for  
the liberal encouragement he has met with in  
his line of business, and he now informs them  
that he still carries on the above business in all  
its various branches, and has on hand a Stock  
of the best seasoned Timber, and intends keep-<



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XII.

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

NO. 38.

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

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

## SALT.

THE subscribers have just received per  
Ship Walter from Liverpool 2158 Sacks  
fine Blown Salt, 3,000 bus. fine Salt in bulk  
which together with a general assortment of  
Groceries, will be sold on reasonable terms,  
JAS. CORNER & SON.  
No. 1. Maryland Wharf, Baltimore.  
Balt. Aug. 29, 1829.

## Queen Ann's County Court: MAY TERM, 1829.

Ennals Martin and  
Joseph Martin  
AGAINST  
Baynard Wilson's heirs.

### IN CHANCERY.

The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to  
obtain the sale of certain real estate lying & being  
in Queen Ann's County of which Baynard  
Willson died seized, and it appearing to the  
court that Ann one of his daughters who inter-  
married with John Price, resides in the State of  
Delaware, it is thereupon ordered by this court  
that the complainants give notice by advertise-  
ment inserted in some convenient newspaper  
to be inserted 3 successive weeks before the first  
Monday of October next, that the said John Price  
and Ann his wife appear before this court on the  
third Monday of November next, to show  
cause if any they have why a decree should  
not be made as prayed by the complainants.

LEMUEL FURNELL.  
True copy,  
Test, THOS. MURPHY, Ck.  
of Queen Ann's County Court.  
Sept 5 3t

## FOR SALE

THAT beautifully situated farm on the north  
side of Third Haven Creek considered  
from the healthiness of the situation, the nat-  
ural fertility of the soil and the large Banks  
of oyster shells on it, one of the most valuable  
and desirable Farms in the county—the wood  
land is fine, and every acre of the arable land  
may be soon made rich by the shells.

It contains about 396 acres—75 of it are in  
woods—There is a tolerable comfortable framed  
Dwelling House on it—a new Barn and corn  
house and other common buildings—no further  
description is deemed necessary, as it is to be  
presumed every person disposed to buy, will  
view the premises. The purchaser will have  
the privilege of seeding wheat this fall—the  
fallow ground is already prepared, and will take  
from 75 to 80 bushels to seed it, exclusive of  
the corn ground.

Three thousand dollars of the purchase  
money must be paid at the time of the sale. A  
credit of one and two years will be given for  
the balance, but the same must be secured by  
bond with approved security, bearing interest  
from the day of sale.

JOHN DAWSON.  
Aug. 29.

## FOR SALE

On a credit of 12 or 18 months at  
fine fast sailing schooner,

**THE GENERAL REED,**  
about forty tons burthen, now in complete order  
and repair. Apply to  
ELIZABETH S. SKINNER.  
Deep Neck, Talbot Co.  
August 29.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

J. B. WOOLFOLK.  
August 29

## MARYLAND.

**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**  
25th day of August A. D. 1829.

ON application of Nehemiah Fountain Ad-  
ministrator of Andrew Manship 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 es-  
tate & 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 Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I  
have hereunto set my hand, and  
the seal of my office affixed, this  
25th day of August Anno Domini,  
eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

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

**In compliance to the above order,**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the Subscriber of Caroline County, hath  
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline  
County in Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Andrew Manship, 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 19th day of March next, or they  
may otherwise by law, be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate.—Given under my  
hand this 25th day of August, A. D. eighteen  
hundred and twenty-nine.

NEHEMIAH FOUNTAIN, adm'r.  
of Andrew Manship, dec'd.

Sept 12

## PRINTING

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

## FOR SALE.

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

July 18

## TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Black-  
smith Shop situated at the Oak, on the Bay-  
Side road, about 4 miles from St. Michaels;  
at present occupied by M. Plummer. It is  
an excellent stand for business, and one of  
the most desirable situations in the county as  
respects health. For terms apply to  
Aug. 29. A. BANNING.

## TRADE & COMMERCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, late commercial editor  
of the Chronicle, having leased the Founda-  
ment Inn, situated in Light street, near Baltimore  
street, the most CENTRAL PUBLIC HOUSE  
in the city, is prepared to accommodate Travel-  
lers and Boarders in a manner with which he  
thinks they will be pleased, either in good eat-  
ing, drinking or lodging, and ere long with  
information. An extensive range of Stables  
being likewise attached, their horses will be  
taken care of also. Terms—Dinner 30 cents;  
Breakfast or Supper 37 1/2 cents; Lodging 25  
cents, or, for a day's boarding and lodging, one  
dollar. Families travelling, can have distinct  
apartments if they wish. Horses taken at five-  
ty 24 hours for 50 cents. And, not to be alto-  
gether out of sight of trading, any editor or pro-  
prietor of a paper, any where, who will give the  
foregoing three conspicuous insertions in the  
inner form, and send one of his papers contain-  
ing it to the Fountain Inn, shall have two days  
boarding and lodging, the first time he passes  
this way, provided too many do not call at a  
time. The Public's ob't serv't,  
W. G. LYFORD.

Fountain Inn, Light street, Baltimore.  
N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn will be  
always supplied with the substantial, varieties  
and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of  
the Norfolk and other neighbouring markets.  
August 15

## \$20 REWARD.

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

### HENRY WILLSON,

about 17 or 18 years of age, of rather a dark com-  
plexion, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, had on a  
blue runaway, a kersey jacket and trousers.  
Tow linen shirt and wool hat, all nearly new  
—it is supposed that he has made his way to  
Baltimore, as his Father & Mother both reside  
there, whosoever will take up the said negro,  
and return him to me, or lodge him in any Jail  
in this state so that I get him again, shall receive  
the above reward.

WM. BENNY, Jr.  
Talbot Co. Aug. 15

## 25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Monday  
evening last, an apprentice to the Shoe  
making business named LEFDS KERR BUR-  
RIDGE, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6  
inches high; black hair, dark eyes, is subject to  
a snuffling when eating, and has a down look  
when spoken to—Had on and took with him, a  
new blue frock cloth coat and pantaloons of the  
same; several suits of summer clothing, amongst  
which, a neat roundabout of light mixed French  
cassimere, white hat, and a pair of Monroe boots  
and pumps. A reward of fifteen dollars will be  
given if taken in the city, twenty dollars if in the  
State, and the above reward if out of the state  
and secured in any jail so that I get him again.  
All persons are cautioned against harboring or  
carrying off said boy, as I will enforce the law  
to the utmost extent against any so offending.  
It is believed that he has gone to Philadelphia  
or is on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

JOHN LOWE.  
No. 22 1/2 Pratt st. Baltimore  
Aug. 29, 4t  
The Philadelphia Sentinel, Easton Gazette,  
and Cambridge Chronicle, will insert the above  
three times, and charge the Baltimore Chroni-  
cle office.

## RUNAWAYS.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington  
county, Md. as runaways, on the 8th Au-  
gust instant, two negro men who call them-  
selves JAS. RANDLE & WILLIAM HARRIS.  
James is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about  
30 or 32 years of age, proportionably made, of  
a bright copper colour, has lost all his front  
teeth; had on when committed, a pair of grey  
mixt cassimere pantaloons, do. vest, black frock  
coat, black fur hat and coarse shoes. William  
is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 8  
or 9 inches high, of a bright copper colour, free  
and good countenance; had on when committed  
a pair of blue mixt cassimere pantaloons, coarse  
cloth vest, drab domestic cloth coat, coarse  
shoes, and old black fur hat. The said negroes  
say they belong to Mr. John Canaway, residing  
between Charlestown and Battletown, Jeff-  
erson county, Va. The owner of said negroes is  
requested to come and prove property, pay  
charges and take them away, otherwise they  
will be discharged according to law.

CHRISTIAN NEWCOM, M. Jr, Sh'ff.  
August 29 5w.

## RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's  
County, on the 15th day of July inst.

### A NEGRO MAN, who calls himself

### HORACE JOHNSON,

Supposed to belong to the Rev. Mr.  
Monnelly. Said Negro is about 25  
years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high,  
spare, but well shaped, and a little lame. Had  
on when committed, a Blue Frock coat, coarse  
linen trousers, an old hat and heavy boots.

The owner or owners of said Negro, are  
hereby requested to prove property pay charges  
and take him away—or he will be discharged  
according to law.

THOS. ASCHOM, Sh'ff.  
August 1 10w

The (N. Journal, Chronicle & Marylander,  
Easton Gazette,) will publish the above; and  
send their accounts to the Centreville Times  
Office.

## A CARD.

THE subscriber, being impressed with the  
belief, that a Seminary for boys, embracing a  
limited number of pupils, and furnishing in-  
struction in the several branches of science and  
literature, demanded in a course of early educa-  
tion, in which, also, the strictest attention shall  
be paid to the morals, manners and health of  
the Pupils, would meet with the approbation of  
a number of enlightened parents, and believing  
that in no other way he can employ himself so  
usefully, as in endeavoring to give a right direction to  
the early education of our youth; has taken a  
commodious mansion in the neighbourhood of  
Princeton, N. J.; and will open a Seminary for  
boys on the 2d of November, next, the principles  
and plan of which, the following articles will  
serve to explain.

1. The number of Pupils will be limited to  
FORTY.  
2. No boy above twelve years of age will be  
admitted into the school.  
3. Note.—Applications will be received until the  
1st. May, 1830, for a few boys, between twelve  
and fourteen years of age, for the purpose of  
forming, at the outset, the advanced class,  
which would otherwise come forward in the  
course of two or three years as the pupils now  
under twelve years advance in age and attain-  
ments. The Subscriber will feel himself bound  
however, in the mean time, to give the prefer-  
ence to applications for boys under twelve  
years, provided such should offer in sufficient  
number to fill the school.  
4. Pupils may remain connected with the  
school until they have attained the age of Six-  
teen years. To remain longer than this period,  
an application must be made to the Principal,  
and a new contract entered into. Any Pupils,  
thus permitted to remain, will, however, always  
be included in the Forty, to which the number  
Pupils is limited.  
5. No boy will be admitted, whose moral habits  
are known to be such as will prove injurious  
to the Pupils already in the school; and if the  
system of government and instruction fails to  
restrain a Pupil from such vices as exert a pre-  
judicial influence upon the school, he shall be  
privately dismissed.

6. The Pupils will all be under the care and  
control of the Instructor, at all hours,—eating  
with them at the same table, sleeping under the  
same roof, and in all respects constituting one  
family. The discipline of the school is intended  
to be mild and affectionate—entirely of the pa-  
ternal kind.

7. The Pupils will be advanced, as rapidly as  
the circumstances will permit, in the knowledge  
of such branches as will fully prepare them for  
a collegiate course, or for mercantile life. For  
this purpose, the Principal will provide compe-  
tent teachers, of the first respectability, who  
shall instruct in the ancient and Modern Lan-  
guages, and in all other branches of science  
or literature, that can be advantageously at-  
tended to by the Pupils, according to their respec-  
tive ages and destinations.

8. The plan of the institution will require  
that the Pupils be entirely secluded from inter-  
course with other boys.

9. The most particular attention will be paid  
to the health and manners of the Pupils.

10. The first object of the system pursued  
in this institution, shall be the formation of a  
good moral character, the second, the cultiva-  
tion of the mental faculties, and the third, the de-  
velopment of the physical powers.

11. Religious instructions will be sedulously  
attended to, but none of the peculiarities of any  
one sect shall be inculcated.

12. The year will be divided into two Ses-  
sions, including the vacations. The Winter  
Session will commence on the 1st of November  
(the 2d, if the 1st be Sunday,) and continue 23  
weeks. The Summer Session will commence  
on the 1st of May, (the 2d, if the 1st be Sun-  
day,) and continue 23 weeks. The Pupils may  
remain at the school, during the vacations, with-  
out any additional charge.

13. The charge for each Pupil will be THREE  
HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-  
annually in advance, at the commencement of  
each Session; and in no case can this rule be  
dispensed with. This sum will be in full for all  
the tuition, of whatever character, which the  
school embraces; for boarding, lodging, wash-  
ing, mending, fuel, and light.

14. In order to avoid the trouble and ex-  
pense which the parent or guardian would oth-  
erwise incur, in providing bedding, books, sta-  
tionary, &c., and to prevent the usual addition-  
al charges for the use of maps, globes, library,  
and other privileges, which the parent or guar-  
dian had not anticipated, because not usually  
comprehended in the main charge, the sum of  
TEN DOLLARS shall be paid by each Pupil, at  
the commencement of each Session; for which  
sum, he shall be entitled to the use of bed and  
bedding, of all the class-books adopted in the  
school, of the necessary stationary, of maps and  
globes, of the library, and any cabinets or col-  
lections, or other privileges attached to the  
school.

15. The parent or guardian will have no ad-  
ditional bill excepting only for clothing procur-  
ed by his direction for the Pupil; for travelling  
expenses to and from the school when advanced  
by the principal for postage and for medical  
attendance if at any time it should become nec-  
essary.

16. The parent or guardian, will thus be able  
to ascertain exactly the expenses of the school,  
before he places his son or ward in it; and will  
not be surprised by an additional bill of expen-  
ses, not contemplated in the original contract  
amounting, in some schools, to Forty or Forty  
Dollars, per annum, for books, of which the Pupil  
can make little or no use when he leaves the  
school; for extra-ordinary tuition; for polite  
accomplishments, and for gymnastic and other  
privileges.

17. The parent or guardian, may withdraw  
a Pupil from the school WHEN EVER HE PLEASES;  
and all monies over-paid will be refunded.—  
Such Pupil cannot, however, be again admitted  
except upon the same grounds as a new appli-  
cant.

18. As certain success cannot be insured, by  
any course of education, however wisely plan-  
ned, or faithfully executed, all that the Principal  
can venture to promise to parents and guardi-  
ans, is, that while every occasion of idleness  
and temptation to vice, will be removed out  
of their way; all practicable efforts will be  
made to promote the improvement of those  
committed to his care.

19. All letters of business or inquiry, relat-  
ing to the school, must be addressed (POST PAID)

to the Subscriber, at Princeton, New-Jersey—  
who is exclusively devoted to the management  
of its concerns.

ROBERT B. PATTON.

N. B. It is particularly requested, that the  
boys who come to the school, have all their  
clothes marked with their respective names.—  
The pocket money, if any is allowed, must be  
deposited in the hands of the Principal; and the  
Parents or Guardians are requested to make  
known to him their wishes in this respect, when  
their boys enter the School.

Princeton, N. J. July 10, 1829.  
The winter session commences on the 2d Nov.  
next. The several departments of instruction  
will devolve on the following Gentlemen.

Mr. Robert B. Patton, who will take charge  
of the classes in the Greek; in English Reading  
and Declamation; in Natural Theology and the  
Evidences of Christianity; and in the higher  
branches of an English Education. He will also  
give instruction in the German and Italian  
languages, until respectable native teachers can  
be obtained.

Mr. J. Addison Alexander, who will take  
charge of the classes in the Latin; in Ancient  
and Modern History; in Ancient Geography; and  
in English Composition.

Mr. Louis Hargous, who will take charge  
of the classes in the French and Spanish lan-  
guages.

Mr. Robert L. Cooke, who will take charge  
of the classes in the Mathematics; in Penmanship  
in Book-keeping; in English Grammar; and in  
Modern Geography. Mr. Cooke will deliver  
occasionally, by way of amusement and recrea-  
tion for the pupils, familiar lectures on Mineral-  
ogy, Botany, and other branches of Natural  
History and Philosophy.

Mr. Hargous will reside in the Seminary, dur-  
ing the larger portion of the Session, for the  
purpose of conversing freely with his classes in  
the French and Spanish Languages. The other  
instructors will reside constantly with the Pu-  
pils.

Arrangements will be made as soon as pos-  
sible for regular instruction in Drawing, Mu-  
sic, and Horsemanship.

\*Note. Mr. Patton retires from the office of  
Professor of Languages, in the College of New  
Jersey, at the next commencement, for the  
purpose of taking charge of the contemplated  
Seminary. Sept. 12.

## MADNESS.

"Mad as the sea and wind, when both contend  
Which is the mightier."

The light of reason has elevated man im-  
measurably above the rest of God's creatures,  
and when enjoyed even to the extent allowable  
it assumes the aspect of a godlike attribute.  
The mind no longer circumscribed by the  
narrow limits that imprison the body, tread  
the universe. It delves the earth to the centre  
and the caverns of the ocean are searched.—  
The sun, the moon, and the stars are traversed  
and even the sacred walls of heaven are ap-  
proached by the mercurial spirit. The mind  
freed to enjoy such research bears within it-  
self an exhaustless fountain of delight. It soars  
beyond this world, and the realities of life can-  
not wound it.

Though reason elevates man above the rest  
of the animal kingdom, yet, when deprived of it  
he becomes more abject than the humblest of  
creatures. There is nothing so powerfully cal-  
culated to shock our nature as the scene ex-  
hibited in a receptacle of maniacs. Death, the  
end of all things, is not to be compared with  
it for that is natural; but to witness the annihi-  
lation of mind while the body still retains its func-  
tions, is a sight that cannot be reconciled to our  
feelings. It is literally death in the midst of  
life, and death of the better part.

Some years ago I entered a receptacle of this  
description to gratify my curiosity but time has  
been unable to efface the impression which it  
made upon me, and the scene stands pictured  
in my memory as one of the few, fearfully im-  
pressive, which occur in the equable life of an  
ordinary man.

I entered the yard, common to such as were  
harmless in their aberrations. Each appeared  
to be absorbed with his own reflections and the  
train of thought was indicated by the move-  
ments of the body. Here might be seen one  
whose steps were hurried, and his gesticulation  
wild; and there another, whose movements  
were regular and measured; his brows knit, and  
his head bent to his bosom, over which his  
arms were folded.

I moved through the crowd until my atten-  
tion was arrested by a gray-haired man on his  
knees making figures in the sand. He was  
intent in calculation. His visage was small  
and fox-like. His eyes were deep-set and  
twinkling, his nose pointed and thin; his chin  
projected and his mouth receded. Every line  
of his countenance denoted avarice. He did  
not notice our approach until the keeper ac-  
costed him.

"Well, Jamieson, what are you about?"  
"Gazing up the amount of my property," he  
replied, without raising his head. "A moment  
and I have done.—Ten and eight are eighteen  
and two are twenty. There it is as clear as  
daylight. Twenty thousand, every copper of it.  
And not a sixpence yields me less than  
twelve per cent. Hal hal hal I may laugh at  
the world now I think!"

"And at your heirs, too, Jamieson," said the  
keeper.

"Hang them for ungrateful bounds," exclaim-  
ed the miser, "they would have clapped me in  
a mad house for having dropped a dollar in the  
poor-box after listening to a charity sermon.—  
They pronounced me mad and unfit to take  
care of my wealth. They wished to become  
my stewards; the devil thank them. But the  
dogs had reason. A hard round dollar in the  
charity box was a symptom to be sure, but  
then look there twenty thousand at twelve per  
cent! Could they have done better as the time  
goes, mad as they pronounced me?" He smiled  
and chuckled in a satisfied tone at the ideas of  
his imaginary possessions, and as I left him, I  
involuntarily exclaimed, "wherein does the  
happiness of this deluded wretch differ from  
that of the miser who worships his hoard of  
gold in secret. Their joys are equally imagi-  
nary, and he who dreams he is worth thousands  
provided the dream be never broken, is in fact  
as wealthy as he who is possessed of thousands,  
and spends his life in dreaming over his pos-  
sessions. How many maniacs of this descrip-  
tion do we daily see, who are not only per-  
mitted to run at large, but who are pronounced  
to be in the full possession of their mental fac-  
ulties!"

My attention was now attracted by a young  
man reciting Homer in the original. The  
musical numbers flowed from his tongue with  
fluency; his countenance was animated and  
his gesticulation impassioned. When he con-

cluded the passage he exclaimed, "Well that  
is poetry, and will remain so, let them say of  
my epic what they please."

"Your epic?" I exclaimed.

"Yes; they pronounced me mad for having  
written a poem that the critics had neither  
taste to relish, nor sense to comprehend. If  
this is to be the fate of all authors who expe-  
rience similar condemnation let them convert the  
whole world at once into a bedlam—your prison  
houses will be too small to hold us. And who  
is there to draw the line between insanity and  
reason. If my imagination be so vigorous as to  
soar beyond the reach of those who cannot dis-  
solve the influence of this grovelling world,  
which draws them back with magnetic power  
must I needs be mad! If their waxen wings  
fall them in their attempt to follow me through  
untravelling regions of light and glory, and  
while I keep on with steady wing and eagle  
eye they, for their temerity, share the fate of  
Icarus—for this may they pronounce me mad!—  
And yet it is so. But who is there to draw the  
line! Sophocles in his age, was accused of be-  
ing insane by his heartless sons but when be-  
fore his judges he produced his last tragedy,  
and asked if a madman could write such verses,  
he was dismissed with fresh honors and his sons  
were punished as madmen for making the ac-  
cusation. Were I now to write an *Epidus*  
Colonus, such is the revolution that taste in  
literature has undergone, that the critics would  
pronounce it conclusive evidence of insupportable  
insanity. The line between madness and rea-  
son changes with the age. I have lived a cen-  
tury before my time and posterity will enjoy  
the epic that has consigned its author to bed-  
lam." How many authors do we see at large  
laboring under similar delusion.

At a short distance from the poet was a painter,  
busily engaged in his art. We approached  
him and the keeper inquired of him what he  
was about.

"Drawing a map of the moon," was the re-  
ply.

"And what do you mean by that palace upon  
which you have bestowed so much care?"  
"The residence of the man in the moon to be  
sure."

"Is the drawing accurate?"

"Ay; even to the smoke that you see ascend-  
ing from the chimney. Behold, I have laid  
down with precision all the rivers, oceans,  
mountains and wildernesses; and I will stake  
my reputation that the picture is as faithful as  
many of the representations of the globe we  
inhabit." Not being prepared to dispute the  
point with the maniac, I passed on and he re-  
sumed his labour.

He worked with intense earnestness, but in  
the world we daily see hundreds as busily en-  
gaged; and to as little purpose.

The next we came to was an astronomer,  
looking through a telescope. "What, Law-  
son, will you never have done with your astro-  
nomical researches?" said the keeper to him.

"Never, until death puts a period to them.—  
Had I been created at the time that the won-  
derous fabric was first put in motion, when each  
sphere run forth its first faint note as it slowly  
moved on its axle; and had I studied daily  
until the present hour, still the knowledge I  
might have acquired, compared with that be-  
yond the grasp of the human mind, would  
have been as an acorn compared with the  
towering oak of the forest."

"And what has been the result of your re-  
searches?"

"Inexplicable confusion. I perceive that  
space is illimitable, and that thought alone,  
is beyond the stretch of the human mind to re-  
concile with things that are bounded and cir-  
cumscribed. There is nothing in nature that  
comes in comparison with this phenomenon.  
I have thought of it until my brain became as  
bewildered as that of the tenant of an hospital.  
The keeper smiled at the comparison, and the  
maniac proceeded—"I have been told the  
planets maintain their position by gravity and  
attraction; that the atmosphere becomes lighter  
and more rarified as you recede from earth  
and that of consequence, the globes poised in  
this pure element, must be of lighter consis-  
tency than that which we inhabit. One visionary  
tells me, that such an orb is composed of matter as  
light as water, another of orb of weightier con-  
sistency, and that the animal kingdom every-  
where is adapted to the planet on which it is  
created. So that where water prevails the tri-  
tons and the mermaids, which in this sphere  
exist only in the poet's brain have there the  
functions of vitality. Other and the most remote  
of the heavenly bodies are nothing more than  
dense atmospheres & these are inhabited by birds  
that space is filled by fluctuating nebulae, which  
are drawn together by attraction, and thus the  
work of creation is incessantly going on, and  
will continue until time shall be no more. That  
the comets are orbs of bituminous matter,  
which, becoming ignited, burn on for ages, until  
extinguished for want of fuel; and, as their  
gravity and attraction undergo constant change  
their course is erratic and uncontrolled by the  
surrounding atmosphere. I have read until I  
became like a ship in the midst of the ocean,  
without compass or polar star to guide it, and  
then the philosophers pronounced me mad, and  
expelled me from their fraternity. If they  
were to deal thus with all mad philosophers the  
number would soon be reduced to a chosen few."

I now directed my steps towards a maniac,  
who, from an elevation, was addressing about  
a dozen auditors, who appeared to listen to  
him with attention. His head was grey and  
bare, his countenance animated, his gesticula-  
tion wild, and he spoke with a degree of ve-  
hementness that imparted a corresponding ex-  
citement in the minds of his auditors.

"The world is mad. I looked abroad, and  
whatever my eye falls upon goes to establish  
the truth of my position. Behold you heavy  
headed father, hoarding his wealth for his  
thankless child depriving himself of proper  
sustenance to add another mite to the moun-  
tain that he has already accumulated.—A little  
longer and we shall see tears of joy shed upon  
the old man's grave; the mountain of wealth  
levelled with the valley; the stream that was  
formed drop by drop, rush out in torrents.—  
And yet the world pronounces the dotard full  
of wisdom and prudence."

"The world is mad! the world is mad!" wild-  
ly shouted the crowd around him. The preacher  
continued, "Behold that pallid and emaciated  
being by the midnight lamp.—The fish rises,  
sets, and rises again, and still he lies in the  
same position, consuming his life, even as the  
lamp is consumed that stands beside him. The  
main object of life is neglected, and the joys  
that the world presents are scorned as things  
unworthy of notice. His whole soul is absor-  
bed with one idea, but one wish,—that decrep-  
ing ages may know that he existed, and accom-  
plish this, he renders that existence a bur-



then, heavier than the fabled Atlas has to bear. The world will tell us he is a model of human wisdom; but if this be wisdom, why build walls to confine lunatics? Who is there so frantic among us as to sacrifice every enjoyment of life with the vain hope of attaining that which, when attained, he will be incapable of enjoying? The world is mad, since wisdom itself is madness."

"The world is mad; the world is mad!" shouted forth his auditors, and the exclamation was echoed from different parts of the yard.

"Behold that young mother, watching by the cradle that contains her infant child. It is midnight, and not a soul is near her. She bends over him, gazing on his dimpled cheeks, and kisses his ruby lips, while tears of anguish flow from her eyes, languid for want of sleep. It is midnight, and her head has not yet reposed upon her pillow. She has trimmed the lamp to guide the stray one to his home, but it is useless, for the morning sun will rise before he leaves the scene of his heartless debauchery. And yet she clings to the fervency of pure affection to him who has deserted her and her little babe, who has trodden on her heart, and leaves her to wait, suffering and shame. It is written, 'If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out'; and though he be dearer to her than her eyes, why tamper with a diseased member, that is incurable, 'As if not lopped off, must bring her to an untimely grave. The scene is changed. Behold her now. She is still alone in the chamber. Her face is bent down to her lap and buried in her hands. She is still weeping. What is it that lies stretched on the bed beside her? It is the bud of beauty that lately be sprinkled with her tears, now as pale as the lily of the valley, and as senseless as the clod of the valley too. Weep not, thou stricken one, for no refreshing shower will call thee blossoms forth again. It is dead, and she mourns her loss in the bitterness of soul—but wherefore should she weep? The child has gone to bliss; it would have been reared in misery and shame; it has died unspotted and in innocence, and yet she mourns that it was not reserved for a life of pollution and a death of guilt. She is mad, for rather should her lips pour forth the song of rejoicing that the innocent has been removed, before it entered upon the guilty path of its father, or tasted of the bitter cup that its mother has quaffed to the very dregs. But say that fortune had strewn its path with flowers, its course had been as untroubled as the sunny stream that seeks the waste of waters, and its death, the death of the righteous. What then? Is there any enjoyment in life to compensate for the misery even the most prosperous are doomed to endure; any knowledge that will repay for a knowledge of the human race? Blessed are ye who die in ignorance of your fellow mortals, since the good that flows from the purer sources of the human heart is but as a drop compared with the streams poured forth by the corrupted fountains; and ye who are saved from this knowledge, are as the husbandman who enjoys the harvest without having sown in the sun. And yet they who have escaped from a scene of selfishness and ingratitude; who are removed from a state of persecution and suffering, whose spirits return to life's presence as pure and unspotted as when he formed them, are mourned as though they had lost instead of having gained a world. The world is mad, the world is mad!" The preacher ceased, and his auditors showed forth his last words. They were re-echoed from distant parts of the yard, and even in the bells, amid clanking of chains might be heard the exclamation, "The world is mad! The world is mad!" I hurried away, glad to escape from the wild scene to the battle of society—change from one scene of madness to another. I have since often reflected on the words of the maniac and am more than half inclined to believe that I heard the plain truth spoken within the walls of Bedlam. R. P. S.

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1829.

"Dear Sir—The return of the President yesterday from the Rip Raps, in an improved state of health, has quieted the immediate apprehensions of some of his political friends, and has disappointed the calculations of others, who are only his political friends from motives of expediency. It may not be known at a distance, but those on the spot are well aware of the fact, that during the severest of the paroxysms to which General Jackson has been subjected, there are individuals in office who were anxiously looking out for news, & as soon as it was obtained were busy in preparing bulletins for transmission to the south. It is to be presumed that the tone of these bulletins did not become more gloomy as the nature of the intelligence received was more melancholy; but rather that in such cases there was a greater degree of sprightliness in the communications; while, as the prospect of a change became more remote, they assumed a more sombre cast. So much, perhaps, was necessary for me to state, in order to illustrate the expression that the improved health of the President has disappointed the calculations of some who rank among his political friends.—As the editor of the National Gazette is shocked at the rudeness of these references to the condition of the President's health in order to restore his good temper, we will inform him that, for the present, there will be no longer an engrossing of the public mind by this subject, and that his columns may again, dull and abusive as they have become, stand a chance of being read, if the people should feel any disposition to read them. As it is now industriously propagated that the health of Gen. Jackson is completely restored, the speculations of rude writers upon his condition, will not any longer endanger it and those whose hopes of elevation depend on his protracted life, may again indulge in visions of future power and emolument. It is a remarkable fact, yet not less true than remarkable, that when the President landed, although hundreds of our citizens had collected on the wharf for the purpose of seeing a steam boat launched, and were standing there when the Potomac, with Gen. Jackson on board came up, there was not a single audible gratulation which greeted him from the crowd. Two or three individuals, office holders or office hunters, went up to him to pay their respects, but among the residue a stubborn silence prevailed. I do not know that it has been much the practice in this country, to receive the President with acclamations; but as General

Jackson is said to be the people's President, and that he takes every cue from the voice of the people, and as he has been sick, it was not very unreasonable to expect the voice of the people would express something like gladness at his return and his improved appearance.

"The report that the Free Trade Advocate is to be removed to this city and that its editor proposes to enlarge the scope of his paper, has revived here the expectation that the administration are about to abstract a portion of their countenance and support from the telegraph. The entire unfitness of the latter for a government paper at any time, and its notorious and peculiar unfitness at a time when the constant and severe examination of the measures of the cabinet, which must be anticipated, will require a more than ordinary degree of talent in their official defender, has long been admitted by the intelligent of the Jackson party who have kept their judgment free. An administration cannot be sustained by the unmeasured abuse of those who oppose it; and the talents of the editor of the Telegraph do not take any wider range. He has recently received some severe rebukes from members of the administration, particularly on the subject of Col. McKenney's visit to N. York at the request of the Indian board in that city. The Telegraph boldly asserted that Col. McKenney had been hoaxing the board, and had received no authority to act from the government. Mr. Berrien is understood to have expressed his unqualified disapprobation of the course of the Telegraph; and as it relates to this particular case, he is said to have sent for the editor, and pretty sharply rebuked him for his ignorance and audacity closing with a demand that he should retract his statement. The recantation was accordingly published on the day after the interview; and the board at New York are now able to form a pretty accurate estimate of the extent of the information possessed by this man, and of his standing even with the members of the administration who are, for the present, obliged to use him as the organ of their official communications.

#### REFORM.

It will be seen by the communication of our correspondent Republican, that John Catts has been appointed Postmaster in Dover vice Augustus M. Schee, removed. For the character and pretensions of Mr. Catts and the propriety of the appointment, we refer to Republican. Every Postmaster in this State, who was opposed to Gen. Jackson, has now we believe been swept overboard. Ten in Sussex, five in Kent, and one in this county—sixteen in all, being about one half of all the postmasters in the State—the other moiety consisted of open and avowed friends of Gen. Jackson who were permitted by Mr. Adams to retain their offices. Among the benefits derived from modern reform which pursues its reckless career regardless alike of the public will and of the public interest and convenience is the fact, that two of the Post offices in this State, Dagsborough and Bridgeville, are now left without incumbents.—[Del. Jour.]

John Catts has been appointed Postmaster in Dover in place of Augustus M. Schee, removed. This is the last of the Mohicans. The state of Delaware has now been punished to the extent of President Jackson's power, for having dared to oppose his election. Not a Postmaster remains who had the independence to prefer another to him in the presidential canvass, and to avow such preference. All such have felt the vengeful power of our magnanimous president. In the first effusion of his wrath ten postmasters were sacrificed at a blow; in Kent the work progressed more slowly, but not the less surely, five there have been added to the list of the proscribed. And what is the apology for these changes? They are all made under the name of reform; but it is not pretended that the late incumbents were unfaithful or incompetent; that either the interests or the convenience of the citizens has been advanced by the change in any instance nor that any of the new officers possessed in a greater degree, the confidence of their fellow citizens.—In several instances it is believed that the reverse of this is true. In Bridgeville the person appointed in the place of Dr. Carey, after many ineffectual efforts to obtain security was constrained to join the inhabitants of that place in an address to the Postmaster General requesting him to continue Dr. Carey. The commission so lately taken from him was accordingly again presented to that gentleman, and by him indignantly rejected. There is therefore a vacancy in the office at Dagsborough in consequence of the incompetency of the person appointed. So far then, nothing is gained by these changes and in reference to the change at Dover it is confidently asserted that, if either capacity for the discharge of his official duties, or a regard to the wishes of the inhabitants of that town had been the test of Mr. Catts, pretensions, he could never have succeeded. It is true these changes are of but little consequence: they may produce some temporary inconvenience and some little annoyance from official blunder.—[Republican.]

North Carolina.—Lewis Williams has been re-elected a Representative to Congress, after a violent struggle to put him out, by a majority of 402 votes over Samuel King, the Administration (Jackson) candidate.—[Norfolk Herald.]

**HARD CASE.**—From the following extract from the Western Reserve (Ohio) Chronicle, it would appear that a certain portion of Trumbull County in that State is likely to be deprived of a Post Office because there is no Jackson resident to be found to fill the situation of Postmaster. Perhaps New York and Baltimore might spare a few of the aliens, whose suffrages turned the scale in those cities in favour of General Jackson, for such cases. They are as much entitled to their reward as the other partisans of General Jackson, and their services will not be required again till the fall of 1832, by which time new importations will have arrived. As the Editor of the Chronicle and his correspondent give a fair description of Trumbull County, it is to be hoped that some Jackson man may be found willing to change his place of habitation, for the honor and emolument of the vacant office.—[Nat. Journal.]

From the Western Reserve Chronicle.

We commend to the notice of our readers and all concerned, the following communication. If there are any persons in our neighbourhood of the description we think they will not fail to accept the reward offered by our correspondent.—We can bear testimony to the truth of the statement made by "A Citizen of Hartford," that the situation, at the centre of that township is pleasant and healthful; and we will further add, for the information of persons at a distance, who may think of going to that place, that the society is good, and that whoever accepts the offer will find himself located among a sober, industrious, and well informed people. We will not say this is the reason why there are so few Jackson men—the reader must draw his own conclusion.

Messrs. Hapgood and Crownell—I wish to make known to your readers, through the medium of your paper, that any one of them who has distinguished himself in promoting the election of our present chief magistrate, and has been disappointed in receiving the expected reward for the same, that there yet remains a chance of his being accommodated on condition of his removing immediately to the centre of our township. Our former postmaster having removed some distance from the place of keeping the post office considered it his duty to resign; which he did and in conjunction with a number of his fellow citizens, recommended his deputy who for a long time, has been the efficient postmaster as a suitable person to succeed him. Some of our worthy citizens have been a good deal puzzled to account for the delay of the expected commission. But as the petitioners did not certify that the gentleman nominated was a true devotee of General Jackson we think the delay is at once accounted for.

This places us in rather an unpleasant dilemma, as every man in the immediate vicinity of the post office, and nearly all in the township have (according to the system of reform) rendered themselves ineligible to an office under the general government by voting for John Quincy Adams. Unless some thorough going Jacksonian will take pity on us and kindly locate himself amongst us we do not see but we will be under the necessity of doing without a postmaster. We feel confident, however, that some of your readers have been disappointed in not receiving their expected reward, and will be willing to submit to the trifling inconvenience of removing without delay to the centre of our township. The situation is pleasant and healthful; and as no qualifications will be required but a firm devotion to General Jackson and his measures, right or wrong we hope to be soon supplied.

A Citizen of Hartford, Trumbull Co. Ohio.

#### IMPORTANT.

New York, September 15.—Captain Clark, of the schooner Splendid, arrived here yesterday in 27 days from Vera Cruz informs that five days after the landing of the Spanish troops from Havana, they took possession of Tampico with an army of 1,500 men, without much bloodshed, although the garrison contained 400 men. Captain C. also informs, that the day previous to his sailing from Vera Cruz, General St. Anna, with an army of 15,000, marched from that place for Tampico, where no doubt, ere this, there has been some desperate fighting.

Captain Clark states that none of the Mexicans had joined the invading force. Our previous accounts averred that three or four hundred had joined Barradas, seduced by the defrayment of their arrears of pay, and the bounty of a double-loon each man.

A proposition was negatived by the Mexican Congress to send home our minister Mr. Poinsett, for alleged interference in the politics of the country.

Gazette.

VERA CRUZ, August 15.

By letters from Tuspan received in this city, dated the 11th. inst. we learn positively that Gen. Santa Anna remained in that place with the expedition under his command, making every preparation to give the Spaniards a warm reception. The same letters say it was reported in Tuspan that the invaders of Cabo-rojo (Cape Roque) had gained some advantage over 150 or 200 citizens whose intrepidity carried them too rashly into the presence of the enemy. It is added however, that the Spaniards will very soon experience the vengeance of the Mexicans, as, in the immediate neighbourhood of that place, there were more than twelve

thousand men, determined to conquer or die.

The paper of the 12th. gives a list of 14 expelled Spaniards, who have embarked in the expedition against Mexico.

#### PROCLAMATION

Of General Santa Anna, General-in-Chief of the Division of operation against the Spanish invaders, to the troops under his command:—

Soldiers! The Spanish expedition so often announced as preparing at Havana for the invasion of our territory, has at length arrived; and these vile slaves of the greatest of despots have already dared to set their feet upon our soil at Cape Roque.

Obstinate in her purpose to reconquer this country, Spain has not ceased to provide the means for eventually accomplishing it; and this army, which now presents itself, is the vanguard of the great Expedition which she has prepared as the result of her arduous labours. It is the last attempt which will be made by that imbecile nation to deprive us of independence.

Soldiers! These perfidious men provoke us to an encounter. They will find, to their sorrow, that you do not shrink from this, but are already on the march to accept the challenge. They threaten you with death; but the sharp edge of your swords will infallibly cause them to perish by hundreds, and to bite the soil which they have dared to profane; inasmuch that not an individual will remain to witness the destruction which their rash enterprise has merited.

My Friends! a delightful field of glory opens before us, in which we will gather new laurels. Valor and constancy; discipline, subordination and order. Such qualities as these cannot deceive us.—Always remember that you fight for independence and liberty; and let those dear names urge you to combat with double ardor, till the triumph is achieved. That it will be achieved you can doubt?

Soldiers! It is better to die—to die a thousand deaths, if possible,—than to suffer the hard yoke of oppression, which these tyrants seek to impose. Independence or Death! let it glitter on your standards; let it be the only sound which echoes through your camp; as it is and will be the motto of your General.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Heroic Vera Cruz, Aug 3, 1829.

MEXICO.—The following extract of a letter is published in the N. Y. Courier: "MATANZAS, July 24, 1829.

The steamboat arrived here yesterday from New York, but met with a very warm reception from our batteries, as the people were daily expecting the Spanish fleet. Consequently, on the steamboat and a schooner appearing, they were supposed to be a part of the fleet, and a warm fire was immediately opened upon them, which drove them off. They then approached in front of the Blasos, where every preparation was made for war, and it was some time before the American Vice-consul could persuade them of their error."

"The Spaniards have actually landed at or near Tampico, and it is said that another division has also landed at Salta, a small town about 70 miles from here where all the soldiers from this place and the neighbouring towns have gone to give them battle.—They were all armed and mounted as cavalry, and with flags flying the motto of "God and Liberty" made a fine and imposing display. You may expect shortly to receive accounts of a hard fought battle."

Extract of a letter, dated NEW ORLEANS, August 22.

FROM MEXICO.—By the sloop Washington, just arrived from Brasos Santiago, where she left on the 12th. inst. we have received the news that the Spanish troops had commenced landing on the 27th. of July, at Caso-Rajo, and had terminated on the 3d. of August. They took possession of a piece of cannon, at a short distance from Tampico, towards which the Mexican troops were directing themselves.

Two hundred Mexicans left Matamoros with two pieces of cannon for Tampico, where 3000 men were to assemble.

The news of the invasion did not cause the least sensation.

We received this news by a passenger that arrived on board of the Washington.

**LATEST FROM MEXICO.**—Captain Clark, of the schooner Splendid, arrived at the port of New York, in 27 days from Vera Cruz, informs that the Spanish troops, to the number of 1500, five days after landing, marched into Tampico, of which they took possession, there being only four hundred Mexican troops to oppose them in that quarter, but that Gen. Santa Anna, with 15,000 troops, left Vera Cruz two or three days before Capt. C. sailed, and marched for Tampico.—Commodore Porter was under arrest at Mexico.

The New York Post says that letters have been received from Doctor Boardman, who is the surgeon, friend and companion of Com. Porter, in Mexico, and no mention is made of his (Com. Porter's) arrest as was stated in the accounts received from Vera Cruz. They are residing in the family of Mr. Poinsett the American Minister, and their detention results from the embarrassments in the resources of the Government, which they have every reason to expect will be speedily removed.

[By Request]

From the Centreville Times.

To Mr. JOHN LEADS KERR, Esq.

IN your usual gasconading style, in the outset of your hand bill, you attempt to denounce all "anonymous scribbles against you as utterers of falsehoods." If by this mode of treating the expression of facts and opinions you expect to awe into silence, or to hush the deep toned sentiments that pervade the district against you, you will be egregiously at fault; & if persisted in you may call forth an epithet or two, that you will find it no easy matter to digest. That no other man in the district except yourself could be found with sufficient effrontery to proclaim all the charges against you, en masse, false and unfounded, whilst upon the same paper you in as many words admit our most aggravated charges & labour through five columns of a long hand bill to obviate and explain away, will readily be admitted.—Thus you convict yourself in your own hand bill, of that falsehood which you would fain saddle on others!—One charge against you was that you cautiously withheld the public expression of your sentiments on all subjects of vital feeling and interest to the people, and you admit it by saying "you did communicate them to some of the leaders" of the party. Now these communications no doubt were made to leaders separate and alone, so that there could be no comparison between what you said to one with what you said to another. Was, this mode of conveying your sentiments designed or not, to shield you from being clearly and unequivocally understood? And if it was not, why not come out publicly and let every man judge alike of your sentiments! It is now obvious to every one that when you are compelled to make a feint of coming out with the decided expression of your sentiments (whether by anonymous scribbles or others) you couple your commendation with such an insidious insinuation against the peculator, as leaves the doubting yet in doubt, whether you are yet decisive, and not disposed to cast a general censure on what you profess to commend.

You seem to rely much upon our omission to note particular votes or acts of yours in congress which are excepted to whilst consoling yourself with this reflection you seem to forget that a single article of ordinary length would not contain more than a bird's eye view of your intricate and devious course. It must for the same reason suffice for the present that we present only one or two 'specific' points of objection, and when you shall have attempted a specific explanation of these we may perhaps find it not very inconvenient to trouble you with a few more.—None we trust can be found more ready than we, to concur with you that members on the floor of congress ought to hold themselves above the low abuse and slang of electioneering against a presidential candidate, nor should he play the lawyer and oppose on grounds which he does not believe true and strictly tenable—so ought not every honest and respectable citizen every where, whether in congress or out of it. But it is the bounden duty of every man when he has formed opinions of men or measures upon grounds which are not likely to be erroneous, to be frank, decisive, and bold in the expression of those opinions.—This course is useful to aid and secure the right conduct and safety of those who have not as good opportunities of gathering correct information and extensive knowledge as those we put into high offices, where they have all the facilities and opportunities of getting such information.—It is essential when candidly and honestly uttered, to guard us against the falsehoods and deceptions of designing men. He who shall hold a doctrine contrary to this, is a canting hypocrite and an insidious enemy to the real people, instead of their friend.

Now Sir you have been in congress four years, possessing all the facilities of light that could be thrown on the subject, with every opportunity that any other man in the country could have—you saw a party organized avowedly to pull down the late administration "although they might be as pure as the angels of Heaven"—you heard on the floor of congress charges of the deepest dye—of bargain and corruption of wasteful and profligate expenditure of the public money, of every crime almost in the catalogue of sins against the late administration—Did you believe them guilty? then how could you remain their friend! Did you believe them innocent of those foul charges? then why refuse to utter such belief? why remain unlike every other man in Congress, silent as the tomb? Is this your mode of serving the people, the "real" people? I fancy it will be determined that in thus acting you looked to serving yourself alone!—It was of the last importance to us to do right in the selection of a president; we might lose our liberties by making a mistake in this important choice we had a right to your testimony, to the truth or falsehood of those allegations made in this eventful case—you now affect to think that your independence and dignity would have been seriously involved had you appeared before the "real people" in this great trial—important to their well being their happiness, and the enjoyment of those liberties which have thus far been sacredly handed down to them. There is in truth so much sophistry in this, that we are compelled to believe that your "real" reason was a fear that at the end of the contest you might find yourself on the weak side!

You profess to be friendly to the late administration; then why did you vote for



the Jackson instead of the Adams speaker of the House.—You will not deny that the appointment of a speaker favourable or unfavourable to the existing administration is calculated to promote or retard by the arrangement of committees, the measures of any administration, in an eminent degree.—This we presume you will not have the "effrontery" to deny.—Then were you friendly to Mr. Adams' administration and hostile to the measures of his administration? If so you are in a dilemma which we again should be glad to see your ingenuity taxed to extricate you from. Perhaps you may have been actuated by some private pique against the man, because he may not have estimated sufficiently high your dignity and independence.—we can hardly suppose you proposed to embarrass the measures of your friend's administration, because of any insignificant personal pique against the man who was a speaker.—On your assumed ground of liberality towards any president, you ought to have been anxious to give to Mr. Adams's measures, had you ever been opposed to him as president, a fair and prompt report and hearing of his proposed measures by sustaining a speaker who would so advance them—then why were you so extremely inconsistent as to vote for a speaker, who you knew was violently opposed to Mr. Adams and who would avail himself of his office, as he did, to cripple in their incipient conception the measures of your friend's administration, by throwing in the back ground on the committees such of his friends as were able to do most justice to them and who so organized the committees as to throw every obstacle in the way of a fair report and view and consideration of them! these are a few of your acts of inconsistency, with your professions to the friends of Mr. Adams, for which no sound motive can be seen; and if you can reconcile them it is perhaps more than any other intelligent man in the district can do—when you shall have done so, we will propose some others, which you will be called on to notice.

We set out with the allegations that you never have acted for the benefit of the people in any office you have held, and we will add, whether, as a member of Congress, or as the holder of the fattest office ever held in the State of Maryland, with but one exception—that you never have nor ever will express your sentiments publicly on matters of vital interest and feeling to the people, where the final issue is doubtful. You have as yet offered no evidence of any service you have ever rendered the people; the "real" people, unless flattery be a service, and you have in your late hand-bill, admitted our second charge, and have further proved that while playing the balance master between parties, if you elevate one side with one hand, how nicely you can depress it again with the other.

#### ONE OF THE MANY.

Sept. 9th 1829.

### BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

BALTIMORE, (Md)

Saturday Evening, September 19.

**Prolific Season**—A Stalk of Corn has been presented to us, & is now to be seen in this office, from the farm of Capt. Richard Trippe, of Bayley's Neck, in this county, which has nine distinct and good ears of Corn on it. It has excited the attention & admiration of the agriculturalists who have called to see it, & we learn it is the result of the care of many years in selecting the most productive corn in the field, as seed corn.

The Boston Daily Advertiser states that Mr. Everett, our Minister at the Court of Spain, had received his letters of recall. The National Gazette states that he was to leave Madrid, on his return home, about the middle of last month.—The Secretary of the American Legation was to remain as Charge d'Affaires.

The Caledonia, Rogers, from Liverpool, was below at New York on Wednesday afternoon. Her day of sailing was on the 1st ult. and will not, says the N. Y. American, bring any thing new.

It is confirmed, beyond doubt, that Abraham Bradley has been removed from the office of Assistant Postmaster General and that Chas. K. Gardner, for some years past a Clerk, in the General Post Office, has been appointed in his stead. We do not believe that there is a single individual in the United States, possessed of common sense and ordinary information, and uninterested in the event, who will hear of this "reform" without regret. Of the personal character of the removed officer, no man is base enough to slip a syllable to the prejudice. His public services have been coeval with the Post Office Establishment, which he has been instrumental in an eminent degree in building up to its present magnitude, and its present (or rather its late) respectability and public utility. Already public confidence in the Post Office has been, as we predicted that it would be, greatly diminished, by its being made a mere party engine. We should not be surprised, such is the revolution it is undergoing, if the machine, already perceptibly deranged, should cease to work at all. This proscription cannot come to good. It is hateful in itself, and fatal to the character of the Government.

Nat. Int.

The sentence of the court in the case of George Swearingen has been received by His excellency the Governor, and the warrant forwarded to the Sheriff of Alleghany county for his Execution to take place on Friday the second of October next.

On the 8th day of Sept. 1828, he murdered his wife, on the 8th day of September 1829, a warrant for his execution was forwarded.—[Md. Gaz.

#### APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

SAVAGE MIERCKEN, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Martinique.

The above, which we copy from the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday shows to whom the President intended to give the appointment of Consul at Martinique when, in consequence of a "misapprehension of the person," the commission was sent to Mr. John Jackson. There is such a remarkable resemblance in the names of the two gentlemen, that the mistake of the President was not at all surprising. We think it highly probable, that one even more careful than he has been in the distributions of commissions, might, through "misapprehension as to the person intended to be appointed," direct one to be sent to John Jackson, of North Carolina, instead Savage Miercken of Pennsylvania.—Nat. Jour.

From the Boston Journal.

Present to Mrs. Clay.—The Comb Manufacturing Company of Clayville, R. I. is about to transmit to Mrs. Clay, the lady of Henry Clay, late Secretary of State a large and singularly beautiful carved tortoise shell Comb, in testimony of the regard in which the Company holds Mr. Clay's exertions in the aid of the American System. The following description of the Comb is furnished by the Traveler.

The carving on the outside represents in the centre, the American Eagle, supporting wreaths of vines and flowers, which spread in rich profusion over the whole surface of the comb plate, and indicate something of the floral beauties characteristic of New England. Underneath the Eagle is the following inscription, handsomely engraved:—

Presented to Mrs. Henry Clay by the Clayville Comb Manufacturing Company.

The inside represents a light, fanciful basket, loaded with delicate flowers and plants which cover the whole surface, in a similar manner to those of the exterior. The front of this basket presents, in neat characters, the following inscription:—

Manufactured by  
MR. WILLIAM B. SWIFT,  
Sept. 5, 1829.

From the Free Trade Advocate.

It has been suggested in some of the gazettes, that the paper proposed to be established at Washington, under the title of the "Banner of the Constitution," in continuation of the Free Trade Advocate, is probably to be under the patronage of the administration and attempts have been made in various quarters to draw, from this suggestion, inferences, which could not be deduced were the fact known to be otherwise. Although the editor does not consider himself obliged to notice any remarks which may be made in the public prints touching the intended transfer of his paper to the seat of government, yet as he does not wish by his silence to leave room for any opinions not warranted by the circumstances of the case, which might be either favourable or unfavourable to his prospects, he thinks it proper to state, that so far from having been induced to take the step in question, owing to any promises or expectation of patronage from the government, he has not even as much as an assurance that a single individual composing the administration, will contribute to the support of his paper by his subscription. The editor relies for his success solely upon the merits of his publication and upon the importance of the principles which it is his design to maintain; and he therefore hopes, that his fellow citizens who may be favourable to the views which he has espoused, will not withhold their patronage, under an impression, that the means of supporting his paper, are to be derived from any other source.

#### BALTIMORE, Sept. 17. BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT Corrected Weekly FOR THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE. by James Corner & Son.

MARYLAND WHEAT, September 17.	
Wheat, best white	1 00 a 1 06
do do red	90 a 1 00
Corn,	42
Rye,	45
Oats,	25 a 26
Flax Seed,	70 a 75
Flour, Howard St.	5 50 a 5 62
Do City Mills,	5 00 a 5 25

#### OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Friday the 18th inst. in this county, Mr. Henry Delahay, aged 79 years, 8 months and 4 days.

Long has been the voyage of this good and inoffensive man, on the treacherous sea of this life; but it is, at last, happily finished, and he safely moored in the haven of repose.

He has been found honest and upright in all transactions with his fellow creatures; a warm friend, a cheerful companion, a respectable citizen; and his death must call forth the tenderest sympathy of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Departed this life in Dorchester county, near New Market, on Saturday the 5th inst. Mary Elizabeth, Daughter of Matthew Hardcastle, Esq. aged 6 years and 23 days after a short but severe illness.

#### To the Voters of Talbot, Queen Anne & Caroline Counties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
Under a strong persuasion in my own mind that the late representative in Congress from this District, does not, in his political character and opinions meet the views and approbation of a majority of the voters of the District, and as the meetings of the people, which have been called in the several counties for the purpose of selecting some other candidate, have proved abortive. I take the liberty of offering my name to the public for their consideration.

In doing this I wish to be considered by my friends of the Jackson party, not as wishing to impede or counteract any plan of operations which they may think most effectual in the respective counties for the promotion of the interest of our State Legislative Ticket, nor as wishing to force myself upon their notice, but simply as anxious to afford to those who are opposed to Mr. Kerr's re-election an opportunity of expressing their opinions by their votes. I have always acted with my party; and had they determined to offer a man to the voters of the District by means of a convention, I should have given my warm and active support to the person thus nominated; or should they hereafter think it expedient to offer a candidate I will withdraw my name; I wish to be considered as acting on my own individual responsibility, and hope my name will not be permitted, by those of the Jackson party who have been opposed to a nomination, to embarrass their proceedings. I would rather sacrifice my own election than be a hindrance to the Ticket for the State Legislature. The question is with me one of principle, and I cannot be persuaded that we shall be injured by carrying the principle throughout our elections.

As a Republican I have always thought the people entitled to the most explicit avowal of a man's political opinions, when he offers himself as a Representative; I shall therefore briefly state mine.

I was at the late Presidential election a decided friend to the election of Gen. Jackson—I was then and still am a warm friend to that system of reform and retrenchment which his friends have aimed at, in the disbursement of the public finances of our country, and should I be so fortunate as to be returned as your representative, I shall exert my feeble powers in support of such measures of the administration as may be thought promotive of this object. The general course of the administration can as yet scarcely be considered as developed. The principles laid down by the President in his inaugural address; for the government of his administration, are so broad, and so universally admitted to be correct, that I can afford but little satisfaction in saying they meet my approbation and will receive my support. The only act which the late Adams party have complained of has been, as they say, the indiscriminate dismissal of his political opponents from office. If this were the fact, or if I believed that the President had pursued a course of general proscription on account of political opinions, I should as warmly oppose the course as any other individual in the Union. But such cannot be shown to be the fact. That he has made many removals I will admit, but when we reflect on the violent personal abuse which was poured upon him from all quarters of the Union, when it is known that many of the public officers of the Government had exerted the influence of their official stations in controlling the election of the Chief Magistrate when it is recollected that the people have elected him with the view of a rigid inspection into the public offices, and of reforming abuses which they believed had crept into our government, no reasonable man could expect other than the dismissal of such, as had thus rendered themselves unworthy of their stations, or in any way impeded the work of reformation intended to be introduced. In estimating the conduct of the President, I think a palpable distinction should be drawn between an open, frank and honorable political opponent and a personal calumniator and slanderer. The removal of an officer of the latter character is a public good, of the former a public evil. I cannot believe that President Jackson has acted on other than pure principles; and if in the application of these principles, certain individuals of merit have suffered, it should not prejudice his conduct in the public mind.

I have thus endeavored as briefly as possible to give my views on those subjects which at this time chiefly occupy the public mind, & in doing so have endeavored to be as candid as possible. Should the Jackson party approve of the manner in which I have offered my name to their consideration, I shall be pleased to receive their support, and should there be any of the Anti-Jackson party who may give me their support, to such I will say, I hope always to act from honest principle, and shall never knowingly permit my political opinions to lead me into the commission of an act of public or private wrong.

RICHARD SPENCER.  
Talbot county, Sept. 12, 1829.

#### TO THE PEOPLE.

Fellow-Citizens:  
I congratulate myself, although I have now every reasonable ground to believe that you are generally indifferent to the incident—on the appearance of the opposing candidate in the approaching Congressional election. I am glad to have at last some visible & known competitor, upon whose pretensions and my own you are now the only competent tribunal to decide. With such award as you may make I will be fully content; and I cheerfully submit to your dispassionate judgement the respective qualifications and merits of Mr. Richard Spencer and myself.

To his manner of declaring his opposition I take no exception; because he thereby only exercises the right of every citizen; but I may be allowed simply to return to him the expression of my "strong" persuasion that, anxious as he says he is, to afford to those who are opposed to his re-election an opportunity of expressing their opinions by their votes, he has reckoned without his host, if he hopes to concentrate on his head the views and approbation of a majority of the voters of the District.

I think my fellow citizens that no man after having twice received the boon of your confidence and approbation could have again presented himself before the same people with less show of intrusion than I did by my short address to you in June. Since the announcement of an opposing candidate I come, again, to persevere in the tender of my services, with a full and cheering confidence that, however fierce and relentless may be the persecution from my enemies, a large majority of the people are favourable to my wishes and will honour me with their suffrages.

I had, indeed, long heard the muttering of personal enmity, and I could not but anticipate opposition from the quarter where I knew it had been cherished and concocted in bitterness for years. The cauldron of malignant spite had begun to bubble early in the season, and the designs of the enemy leaked through their own little puffs of their own "well timed suggestions" of caution to you against taking up too soon with a candidate for Congress. The first was not ripe for the grower, and the people, forsooth! were to wait a little while until they were duly instructed by the initiated in the new mysteries of party whom they should choose to represent them!

The time, thank Heaven! has not yet arrived, in this district, when any political hypocrite as-

suming grave airs of disinterested patriotism by making strong appeals to party feelings can expect himself into a Dictator over an honest and intelligent community. It often happens amidst the heat of a great political struggle, that he, who makes the most violent profession of zeal will gain for a time influence and favour, but when in any case his selfish views for the gratification of private spleen are detected as the cue to action of the people will be the sure reward of indignation of the people will be the pursuit of a vain ambition and by the intrigues of party management to gain preferment for themselves. Although they sometimes set out with good dispositions and may for a period cultivate some of the finer feelings of a man, yet by often shifting their friendships and associations—by reconciling themselves to the embraces of their known enemies and indulging unfounded jealousies of friends, they contract an habitual insincerity and malignity of temper, which no possible forbearance can conciliate nor will permit a man of honour to remain with them in a hollow truce of friendship. Thus by a long course of ineffectual struggles for political advancement and repeated instances of frustrated ambition, their minds become callous and almost to madness—their hearts become callous and all their feelings perverted. Such a man at last is known to all as one,—who has a hand for every one—a heart for nobody!

But my fellow citizens this is a "digression" into which I have been betrayed by reflecting on the malevolent and unjust means which have been used by some to put me down in the estimation of the people, and to shove me from the station I still aspire to hold at your hands. I have nothing to say about those who have either been deceived by artful devices, or have been really actuated by an honest conviction of the utility or propriety of a regular party nomination to Congress, on either side of the new division of "Jackson" or "Anti-Jackson," but I think I am fairly entitled now to assume from the total abortion of the two first efforts to obtain a nomination, at Hillsborough, by something like a representation of the latter class of citizens in the District and the express dissent from any such nomination by a majority of the counties in the Jackson meeting at the same place on Thursday last that both parties as such desire that the election of a Representative shall be placed on the grounds of the constitution,—the free & unbiased voice of the people; and to the high behest of that tribunal I am prepared to submit myself.

The woful Jeremiahs on the refusal of Caroline to send anti-Jackson Committee-men to aid in the cause of my discomfiture are truly ridiculous. And why not mourn too the gross defection of Talbot? Talbot was in fact unrepresented. Could four individuals out of twenty be called a representation even in Caucus, and more especially when two out of the four were decidedly hostile to the measure proposed; I have never yet been able to ascertain how many of the districts of Queen Anne's sent anti-Jackson deputies but I believe not more than six or seven persons from that county met at Hillsborough. The truth is, my fellow citizens that the People of Talbot quickly began to see with disgust into the real objects of the scheme and many men perceived its evil operations; so that the persons assigned to do the work, generally refused the office and some of them were my decided friends. To the People of Caroline I owe the expression of my continual thanks for favours never failing. They are intelligent, honest and generous and they would not lend a hand to the destruction of a long cherished friend. Immediately on my return home from the North, I hastened to ascertain the truth of the invidious rumour that Caroline was against me, and I had the satisfaction to receive almost every where, renewed assurances from the people, who had ever been favourable to my election, of their continued confidence and support. Hence our political "Paul Pray" will fear to intrude on them and their motives for such opposition to orders from Talbot will be graciously left to operate in the bosoms of those who cherish them!!!

A weak and vain politician, defeated in some favourite scheme for his own promotion is for all the world like an unsexed female who runs the hazard of making love and meets a sad disappointment—they uttered alike their fanfarade of gloomy vexation, fury, spite, hatred and nonsense!

I have thought it proper fellow-citizens upon the coming out of a competitor for your favour to take this notice of the existing state of the canvass. I shall be amongst you as much as possible in order to tender you in person the homage of my respect.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Saturday Evening Sept. 12th.

#### To the Independent Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
It has been the pleasure of a Committee appointed by the people, to recommend me to you for your support, as one of your Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland—I am very sensible of the high and responsible station the representative of a free and independent people—should it be your pleasure to elect me as one of your Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, I pledge myself to represent you with fidelity. I am not only in favor of reducing the number of Delegates, but also the per diem—I am in favor of changing the present License Law, so as to graduate Licenses, that small Traders may pay in proportion to their business—I am in favor of industry and economy; and as offices were created for the benefit of the people, I am for supporting honest and faithful Officers, and removing those who are unfaithful. These are no new sentiments; they are of long standing. My own interest and happiness and that of my children are inseparable from yours & the prosperity of our Country. To those who best know me, I appeal for the sincerity of my professions.

Sept. 19 (8 & W) W. HUGHLETT.

#### Notice to the Ladies.

THE Ladies of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has just received from Baltimore,

#### 200 Pair of Lasting Shoes.

Manufactured out of the best Materials, and in the most fashionable style, which he is enabled to dispose of at the low price of \$1.13 per pair for Cash, and warrants them to be prime—He solicits the Ladies to give him a call and view his assortment.

Easton, Sept. 19. 3t THOMAS S. COOK.

#### LEATHER.

#### HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.

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

Easton, Sept. 19

Magistrate's Blanks  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

#### NEW GOODS.

#### Lambert Beardon

Has just received and is now opening a fresh assortment of

#### SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Super Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Casinetts,  
Silk Bombazines, Circassians,  
Pongees and Bombazets,  
Carpeting, Flannels and Blankets,  
Domestic goods.

#### GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

with a variety of other desirable articles, all of which will be offered very cheap, and invites his friends and Customers to give him a call. He has also a general assortment of Leather, which is offered at the most reduced prices.

Easton, Sept. 19 3w

#### NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales and Scales, used in Vending of articles, from the 1st day of October next, at his shop in Easton; on the 23d and 24th at St. Michaels; on the 25th at the Trapper 30th at Wye Mills, and on the 1st day of October at Lockerman's Mill.

WM. BECKLEY, STANDARD-KEEPER,  
Easton, Sept. 19

#### TO RENT.

I WILL RENT my Cart-Wright and Blacksmith Shop, for the next year, that well-known Stand on the Post Road from Wye Mills to Queens Town, near Doct. Harris's Mill, there are two fires and two sets of Tools in the Blacksmith Shop. Apply to

THOS. HEMSLEY.

#### I ALSO.

WANT an Overseer for the next year; a single man and a middle aged man, one that understands the management of Hands, his recommendations must be good.

THOS. HEMSLEY.

Head of Wye,  
Q. Anne Co. Sept. 19 3w

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having declined the Coach Making business, and sold out his establishment, wishes all those indebted to him for work done, to call and settle their respective accounts on or before the 15th day of October next; those neglecting this notice will have their account placed in the hands of Officers, without respect to persons, as he is determined to have them closed without further delay.

JOHN CAMPER.

Sept. 19 4t  
N. B. I have seven or eight New Gigs now finishing which I will sell low for Cash.

J. C.

#### A House-Keeper Wanted.

A middle-aged woman, who can be truly recommended for her Industry and Care, will hear of an agreeable Situation in the Country by an application to the Editor.

Talbot Co. Sept. 19. 3w

THE Subscriber having taken that new and spacious ware House, on Light Street Wharf, No. 20, at the head of the Basin, where he intends to devote his entire attention to the Grocery and Commission business—begs the favour of his former Friends and acquaintances in Easton and the County in general, to honour him with a part of their Custom—Being convenient to the water, and having abundance of Store room, he will receive grain and other articles on moderate storage, particularly when the same is intrusted to his care to sell, when the state of the market may justify.

THOS. DENNEY.

Baltimore, Sept. 19 8w

#### By the Executive Council.

September 7th 1829.  
Notice is hereby given, That Sealed Proposals, will be received by the Executive of this state, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the public printing of this state, conformably to the submitted regulation, passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

By order,  
THO. CULBERTH, CLK.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the executive be directed to give notice by advertisement, for at least three consecutive weeks, before the first day of October next, in two newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, three on the Eastern shore, and four on the western shore, out of the city of Baltimore, that sealed proposals will be received by them until the last Monday of December next, for the executing of the public printing of this state, and that the said proposals be transmitted to the legislature, to be opened at the commencement of their next session.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons, having claims on the estate of Wm. T. Clark, late of Talbot county deceased, are requested to have them presented immediately for liquidation; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

JOSEPH TURNER, Agent  
for Priscilla Clark.

Sept. 5 (9)

#### TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—having been selected by a large number of Voters of this county to offer as one of the candidates to represent you, in the next General Assembly of this State, do once more solicit your suffrages. I deem it useless to say any thing as it respects my qualifications,—or make you any promise what I will do if elected. I have served you several years past in various capacities, and leave you to do yourselves the justice to examine & judge for yourselves, which is your privilege & duty to look into the private CHARACTERS & Public acts of those who are about to pass between you, the people, and the state of Maryland. I return my sincere thanks for past favours, and in full confidence, submit my case now to a generous public—not fearing but the verdict will be just.

The Public's Ob't. & humble serv't.

THOS. BURCHENAL.

Sept. 12 (8)

#### TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In Compliance with the request of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland.—In presenting myself before the public I feel it my duty to state, that should I be returned as one of your Representatives, I pledge myself as far as I may have ability, to exercise it in promoting the interest of the state and the People's Rights. The public's ob't. serv't.

MARCEY FOUNTAIN.

Aug. 25th 1829



From Bayley's Ballads.  
**THIS IS MY ELDEST DAUGHTER**  
This is my eldest daughter, air—  
Her mother's only care;  
You praise her face; oh, air, she is  
As good as she is fair!  
My angel Jane is clever too,  
Accomplishments I've taught her,  
I'll introduce you to her, air—  
This is my eldest daughter

I've sought the aid of ornament,  
Bejewelling her curls;  
I've tried her beauty unadorned,  
Simplicity and pearls;  
I've set her off to get her off,  
Till fallen off I've thought her;  
Yet I've softly breathed to all the beau—  
This is my eldest daughter!

I've tried all styles of hair dressing—  
Madonnas, frizzes, crops;  
Her waist I've laced, her back I've braced,  
Till circulation stoped  
I've padded her until I have  
Into a Venus wrought her—  
But puffing her has no effect  
This is my eldest daughter.

Her gowns are a la Ackerman,  
Her corsets a la Belle—  
Yet when the season ends, each beau  
Still leaves his T. T. L!  
I patronise each dejeuner,  
Each party on the water,  
Yet still she hangs upon my arm—  
This is my eldest daughter!

She did refuse a gentleman—  
I own it was absurd;  
She thought she ought to answer "No"—  
He took her at her word!  
But she'd say "Yes," if any one  
That's eligible sought her;  
She really is a charming girl,  
Tho' she's my eldest daughter!

**NEW STORE.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the STORE-HOUSE at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits.  
Together with a general Assortment of  
**SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.**  
All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for CASH, or will take in exchange, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills.  
The public are respectfully invited to call & examine his assortment.  
SAMUEL ROBERTS.  
Easton, Dec. 27.

**BARGAINS.**  
  
More Boots and Shoes  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's

**Boots and Shoes.**  
He has also an assortment of first rate Materials, and having engaged the best hands, and from his own experience in the business he is enabled to promise those who may favor him with their custom, that his work shall not be surpassed as to strength and beauty by any done on the Eastern Shore or Baltimore.  
He invites the public to give him a call and examine his style of workmanship.  
He hopes by an assiduous endeavor to please, and by punctuality to receive a share of public patronage.  
THOMAS S. COOK.  
July 25.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of **SOLE and UPPER LEATHER**, all of which will be offered for sale upon the most reasonable terms—He will take in exchange for Boots, Shoes, or Leather—wheat, corn, ba, on, land, &c. &c. and will give the highest prices for hides in cash or trade.  
T. S. C.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
  
THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF


**MATERIALS;**  
And having taken some pains to procure the best of WORKMEN from the City, he hopes that he will be able to please all those who may favor him with their custom, as he is determined to have his work done in the most fashionable and best manner.  
The Public's ob't. serv't.  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
Easton, May 16.


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

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE connection in business heretofore existing under the firm of William Jenkins, & Son, is dissolved by the death of William Jenkins the senior partner.  
**JOHN W. JENKINS,**  
Late of the above firm, embraces the present opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general that he has purchased the entire stock of the late concern consisting of a general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hard Ware, and Cutlery,**  
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**China, Glass and Queen's Ware,**  
which will be offered at the old stand opposite the Court House at the most reduced prices for cash or to punctual customers, in future no account will be permitted to stand over 6 months.  
Wool, Feathers, Rags, &c. &c. taken at the highest market prices in exchange for goods.  
Sept. 12

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers will sell at Public sale at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on Tuesday, the 24th day of September inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following Negroes to wit, one negro woman called Annie one small girl called Maria, and one boy called Theodore.—The Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, attendance given by  
WM. TOWNSEND,  
JOHN CAMPER,  
JOSHUA DIXON,  
JAS. CHAMBERS,  
THOMAS A'RINGDALE,  
JESSE SCOTT.  
Sept. 5

**A good chance for an industrious poor man**  
**For Rent for the next Year,**  
A piece of land on Miles River, with a dwelling house, garden and fire wood—terms—The tenant may cultivate as much ground as he can manure from the sources around the field, which are plentiful, he may take to himself all the corn he makes and he is to give one third of the blades in good order, for rent—then the land and one third of the blades is considered as the rent—a small force is only necessary—A tenant may take possession immediately and if he does so, and hauls manure regularly to the close of this year, preparatory to the next year's corn crop—no rent will be required of him for this year.  
Enquire at this Office.  
July 18, 1829.

**FOR RENT,**  
  
The Union Tavern, in Easton now occupied by Mr. S. Love.  
This well known stand needs no particular description. It will be leased for one or more years, upon the most reasonable terms. Application from a distance directed to the subscriber, will be duly attended to.  
Also, to be Rented,  
The Farm now occupied by Mr. Joseph P. Harris, near the Hole-in-the-wall, and other small farms in Talbot County.

**For Sale or Rent,**  
  
The Farm and lands near Hillsboro, in Caroline County, called "Hackett's Garden" & "Large Range addition," advantageously situated on and near Tuckahoe Creek, containing according to an accurate survey, 3972 acres. This Farm may be rented for the next year or on the usual shares. FOR TERMS OF SALE or for the location, application may be made to Wm. Orrell, Esq., of Caroline County, or to the subscriber; and should this land not be before disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at public sale, at Hillsborough, in Caroline County, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September at 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, on the following terms to wit—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash the remainder by annual instalments of one, two and three years with interest.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton August 1

**TO RENT.**  
TWELVE FARMS, of different sizes, and situated in different parts of the County.—Also, several small Tenements, with from four to fifteen acres of Land. Leases will be given for a term of years if required, to good Tenants. Also, Houses and Lots, in St. Michaels. For information, and terms, apply to  
SAMUEL HARRISON.  
Rich Neck, aug. 8

**To Rent for the ensuing year.**  
THE Farm on which Mr. Joseph Harris now resides, situated in Caroline County, about one mile from Dover-Bridge.

**Also to be Rented,**  
THE Farm on which Mr. Isaac Dukes now resides, situated in Caroline County, about five miles from Dover-Bridge.—For terms apply to,  
WM. H. HAYWARD.  
Talbot Co. August 8

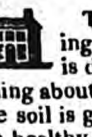
**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as trustee will sell at public auction at the Dwelling House on the premises hereafter mentioned, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon & 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the reversion in fee simple after the life estate of Mrs. Ann Keziah Hemmley, widow of Philemon W. Hemmley, late of Talbot County; deceased, in and to all that part of the real estate of the said Philemon W. Hemmley, which was assigned to her, for her dower, that is to say, all and singular that Dwelling plantation now occupied by Mr. Richard Fiddeman, beautifully situated on Wye River and Skipton Creek, in Talbot County, containing the quantity of 222 acres of arable land, and 72 acres of timber land, making together the quantity of 294 acres more or less, as laid down and certified by Samuel Jackson, late surveyor of Talbot County. And the terms of sale will be as follows—the purchaser or purchasers, shall give bond to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, and interest from the day of sale, with such security as he may approve.  
The Creditors of the said Philemon W. Hemmley are hereby warned and notified, to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, to be by him filed with the papers in the cause, with the vouchers thereof within six months from the day of sale.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.  
Easton, Sept. 5

**TO RENT,**  
FOR the next year, the Store House and Lot, in the Hole in the Wall, now occupied by Mr. Cain Clark—Apply to  
JOHN COUNTELL.  
Sept. 12 3t

**WOOL CARDING.**  
THAT well known and celebrated machine is now in full operation, for the purpose of Carding and Mixing country or merino wool to any shade directed—if the wool be properly prepared which may be done by first washing well, then picking and greasing, and Colours placed in separate bundles, as fancy may choose, with a written instruction to myself for the carder. Persons residing near Oxford, Talbot Co. may leave their wool (prepared with written directions) at Capt. Jas. Steward's, where it will be received, taken to the Machine, carded and returned, free of charge more than Carding. Also those residing near Easton, may leave their wool at Mr. Samuel Roberts Store, in Easton, where the same will be taken every Wednesday, in each week and returned the Tuesday following, in good order—if the wool be so, when prepared, as per above directions, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Roberts, will be prepared to settle with all those having wool Carded, as I shall furnish them with a bill of each parcel; but in all cases, the owners name must accompany the Bundles, when left at the said places.  
JOHN R. WRIGHT.  
Upper Hunting Creek, July 25 1829.

**SHARPS ISLAND,**  
TO rent, or lease, for a term of years, the most productive farm within the limits of the county. To an approved tenant, the terms will be accommodating. Mr. Edw'd. N. Hambleton has rented it for several preceding years, and states the present crop to be about 800 bushels of wheat, and 400 barrels of corn, Mr. Hambleton having received with the island all the straw, blades, top-fodder, husks, &c. of course the same advantages will be given into the hands of the succeeding tenant. The present occupant has further stated, that a full stock of every description, farming utensils, corn, &c. can be furnished the tenant at valuation also a seed wheat supplied and seeded if required—for terms apply to the subscriber  
THEODORE DENNY, agent  
for Jos. W. Keynolds.  
Easton, August 8

The Star, Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will insert the above 3 times, and send their accounts in for payment.  
T. DENNY.

**KENT POINT FOR RENT!!**  
  
This Farm has excellent out buildings, and a good dwelling house, and is divided into three fields, each containing about four hundred thousand corn hills. The soil is good for wheat and corn, the situation healthy, and the pastures superior to any on Kent Island. As it belongs to minors, it will be rented for a money rent.  
WILLIAM GRASON.  
July 25 1t

**Land for Sale.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell the FARM on which he formerly resided, called Maxwell Moore, situated on Thred-haven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton, the road leading thereto, opposite the residence of Dr. Rogers. The said Farm contains 270 acres of land, of excellent improvable quality with plenty of resources. There is a comfortable dwelling, and very good and sufficient out-houses. Persons desirous of purchasing, will view the property and apply to the Editor for terms, which are liberal, or to  
JOHN S. MARTIN.  
Dover Bridge, June 20.

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Taxable Persons of Talbot County, for the present year, that it is now due, and that he will attend in Easton every Tuesday, for the reception of the same; the very short time allowed for the collection of the Taxes renders it necessary for me to request punctual payment.—All persons that are in arrears for the last years Taxes, are informed that no longer indulgence can be given.  
SOLOMON MULLIKIN,  
Collector of Talbot Co. Tax.  
Aug. 29.

**Servants Wanted.**  
A GENTLEMAN, residing in Frederick Co. Md. who has lately commenced the culture of Sugar in Louisiana, (near Donaldsonville, now the seat of government of that state) and where he has lately removed a number of his own slaves, is desirous of purchasing about thirty additional hands from 15 to 20 years of age, two thirds male. His plantation is situated in the most healthy part of the state, where it is considered more healthy than on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—Letters addressed to J. B. Petterville, Frederick county Md. will be immediately attended to.  
July 11.


\*The Editors of the Whig and the Gazette, Easton, and the Herald, Princess Ann, are desired to copy the above to the amount of \$3 and forward their bills for collection to the Republican Citizen.


**To the Printers of the U. States.**  
OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportional reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April have been stated in the annexed list.


The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish and durability, no deviation has been made.  
He has on hand a complete assortment and can supply any quantity on a short notice, he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.  
Merchants who have orders from abroad can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.  
Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, \$2, in Type, or in settlement of their accounts.


**PRICE**—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent, for cash  
Pearl, per lb. \$1 40 English \$0 36  
Nonpareil 90 Great Primer 34  
Minion 70 Double Pica 32  
Brevier 56 Do. Great Primer 30  
Burgois 46 Large Letter plain 30  
Long Primer 40 Scabbard 30  
Small Pica 38 Quotations 30  
Pica 36  
The prices of other descriptions of Type are proportionably reduced.  
Old Type received in payment at 9 cts. per pound.  
July 25

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given; those that have not the money to pay off their accounts will please to call and close them by note.  
JAMES BENNY.  
Easton August 15

**The Steam-Boat Maryland,**  
  
WILL commence her regular routes for the Season on Tuesday the 31st of March—She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday the 6th of April she will commence her route to Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day.  
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.  
\*All Baggage at the risk of the owners.  
March 21.  
The papers at Cambridge, Centerville, and Chester Town, will copy the above.


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

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

**THROUGH IN A DAY.**  
  
FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland, Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and Head of Chester to Centerville.  
This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam Boat BALTIMORE, Captain W. WHILLDIN.—From Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. Georges, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of Chester, and Centerville, arriving at Centerville the same evening at eight o'clock.  
Returning, leaves Centerville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.  
Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of Stages from Centerville to Easton, leaving Centerville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.  
Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's, Tavern Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the morning following for Philadelphia.

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.  
Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

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

**\$100 REWARD.**  
  
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. a mulatto man named  
WM. ROBINSON,  
he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, twenty years of age, is very talkative and passionate when crossed, had on when he went away a fur hat, coarse shoes, drab cord round jacket and pantaloons, and black cloth vest; he formerly drove a carriage for Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, of Easton, Talbot county, Md. from whom he was purchased last December; it is supposed that he has returned to the neighborhood of that place, I will give Eighty Dollars if he is taken in the State of Maryland and delivered to me or secured in Baltimore county Jail; or if he is taken out of the State, I will give the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, and an additional reward of Twenty Dollars is offered for such information as will enable me to prosecute the person or persons who may have conveyed him from Baltimore.  
J. WALKER.  
Baltimore, June 20. 1aw3w enwt.

**\$50 REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Calvert county, on the 22d ult. negro LEVI—he calls himself LEVISEWELL, or PRICE—he is of a bright yellow, has a stout beard and grey eyes, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—he had the nail mashed off one of his fore fingers, which makes the nail now much smaller—he took with him a white fur hat with a scarf on it and a black cloth coat; he wears yarn and cotton shirts; the rest of his clothing not recollected—he can read and write; perhaps he may have a pass; he is a rigid Methodist, is in the habit of praying and exhorting in Public—he can handle tools tolerably well—he has some relations on Fell's Point, Baltimore, where he no doubt will try to get. I will give \$50 if taken in the county, and the above reward if taken out of the county and delivered to me, or secured in jail, so that I get him again.  
NATHANIEL DUKE.  
Near St. Leonard's Calvert County, Md.  
Sept. 5 1aw3w

**UNION HOTEL.**  
SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.  
Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with compliant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.  
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.  
Easton, Dec. 29—1t

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

**DENTON HOTEL.**  
The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.  
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.  
Feb 18 1t

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

**LAST NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted for officers fees for the year 1828, are hereby notified, that no longer indulgence can, or will be given. The people who owe fees, made very fair promises that they would pay after harvest, and as harvest is past, and but few have complied with their promises, I take this method of informing them, that they may calculate on seeing their property advertised for those fees, without respect to persons. Gentlemen who do not wish their feelings wounded, will do well to call and pay off their respective accounts immediately; those persons indebted for fees for the present year, are also notified, that the same have been due for some time, and payment is expected, my deputies have positive orders to execute all, who refuse or neglect payment, without respect to persons.  
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff. of T. County  
Sept. 12 3t

**SHINGLES FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber has for sale 50,000 CY. PRESS SHINGLES of uncommon good quality, which he will sell cheap for Cash only. Persons sending orders for the above, are requested to accompany them with the money, otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered.  
WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, Sept. 12 4t

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber being about to leave Easton respectfully requests all those indebted to him, either on bond, note or open account to come forward and settle with him; those who cannot pay him their bills, are particularly requested to call and close their accounts by note. It is particularly desirable that they should call the present month whilst he is on the spot to liquidate their accounts.  
THOMAS PEACOCK.  
Easton, June 20

**MANSION HOUSE RACES**  
THE subscriber has opened his house for Public entertainment, situated between the Head of Sassafras and the village of Warwick. Cecil Co. Maryland; and for the improvement of the breed of Horses, has made on his farm, as handsome a Race course as any in the United States. He offers the following Purse, to be run for, agreeably to the Rules of the "Maryland Association" over the MANSION HOUSE COURSE, viz:  
On Wednesday the 30th of September next, (1st day) 3 mile heats for a purse of \$300.  
On Thursday the 1st of October, (2d day) 2 mile heats for a purse of \$150.  
On Friday the 2d of October, (3d day) 1 mile heats for a purse of \$100.  
Free for any horse, &c. Four horses to be entered each day. To start precisely at 12 o'clock.  
A. C. SMITH.  
It may be necessary to state that the water at the Establishment is not surpassed by any in the United States.  
A. C. S.  
Sept. 12 3t

**TO BE RENTED,**  
AND possession given on the first day of January next, with liberty of Seeding Wheat or Rye, this Fall, a FARM adjoining Denton, whereon a certain Joshua Cooper now resides with a very valuable Fishery thereto annexed. The Farm will be rented with or without the Fishery, and further particulars made known, on application to Benjamin Denny 54. No person need apply who will not be careful of the timber, as I am informed the present tenant hath made waste of the timber, and suffered others to do the same.  
BENJAMIN DENNY 54.  
Easton, June 27

**Magistrate's Blanks**  
**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**



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.

**NO. 39.**



The massive gate fell forward as the sexton struck his spade, against it; and, oh! God! never shall I forget it; a skeleton, a fearful mass of human bones, and sinews, and muscles; but no flesh, no flesh, skinless even; and yet the form most perfect fell with it. It clattered on the granite, as the latter came heavily down.

"And did it not break Frederick?" "Scarcely a bone left its socket; hardly a tendon snapped asunder; it lay there almost a perfect human form; and its long white fingers seemed as they rested on the stony gate, as if they would strive with the flint, to tear it from the earth where it was embedded; and the teeth! the teeth were grinning horribly a ghastly smile," as the skull lay upturned to the morning light; alas! there were no eyes there to gaze upon that fair day? But the teeth! the teeth appeared as perfect and entire, as if within a living head, only whiter, whiter! The posture appeared to have been that of kneeling against or near the door for the knee-joints were bended stiffly, and the bones of the feet were the only ones which had fallen from the others; these lay beneath the entrance, or sill of the cemetery.

"And, Frederick, did the sexton know aught of these remains?"

"He pronounced them, those of a female; and a member of a distinguished family; and verily, never saw I, mortal so completely mastered by terror, as he seemed then; he trembled like yonder leaf in the moonlight. I myself, (and you know my nerves), started back in speechless horror, when the sudden rattle of the exhumed skeleton struck my ear."

"Were there other tenants of this tomb?"

"I went in, and observed some three or four heaps of dust, and broken and decayed wood, in different parts of the vault; and at the further end, perceived the remnants of a coffin, but little decayed by time, but evidently shattered, and burst open with violence. There remained not a doubt on our minds; for there were now more come thither; that a living fellow being, perhaps young and beautiful, had been inhumed within that cell. She had perhaps, after a suspension of her senses for a time, in consequence of a severe sickness, awoke; not to her friends whose smile was, of itself, pure happiness but to the gloomy and silent company of her mouldering ancestors! Not to the glorious light of blessed day, but to the drear, dark, dread solitude of a charnel-house! Not to the embraces of mother children, husband, brother; but to those of the worm, and the adder; the only natural living tenants of those still abodes! Oh! I can almost hear her shriek for aid as thousands, thousands of the living and gay, passed her by, reckless of aught beyond the enjoyment of the present sunny hour."

"Yes, Frederick, and perhaps among them, her own brother, or husband, or dearest friend. But are you sure that it is not all a dream? Are you sure it is true?"

"Have I not told you, Philipps, that in the broad day-light, surrounded by a dozen people, now living, and known to both of us; and within a few years too, in that burying ground I saw, as did they all those fingers, as if stiffened in the very act of beating down the flimsy barrier between that form and life, and her bended knees, and the shattered coffin."

"No more, no more, Frederick! Shall we sleep now?" "Can you?"

*Boston Mercury.*

*From the New York Post.*

**Marriage Ceremony.**—Hoboken is probably to become celebrated for sacrifice at the Hymenal altar as it now is for those made at the shrine of false honor. By the existing laws of this state, no formal solemnization of the marriage ceremony is necessary. Any bona fide and solemn engagement or contract, that such relation shall exist from thence forward co-INSTANTLY, is a legal marriage. By the Revised or rather the New statute which is to go into effect on the first of January next, a formal solemnization, and other acts, are made necessary. Among other things, the statute declares that,

Females may marry at 14, and males at 17 years of age.

Marriages can be solemnized only by Ministers of the Gospel, and Priests of every denomination, by Mayors, Record-ers and Aldermen of cities, and by Judges of the County Courts, and Judges of the Peace. When solemnized by a Minister or priest, the ceremony must be according to the forms and customs of the church or society to which he belongs and when by a Magistrate, no particular form is necessary except the parties must solemnly declare that they take each other as husband and wife. In every case there must be at least one witness present.

It is the duty of the priest or magistrate to ascertain the christian and surnames of the parties; their respective ages and places of residence; and their profession, trade or occupation; the names & places of residence of two attesting witnesses, or the name and place of residence of one if only one witness be present. The facts so ascertained, and the day of the marriage, he must enter in a book kept for that purpose.

If either of the parties to be married shall not be personally known to the priest or magistrate, he shall require proof of the identity of such persons, by the oath of some person known to him, which oath any magistrate may administer.

The statute does not apply to Quakers or Jews.

I have always thought this delicate subject flourished best when let alone. But our law-makers have thought proper to point out the manner and form in which this interesting ceremony shall be performed; and, perhaps, the regulations and restrictions are such as the public good require. There are many cases, however where, the parties cannot or will not submit to any restrictions or delays. For the relief of such persons an asylum will no doubt be provided in some romantic spot on the Jersey shore, where they may have the knot tied to suit themselves.

There appears to be one great obstacle to many marriages under the statute; the magistrate or priest is required to ascertain the ages of the parties. The age of an old maid indeed! This is a ticklish subject. The fair sex, over 20 years of age, are very coy on this matter. Many old young ladies would well nigh expire in the act of confession—others would be guilty of fraud or perjury rather than reveal the appalling truth; and should the truth be told, many a swain would, horror struck, surrender up his intended rib.

**BENEDICT.**

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Latest from England.

The Montreal Gazette, received by the New York Commercial, contains London dates of the 10th, and Liverpool of the 12th August, brought by an arrival there from Liverpool.

### AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

London, Aug. 10.

The despatches received last night at the Foreign Office, from the Right Hon. R. Gordon, are dated Constantinople, July 17. On the day previous, Mr. Gordon had an interview with the Sultan, and was most favorably received, and from the negotiations that have already been carried on between the Allied Ambassadors and the Porte, a most favourable determination is expected.

By the Flanders mail, which arrived yesterday (August 9th), we have received a Prussian State Gazette to the 4th inst. which contains news of considerable interest from various quarters of the Theatre of War. The Russians, it seems, have succeeded in defeating the enemy in Choumla as regards the object of their march. The Turks imagining that that town was threatened, directed their entire attention to it, while the Russians, with a view to keep up the delusion, never moved any of their troops from Choumla, until their place was supplied by reinforcements from Silistria, when a vigorous movement took place silently, and by night. "On the 8th," says the Prussian State Gazette, after detailing a variety of preliminary movements and skirmishes, "General Roth marched towards Aspro, and pushed his advanced guard to Palisand, the most elevated point of the Great Balkan. The enemy was struck with such terror that they did not even attempt to dispute the passage over this lofty mountain, which may be considered as having been overcome at least by the left column. All our troops continue their movements to-day. The Grand Vizier has not made the smallest movement from Shumla."

The Allgemeine Zeitung, dated August 2, received by the same mail, states that on opening the negotiations, Mr. Fonton demanded so large an indemnity for the expense of the war and private claims, that the Turkish Commissioners declared that they need not lay such documents before their government. The securities asked were the occupation of Silistria and Rudschuck, and all the Turkish fortresses and ports on the Black Sea now occupied by the Russians. It is affirmed that the Porte on its part, demands the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the enemy's troops. "These proposals," adds the Allgemeine Zeitung, "if really made, are, however, only preliminary, and may be greatly modified in the negotiation." The communications between the Reis Effendi and the Grand Vizier are frequent.

The French papers state that the accounts from Constantinople are of a very unfavourable description. Party spirit, it appears, is again at work, & notwithstanding the great pains taken by the government to conceal unpleasant intelligence the discontented contrive, by some means or other, to make every thing public. "The Sultan," observes the Gazette de France, "is really in a critical situation." The Journal des Debats, which contains some interesting particulars respecting the reception of Mr. Gordon, the British Minister at Constantinople, states also that the hopes of peace with Russia which within these few days past, "appeared likely to be realized," are now, according to the statements of some diplomatic agents, very much diminished since the last news from Choumla. Still every hope of accommodation has not been entirely lost, and the presence of the two Ambassadors, who, as is well known, have renewed their relations with the Porte, will tend very much to cause a cessation of hostilities, for the Porte places full confidence in the Courts of France and England.

It is stated that Lord Cochrane is now with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and is expected to strike some good blow against the Turkish squadron.

The Hon. Robert Gordon, our ambassador at Constantinople, has, in a spirit of proclamation, refused to allow the extension of the Greek blockade to places which are to form no part of the new state of Greece, and has declared that our government will take the most deci-

ded measures to prevent any interruption to British trade by means of such blockade.

## PORTUGAL.

The rumor begins to be prevalent, on this side the Atlantic, that Don Pedro, not having the means of disturbing the present order of things in Portugal, means to leave it to the Portuguese themselves to resist or to support the usurpation of Don Miguel, as they shall think fit; and such we believe to be the wise determination of all the allied powers.

## FRANCE.

We learn on the authority of a private correspondent, who dates from Paris on the 8th instant, that the French Ministry is changed. "The Prince de Polignac," says the writer, "has been charged to form a new administration. I can state with certainty that Prince Polignac is Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de la Bourdonnaye, Minister of the Interior, and Admiral de Rigny, Minister of the Marine."—Aug. 10.

London, Aug. 10.

City 2 o'clock.—Consols which were looking heavy in the early part of the morning, and were down at 88 3-8 for the account, have since improved to 88 2-5, sellers.

The accounts of the approaching harvest were more favourable. Wheat declining in price.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Havre, Capt. Keene arrived at New York, from Havre, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Paris papers from the 1st to the 10th of August, inclusive. The Journal du Havre of August 10th, says:—

"Letters from England, received yesterday, speak of a treaty, which, according to common report in London, has been concluded between France and England against Russia. It was at first supposed that it was only a treaty with Turkey, but France has placed the government of Mahmoud in the compact. This report from London goes to confirm the news of a treaty to which the dismissed ministers would not consent."

We find the following article in a Paris paper of August 6th:—

"The accounts from different parts of the kingdom, as well as from several foreign countries, relative to the prospect of the harvest, are very favourable. In the environs of Saumur the crops are extremely heavy, and in good order. Letters from Catalonia state that the corn harvest will be most abundant, and the price of grain is expected to be low. A letter of the 17th ult. from Christiana, says:—'A long continued drought has been succeeded during the last month by plentiful showers, which have removed all our apprehensions for the harvest. The price of grain, however, particularly rye, continues to rise.'"

The two Russian sloops of war that recently arrived at Havre from a voyage round the world, which occupied three years and a half, sailed from that port on the 2d. of August for St. Petersburg. The vessels fired a salute of nine guns, which was answered by the battery of the Tower.

The Havre journal of the 11th. of August states, that the American Consul did not unite in the address delivered to the Dauphiness by the Portuguese Consul in behalf of his colleagues, as stated by the Journal.

A French brig of war arrived at Brest on the 4th. of August, with two fine schooners captured on the coast of Africa where they were engaged in the slave trade.

**Liverpool Railway Tunnel.**—The Liverpool Mercury of the 5th August contains the following account of the opening of the tunnel which has been carried, at great labour and expense, directly under the town of Liverpool, for the purpose of continuing the Rail road from Manchester in an unbroken line to the Liverpool docks.

**Opening of the Tunnel.**—At twelve o'clock on Friday last this extensive and interesting work was opened to the public, and between that hour and five, when it was closed for the day, about 2000 persons, including children passed through it. The entrance is by the smaller tunnel, near the Botanic Garden, through which the visitor passes to the mouth of the grand tunnel. For some distance from the entrance, where the rock is made smooth with the chisel, there are no lamps but at the point where the daylight begins to fail the lamps commence, and are seen extending in a long and apparently interminable line, as far as the eye can reach. Through the greatest part of its course the tunnel is cut out of a solid rock and where it passes through softer materials, the sides and the roof are supported by strong masonry. The roof and sides are whitewashed throughout, which, of course, increases the effect of the lights.

At 2 o'clock, the worshipful the Mayor in company with some friends, alighted from his carriage at the wagon manufactory, where he was cordially welcomed by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Booth, and several other proprietors, who awaited his arrival, and with whom he immediately proceeded through the small tunnel. Groups of elegantly dressed ladies had already arrived; and when his worship and his friends had reached the extensive area into which the two tunnels open, the scene was lively and interesting. The day was peculiarly fine. In the area a number of well dressed individuals sauntered a-

bout examining the lofty walls of solid rock by which they were enclosed, and admiring in particular the mouths of the two tunnels, which are beautifully cut, with the pick-axe only, in fine red freestone streaked with white, and having the appearance of marble.

Soon after the Mayor and his friends including several of the proprietors, took their places in a common rail-way wagon, fitted with seats for the occasion, (the handsome machines intended for passengers not being yet finished,) and being pushed to the mouth of the great tunnel, set off, down the gently inclined plane, without horse or other drag, at a rapid rate under the guidance of Mr. Harding and his son, who regulated the speed of the machine by a friction lever. By this time parties of ladies and gentlemen promanaded the caverned extent of the tunnel and the gas, burning brilliantly, gave the coup d'œil an indelibly beautiful and interesting effect. The velocity of the machine was frequently stayed as it proceeded down this apparently interminable cavern, to prevent accidents on passing the crowds who walked up and down on the road. This precaution, however, was scarcely thought necessary, for the thunder of the wheels was heard from one end of the tunnel to the other, and there was ample light for the pedestrians to see its approach, and ample room for them to avoid its course. As it rolled along at the rate of about five or six miles an hour, impatient of the restraint of the friction lever, the pedestrians stood still, and gazed upon it in wonder.

A sense of high gratification seemed to be the prevalent feeling, and after a delightful ride of about 8 or 10 minutes, the road taking a slight turn, brought the company again to daylight at the entrance of the tunnel near to Wapping. The Mayor and his friends alighted, and took their departure, expressing their admiration, and their best wishes for a work of which Liverpool may be justly proud, and which indeed, will become a national advantage.

## GEN. JACKSON'S CONSISTENCY.

We will give our readers an extract from General Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, upon the selection of his Cabinet, in 1816:

"Every thing depends," says he, "on the selection of your ministry. In every selection party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster called party, spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party you will go far to, if not entirely eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government—and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested; always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country and rendered conspicuous its rulers."

Here we have the opinion of Gen. Jackson upon party spirit deliberately expressed, and the motives which he thought ought to govern Mr. Monroe in the selection of his Cabinet. Why is it that Gen. Jackson's acts, and opinions, are so entirely different now, from those entertained by him in 1816? What reason has he for cherishing party spirit now, when at that time he thought it a monster which would ultimately destroy our liberties? Why is it, that in appointing officers, the only recommendation required by him is, are you of my party? There cannot be a system introduced in any Government, under any pretence whatever, which would more effectually destroy liberty and independence than this system of "rewards and punishments," conceived and sustained by Jackson.

He tells Mr. Monroe, in the first place that every thing depends on the selection of the ministry. That a President should choose those men only who are conspicuous for their firmness, virtue, intelligence and probity. To this doctrine we yield our cordial approbation. And upon its strength we cherished the hope, that when Jackson came into power, he would select distinguished and intelligent men for his Cabinet. In this we have been disappointed.

He also advised Mr. Monroe to consult no party in his choice. Now it is notorious that he consults the Central Committee at Washington, and the unprincipled publisher of a newspaper, as to every one of his appointments, and if they do not meet their approbation they are revoked.

In addition to all this, he says the Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should not indulge in party feelings. Gen. Jackson has carried party feelings to the greatest extent in every public and private act where those feelings could operate. He has established a precedent in this government of removals from office, merely on account of independence of opinion, which we sincerely deprecate and which we fear will poison the minds of our countrymen. How unpardonable then, is he, to place himself at the head of a party, when he but a few years since advised Mr. Monroe to guard against its baneful influence.

The people of this country boast loudly of their intelligence and patriotism. But we must confess, that we have some doubts upon this subject. We thought when they voted for Jackson, they acted under a strange delusion. We shall think them mad if they do not arouse from this fatal lethargy. Depend upon it, the times call for the wisdom and patriotism of every citizen. The men now in power we believe to be the most dangerous ever placed at the head of any government. We wish the citizens to ponder on this subject. To recollect the insults and abuses of this administration. To think of their country and posterity.

*[Providence, R. I. Journal.]*

## EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, September 26

## MORE REFORM SHORTLY EXPECTED!

The Telegraph of the 17th instant says: "We are confident that the hand of Reform is not yet stayed."

We repeat our belief, says the National Intelligencer, that if the People throughout the United States, with one accord, do not step forward, and arrest the misrule under the pretence of "Reform," in the General Post Office, the Establishment itself cannot stand the rude assaults that are multiplied and meditated against the experience and integrity which have hitherto conducted and presided over it. If this be supposed to be the mere exaggeration of a partisan, or the anger of one whose friends and neighbors are daily trodden under foot, one after another, by the followers of the victorious camp, much injustice is done to us. In the spirit of sincerity and truth, in sadness and in sorrow, we say it, that, if the reckless career of whoever controls the Post Office be not stayed, the total derangement of that Department is inevitable. And we will stake the character of this paper on the prediction, that, if what has been already done be not undone, in part at least, half a million or more of the public money must be appropriated at the next or following Session of Congress, out of the surplus revenue, to repair the mischief which will have been done; and the loss which will have been sustained, in consequence of this revolution in the administration of the General Post Office.

**GEN. SCOTT.**—The Nashville Republican, in reference to the late decision of the President on the subject of Brevet Rank remarks—"The decision is against the positions assumed by Gen. Scott; and though the country will, of course, be deprived of the services of that officer, his friends will be compelled to acquiesce in the justice and necessity of the decision." The same paper adds, that "no other alternative is now left him," but to resign. We have a right to presume that the Nashville paper speaks by "authority," and that Gen. Jackson has determined that Gen. Scott must resign. Gen. Jackson once wrote an abusive letter to Gen. Scott, which was treated by him as it should have been by an officer and a gentleman; but General Jackson had not then the power to punish him for it. He never forgets old grudges.

*Nat. Jour.*

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the only surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, completed his ninety-third year on Sunday. He is said to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.

**United States Branch Bank.**—We understand that the Directors of the United States Bank have decided in favor of establishing a Branch at Buffalo, in the State of New York, and that it will go into immediate operation.

The Fredericksburg Arena states that a lump of gold, worth \$300, was dug up on Friday last, at Johnson's farm, near that town.

The recent rain storms have proved extensively destructive in the southern sections of North Carolina. The Cape Fear Recorder states that some of the rice planters will lose two-thirds, and others the whole of their crops. The destruction of the corn crops on the low grounds is supposed more complete than at first apprehended. Black and South Rivers have come in for a full share of the calamity. On all the low grounds on these rivers, which were covered by the flood there is calculated a loss of two thirds of the crops. The agricultural class (continues the editor) has sustained a deep blow; and the prospects of the whole community are consequently depressed. It is a matter of some encouragement, however, that the anticipated produce of the soil in other sections of the country, is stated to be very great.

**FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.**

Mr. Graham

I have examined the stalk of corn left in your office by Capt. Richard Trippe, of Bayley's Neck, for the inspection of the curious and practical farmer. It is probable there was never any thing of the kind before exhibited equal to it. Nine good ears of Indian Corn from one stalk, is something very extraordinary! The Captain is fully persuaded this production originated from his yearly practice of selecting his seed corn from stalks bearing two and three ears. Many years ago a Mr. Cooper of New Jersey recom-

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mended the same thing. It is to be regretted, that the practice has not been more particularly attended to.

I now present you the produce of one grain of wheat, a volunteer on one of the borders of my garden, which was worked with the hoe as the flowers which were near to it. The number of branches from this plant of wheat were 118 each of which bore a head, and produced altogether 3000 grains! had the branches been separated and planted out as related by Sir Humphrey Davy in the following extract from his Agricultural Chemistry, it is more than probable as much if not more wheat might have been produced from this single grain! Sir Humphrey first notices the produce of a grain of wheat and then of a grain of barley in the following terms.

"I have counted from forty to one hundred and twenty stalks; produced from a grain of wheat, in a moderately good crop of drilled wheat. And we are informed by Sir Kenelm Digby in 1660, that there was in the possession of the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine at Paris, a plant of barley which they, at that time, kept by them as a curiosity, and which consisted of 248 stalks springing from one root, or grain; and in which they counted above 18,000 grains, or seeds of barley."

"The great increase which takes place in the transplantation of wheat, depends upon the circumstance, that each layer thrown out in tillering may be removed, and treated as a distinct plant. In the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LVIII, p. 208, the following statement may be found: Mr. C. Miller, of Cambridge, sowed some wheat on the 2d of June, 1766; and on the 8th of August, a plant was taken and separated into 18 parts, and replanted; these plants were again taken up, and divided in the months of September and October, and planted separately to stand the winter, which division produced 67 plants. They were again taken up in March and April, and produced 500 plants; the number of ears thus formed from one grain of wheat was 21109, which gave three pecks and three quarters of corn that weighed 47lbs. 7ozs.; and that were estimated at 576840 grains."

#### FARMER.

##### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

#### TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT.

You are warned to be on your guard against the vile reports which the Jackson party in this County are daily circulating to promote their purposes in the ensuing election—you will be told, and no doubt have already been told, that it will be impossible for the Anti-Jackson party to maintain their ground in this State. That the present Executive must fall, as constant accessions are made in every part of Maryland to the ranks of Jacksonism—but be not deluded. Fellow Citizens; the most flattering prospect is opened on the Western Shore—the most confident expectations are entertained that the vote of the Anti-Jackson party will be increased; and it remains for the Eastern Shore to be true to itself; Talbot, in particular is expected to do its duty, as every effort, which insidious misrepresentation and low artifice can effect, will be employed to thrust from office the present worthy chief Magistrate of the State. With the people of this County, he has long been a favorite, and he has yet done nothing to forfeit their well merited confidence; you will, therefore, act with energy and contribute as far as you may be able to sustain him, when every exertion is making to defeat his re-election.

#### A FRIEND TO THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE.

##### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,  
Situating as the anti-Jackson men are at the approaching election, some doubt or difficulty seems to present itself to some men how they shall vote as to the candidates for Congress, or whether they shall vote at all for Congress. Although Mr. Spencer has acted very free from all blame, yet they don't like to vote for him as he is a known Jackson man; they have no anti-Jackson candidate to vote for—and they don't like to vote for Mr. Kerr who has been the cause of all the embarrassment and prevented them from having an anti-Jackson candidate. What's to be done? The best and the most independent and manly course for the anti-Jackson men to take is, to have nothing to do with it, not to vote for Congressmen at all, but just vote for the anti-Jackson ticket for Delegates to the General Assembly, and this a great many of the staunchest men have already resolved to do. And it would be best for all to do so, as they can vote their real sentiments for a man of their own choice and of their own party they had better have no responsibility on their shoulders about it.

Stick to the legislative ticket alone, and avoid all risks, for in any other course there is danger.

#### A FRIEND TO THE ANTI-JACKSON TICKET.

##### [For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. GRAHAM,  
I have been for some time past in rather a quandary (as I understand many of our anti-Jackson friends are at present), respecting who I should support for Congress at the ensuing election. I cannot vote for Richard Spencer, for he is a decided friend to General Jackson and all his measures—the General, in his opinion can do, or has done no wrong since he came into office, the turning out & putting in business, he thinks perfectly right and ought to have been expected. Now, Mr. Graham, I have no objection to the General's turning

out scoundrels, but I do object, as a gentleman observed sometime since, to his filling their places with rascals, and as I have seen little or nothing in the administration of General Jackson that I approve, I shall not support him or his measures, by voting for those who do; neither have I been pleased altogether with the course Mr. Kerr has pursued, both in and out of Congress, and at one time I had made up my mind not to vote at all, but after mature consideration, I have determined to support Mr. K. as he professes to be an Anti-Jackson man, although rather lukewarm in the cause, yet I think it better to be content with half a loaf than no bread—I therefore most earnestly request all true Anti-Jacksonians to go the polls and vote for John L. Kerr, and by so doing prevent the election of Richard Spencer, a violent Jackson-man who openly acknowledges that had he & his friends the power, they would pursue the same shameful system of proscription in our State, that they have already done in the General Government—turn out every man, no matter how competent, or honest, or what his standing in society may be, if he should be so unfortunate as to think Gen. Jackson fallible—out he must go to make room for some one, bawling Jackson man—no matter how incompetent, vile and worthless, if he goes the whole for the General.

#### ANTI-JACKSON.

##### BALTIMORE, Sept. 24. BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT

Corrected Weekly FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. by James Corner & Son.	
MARTLAND WHEAT, September 24.	
Wheat, best white	1 00 a 1 10
do do red	95 a 1 00
Corn, do	42 a 43
Rye, do	45
Flour, Howard St.	5 50 a 5 75
Do City Mills,	5 25 a 5 50

#### MARRIED

In this county on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Doct. Thomas W. Hopper of Queen Anne county to Miss Lucratic D. Hadaway, of this county.

Departed this transitory life, on Sunday evening last, 20th of September—Father SAMUEL NEWTON, aged about 34 years—Rector of St. Joseph's. The gentleman the Christian, and learned Divine—Panegyric faultless in the attempt to eulogize so great and so good a man. The eloquent grief visible at his funeral, is enough to convince all of the love of his flock and Society in general—and the irreparable loss they have sustained in the death of that rare and good man.

#### One of his disconsolate flock.

Head of Wye, Talbot Co.  
In this County at the Oak, on Tuesday last after a short illness, Mr. MERCHANT PLUMMER.  
In this town this morning, Mr. J. W. Colt, after a painful illness.

#### Candidates for the Legislature of Maryland.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.  
ANTI-JACKSON. JACKSON.  
William Hughlett, Thomas Henrix,  
Spry Denny, Nicholas Martin,  
George Dudley, William Price,  
George Stevens, William Rose.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.  
Joseph Douglass, Marcy Fountain,  
Jacob C. Wilson, Samuel Crawford,  
William Orrell, John Thawley,  
Thomas Burchenal, Robert T. Keene.

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF CAROLINE.

We are requested by Thos Burchenal, Esq. of Caroline County, to insert the following:

Dear Sir,  
Not being able to recollect all the charges, contained in your piece which you read on Saturday last, as it is intended for public advantage—I pledge myself to return it in a few hours, provided you be so good as to send it to me by the Bearer.  
Respectfully,  
THOS. BURCHENAL.

I do hereby certify that I did deliver to Mr. Frederick Harrison a copy of the above Letter and waited two or three hours for an answer, which was finally refused, and the papers called for was not granted.  
JOHN F. POWER.

Test, Thomas Priest  
William J. Seward  
Greensborough Sept 22 1829

We, the undersigned, being called on by Mr. Thos Burchenal, to state our knowledge of a conversation and public investigation, which took place at North West Fork Bridge, which commenced by a call made by said Burchenal on Frederick Harrison, to know whether or not he knew of any objection or charge against his (Burchenal's) private character, which was answered in the negative; said Burchenal then asked him if he knew of any charge of any kind then in circulation, or any that would be made before the Election, he said there was some; Burchenal then pledged his honor, to the gentlemen present that he stood ready to meet them and ready to defend himself against any charge, that could be brought against him, either of a public or private nature, & requested Mr. Harrison to be so good as to read his piece, which was done, upon which an investigation took place, which in our opinions and in the estimation of all whom we have since heard speak of the circumstance, resulted much in the favor & to the advantage of said Burchenal and we do believe that the charges specified in the piece, read by said Harrison, to be unfounded and unjust.

The meeting alluded to above, took place on Saturday the 19th September 1829.

Charles Willis,  
Robert Medford,  
Peter W. Boerngam, (Jackson.)  
his  
William Stack,  
mark.  
Saulsbury Dean, (Jackson.)  
Mitchel Covey,  
Samuel Key,  
Curtis Anderson,  
Jacob Charles,  
Aaron Clark, (Jackson.)

Poplar Grove, Sept. 22d 1829.

Dear Sir,  
I received your note this morning and have read its contents; and as to what you have heard

that I should say, that I considered myself an injured man and that there was something underhand, had been done, I have never said any such thing; I was very sick at the time, on the day that the Candidate was taken up, I heard from the polls some short time after, and understood that there were about 60 votes taken and that I got three out of that number. I might have said, that I thought a little strange of it, but said no more, to the best of my knowledge, the will of the people, I wish to rule, I count on nothing else, at the present time, but to support the whole of the Anti-Jackson ticket; when I undertake any thing of the kind, I have never been in the habit of flying the way.

I remain very respectfully yours,  
WM. M. HARDCASTLE.

Thos. Burchenal, Esq.  
I am informed that Mr. Frederick Harrison has reported that I told him you gave me cheese and crackers, on the Saturday night previous to last Election, to get men to my house on Sunday, the day before the Election, & treat for you with the cheese and crackers, and that we did so treat, as you requested—and that you since had warranted me for the cheese and crackers which I most positively deny, and do hereby positively deny that you or any person for you, ever did give or proffer to me any article for that or any other purpose, or intimated such a gift.

his  
JOHN M. WITH.  
mark.  
Test, Charles Adams,  
William Delahay.  
Sept. 22, 1829.

#### TO THE PEOPLE.

A Candidate for the suffrages of a free & enlightened community ought to hold himself ready to answer all fair inquiry into the course of his public conduct; but it will be conceded by every liberal mind that he is not bound to reply to the rildy and low abuse of every anonymous writer, who may seize the occasion of his being before the People to asperse him with senseless—general vituperation.

I had in my address to you, published on the 25th of August, clearly explained the nature & false grounds of the clamor that had been raised against me, and I had the pleasure very soon to perceive that my candid statements had given entire satisfaction to all except those, who were predetermined to condemn. I have been since engaged in visiting different parts of the District & in meeting my fellow citizens in that intercourse, which affords the best opportunity of interchanging our sentiments, & I am every day more and more encouraged to hope that I shall receive, at the approaching election, a conclusive proof of their undiminished confidence.

The only specific charge which has been placed on the ground of any alleged fact is one contained in a publication in the Centreville Times, under the signature of "One of the Many," and republished "by request," in the Easton Gazette. The general strain of that writer & the false and round assertions in which he dealt, had placed him beneath that consideration which no fair-decent and candid citizen, really desirous to ascertain and know my course of conduct, would have immediately met from me.

I therefore passed over the publication as mere abuse, not calculated to injure me with any one. I find, however, from conversations with my friends that the bold assumption of the fact, that I voted for "the Jackson" instead of the Adams Speaker of the House" & the inferences drawn from such a fact, were not properly understood, and I now offer to you, my succinct and candid statement of my course in the case referred to.

In the first place, I protest upon every principle recognized by the patriotic Statesmen of this Country, against the idea that a Speaker of the House of Representatives ought to be selected on account of his being a partisan of the President. The Speaker is chosen as the presiding officer of that branch of the Legislature which is emphatically held to be independent of, & the direct check upon, the Executive; and his duties relate exclusively to the preservation of order and decorum in the House and he is bound with a strict impartiality towards all persons and all parties, to superintend, conduct and expedite the deliberations and business of that body; and the selection of committees is given to him with the same views. By the existing rule of the House he is voted for by ballot, so that he himself may not know by whom he is supported or opposed, lest the feelings incident to frail humanity sometimes tempt him from his duty. He is to be chosen for his ability, integrity and supposed impartiality.

At the commencement of the first Session of the 19th Congress, when I took my seat there, many Candidates were proposed for the Chair. The contest for the Presidency had been settled in the House of Representatives and Mr. Adams had been installed. The Opposition to the new Administration had not then been formed. Upon a fair and deliberate consideration, I gave my vote on that occasion for Mr. Louis McLane, of Delaware, who, I had every reason to believe would take a fair—liberal and just course, in every respect, in regard to the Administration. I preferred him decidedly also on the score of superior qualifications. But Mr. John W. Taylor was then elected the Speaker. During his two years service, I found him an highly intelligent and most assiduous presiding officer and that he discharged the duties of the Chair with ability.

At the first Session of the 20th Congress the Jackson or Opposition party was distinctly formed and settled, and the election of a new Speaker was canvassed with great warmth. With Mr. Stephenson, the late Speaker, I had had very little intimacy during the preceding years of his service with him, and I knew not what his qualifications for the chair might be. Great anxiety was manifested by some of my personal friends in the House for the success of "a Jackson Speaker." But I was then a friend to the existing Administration; and I deliberately viewed the whole ground, as an independent representative of the people; and under all existing circumstances I thought proper to put in my ballot for John W. Taylor and to continue him as the presiding officer of the House.

This simple statement of fact I submit to the People. They will perceive that mere conjecture has been assumed as fact; and that all the inferences drawn from it must of course fall to the ground.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, 25th Sept. 1829.

#### To the Voters of Talbot, Queen Anne & Caroline Counties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
Under a strong persuasion in my own mind that the late representative in Congress from this District, does not in his political character and opinions meet the views and approbation of a majority of the voters of the District, and as the meetings of the people, which have been called in the several counties, for the purpose of selecting some other candidate, have proved abortive. I take the liberty of offering my name to the public for their consideration.

In doing this I wish to be considered by my friends of the Jackson party, not as wishing to impede or counteract any plan of operations which they may think most effectual in the respective counties for the promotion of the interest of our State Legislative Ticket, nor as wishing to force myself upon their notice, but simply as anxious to afford to those who are

opposed to Mr. Kerr's re-election an opportunity of expressing their opinions by their vote. I have always acted with my party; and had they determined to offer a man to the voters of the District by means of a convention, I should have given my warm and active support to the person thus nominated; or should they hereafter think it expedient to offer a candidate I will withdraw my name; I wish to be considered as acting on my own individual responsibility, and hope my name will not be permitted, by those of the Jackson party who have been opposed to a nomination, to embarrass their proceedings. I would rather sacrifice my own election than be any hindrance to the Ticket for the State Legislature. The question is with me one of principle, and I cannot be persuaded that we shall be injured by carrying the principle throughout our elections.

As a Republican I have always thought the people entitled to the most explicit avowal of a man's political opinions, when he offers himself as their Representative; I shall therefore briefly state mine.

I was at the late Presidential election a decided friend to the election of Gen Jackson—I was then and still am a warm friend to that system of reform and retrenchment which his friends have aimed at, in the disbursement of the public finances of our country, and should I be so fortunate as to be returned as your representative, I shall exert my feeble powers in support of such measures of the administration as may be thought promotive of this object. The general course of the administration can as yet scarcely be considered as developed. The principles laid down by the President in his inaugural address; for the government of his administration, are so broad, and so universally admitted to be correct, that I can afford but little satisfaction in saying they meet my approbation and will receive my support. The only act which the late Adams party have complained of has been, as they say, the indiscriminate dismissal of his political opponents from office. If this were the fact, or if I believed that the President had pursued a course of general proscription on account of political opinions, I should as warmly oppose the course as any other individual in the Union. But such cannot be shown to be the fact. That he has made many removals I will admit, but when we reflect on the violent personal abuse which was poured upon him from all quarters of the Union, when it is known that many of the public officers of the Government had exerted the influence of their official stations in controlling the election of the Chief Magistrate when it is recollected that the people have elected him with the view of a rigid inspection into the public offices, and of reforming abuses which they believed had crept into our government, no reasonable man could expect other than the dismissal of such, as had thus rendered themselves unworthy of their stations, or in any way impeded the work of reformation intended to be introduced. In estimating the conduct of the President, I think a palpable distinction should be drawn between an open, frank and honorable political opponent and a personal calumniator and slanderer. The removal of an officer of the latter character is a public good, of the former a public evil. I cannot believe that President Jackson has acted on other than pure principles; and if in the application of these principles, certain individuals of merit have suffered, it should not prejudice his conduct in the public mind.

I have thus endeavored as briefly as possible to give my views on those subjects which at this time chiefly occupy the public mind, & in doing so have endeavored to be as candid as possible. Should the Jackson party approve of the manner in which I have offered my name to their consideration, I shall be pleased to receive their support, and should there be any of the Anti-Jackson party who may give me their support, to such I will say, I hope always to act from honest principle, and shall never knowingly permit my political opinions to lead me into the commission of an act of public or private wrong.

RICHARD SPENCER.

Talbot county, Sept. 12, 1829.

#### To the Independent Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

It has been the pleasure of a Committee appointed by the people, to recommend me to you for your support, as one of your Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland—I am very sensible of the high and responsible station of the representative of a free and independent people—should it be your pleasure to elect me, as one of your Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, I pledge myself to represent you with fidelity. I am not only in favor of reducing the number of Delegates, but also the per diem—I am in favor of changing the present License Law, so as to graduate Licenses, that small Traders may pay in proportion to their business—I am in favor of industry and economy; and as offices were created for the benefit of the people, I am supporting honest and faithful Officers, and removing those who are unfaithful. These are no new sentiments; they are of long standing. My own interest and happiness and that of my children are inseparable from yours & the prosperity of our Country. To those who best know me, I appeal for the sincerity of my professions.

W. HUGHLETT.

Sept. 19 (5 & W)

#### TOTHE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: having been selected by a large number of Voters of this county to offer as one of the candidates to represent you, in the next General Assembly of Maryland, I deem it useless to say any thing, as it respects my qualifications, or make you any promise as to what I will do if elected, I have served you several years past in different capacities, and leave you to do yourselves the justice to examine & Judge for yourselves, whether your privilege & duty to look into the various CHARACTERS & Public acts of those who are about to pass between you, the people, and the state of Maryland. I return my sincere thanks for past favours, and in full confidence, submit my case now to a generous public—not fearing but the verdict will be just.

The Public's Ob't. & humble serv't.

THOS. BURCHENAL.

Sept. 12 (S)

#### TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In Compliance with the request of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland.—In presenting myself before the public I feel it my duty to state, that should I be returned as one of your Representatives, I pledge myself so far as I may have ability, to exercise it in promoting the interest of the State and the People's Rights. The public's ob't. serv't.

MARCEY FOUNTAIN.

Aug. 25th 1829

#### A House-keeper Wanted.

A middle-aged woman, who can be truly recommended for her Industry and Care, will hear of an agreeable Situation in the County by an application to the Editor.

Talbot Co. Sept. 19. Sw

#### Branch Bank at Easton.

SEPTEMBER 16th, 1829.

THE President and Directors of the Farm Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of twenty per cent. on the stock of the Company for the last six months which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October next.

By order  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
Sept. 26 Sw

#### NOTICE

IS hereby given that there will be an Election held in the several Election districts of this county on the first Monday in October next for the purpose of Electing 4 persons to represent Talbot County to the next legislature of Maryland, and also for the purpose of Electing one person to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
of Talbot County.

Sept. 26 1829

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Kemp, against Levin Blades, garnishee of Joseph Kemp will be sold at public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 10th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz. All the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Levin Blades, of, in and to one house and lot, in the town of St. Michaels, where he at present resides; also one other house and lot, in said town, where William Plummer at present resides; also two head of cattle, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
Sept. 26.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John Arrington, use of Nicholas Hammond, against Levin Mills, will be sold at public sale, at the Court house door, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz.—All that Farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chappel District in Talbot County, on which Levin Mills, Jun. now resides, consisting of the following Tracts or part of tracts of land, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called Fork, Part of a tract of land called Healey, and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 190 acres of land, more or less, also an adjoining tract of land, called Port of Forest and Dike, containing the quantity of 113 acres of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named Fieri Facias, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.  
Sept. 26

#### MARYLAND.

#### Talbot County Orphan's Court,

AUGUST TERM, A. D. 1829.

ON application of William Needles, Adm'r. of John Martin Needles, 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 18th day of September in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

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

#### In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Martin Needles late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of April next they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of September A. D. 1829.

WM. NEEDLES, Adm'r.  
of John Martin Needles dec'd.

Sept. 26

#### MARYLAND:

#### Talbot County Orphan's Court,

AUGUST TERM, A. D. 1829.

On application of Josiah Botfield, Executor of Abednego Botfield, 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 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty nine.

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

#### In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Abednego Botfield late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of September A. D. 1829.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD, Ex'r.  
of Abednego Botfield deceased.

Sept. 26.

#### LEATHER.

#### HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD,

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



