

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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## TREMENDOUS STORM AT SEA.

The following singularly interesting narrative is communicated to the Liverpool Commercial Chronicle of May 12:

Ship New York. Prince's Dock.  
Liverpool, May 11, 1827.

Sir—I trust that, although a stranger, I shall find a sufficient apology, in the very uncommon nature of the occurrences herein described, for troubling you with the detail of the following particulars:—This ship has been twice struck with lightning on her present voyage from New York. On the 19th day of April, our third day out, about half past five in the morning, being in our births, we were roused by a sound like the report of heavy cannon close to our ears. In a moment we were all out and the cabin and all parts of the ship were filled with a dense smoke, having a strong smell of sulphur. From the deck the word was quickly passed that the ship had been struck with lightning & was on fire. The consternation which for some minutes prevailed, may be more easily imagined than described. Every one ran on deck with a full impression that the ship was in a blaze. It had been broad day, but so dark, so dense, and so close upon us were the clouds, as to produce almost the obscurity of night. There was just sufficient light to give a bold relief to every object in the appalling scene. The rain poured down in torrents, mingled with hail stones as large as filberts, which lay upon deck fully an inch thick. Overhead blazed the lightning on all sides, accompanied by reports almost simultaneously, thus evincing its nearness. The sea ran mountains high, and the ship was tossed from one sea to another with incredible rapidity. One appearance was peculiarly remarkable. The temperature of the water was at 74 deg. of Fahrenheit, while that of the atmosphere was down to 48. This produced a copious evaporation, and caused immense clouds of vapour to rise, which, ascending in columns all around us, exhibited the appearance of innumerable pillars supporting a massive canopy of clouds. These phenomena are extremely unusual, no person on board ever having witnessed any thing like it before. In all directions might be seen the water spouts, which rising fearfully to the clouds, seemed actually to present to the eye a combination of all the elements for the destruction of every thing on the face of the deep. Altogether the scene was one of awful sublimity which baffles description.

Amid this scene of impending ruin, when all nature was in the utmost confusion—when nautical science and experience can avail nothing—while an irresistible element was playing about us, and the ship seemed on the very verge of fate; when, in short, dismay and despair were reflected from every other countenance—nothing could exceed the calm tranquility of Captain Bennett—nothing could exceed the firmness with which every order was given for examining the ship, in prospect of meeting fire below deck—nothing could equal the manner in which every one was encouraged with the hope of security, even beyond what in reason could be expected. Thus I but echo the sentiments of all on board.

But I hasten to my narrative. Some parts of the ship and spars were for a moment on fire, but were quickly extinguished by the rain. The ship was then, thoroughly, examined to ascertain where the electric fluid had penetrated among the combustible part of the cargo below the lower deck. This investigation disclosed the following facts: The lightning, having struck the main royal mast head, shattered the mast head, and, descending thence, penetrated the deck into one of the store rooms, the bulk-heads and fittings of which, are completely demolished. Then separating, one part was conducted by a leaden tube to the sides of the ship, thro' which it passed out between wind and water, starting the ends of three five inch planks. Another portion from the store room passing into the ladies' cabin, shivered to atoms the plate of a large mirror, leaving the frame uninjured. From the looking glass to the piano forte was an easy transition; it touched the instrument with no delicate impulse, dismounting it, and leaving it out of tune. Thence it passed through the whole length of the after cabin and out at the stern windows. Fortunately we were all in our births at the moment. Upon these facts I would venture briefly to remark, that the mast head was bound by four iron hoops, say from two to three inches wide, and nearly half an inch thick. These attracting the fluid, and being themselves insulated by other less powerful conductors, would naturally at the instant accumulate a large repletion of the fluid, which, by the violence of its action, burst the hoops asunder, and shattered the mast head and cap. Into the cabin store room it seems to have been conducted by a lead-

en pipe near the main mast under the deck. The quick-silver on the back of the mirror was sufficient to attract it thither, when it would be diffused over the whole surface of the glass, which being the most perfect non-conductor known, was thus shattered into countless pieces. The atmosphere being very moist, the dampness of the cabin floor, for want of a better conductor, might probably aid in carrying it to the windows. Being all in our births, enveloped in beds and bedding of non-conducting materials, we reposed in comparative safety, while the deadly bolt careered around us with fierce and resistless energy. Doubtless, a feather bed is the most safe retreat in such cases. Had it been later in the day, and the passengers about the cabin, the chances are, that it would have been fatal to many of us.

The operation of the second shock was very different from the former, and is more deserving of attention, as furnishing a new instance in proof of the efficacy of lightning rods, as a protection at sea. We had a chain conductor on board; but it not being the season to expect much lightning, and the first shock coming on quite suddenly, it was not up at the time. The morning squall was over; it continued, however, to blow fresh all the day, and about noon, heavy clouds began to gather in on every side, rolling their volumes apparently among the rigging. We had reason to expect more lightning; the conductor was prepared, and Captain Bennett ordered it to be raised to the main royal mast head. It consisted of an iron chain, having links one fourth of an inch thick, and two feet long, turned in hooks at each end, and connected by rings of the same thickness, and of one inch annular diameter. This chain was fastened to a rod of iron half an inch thick, & 4 feet in length, with a point well polished and tapered, in order to receive the fluid with facility; it was secured to the main royal mast, the rod extending two feet above the mast head and thence it was brought down over the quarter: and repelled by an oar, protruding, say ten feet from the ship's side, and sinking a few feet below the surface of the water.

Dr. Franklin was of opinion that a rod of this size would sustain without injury the severest shock of lightning. I have been thus minute in stating the dimensions of the chain for the double purpose of conveying some idea of the force of this shock and of impressing the necessity of providing larger conductors. The chain, however, in this instance performed its office, and it was up in happy time to avert a blow that in the opinion of all on board must have sent this staunch vessel in an instant to the bottom.

Soon after 1 P. M. we saw lightning; a little before two observed a very smart flash; looking at my watch which marks seconds I counted four, when the report followed; I felt no alarm however having frequently known it to approach nearer without any injury. At two o'clock we were astonished by another shock like that in the morning; the flash and sound simultaneous. I happened to be in the cabin with another passenger; a ball of fire seemed to dart down before us; at the same moment the glass in the round house came rattling down below. Those on deck agreed that the whole ship appeared to be in a blaze from the vividness of the principal flash, which they distinctly saw darting down the conductor and agitating the water. All parts of the ship as before, were filled with smoke, smelling with sulphur.

The ship was again thoroughly examined. The conductor had been rent to pieces by the discharge, and scattered to the winds; small fragments of it were found on deck; in saving the ship it had literally yielded itself to the fury of the blast. The pointed rod was found to be fused and shortened several inches, and covered over with a dark coating, some of the links had been snapped off and others melted. The whole operation was singularly striking, and affords another of those rare cases where the conductor yielded to the violence of the shock, while it effectually averted the bolt from the object it was designed to protect.

This was a property of the rod, of which Franklin was satisfied very early after the application of a theory that has disarmed the lightning of Heaven. One of the earliest cases which fell under his notice, I believe occurred in one of the Dutch churches in New York—a chain connected with the clock probably saved the church much damage, but the chain itself was melted.

Mr. Ross, the second officer was prostrated and three of the men struck, but none much injured. It affected the polarity of all the compasses, causing them to vary from the true point and between each other. They gradually assumed a bearing, by which we have steered, though still three points out, as we have just discovered. The captain's chronometer was very materially affected; it usually crosses the Atlantic without varying three seconds; it has now proved to be out as many degrees.

Such is the effect, observes a correspondent who has transmitted us the above account, produced on the steel-work in the watches, that they have the power of the magnet so far as to act the same as the loadstone.

## From the American Farmer.

Falestaff. Boy.  
Page. Sir?  
Falestaff. What money have I in my purse.  
Page. Seven groats and two pence.  
Falestaff. I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only lingers it out, but the disease is incurable.

SHAKESPEARE.  
Unfortunate Sir John! so fond of good living with means so slender!—I condole. I sympathise with thee, merry knight, being in the same predicament myself.

It may be useful to some of your readers. Mr. Editor, to know by what process my purse once distended by gold and silver has been thus sweated down—how it contracted this incurable consumption. I commenced the world with some advantages, such as family, reputation, property.—Finding the world combined against the bachelors, partly to please it partly to please myself I got married; & although I did not find matrimony "such great things as it has been cracked up for;" I was pretty well satisfied. until I found my expenses increased in an alarming degree. 'My dear' soon discovered that we wanted a vehicle to ride in. I reminded her of our 'chaise & one,' the good old style of our country; but she preferred a 'coach and pair.' I objected to the cost—that I could not spare the money.—She replied that neighbor Dash, no richer or better than myself had a "double carriage."

I tried to convince her that this would bring on "double trouble," as well as double expense. 'We can drive the chaise ourselves—the chaise costs only one-half as much as the coach, and, besides, we have the chaise already—one horse costs and consumes but one-half as much as two—and again, we already have "Dumpling" for whom I have no match, and, therefore should have to buy a pair, which, you know, are not worth any thing unless they are exactly alike. The coach must have a coachman, and in this country of gates, a footman, and I have not them to spare.' 'But my dear,' said she, 'you are of a good family, as well as myself—every genteel family has a coach—and you know I cannot drive.' I urged the example of neighbor Thrift's wife, who could drive, ride on horseback or walk, as might be most convenient; but she remarked that 'Mrs. Thrift did not come of a good family, and that this, in her, was all natural enough. How should I look were I to meet Mrs. —, rolling in a coach, and I driving Dumpling?' I replied that Mr. — had died a bankrupt in consequence, as was thought, of her extravagance, and that the coach she now used was borrowed.

The contest was often renewed: at length whether from dattery contained in her argument, or the sake of a quiet house, the coach was bought; and from that moment I date the commencement of my ruin; not exactly from the cost but from the style of living it introduced.

The importance of a family in the country, is wonderfully increased, in their own conceit, by a "double carriage." Not a negro on the farm but feels it, and becomes more proud and worthless.—For a long time little was thought of, by my wife and servants, but sporting the coach and long-tailed bays. Dumpling was reduced to the ranks; and I could not help thinking that he reproached me every time we met.—My plough and cart frequently stood still when they ought to have been moving, for the want of my principal hands, the coachman and the footman. Every thing went wrong. Instead of selling, I had to buy corn, instead of putting out money at interest every year, I had to borrow—to put my name on the 'lender's book.' The wheat went for necessities and luxuries—we had a constant round of company; and every farmer knows how that operates. I gradually lost my spirits, my good humor, had my misgivings—saw breakers ahead, but did not change my course. At length I was obliged to mortgage my land. After that I resigned myself to my fate. I formerly delighted in improving it—but who ever improved a mortgaged farm? When it comes to that, the game is nearly up—you may almost say, 'Othello's occupation's gone'.

Ruin now approached with rapid strides. My credit sunk—my neighbours began to prophesy; friends to be ceremonious, and shy, especially at vendues—sometimes remarking, accidentally, in my hearing, that they had come to a resolution not to be security to any one.

'Misery makes a man acquainted with strange bed fellows.'—I found it so—numberless evils, not foreseen, as the result of poverty, were now not only seen but felt. Shifts for 'raising the wind,' and keeping up appearances, were resorted to that I do not like to remember. Friends fell off—creditors pressed—my note was no longer current at the bank—crops worse and worse. Interest accumulating—expenses undiminished—what was to be done? Luckily one of the servants (that is the fashionable phrase) misbehaved and was sold: to a negro trader—it went against my conscience—the idea that we had let him up, though an odd one, haunted me continually.—This expedient, not to say crime, served for a time; but although repeated, again and again, it would not do. Suits were brought—judgements, executions and cash sales—soon followed and swept every thing by the board.—The predictions of my neighbours

were fulfilled—they 'knew it would be so'—'pride must have a fall.' I took pains to get a good master for Dumpling—as for the bays they were struck off to a jockey, who nicked and sold them to a spendthrift, who is travelling the same road to ruin.

Adieu, Mr. Editor—avoid 'double carriages' and long tail bays.

## OLDSCHOOL.

### HENRY CLAY.

Secretary of State, arrived in Pittsburg early on Sunday morning, 17th inst. On Monday and Tuesday he visited the principal Manufacturing Establishments of the city. On Tuesday afternoon he visited the U. S. Arsenal, near the city, where he and a number of citizens were handsomely entertained by Major Churchill.

The following letter was addressed to him on Tuesday:

PITTSBURG, June 19, 1827.

SIR,—A number of your fellow-citizens residing in this city, are desirous of paying to you a small tribute of respect, for your zealous and untiring exertions in the cause of Internal improvement, Domestic Industry, of the humane and wise principles of Universal Emancipation, and of every measure which can add wealth or honor to our common country. We therefore, Sir, for ourselves, and in behalf of a numerous portion of our fellow-citizens, invite you to a public entertainment, to be given at the "Anchor Paper Mill" of Mr. Holdship, tomorrow at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,

### CHARLES SHALER

Chairman of the committee of Arrangement.

A. SIDNEY T. MOUNTAIN.

Secretary of the Committee.

To which Mr. Clay replied:

PITTSBURG, June 19, 1827.

Gentlemen.—I accept, with much pleasure, the invitation, which, in behalf of a number of my fellow-citizens of Pittsburg, you have done me the honor to give me, to a public entertainment to be furnished tomorrow at the Anchor Paper Mill. And I pray you to make to them my respectful acknowledgments for their friendly consideration of me, and also suffer me to assure you of the personal esteem and regard entertained for yourselves by

Your obedient Servant,

H. CLAY.

To Hon'ble CHARLES SHALER,  
A. SIDNEY T. MOUNTAIN, Esq.

### DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

On Wednesday, the 20th instant, the citizens of Pittsburg gave a public Dinner, at Mr. Holdship's Anchor Paper-Mill, to the Honorable Henry Clay, as a testimony of the high estimation in which they hold that gentleman's character, and of the great and general satisfaction which his visit to this city has afforded.

General William Marks acted as President, John Darragh, Esq. Hon. Jas. Riddle, Mr. M. Allen, Mr. M. Stackhouse, and Wm. McCandless, Esq. Vice Presidents; Sam'l Gormly & Edw'd D. Gazzam, Esqrs. Secretaries. A number of guests were present, among whom were Mr. George Rapp and Mr. Frederick Rapp of Economy, and Major Churchill of the U. S. Arsenal.

On Mr. Clay's entering the dining room the company rose and saluted him with three long and hearty cheers, after they had dined the benighted toasts were all drunk with enthusiastic applause.

1. The people of the United States—Free, sovereign, and independent.
2. The President of the United States—Let the tree be judged by its fruit.
3. The Governor of Pennsylvania—The zealous friend of domestic manufactures and internal improvements.
4. The memory of the deceased statesmen and warriors of our Revolution.
5. Charles Carroll of Carrollton—The surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.
6. The surviving statesmen and warriors of our Revolution.—We wish them a healthy and happy old age.
7. The gallant and Magnanimous Lafayette.

Wi' melting heart and tearful eye  
We'll mind you still, tho' far away  
9. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—Enshrined in the hearts of twelve millions of freemen—the temple erected to their memories will be more glorious than the pyramids, and as eternal as their own imperishable virtues.

10. The cause of National Industry.—In the language of our guest, "It is the cause of our country—it must and will prevail."

11. Our distinguished Guest—Let us not, like the ungrateful butler of Pharaoh, "forget Joseph;" but remember him who cheered us in the midst of gloom, and foretold, with prophetic spirit, our deliverance and prosperity.

This sentiment was received with unbounded approbation, and Mr. Clay rose, evidently agitated, to proffer his thanks to the company. His speech was interrupted with repeated plaudits, and on resuming his seat, the company expressed their satisfaction by nine cheers. Mr. Clay said:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: I thank you for the very cordial reception with which I have been honoured during

my visit to this city. I thank you for the present distinguished proof of your confidence and esteem. I thank you for the sentiment which has been just drunk. The approbation of our fellow-citizens is always gratifying. There are times and places and circumstances which give an uncommon interest to the manifestations of their friendly feelings.

In foreseeing, as many years ago I thought I did, the success which would crown the exertions of the people of the United States, by the application of a portion of their industry to the arts, I was gifted with no spirit of prophecy. I only studied the character and the resources of our countrymen and our country. Of their enterprise, ingenuity, perseverance, no doubt could be entertained. We produced all the essential raw materials, and we had the command of boundless power, natural and artificial.—With these elements, physical and moral, why should we fail? Nor was the strength of my conviction abated by the discouraging predictions of the timid and the interested. These have not been wanting, in every stage of our national progress; & the failure of our arms, in both our wars, as well as our arts, had been confidently foretold. Our march has nevertheless been onward, successful, and triumphant and glorious.

If the friends of American industry had presented a system for its protection, based upon doubtful theory and visionary speculation—if they had offered to the consideration of their countrymen a scheme which experience in other nations had demonstrated to be impracticable and injurious, all the opposition which they encountered would have been patriotic and justifiable. But they came forward with no doubtful project. They were sustained by the experience of all countries, and especially of that from which we sprung. And now the very great success which has attended those branches of our manufactures which were adequately protected, enables us to add that of our own as a testimony to the wisdom of self defence and protection.

Notwithstanding the new markets which have been created, the wants which have been supplied, and the animation which has been given to labor the foes of the American System continue their opposition with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. Availing themselves of the irritations and divisions incident to a late contested election, and enlisting under the banners of a distinguished name, they have taken fresh courage, and assail the further progress of our manufactures with renovated vigor. Prior to that event, they had contented themselves with controverting the policy of encouragement; and no statesman in Congress had been seen bold enough seriously to question the right of Congress to afford it. But now the Legislature of a distinguished state, after long deliberation and mature consideration, solemnly resolved that Congress does not possess the power to counteract foreign legislation, by laws of self protection.—From the very commencement of the government, and throughout all the stages of its existence, in peace and in war, the power has been asserted and exercised. It is delegated by more than one clause in the constitution. Under the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, we have seen the power exercised to suspend, for long and indefinite periods, commercial intercourse with all nations, and especially with Great Britain & France. The power to regulate our foreign commerce is plenary, clear, and explicit; and, if the clause which it conveys is not adapted to the purpose, human language is incompetent to supply the appropriate terms. Under another clause, also full and explicit, the power is granted to lay imports, without limitation as to amount, and has been exercised to an extent far beyond the wishes of the friends of the American system to apply it.

I hope the rigor of this new attack upon the system will be met by corresponding vigor in its defence. Let us treat our antagonists with the greatest respect, and be tender even of their prejudices. But, faithful to measures, let us firmly meet concert and co-operation on the other side by concert and co-operation on ours. Let us oppose mind to mind and exertion to exertion; and if we must fail—if the bright prospects which lie before us are to be dissipated and destroyed, let there be no occasion for reproaching ourselves. If our opponents can make themselves the majority, however much we may deplore the issue of the struggle, we will bow with submission and deference to the will of the majority. If, as I hope, our system is preserved and improved, I will now hazard the prediction, that in less than 20 years, the value of our exported manufactures will exceed in amount that of all the exports of raw produce from our country.

To me it has been a source of the greatest satisfaction, that I have been an honorable co-operator with the representation from Pennsylvania in supporting the good cause. I only seconded the efficient and able exertions of her distinguished sons, some of whom represented this city. Indeed thro' out a public service in the national councils which commenced more than 20 years ago it has been my happiness never to differ with that state on any great measure of national policy. I will not make an ex-



ception of the Missouri question, because I agreed with her in the abstract on the subject of slavery and on all practical and constitutional means of ridding the country of its evils and she ultimately hailed the amicable settlement of that threatening question with patriotic joy.

I have differed only once with Pennsylvania, and that was a difference in relation to men, not measures. It was not among the most inconsiderable reasons which induced me on that occasion to make the selection which I did, that I thought the measures which Pennsylvania approved would be safer under the administration of our present Chief Magistrate. I knew his opinions and I have not been disappointed. I did not certainly know the opinions of his great rival. I had my fears, and succeeding events have not been of a nature to quiet them.

I differed from you only about men. We did not disagree about the business of the national family. You wanted one Foreman; I thought under the guidance of another, our work would be better planned and executed, our accounts better kept and settled and all parts of the concern would enjoy high prosperity.

We differed only about men. You wished to commit the national ship to a gallant commander. I thought that was not his element and I preferred another who possessed, I believe, more skill and experience and under whose command I thought the ship and the crew, and the cargo would be safer and happier.

You were actuated by one of the noblest of virtues. I too acknowledge its sway. But whilst military merit is no disqualification but when accompanied by other requisite attainments, may be a reason for civil promotion standing, as it appeared to me, alone, I did not think we could prudently entrust the Chief Magistracy of this great country to the distinguished object of your choice. I felt with you the obligations of national gratitude. But I thought they should be fulfilled in other forms. Let the public gratitude manifest itself in just and adequate rewards drawn from the public treasure—Let inspired poets sing the praises of our military and naval commanders. Let the chisel and the pencil preserve their faithful images for the gratification of the present and future generations. Let the impartial historian faithfully record their deeds of glory and renown, for the admiration and the imitation of posterity. I say, too, in the language of a departed sage, 'honor to those who fill the measure of their country's honor.' But it should be appropriate, considerate honor, such as becomes its object, such as freemen, jealous cautious and enlightened freemen, ought to bestow. If my suffrage is asked for the highest civil office of my country, the candidate, however illustrious and successful he may be must present some other title than laurels however gloriously gathered on the bloodstained field.

These are my principles which governed me on the memorable occasion to which I have referred. I quarrel with no man for holding opposite principles. I ask only the humble privilege of acting upon my own. And that privilege I will exercise during life in spite of all the detraction, calumny, and intimidation by which I have been or may be assailed. Throughout a life, which is not now short, I have had the greatest confidence in the candor, the intelligence and the justice of the public. I do not speak of confidence in the abused sense of the affected demagogue, but of that confidence which lies at the bottom of all our institutions, which supposes a competency in the people to self government, without which liberty is a mockery, and our system a splendid illusion.

I have yet another cherished resource of which HE only can deprive me who gave it: It is the consciousness of the rectitude with which I know I have faithfully served my country.

I will not longer detain you. I ask permission to offer a sentiment:

**The City of Pittsburg.**—The abundance variety and excellence of its fabrics attest the wisdom of the policy which fosters them.

**12. The Congress of Tacubaya.**—Honorable alike to him who projected, and those who supported the humane and glorious mission. May the spirit of '76 animate its councils.

**13. The Woollen Bill.**—'Let us feed, clothe and protect ourselves.'

**14. Greece.**—May heaven prosper the cause of freedom and the Cross.

**15. Roads and Canals.**—The guarantees of our union.

**16. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.**—The water cement of our political arch.

**17. Wm. Penn.**—The mild and benevolent founder of Pennsylvania. Let us not forget the illustrious dead, however remote from the present time.

**18. Alex. Hamilton.**—The first advocate of protective duties.

**19. The memory of Fulton.**—May the extent of his fame be bounded only by the triumphs of his genius.

**20. Oliver Evans.**—Who foretold the achievements of steam, and whose genius contributed to fulfil his predictions.

**21. Hezekiah Niles.**—Honour to him who has nailed the American System to the mast, and never struck his flag.

**22. Mathew Carey.**—The zealous advocate of every policy which can add wealth or honour to his country.

**23. Mr. Mallory.**—Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures. May he prove the Jason of his country and win for it the golden fleece.

**24. Our fair Countrywomen.**—The only fetters we can endure are those thrown around us by their wicker chairs.

#### VOLUNTEERS.

By Gen. Marks, President of the day.—**The State of Pennsylvania.** Wise in her councils and patriotic in her endeavors to

procure to her citizens the acquisition of wealth, prosperity and happiness.

By Mr. George Rapp.—**Religion and Reason:** The two pillars of national happiness. May they long predominate in and sustain the glory of our American States.

By Mr. F. Rapp.—**Industry and Economy:** The sureties of welfare and happiness—may their combined power unite the interest of all the states in the Union as one family.

By the Committee of Arrangement.—**The Anchor Paper Mill:** The only American factory ever stopped through Henry Clay. It stopped one day to honor him who prevented it from stopping altogether.

The number of persons at the dinner was much larger than ever assembled on a similar occasion in Pittsburg, being as nearly as could be ascertained, six hundred and fifty,—and it is a subject of great satisfaction, that in a company so large, the utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed and that all retired well pleased and in good order.

**WILLIAM MARKS, President.**  
**SAMUEL GORMLY, Secretary.**  
**EDWARD D. GAZZAM, Secretary.**

**Kentucky Monitors.**—Dr. S. a Surgeon in the U. S. Army, travelling in Kentucky stopped at a country tavern, and called for a glass of gin toddy. There was sitting in the bar room, a tall, fierce and savage looking fellow, with a huge pair of whiskers. The toddy was made, and as the landlord was in the act of handing it to Doctor S.—The whiskered gentleman arose from his seat, took the glass from him, and nodding his head to the traveller, said, 'my service to you,' and drank off the toddy without once taking the glass from his lips. The Doctor surveyed the man of whiskers, and judging from his dimensions, that it would not be good policy to quarrel with him, pocketed the affront and ordered a second glass.—The toddy was prepared and again the Kentuckian took the glass from the hand of the landlord, and raised it to his lips. When he was in the act of swallowing it's contents, the Doctor drew his duk and passed it through the cheeks and between the jaws of the drinker, to his great consternation and alarm. He dropped the glass and instantly fled exclaiming, 'I'm killed, I'm murdered.' He had no sooner left the house than the landlord with a smiling countenance, exhibiting symptoms of great delight advanced towards his remaining guest, and shaking him cordially by the hand exclaimed, 'A real old Kentucky by the powers! You are the best friend I have met with for many a long year. The fellow you have just pinked was the bully of the county, and a terror to all travellers. He has nearly ruined me by taking his seat in my bar-room regularly every day, and insulting, as he did you every stranger who enters my doors. Did you not observe his long nails! He has gouged more than fifty men in his time, and I expected every moment to see him take out one of your eyes.—(The Doctor had but one.) I think you have given him such a dose that he will not trouble my house again.—Now my good friend if you will stay a year with me you shall be as welcome as milk punch in harvest time, and both you and your horse shall be fed upon the best and no charge, d'ye see.' The traveller thanked him politely for his civility, but being under orders and not knowing what measures the whiskered man might adopt to revenge the injury he had received when he should discover that he was not actually 'killed,' took a glass of toddy tendered by the landlord, and took his leave not without the most pressing invitation from his grateful host to make that his home whenever he should be in that part of the country.—*N. Y. Courier.*

**From the Baltimore Patriot.**

'The Duke of Wellington commanded in Spain and Portugal where the British troops checked the progress of the conquering legions of Napoleon; and also at Waterloo, where Napoleon himself, the greatest general of the world, was defeated. Yet we never could look upon the Duke of Wellington as a great man for it always seemed to us that he owed his success to fortune or to speak more correctly to the ability of his subordinate generals. The Duke of Wellington is now in the opposition, where his ability as a man will be tested and thence we shall be able to judge of the General.'—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

The above we copy from a respectable Jackson editor, whose estimation of Wellington is based upon a correct standard; and does not his remark apply with equal force to General Jackson? All the renown that either has acquired, has been gained in the field—in the cabinet, they are both notoriously deficient. There is not a well informed man in England who believes the Duke of Wellington fit to be the Premier of the Empire, for the same reason that General Jackson is known to be unfit for the Presidency of the United States.—Jackson and Wellington are distinguished as 'Military Chieftains,' and for nothing else.

Since penning the above we have met with the following which further illustrates the subject. We copy from the New York National Advocate:

**Lord Wellington.**—Some persons do not hesitate to call 'my Lord Duke' a great dunce every where but at the head of an army. But by the following paragraph in his speech in the House of Lords, he shows, at least, the possession of one useful and important attainment to a public man—knowledge of his unfitness for office. Lord Wellington justly esteemed himself qualified for the station of commander of the army but totally unfit for a prime minister. General Jackson would do well to take a lesson here.

Lord Wellington said he had been accused of ingratitude towards his majesty, and of aspiring to the situation of prime minister; and that in consequence of his

disappointment he threw up the command of the army. These were absurd charges. Every one who knew him was aware that his being prime minister was out of the question; and no man ever spoke to him to whom he did not express the same opinion. He declared he had no wish, nor thought of being prime minister—he knew himself disqualified for that office; and knowing also his fitness for the one which he had the honor to fill, he must have been worse than mad, could he have formed the insane project of placing himself at the head of the Government.

When General Jackson was first spoken of for the Presidency, he expressed his own unfitness for the station, and felt that it was doing him an injury to name him for such a station, and when he was mentioned in connection with that station, it was then regarded in the same light as it is now, to name Wellington for the Premier of England.

We copy the following neat stroke of irony from the Norfolk Herald. It is well done, and has much point:

Mr. Editor: We hear much of the ingratitude of republics, but England has recently given an evidence of the most unblushing ingratitude in the elevation of a Canning to the highest post in the Government, in preference to one whose claims upon the nation, indeed I may say upon disenthralled Europe, are of tenfold greater magnitude than those of any other man breathing. I allude to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the immortal hero of Waterloo; the pride and boast of his country—the saviour of that country—the deliverer of Europe from the iron despotism of Bonaparte! This exalted hero and patriot, whose military fame and services have filled the measure of his country's glory, has been neglected in a manner so pointed and personal, that his noble spirit revolted at the indignity, and he retired in disgust from public life. I know it will be said that his pretensions as a statesman and politician are doubtful—that those of Mr. Canning are pre eminent; this may be true, and yet it furnishes no argument against his claims. As Prime Minister, he would have had the selection of his cabinet, and could have drawn around him the best advisers, and the ablest talents of the nation instead of the pie-bald, heterogeneous compound which Mr. Canning, with all his boasted cleverness has been obliged to take up with. Besides will it be pretended that a trifling disparity in point of political knowledge and experience, and, if it be insisted on, of mental ability, should weigh ought against the splendid military character of the immortal Wellington? Let the friends of Mr. Canning bring all the arguments their ingenuity can devise, to bear against the hero, it will avail them nothing, unless they can shear him of the glory of having conquered the mighty Napoleon. He conquered at Waterloo, is an answer to every objection. 'He conquered at Waterloo,' should be his passport to the highest office within his Sovereign's gift. Yet he has been doomed by that Sovereign to experience the cutting indignity of neglect! Oh! England, how does thy ingratitude amaze and confound me!

But, thank Heaven, this stain attaches not to our republic. The hero whom we delight to honor, and whose military achievements are the theme of a nation's praise, deserves to be rewarded with the highest civil station in the gift of a grateful people. Tell us not that he is unskilful in the subtleties of diplomacy, and inexperienced in the weightier matters of state; he conquered at Orleans! and woe betide the people if they shall be guilty of the black ingratitude of refusing him the Presidency, as the reward of so great a service! For 'Twas a glorious victory! But I will not harbor a suspicion so injurious to them.

#### JACKSONIENSIS.

The Albany Daily Advertiser has declared itself in favor of the existing administration of the General Government, and of the re-election of Mr. Adams. In speaking of General Jackson, this paper says 'there was a time when we were not unaffected by the then prevailing popular sentiment in his favor as a candidate for the Presidency. But since that period ample time has been afforded to test by actual experience, the qualifications of Mr. Adams. We have seen the government thus far administered by him with fidelity and wisdom, and with what has appeared to us the most unqualified devotion to the honor and welfare of the nation; and with the exception of a few appointments to office we do not recollect a single act or recommendation of the President, which in our judgment merits condemnation. Few men will deny his claims to commanding talents, ardent patriotism and very extensive experience; and to these qualifications we now feel warranted in adding those of correct principles of government, and political sagacity.'

The editors then go on to add:—'But there are other considerations, arising out of the nature of the opposition to the present administration, the principles and views of the leading individuals by whom it is maintained; and we boldly add, certain geographical distinctions by which we are also influenced.'

After touching more at length upon each of these topics, they then, in relation to what they call 'geographical distinction,' conclude their address—

'Lastly, if New York is to be detached from the great Northern and North-Western interest, and again to be brought under subjection to the South, after so recent an emancipation from a vassalage of thirty years, we will submit to the humiliation, with the best grace we may be able, when by the acts of others, it shall have become inevitable but not before.'

*N. Y. American.*

Extract of a letter from Capt. Paul Jones to the Marquis de la Fayette, written on board the Imperial ship Wolodimer, June 26, 1788.

'I am glad that the new constitution will be, as you tell me, adopted by more than nine states, I hope, however, they will alter some parts of it; and particularly that they will divest the President of all military rank and command; for though Gen. Washington might be safely trusted with such tempting power as the chief command of the fleet and army, yet depend on it in some other hands it could not fail to overstep the liberties of America. The President should be only the first civil magistrate, let him command the military with the pen; but deprive him of the power to draw his sword and lead them, under some plausible pretext, or under any circumstances whatever, to cut the throats of a part of his fellow citizens, and to make him the tyrant of the rest. These are not my apprehensions alone, for I have mentioned since to many men of sense and learning since I saw you, and I have found them all of the same sentiment.'

**CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.**

It appears from the Eighth general Report of the Directors, published in the National Gazette of the 27th ult. that though both the time and cost of execution have greatly exceeded the expectations of the projectors of this difficult work, and though obstacles of no inconsiderable nature have been encountered, it will finally be brought to a successful termination, and repay its cost with profit to the stockholders. Of the seven sections, five are completed. The Tide Lock on the Delaware, both the western locks, and the Pivot Bridge at Newbold's, are also finished; and Delaware Harbour, and the Lift Lock at S. George's, are in a state of forwardness, and the latter will probably be completed early in the ensuing month. Of the remaining two sections, one (the 4th) is advancing rapidly in its eastern division; the western will be among the last work done, as the earth to form the tow-path, must be brought in boats from the Deep Cut. The other section (the 5th) has been delayed by the injunction obtained by Clement, one of the contractors, and has suffered in consequence, very serious injury and delay. The new contractors, are, however, repairing the injuries with spirit and success; and the work will, it is hoped, be speedily released from the injunction, the referees having decided in favour of the Company. In the 3d section, now complete, the expense and delay have been very great. More than 650,000 cubic yards of solid upland earth have been carted to form the banks, which have sunk in some places to the depth of fifty or sixty feet, at the same time forcing up the mud to an equal height, so that to get six feet of canal, it has been necessary to dig sixty. The tow path over these marshes bounds the canal on the north; to the south the water is permitted to spread over a considerable surface of marsh land, to the depth of from three to six feet. This will be a valuable reservoir, and will allow craft to move with more rapidity than in the compressed waters of a canal. The surface which will be constantly overflowed between the Delaware Tide Lock and St. George's Lift Lock, is 151 acres nearly. Since the recent alterations in the plan the canal will have a depth of ten feet throughout.

It is computed that by the three lines of packets between Baltimore and Philadelphia, despatching every week eight vessels from the latter place, 8000 tons of outward, and at least 4000 tons of return merchandise, are transported every year, and this chiefly of the lighter and more costly kinds. There is besides, a regular weekly line by sea, and the Philadelphia Custom House books show clearances to Baltimore and other ports in the Chesapeake, of more than 10,000 tons.—As the pilotage and insurance on sea voyages will be saved, and the certainty of conveyance will be much increased, the merchandise now sent by sea, will to a certainty take the route of the canal. The calculations of the amount of the Susquehanna trade we may omit, as well known here. The conclusion from the whole is, that the canal will, at the lowest, earn \$150,000, and may earn 600,000; and that it can pass in a year 1,687,500 tons.

Although the opening of this canal, by giving to the people of the Susquehanna country a choice of markets, may seem at first view prejudicial to our own interests, we have always looked to it for such valuable facilities in the general coasting trade of the country, as will amply reimburse us. And in regard to the Susquehanna trade itself, we feel persuaded that its value to us, instead of being lessened, will be vastly increased.

**Fate of Prime Ministers!**—There was published in England in 1771, a concise history of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, from the Conquest to the Reformation, which concludes with the following remarkable statement.

'I shall conclude this short abstract of history (says the author) with the observation of as wise a politician as ever England bred, that there never was a Prime Minister of Great Britain, but either broke his own neck or his master's, or both, unless he saved his own, by sacrificing his master's. As the reader may perhaps be desirous to behold at one view the divers casualties of the sundry Prime Ministers above mentioned, I have here subjoined a table of them.

**PRIME MINISTERS.**—Died by the halter, 3; by the axe, 10; by sturdy beggars, 3; untimely, by private hands, 2; in imprisonment, 4; in exile, 4; penitent, 1; saved by sacrificing their master, 4.—Total of Prime Ministers to the Restoration, 31.

To the Editor of the Eastern Gazette.

NEW-YORK, June 26 1827.

Dear Sir,

It was my intention before leaving Talbot to have informed you of my desire to open a correspondence, as I doubted not that the first entrance of a young man in the world would not only make my communications agreeable to you, but would probably be interesting to some of your readers through the medium of your useful paper.—Under the belief therefore that the few observations I shall make during my residence here and also on my tour to the north and west, will be acceptable, I shall take the liberty of addressing you whenever convenience will permit.

After three days, more like flying than travelling by land and water, I have arrived in this famous city styled the 'Emporium of the Western World,' and justly too, I think it deserves the title of noise, bustle and apparent confusion will give it a claim—I had often heard of the commercial transactions of this city, and had stretched my imagination, not a little, to give credit to the descriptions of those with whom I have conversed respecting it—but my ideas in their most lengthened and visionary moments, never extended half so far, as what a few hours observation has taught me to be true.

But I am not sufficiently acquainted to give you any correct information respecting commerce—that shall be the subject of a future communication—my present intention is principally to inform you of my safe arrival, and give an idea of the many inconveniences I have been subject to from my ignorance of the custom of travelling.—That we have many things to learn in our passage through the world, I have had demonstrated to me in the most feeling manner; in fact, every thing is new, and there has been such a rush of varieties passing constantly before me that I find myself completely bewildered.—My ignorance the first day, on board the steam boat was manifest, at any rate, to myself, for on seating me at the table, I waited so long to be waited upon, that I completely lost my dinner; I was not aware at the time that the steam boat's motto is 'every one for himself' or probably I should have fared better; but a dinner or two is a mere trifle to the unmerciful manner in which I have been fleeced of sundry change, and part of my baggage, by wheelbarrow men—trunk carriers—baggage lookers, &c.—all of which are 'wide awake' for strangers, and touch them, at least double—in fact, the passage money between this and your place is a small expense compared with what you have to pay these money suckers.

By twelve o'clock the day after leaving you I was in Philadelphia, and in a few minutes after on board the steam boat for this place.—The scenery from Philadelphia to Trenton on each side of the Delaware is fine in the extreme—nature, surely has not made it very romantic, as the shores are almost invariably a dead level, but what nature has neglected, art has partially supplied, and I was gratified by seeing some extremely neat and handsome farms and houses scattered along the whole course of the river we had to land about six miles below Trenton in consequence of the low tide—Stages were ready to receive us, and we were detained only long enough to have our baggage adjusted—I was in hopes that I should have had an opportunity of stopping a few hours at Trenton, as I was desirous of making myself acquainted with a place which is so conspicuous in the History of our Revolution for the critical situation of the American army—but it was impossible to stay, and I took my departure with as much regret (tho' I guess, with less disappointment) as the Commander of the British army when, with the morning's dawn he heard the roar of our cannon on the classic ground of Princeton—on arriving at Princeton we witnessed a scene calculated to impress us with the most solemn thoughts—one of our passengers who entered the stage in apparent health suddenly expired—we left the poor fellow at the first tavern we came to and hurried on with all possible expedition, for fear of being summoned as jurors.

Arrived at New Brunswick about 10, P. M. and the next morning proceeded on for this place; the country between this & New Brunswick is uninteresting until you emerge from the Raritan River, and then bursts suddenly upon your view, a sight which I presume, cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the world.—Nature appears to have been pleased to exhibit here every thing calculated to charm the eye, and impart to the mind the grandeur of her works.—On entering the bay, the city, which is about nine miles distant appears enveloped by a dense cloud of smoke, but on a nearer approach the mass of smoke apparently disappears, and objects becoming gradually visible, you behold the lofty spires of the churches, piercing as it were, the very clouds of Heaven, while on each side of the City you have a distinct view of hundreds of vessels waving their flags, from every nation in the civilized world.—The Battery now presents itself, and gives such an interesting finish to the whole scene, that it has called forth the admiration of strangers from every part of the Universe—in fact, so much has it elicited the praises of foreigners and all persons who have seen it, that I shall make myself better acquainted with it before making farther remarks—I now bid you adieu,

Yours,

**Race no Race.**—A match was to be trotted yesterday, near Bristol by the Philadelphia horse. Bull Calf, and the New York horse Rattler, for a purse of \$4000—but the New York owners withdrew their horse and gave up the forfeit of \$500.

*U. S. Gaz.*



# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

"Each sign of yours I'll echo back with mine," says the Evening Post in effect to the Delaware Gazette upon the subject of a late article in the latter which appeared about half a moon ago, under the head of "Support the Government" in which we see the complete disciple of the old "Aurora" of 1798.

Opinions are certainly free in our country, and it is to be hoped will ever remain so—nothing can prevent it but the sword and life guard under the direction of a military Chieftain, placed in the Presidential Chair. Napoleon was a great General, he performed great feats in war—victory seemed to be his own wherever he went—he emblazoned his country with glory, he gained the admiration of the French people—by this he insinuated himself into their good opinions—he had his Eulogists and abettors in every part of France who chanted his praises—he had his presses that wrote every thing necessary in his behalf—and moreover, he was a prodigious great Republican—The military fame of Napoleon and the exertions of his friends, succeeded—Napoleon became First Consul, Emperor and King; and his friends and supporters became Generals, Field Marshalls, and officers, civil or military, throughout the empire. France became a Military Government, and Paris was adorned by the rich spoils of perpetual war upon the surrounding countries. During this time the soil of France is drenched with the blood of Frenchmen, and after years of triumph and carnage, the poor tyrant Napoleon, the Military Chieftain who was a Republican and to whom France owed so much gratitude for his victories, is vanquished by united Europe and dies a wretched captive. But the misfortunes of France do not end here—Napoleon left his friends behind him who had laboured to put him into power, and whom he had enriched with offices and favour—These friends were loth to give up power and were ripe for a military rebellion—To prevent this, United Europe placed a grand army under the victorious Chieftain that subdued Napoleon, to watch the movements of these friends and to keep France in subjection by foreign troops—Paris was made to surrender up all her rich and splendid trophies to the countries from which they had been taken, and France and Frenchmen are made to pay and to support the hireling army that overawed them into subjection.

Americans! Political children and disciples of Washington! Look on this history—it is a brief, but faithful account of what followed the last time that is recorded in History of a grateful people's lifting up a Military Chieftain to the highest civil office known to their government—and this General Bonaparte ingratiated himself by his military successes and talents.

Americans! Learn to be wise by the misfortunes and the errors of others. History is the warning voice of truth inculcating upon men the errors they should avoid. When the patriots of our country call upon and entreat the people of the United States to "support the Government," they mean that the people should guard their Government from falling into hands that may change it and destroy it—that may convert it from a Government of Laws made by the people's Representatives, into a Government of Martial Law, dictated by a Military Chieftain, and carried into effect by a Court Martial of minions and dependents, who wear their Epaullets and Cockades at the will of this Military Chieftain. This, good people of America, is the true and intended meaning of "support the Government."—It is not meant that the people should support any administration, right or wrong, contrary to their own free opinions—This is the interpretation given by the "arts of able editors" to suit their views, who, for aught we know, may superintend Presses operating under Mr. Van Buren's modern system of improvements—we can tell.

"Support the Government" does not mean, nor never was intended by any man to mean, that we should support the Administration right or wrong, and he who gives it that term, without believing it, has his design—he who really thinks such to be its meaning, ought to have an attendant lest he should not find his way home when he walks out—Far be it from us though to suppose or even to hint, that these accomplished Editors are Gentlemen of this sort; we hope, nay we are persuaded of better things—for the one only publishes and the

other re-publishes and applauds that which must have come, we fear, from one somewhat allied to one or the other, and to publish, republish and applaud is no offence, now a days "where reason is left free to combat them."

As little should we believe a man if he was to tell us that to support Gen. Jackson was the way to support the Government, or to better the administration—The friends of Gen. Jackson however dare not find fault with the measures of the administration, they are afraid to risk it—They go no farther than to find fault with some appointments, because they were not appointed themselves, which they think they would have been if Gen. J. had been elected—and they utter a little fault-finding about the Colonial Trade, which they are in hopes the people will not see through, as that is a subject not generally understood, though generally interesting.

"Support the Government" therefore means, guard your Government from falling into the hands of Military men who will be apt to convert it into a military form or substance—guard it from the Knights of the sword and the Cockade who are paid and fed at the expence of the Government, who "spend half a crown out of a shilling a day," and who are raised in rank and in pay according as they serve the good will of their illustrious Military Chieftain.

## CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

On Tuesday evening (the 3d) in the Steam Boat Maryland the citizens of Easton were honored with a visit of the Forsyth Volunteers from Baltimore, commanded by Captain Hoss—They paraded on the 4th and after parade they were drawn up by their officers in the open space of the Court room where they received the deputation of the citizens of Easton inviting them to a public dinner in honor of the day.

The deputation consisted of Robert H. Goldsborough, Theodore R. Lockerman and John D. Green, Esquires, who after being introduced to the officers verbally, presented the following invitation.

We are deputed by the citizens of Easton to express to you the gratification they feel at your visit and to offer you a cordial welcome to our Town—they enjoin it also on us to ask the honor of the company of the Officers and Soldiers of the Forsyth Volunteers to unite with them, as their Guests, at Dinner to-day at 5 o'clock to celebrate the great anniversary of American Independence.

To which Captain Hoss made the following reply.

Gentlemen, In behalf of the Officers and Soldiers of the Forsyth Volunteers, I tender you our kindest thanks for the polite attention you have shown us, and we will do ourselves the honor to accept your flattering invitation.

The Officers of the Celebration being appointed—at half past 2 o'clock the Committee of Arrangement waited upon the Forsyth Volunteers and escorted them to the rooms adjoining the large Hall in the Court House, which were thrown open for the occasion, where they were received by the President, and Vice Presidents, with the Citizens.

Dinner being commenced, the gallant Guests attended by the citizens were conducted in, and after dinner the following Toasts were drunk, succeeded by airs from a fine Band of Music attached to the Volunteers

1. The Fourth July, '76—May each Anniversary infuse new ardor into the bosom of the Patriot and afford additional assurance of the strength of our Government.—9 Cheers—air, Hail Columbia.

2. The Federal Constitution of the United States—The work of the mutual concession, wisdom and patriotism of the Old Thirteen Sovereigns—It is a treasure over which every American stands sentinel.—9 cheers—air—Yankee Doodle.

3. Washington—The Father of his Country—Toast drunk standing up and succeeded by a solemn, silent pause—The company having resumed their seats—the Band played "Sweet Home."

4. The Officers and Soldiers of the Old Continental Army—May the memory of the dead be consecrated in our hearts, and may our country's justice be extended with liberality to the survivors.—9 cheers—air—Washington's March.

5. The Memory of Adams and Jefferson—The gratitude of the country will ever do homage to the two great authors of American Independence.—6 cheers—air—Star Spangled Banner.

6. The President of the United States—3 cheers—air, Lafayette's Welcome.

7. The Army and Navy of the United States.—The sure defence of our Rights upon the Land and upon the Waters.—9 cheers—air, Hail to the Chief.

8. The Union of the States—The pedestal upon which the column of the national prosperity and glory rests.—9 cheers—air, Soldiers' Glory.

9. Charles Carroll of Carrollton—The only survivor of the august assembly that signed the Declaration of American Independence.—3 cheers—air, Lafayette's March.

10. The cause of Freedom throughout the World.—We cannot enjoy a Blessing without wishing that others should participate in it.—6 cheers—air, Yankee Doodle.

11. The State of Maryland and her Volunteer Corps.—In the hour of danger her sons will defend her, in the hour of festivity neither shall be forgotten.—9 cheers—air, Auld Lang Syne.

12. The Governor of Maryland—3 cheers—air, The Jubilee.

13. Our fair Countrywomen.—'Tis theirs to reward virtue with the smile of approval.—13 cheers—air, O! 'Tis Love.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

Mr. R. H. Goldsborough the President of

the day then rose, and gave the following volunteer toast. "The Officers and Soldiers of the Forsyth Volunteers" we are happy to receive them as our guests."

The toast being drunk and cheered, Capt. Hoss rose and made the following address.

I rise gentlemen to return you my sincere thanks in behalf of the Forsyth Volunteers, the corps which I have the honor to command, for the very flattering and hospitable reception we have met with from the citizens of this place and its vicinity; this event of our lives will be gratefully remembered and our only regret will be the want of an opportunity to reciprocate twofold the generous treatment we have received. We have left our native city to unite with our brethren of Easton in the celebration of this Glorious Day which gave birth to the Freedom of our beloved country. Upon this day our Fathers met, and with a unanimous voice declared this great Republic Free—with the same unanimity let us celebrate the glorious deed and as one great Family united in affection as in sentiment, we shall drink the parting Cup with regret, and in the bosom of our home, recollection will fondly recur to this day and class it one of the proudest of Auld Lang Syne. In conclusion gentlemen, permit me to give the undivided sentiment of the Corps.—"The Citizens of Easton, their well known hospitality, unrivalled.—It will always be duly appreciated by those who have received it."

By Theodore R. Lockerman, Esq. 1st Vice President—The Volunteer Corps of Baltimore.—In peace, active and enterprising citizens—in war, firm and intrepid Soldiers.

By John C. Booke of the F. V.—The Venerable General Benson—The Maryland line knew his worth and their successors appreciate his virtues.

By Mr. Elder of the F. V.—The Citizens of Easton, pre-eminent in kindness and hospitality. By Col. Hughlett, 3d Vice President of the day.—The perpetual Union of these United States.—Let Virtue, Industry and Economy, be our Motto.

By Lieut. Mitchell, of the F. V.—Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. The President of the day. Mr. Goldsborough rose, expressed his thanks, and after a brief but interesting narrative of an occurrence during our Revolutionary War, which he said he would offer as a substitute for a speech, offered as a toast "The memory of the Patriotic Mrs. Lydia Darragh."

By Mr. Booke of the F. V.—Theodore R. Lockerman, Esq. the 1st Vice President of the day.

Mr. Lockerman rose and after a brief but eloquent reply, offered as his sentiment "Americanism" the only party suited to this day.

By Mr. R. B. A. Tate—Wm. H. Crawford. By Lieutenant Mitchell—Henry Clay.

By Lieut. Telyard of the F. V.—John Quincy Adams, the accomplished Statesman.

By Theodore R. Lockerman—Col. John Edgar Howard, the hero of the Cowpens must always be remembered.

By Lieutenant Mitchell of the F. V.—Gen. Andrew Jackson, the able soldier and warm friend of his Country.

By Wm. H. Groome, 2d Vice President of the day.—Gen. Philip Reel and his gallant band that defeated Sir Peter Parker in the late war.

By John C. Booke of the F. V.—Paulding, Van Wort and Williams, the faithful fellows who saved their country in contempt of British gold.

By a Volunteer—Count Pulaski—May his memory never be forgotten.

By T. R. Lockerman—The Battle of North Point where British Regulars were beaten by American Citizens.

By Mr. Keen of the F. V.—The Citizens of Easton—If danger should ever threaten them, may the Forsyth Volunteers prove their motto—"always ready."

By Mr. Mullikin—May the Genius of Peace and Goddess of Liberty trample under foot the emblems of royalty.

By W. P. Ridgeway—The officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

There were several Volunteers given which could not be procured, which is the apology for their omission.—The company broke up in great gaiety and good feeling, and the Volunteers being drawn up in the adjoining room, the President attended by the Vice Presidents of the day took leave of them in a very expressive manner and thanked them for the honor of their company.

The best tribute of thanks is due to Mr. Walter and the Band of Music for the delightful aid they gave to every part of the Entertainment—Patriotic and festive songs, with several fine "Catches and Glee's" were interspersed throughout the day.

At the upper end of the Dinner room the great "Star Spangled Banner" hung in graceful folds—on the right was the Banner of the Forsyth Volunteers, united with an Oak Bough and surmounted with an Oak wreath—on the left were the Banners, in union, of the late Volunteer corps.

The best arrangement was made to suit the occasion, and the Company were much indebted to the zeal and taste of their active Committee of arrangement.

The English Edition of Sir Walter Scott's life, of Napoleon will be extended to nine volumes.

The New York American states that the wonderful dog Apollo, exhibiting at the American Museum—and whose performances are almost incredible—was sold a few days since, for the sum of eight hundred dollars.

The British sloop of war *Esk*, has captured on the coast of Africa, a Spanish vessel of 200 tons which had on board 450 slaves which she carried to Sierra Leone.

Recipe to defend the roof of a house from the weather and from fire, viz: Take one measure of fine sand, two measures of wood ashes well sifted, three of slack lime ground up in oil, laid on with a painter's brush, first coat thin the second thick. I painted with this mixture and it adheres so strongly to the board that it resists an iron tool; and put thick on a shingle resists the operation of fire: I used only part of this mixture, what is in an iron pot. Water has laid on the mixture for some time, without penetrating the substance which is as hard as a stone.

We have received our files of Vera Cruz papers to the 22d May and our correspondence writes to this effect:

"Commodore Porter has arrived from Key West very unexpectedly, but opportunely, as the officers in Vera Cruz threw every obstacle in the way to prevent the supplies from sailing which the Commodore had been expecting for a long time. Two or three fellows have command of the vessels—they are the most notorious cowards in christendom, and by making a thousand excuses and apologies, they delayed so long that Commodore Porter left his Frigate in Key West, the *Bravo* out on a cruise and came here in a small sloop—he was here but a short time, only one day, when he had the vessels ready for sea; this was done like magic. He has made a complete revolution in affairs—he arrested Capt. Machin of the brig *Victoria*, I suspect for cowardice or disobedience of orders caused by fears which Machin entertained for a Privateer, which is cruising off Campeachy, & has made six or seven captures.

"The Government has complimented Commodore Porter very highly and is well satisfied with his conduct."—Gaz.

## From the Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph. A DIVORCE.

A short time ago, in an adjoining town, a happy pair were regularly joined in wedlock by a facetious township Squire, whose fees totally exhausted the funds of the bride-groom. Not many days, it appears, had elapsed before the parties, who had been joined "till death do them part," became mutually dissatisfied with their lot, and returned to the Squire with many tales of woe, beseeching him with all their eloquence to unmarry them, which he agreed to do provided he was previously paid the sum of three dollars, double the fee of the first ceremony. This sum the bridegroom paid by a week's labor on the Squire's farm. Then came the ceremony of "parting" The Squire placed a block upon the floor, on which was a live cat: one pulled the head and the other the tail, while the squire, with an axe, severed the cat in twain, at the same time exclaiming, "Death has now parted you!" The couple departed with a firm belief that the performance was strictly legal, and have not lived together since.

## GARDINER, June 22. BRICK MAKING.

Mr. David Flagg, Jr. of this town has constructed a machine for making bricks, which promises to be of great utility in the manufacture of that article. The machine, now in operation is moved by one horse, and it makes or strikes the bricks as fast as three or four persons can take them away and place them on the yard. It requires two persons to supply it with mortar, one to wash moulds and another to place the empty moulds upon the machine. With this number of hands from 18 to 20,000 bricks may be made in a day, although Mr. Flagg, for want of sufficient yard room has not made more than 16,000 in one day. While observing the operation of the machine a few days since, we had the curiosity to count the number it turned off in five minutes, which was 141. The bricks made in the machine are more handsome and much more compact than those manufactured in the ordinary manner by hand.

## DIED

At Dover Bridge on the 5th inst. Mrs. Nancy Anderson, widow of the late Alexander Anderson, in the 60th year of her age, after a short illness.

In Caroline county on Saturday last, after a severe illness, William T. Chezum, son of Richard Chezum, in the 12th year of his age.

## Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will commence on Friday the 17th of August next, and close on Wednesday morning following, in Wm. Hughes' woods on Choptank River, in sight of Greensborough; to which all are invited, People and Preachers.

Easton July 7 w

## To the Public.

Observing a notice in the Gazette of Saturday the 30th of June signed Wm. H. Smith, his mark, stating that I Catharine his wife had left his bed and board without any just cause or provocation; (if I mistake not he left me, and I was compelled to seek refuge wherever I could find it), likewise forewarning all persons from trusting me on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of my contracting after the above mentioned date—therefore I consider it my duty to notify the public that I am able and willing to pay all debts of my own contracting after the date as above, and this is to give NOTICE, and forewarn all persons from trusting said Smith on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of his contracting—as to his credit he has none, or his bed and board he has none, it is my own, and not his, he has neither—and the mite of provisions there was in the house he snatched away & gave to another, who will soon be pointed at by a respectable Community.

CATHARINE SMITH.

Easton July 7 1w

## TO BE SOLD

TO SERVE UNTIL THE YEAR, 1830. A stout, hearty, healthy, young negro man accustomed to Farming—He will be sold on accommodating terms—For particulars apply to Mr. James Gaskins, Easton.

June 23 w

## HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR NEGROES.

The subscriber wishes to purchase forty or fifty likely NEGROES from 10 to 25 years of age, for which he is disposed to give liberal prices—Those wishing to sell will find it to their interest to call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton.

SAMUEL MEEK.

N. B. Letters addressed to the subscriber in Easton will be promptly attended to.

May 12 if

## A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, June 30, 1827.

Persons applying for letters on this list will please mention that they are advertised.

Thomas Atkinson 2	Miss H. M. F. Johnson
Mary Auld 2	Catharine Johnson
John Aldridge	K
James Appleton	Boydston Kirby
	Col. Joseph Kemp
Bennett Bracco	L
Tobias Bran	Joseph Lednum
Henry Bateman	Nicola Layton 2
Thomas Bond	Solomon Lowe
Samuel Baldwin	Isaac Lee
Rod Bowers	Daniel C. C. Lynch
Samuel T. Banning	Margaret R. Long
Margaret Benny	M
William Brown	Joseph D. Mitchell
Hannah C. Brown	Sam'l H. McGenney
Wm. Birchhead 2	N
John Bell	Margaret Nicholson
Ann Blake	Lydia Neighbours
Mariah Boyd	Henry Newell
General Benson	P
	Thos. Pedrick
Henry Catrup 2	James Parrott
Wm. Caulk	S. C. Parsons
Jacob Cryer 3	Rev. John Price
Rose Cornish 2	H
Margaret Cox	Richard H. Ricard
Wm. Cox	William Richardson
	Charlotte Reardon
Henry Dean	Benj. Richardson
Ann Denny	S
John Dorrell	John Stevens
James Darden	Doson Summers
John Dobson	Kitty Summers
	Basel Stucker
Thomas H. Ford	Thos. P. Smith
Dr. Alfred Foreman	Jac. W. Salisbury 2
Thos. French	Alice Sawyer
Wm. Ferguson	T
Rightson Fairbanks	Anthony Toomy
Susan Faulkner	Elizabeth Thomas
Charlotte Faulkner	M. Toomy
	Abshel Taylor
M. T. Goldsborough	Tumbleson
Jacob Goodhand	Henry Tomlinson
Samuel Graves	Greenbury Turbit
Hester Gibson	Wm. Turbit
Asson Gore	Joseph Turner
	Dr. L. Thornton
Ann Maria Houston	U
Thomas J. Hull	Thomas L. Usher
Philemon Horney	V
Dr. John H. Holt	Samuel Vickers
John Horgan	W
Margaret Higgins	Ann Walfield
Alexander Hemsley	E. T. Wender
George Hale	Jas. C. Wheeler
	James D. Webb
Rev. Jonathan Judd	Jas. Willis
James Jackson	Wm. Weston
Bennett Jones	Y
	John Young
	A. GRAHAM, P. M.

Easton July 7 Sw

## Notice.

Those persons who purchased property at the Vendue of Jonathan N. Benny, late of Talbot county, dec'd, are hereby notified that their notes became due on the 13th June last & punctual payment is required.

WILLIAM BENNY and JAMES BENNY, Adm'rs of Jonathan N. Benny dec'd.

July 7 if

## 25 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Wednesday the 30th of May last, my negro man WILL, who calls himself William Matny. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, between a black and a chesnut colour, has beads in one of his ears, the hole in the other is filled up—He has a scar on his upper lip, near his nose; had on when he went away, a fur hat, about half worn, a white and red striped cotton over jacket, ruff'd shirt, and red silk cravat, and a pair of blue cassinet pants. The balance of his clothing not recollected, which he carries in a bag—Any person apprehending said negro, & securing him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, if taken in this county, and if taken out of this county, the sum of fifty dollars will be given.

STEWART KEENE.

Dorchester county, June 9 Sw

## INDIAN QUEEN & BALTIMORE HOUSE.

Situated in the centre of the city, on two beautiful and spacious streets, convenient to the wharves, steam boats and public buildings. This celebrated and extensive Hotel, fronting about 100 feet on Market or Baltimore street and 224 feet on Hanover street, has been elegantly improved and newly furnished in the first style. The public rooms are handsomely fitted up, and the chambers with neat and appropriate furniture. The parlors on Hanover and Market Streets, for families, (formerly two private dwellings, entrance distinct from the Hotel,) are elegantly furnished, and so publicly situated, as to command a view of the busy and gay crowds which throng this great, public, & fashionable street, (Market street.) The chambers attached, are private, convenient, and well furnished. Families cannot desire to be more pleasantly, comfortably, and elegantly accommodated, and at charges lower than for years past. The Bath Rooms are in fine order, the Heating Room is supplied with papers from various parts of the Union; a box for Post Office Letters; a general Stage Office, from which the Western, Southern, York and Philadelphia stages daily depart and arrive, & on an adjoining lot extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, with every other appendage necessary to a Hotel of the first rank. The removal of a house in the rear, on German street, which obstructed the light and air, the ornamental railing and palisades substituted, the refreshing appearance of an extensive grass-plot, bordered with shrubbery and flowers, give a finish to the other improvements, no less pleasing to the eye than conducive to comfort. It is universally admitted that the House and premises, in appearance, comfort, arrangement and style, are far superior to what they ever were, and so materially changed as scarcely to be recognized; and in other material requisites, such as an abundant and choice Table, Wines, &c. attentive and obliging servants, and all that is comprised in a well arranged Hotel, those who have honored the house with their company have spoken in terms of commendation extremely flattering.

The undersigned renews to the Public his grateful thanks for their patronage, and at the same time respectfully solicits the old friends and patrons of the House, and the public generally, to give this regenerated and superlucously located establishment a trial, more especially as he is now enabled from the increased accommodations, improved state of the Hotel, and decreased rent, to entertain them in a superior style, and at charges lower than any of his predecessors.

Gentlemen and Ladies arriving in the Steam Boats or Stages, any hour of the night, will be conducted to apartments always prepared, and their departure at any hour facilitated.

The Public's obedient servant.

C. BELT SHOOPER.

June 9 Sw



## POETRY.

From Mrs. Colvin's Messenger.  
THE DEATH OF VALLE.

"About halfway to the scaffold the troops halted on some occasion, and Valle marked the military step just as if he had been at the head of his company. He was opposite a Coffee-house, and asked for something to drink. The man who brought the glass, trembled as he presented it. 'Be calm,' said he to him, 'do as I do.' He took three separate draughts exclaiming at the first, 'To France!' At the second, 'To the brave!' And at the third, 'To God.'—*Memoirs of a French Sergeant.*

The morning sun shone clear and bright,  
On the vine-clad hills of France,  
And back was thrown its gorgeous light,  
From glittering spear and lance!  
A multitude had gathered there,  
Where the soldier was to die;  
And gently o'er the ambient air  
Rose the chilling, stifled sigh.

Why starts the crystal drop from eyes  
Which never wept before?  
And why are heard those wailing cries  
Above the drums hoarse roar?  
Why! ask yon scaffold's lofty cross?  
It tells the hated tale,  
Ask of the crowd, whose deep-felt loss  
Swells heavily the gale.

What answer hath the scaffold given?  
What says the weeping crowd?  
That he who now from them is riven,  
In Freedom's cause was loud;  
And proudly were his accents thrown,  
O'er that assembled plain,  
Hush'd be the sob and still the groan,  
He'll not be heard again.

"Weep not my friends," he firmly said,  
"See how the brave can die,  
Weep for your country, to her aid  
With zeal and valor fly:  
Draw nigh, and with me drink 'To France';  
Then, 'to her good and brave,'  
Now, 'To our God,' and then advance  
And see the Patriot's grave."

A scornful smile was seen to gleam  
Across his manly brow,  
'Twas still—men gaz'd as from a dream,  
Where is that glory now?  
Alas! that speaking glance which shone  
With stern and virtuous pride,  
Has passionless, reluctant, flown  
With life's receding tide.

## Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25 1826.

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

## DENTON HOTEL.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 18

## EASTON HOTEL.

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

The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

## \$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber in the town of Easton on the 31 day of May (inst.) a new Pocket Book containing sundry papers and bank notes to the amount of 425 or 500 dollars. The notes were of the following descriptions, viz: Three of 100 dollars, two of fifty dollars, some of twenty, ten and five dollars.—Whoever will detect the thief and recover the money shall be entitled to the above reward, or 30 dollars for the money and 20 for the thief without the money.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,  
of Caroline county, Md.

May 19

N. B. One of the \$100 notes was of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, signed Phil Moore—endorsed on the back with the letter A. in red ink and some writing in black ink (probably some name) across the back.

J. R.

## MILLINERY.

MRS. MARY COOK, tenders her sincere thanks to the LADIES of Easton and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since she has been in business. She now informs them that she still continues to carry on the above Business in all its various branches, at her old stand, at the head of Dover Street, and next door to Mr. John Tomlinson's Store, and intends keeping a good assortment of Gimp & Leghorn, and Straw Hats of the latest fashions, and also a variety of Fancy articles in her line. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets will be repaired in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable Terms.

N. B. She wishes to inform them that she has a Machine for the purpose of stretching Leghorn hats without the least injury.

Easton June 30 18

## Commissioners' Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed at the last May term of said Court, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 7th day of August next, at the door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the lands and tenements (clear of incumbrances) of which James Clayland late of Talbot county, deceased, died, seized and possessed, lying and being in Island Creek Neck in said county, known by the name of 'Bullen's Chance' containing about 150 3/4 acres of land more or less.

Terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be cash, and on the remaining three fourths, a credit will be given until six months after each of the remaining three heirs (being minors,) shall respectively arrive at the age of 21 years, whose ages, regulating the credit will be particularly made known on the day of sale.

Bonds with good and approved security will be required for the three fourths of the purchase money, to bear interest from the day of sale.

Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the premises and improvements by Nicholas Martin, Esq. or any of the Commissioners.

JOSEPH MARTIN,  
SOLOMON DICKINSON,  
JAMES CHAPMAN,  
PETER WEBB.

June 23.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. William Kemp in Easton nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's tavern and a few doors from the Bank where he carries on the BOOT & SHOE-MAKING business in all its various branches—he has now on hand a good assortment of prime materials and is prepared to manufacture Boots or Shoes in the best manner, in the most fashionable style and at moderate prices—He solicits a share of the Public patronage, and assures those who may favour him with their custom that no pains on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS S. COOK.

Easton May 26 18

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Monday the 16th of July next, at the residence of the subscriber, all the NEGROES of Captain William Mackey, late of Talbot county deceased, for life, consisting of Men Women and Girls.—A credit of six months will be given, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

P. MACKEY, Executor  
of W. Mackey dec'd.

June 23 3w

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, by George Peters, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for said county, on the 3d day of June 1827, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JAMES; says he is free. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 56 years of age. Had on when committed; a blue coat much worn, brown pantaloons, old hat and coarse shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

June 30 8w

## 20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber (living in Somerset county, Md.) on Wednesday the 6th inst. a negro man named LEVIN—He is about 21 years old, of a dark colour, and has an impediment in his speech—Any person who will take up said negro, and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

LEE P. HARCUM.

Somerset County; June 30 8w3w

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, a Saw & Grist Mill with a Farm & Cypress Swamp adjoining, containing about two hundred and 50 acres of land, situate in said Worcester county on the west side of Pocomoke River near Parker's Bridge, the property of William Pitts, deceased.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase will view the Lands and see the advantages which the Mill and situation will give previous to the day of sale.—The terms will be six months credit for one half the purchase money and twelve months credit for the residue to be secured by bond with good and approved security drawing interest from the day of sale.—Sold by

THOS: N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

June 16.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife CATHARINE has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forward all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WM. H. SMITH.

June 30.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

## Union Tavern.

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

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

## Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale one negro man, two negro women, and two children, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Application to be made to

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.

of William Ray, deceased

Easton, March 31.

## For Rent.

The store house in Queens Town, Md. formerly occupied by Maj Jas. Massey being one of the best stands in town with a large counting room on the first and two large rooms on the second floor—a more particular description is deemed useless as it is presumed, any persons wishing to rent will view the property which will be shown them by Selah Tucker, Esq.—For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to

CHARLES W. HOBBS.

Easton April 28.

## AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

## GOODS.

WM. H. GROOME

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a further supply of GOODS adapted to the Spring and Summer SALES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

A great variety of Articles for Mens & Boys

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Elegant New Style Battiste

do. do. Bastiste Gingham,

do. do. fancy Calicoes,

do. do. black & White do.

Black Barage for Ladies dresses

Elegant Merino Scarfs & shawls—very cheap

Grenadine and other fancy Handkerchiefs.

4-4 Plain Robbinet and Thread Laces

Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Piping Cords,

&c. &c. &c.

## ALSO

HARDWARE GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.

Easton, May 26 18

## VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

## FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Haskins to Nicholas Hammond, for the use of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold, on TUESDAY the 28th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the respective premises, all that lot or parcel of ground situate near the town of Easton and being parcel of the tract of land called Long Acre whereon the Houses and Improvements of the late Joseph Haskins are erected and whereon he resided and which are now occupied by his family, containing one acre of land, held under a lease for ninety nine years, renewable forever and subject to an annual ground rent of eight dollars: And also another parcel of the same Tract of land adjoining to the first mentioned lot of ground and has been generally used therewith, containing the quantity of seven acres of land and held in fee simple, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging: And also that parcel of a tract of land called Londonderry situate near or adjoining to the said town at the back of the Court House, and containing near seven acres of land with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, also held in fee simple: These parcels may be divided and sold in smaller lots to suit the views of purchasers: And NOTICE is further given that by virtue of the same power will be sold on THURSDAY the 30th day of August next, between the like hours as aforesaid, and on the premises, all and singular those parcels of the several tracts of land called Job's Content, Buckingham, Hatfield, & Hatfield's Addition, situate and being upon and about Robins Branch at and near the head of Peach Blossom Branch, between the lands of the late Owen Kennard and the lands of William Jenkins; all adjoining each other, and containing 159 acres of land, & consisting of a large portion of wood land, and valuable branch ground which will be laid off in convenient lots to suit purchasers. Surveys of these lots and lands will be made, and plots prepared and left at the Bank in Easton for the information of those who may desire to understand the situation and bounds of the allotments.

And NOTICE is further given that by virtue of a like power granted to the said President, Directors & Company, will be sold on TUESDAY the fourth day of next September, between the like hours as aforesaid, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, all that farm and plantation situate and being near & adjoining the White Marsh Church, and commonly called Brownwell's Farm, and containing 205 acres of land, more or less, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House, and other buildings thereon in need of repair, and with a due proportion of wood land, and being in the occupation of Richard Sherwood. The Purchaser will have the privilege of seeding grain in the fall, & of receiving the possession at the end of the year.

They will all be offered for sale on very reasonable terms of credit, the purchase-money being secured by negotiable notes with approved Indorsers. For further particulars application may be made at the Bank.

By the Board of Directors,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Easton, June 23 18.

## FOR RENT.

The store house in Queens Town, Md. formerly occupied by Maj Jas. Massey being one of the best stands in town with a large counting room on the first and two large rooms on the second floor—a more particular description is deemed useless as it is presumed, any persons wishing to rent will view the property which will be shown them by Selah Tucker, Esq.—For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to

CHARLES W. HOBBS.

Easton April 28.

## FOR RENT.

The store house in Queens Town, Md. formerly occupied by Maj Jas. Massey being one of the best stands in town with a large counting room on the first and two large rooms on the second floor—a more particular description is deemed useless as it is presumed, any persons wishing to rent will view the property which will be shown them by Selah Tucker, Esq.—For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to

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CHARLES W. HOBBS.

## FANCY STORE.

Millinery and Mantua-Making.

MRS. MULLIKIN has returned from Baltimore and is now opening next door above Moore & Kellies drug store a handsome assortment of FANCY GOODS & Millinery of the newest fashions—Mantua-Making in the most fashionable Style will also be carried on at the above stand.

April 28 18

## FOR SALE

FIFTY BUSHELS of fine potatoes for seed, both red and white—also a few tons of Timothy Hay—enquire at this Office.

April 28

## John Meconekin Cabinet Maker,

Successor to Thomas Meconekin, deceased.

Inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by his Brother, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its variety, and flatters himself from having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in the City of Baltimore, that he will be able to Manufacture furniture in the best manner & most fashionable style. Those who may be kind enough to patronise him, may be assured that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and that the work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. He has rented the dwelling house lately occupied by his deceased brother, where he can be found if his shop should be closed.

Feb. 17 18

## VALUABLE SERVANTS

## For Sale.

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

SAM'L ROBERTS, adm'r.

of John W. Blake dec'd.

Dec 16.

## BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland,

## A Proclamation.

Whereas a certain Arnold Jacobs, hath been charged, by indictment of the Grand Inquest, enquiring for the county of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the crime of kidnapping a certain negro man, called Emory Sudler, and hath fled from the justice of the said Commonwealth, into this state, as it is said. And Whereas his excellency John Andrew Shultze, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the United States, demanded the said Arnold Jacobs of me, as a fugitive from justice, and that he should be arrested and delivered to John Thompson, Jr. agent appointed to receive and convey said fugitive within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth for trial upon the said indictment: upon which demand, the sheriff of Queen Ann's county, (within whose jurisdiction it was said the said Jacobs had sought refuge) was promptly ordered to arrest and deliver the said fugitive, in compliance with the said demand: And whereas it is represented, that notwithstanding the order to the said sheriff, the said Arnold Jacobs has not been arrested and delivered to the said agent, and it being the imperative duty of the Executive of this state to use the most effectual means to cause the said fugitive to be arrested and delivered as aforesaid, to answer the charge aforesaid. Now, therefore, I, Joseph Kent, Governor of the State of Maryland, have thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of 200 DOLLARS, to any person or persons, who shall arrest the said Arnold Jacobs, and deliver him to the said John Thompson, Jr. agent as aforesaid, or confine him in any jail so that he may be delivered to the said agent, or any other that may be duly appointed, by his excellency the Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to receive him.

Given under my hand & the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States; the fifty-first.

JOSEPH KENT.

By the Governor,

THO: CULBRETH, Clk.

May 19 6w

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

May 19, 1827.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r.

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

June 2 6w

## Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office.

None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character—For further particulars apply to the Editor.

Dec. 16.

## \$50 REWARD.

Whereas some incendiary did on the night of the 13th inst. like a midnight assassin, ascend my stairs, and to the great annoyance of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, likewise my own family deposit some bottles or phials filled with some noxious mixture, which the inventor very exultingly calls Funk—and did not only spread the suffocating fumes through every part of my House, but was firing the house rapidly—as the floor was in a blaze when a gentleman discovered it. I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will give such information of the perpetrator of this foul deed as shall convict the felon in a court of justice.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, June 23.

18

Easton, June 23.

## NEW GOODS.

## CHEAPER & CHEAPER.

## Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS.

Suitable to the present season, which will be offered low for the ready money—and which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete. Their friends and the public at large are invited to give them an early call.

Easton, June 23 3w

## NOW READY.

## Brandywine Chalybeate

## SPRINGS.

THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT HOUSE belonging to the company at these springs which was completed last fall, has just been opened, and is now ready for the reception of visitors and boarders, under the superintendence of the subscriber.

This Watering Place is finely situated in the high and healthy country, five miles west of Wilmington, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, the river Delaware, and the neighbouring States. The grounds of the company afford pleasant and shady promenades, and are bounded by fine streams of water.

The virtues of the waters of those springs are those of the purest Chalybeate, according to the analysis of Professor Keating of Philadelphia. They have been particularly efficacious in Bilious and other fevers, and are celebrated as a fine tonic.

The near vicinity of Wilmington offers at all times access to an excellent market, and the daily intercourse by steam boat lines from that place and New Castle, to Philadelphia and Baltimore, affords a facility of communication not possessed by any other watering place.

Parties can be accommodated at a short notice with dinners, collations, ice-creams, &c. &c.

The Proprietor pledges himself that no exertion shall be spared on his part to gratify every want of the visitor to this pleasant and salubrious retreat.

Charges will be moderate.

CHARLES STANLEY.

June 23 3w

Carriages and gigs may be had at any time, and there are delightful rides over good roads to the neighbouring towns, villages, canal &c. Horses taken at livery. C. S.

## Bank of Caroline,

June 19th. 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution that there will be an Election held in the Court House in Denton, on Monday the 6th day of August next, for seven Directors, to manage the affairs in closing said Institution—Said election to be between the hours of 1 and 4



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1827.

NO. 23.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

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

GENERAL JACKSON & MR. CLAY  
From the United States Telegraph.  
EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Beverley to the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph.  
WHEELING, Va. 25th June, 1827.

SIR:—The public mind having been, for months extremely agitated, in consequence of a letter of mine to a friend in Fayetteville, N. C. in March last published in the paper of that place; I take pleasure indeed of gratifying them with a full communication of all the circumstances developed to me by Gen. Jackson, which gave rise to the letter from me in reference to it.

It will be seen that his communication embraces infinitely more subject, than was contained in my letter, and indeed, it goes more fundamentally into the whole train of matter, connected with the subject. After being variously attacked by these detestable hirelings, scurrilous printers of the west, in various directions, subservient as they are to Mr. Clay and Executive purposes, this letter from the General may be supposed a relief to me. I feel, indeed, highly gratified in receiving it. And, although it has not taken the course I exactly calculated upon, yet, as the public anxiety is great to reach the truth in this case, I avail myself of the opportunity given me of drawing it ere long to both point and termination. I have written on to Gen. Jackson informing him precisely of the course and bearing of the subject. Mr. Clay having peremptorily and positively denied the whole, both as regards himself and his friends, will, of course, bring the circumstance fully and fairly out. I cannot, myself, have the smallest possible doubt about the issue. You will be pleased to publish the short correspondence I had with Mr. Noah Zane, of this place, and his note to me, with the certificate respecting Mr. Clay's denial. I beg that the whole may be at once published. Mr. Clay having gotten a copy of Gen. Jackson's letter to me, without any expectation or approbation at all, I deem it proper that there should be no delay in its publication by me. The course pursued to obtain the copy taken by Mr. Clay with him, is, in my opinion, altogether incorrect and improper, and I endeavor to arrest it before the copy was made out; but as will be seen by the enclosed certificate, my letter was withheld, and denied to me until the whole was completed; and not only one, but two copies taken of it.

I am, respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

CARTER BEVERLEY.

Gen. DUFF GREEN.

From Mr. Beverley to Mr. Zane.  
WHEELING, Sunday Morning,  
24th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR: The very high respect I have for you, and your political character, added to the great zeal and interest I feel for the honor and welfare of our country, induced me to announce to you the receipt last night from General Jackson, of a letter, dated the 5th inst. from his residence in Tennessee. He most unequivocally confirms all I have said regarding the overture made to him, pending the last Presidential election; and asserts a great deal more than he told me, going most circumstantially and minutely into the business. It was always his intention, he says, that if Mr. Clay ever denied the facts, to give him up his authority. It is of the first character and order in our Government and country. It only awaits Mr. Clay's denial when the whole subject will be brought to issue before the public. I make this communication to you on many accounts—but, especially, as I understand Mr. Clay is to call on you this morning and pass an hour or two with you on his way down the river from Pittsburgh. My friend, Mr. Hollingsworth, of this place, has seen the General's letter. He will bear to me any communication from you which as it is all a public matter, I shall be glad may be made in writing.

I am, dear Sir, most respectfully your obedient servant,

CARTER BEVERLEY.

NOAH ZANE, Esq. Wheeling.

Mr. Zane's Answer.

To CARTER BEVERLEY, Esq.: I have received your note of this morning, by Mr. John Hollingsworth, I request the favor of you to send me General Jackson's letter. I pledge myself to return it to you.

NOAH ZANE.

Sunday morning 24th June, 1827.

\*Mr. Beverley enclosed a certificate of a gentleman, stating that he heard Mr. Clay assert that so far as it respected himself, there was, in truth, no foundation for the statement contained in those letters. And that so far as he knew, or believed, there was no foundation for the statements contained in those letters respecting his friends.

This must be the certificate referred to but inasmuch as it concludes with declaring that "This statement is furnished in compliance with your request, but not for publication; not desiring to figure as a volunteer in the public journals." We have not inserted it.

Copy of a letter to Noah Zane.  
WHEELING, Sunday Morning,  
June 24, 1827.

DEAR SIR: From what my friend, Mr. Hollingsworth told me, after bearing my first letter to you of this morning, announcing to you the receipt last night of Gen. Jackson's letter to me, under date of the 5th inst. (and from your subsequent message by him to me, requesting a view of the letter,) I fully calculated upon a meeting with Mr. Clay at your house.

It appears however that he is gone; and from what you since said to Mr. H. that he denies the whole of the charges alleged in the General's letter against Mr. Adams and himself. It did not at all occur to me, upon your application for the letter that a copy would be taken of it without my special concurrence. It appears however that you have taken one.

I hope you do not propose to make any use of it, contrary to the usual and established custom in such cases. It is a document of my own; loaned to you in the most perfect confidence; and therefore I presume ought to be so regarded. You will oblige me by returning the letter by Mr. Hollingsworth; and agreeably to usage, I trust Mr. Clay's denial to you will be communicated to me in writing, under your own signature. The whole will now be made immediately public. This, I conceive, is due to General Jackson and myself and is called for by the respect we all owe to the community.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARTER BEVERLEY.

Noah Zane, Esq. Wheeling.

Mr. Hollingsworth's certificate.

I do hereby certify, that Mr. Carter Beverley, now at this place, called upon me and asked the favor of me to wait upon Noah Zane, Esq. of this place, yesterday morning, with a letter from him, announcing his having received, the night before a letter from General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, confirming the substance of his letter, published in Fayetteville, N. C. I accordingly waited on Mr. Zane and delivered Mr. Beverley's letter. Mr. Zane then wrote a note to Mr. Beverley by me, requesting the loan of Gen. Jackson's letter. Mr. Beverley hesitated, but delivered me the letter, which I handed over to Mr. Zane. Mr. Zane took the letter and left his house. Mr. Beverley, after some time, knowing that Mr. Clay was there, apprehended that they were copying his letter, as it had been kept so long from him; he then requested me to go to Mr. Zane & avert such a progress. I did so; but Mr. Zane refused to restore the letter until he had copied it. Two copies were taken; one of which Mr. Clay got and the other was retained by Mr. Clay's friends in this place.

Given under my hand, this 25th of June 1827, at Wheeling, Va.

JNO HOLLINGSWORTH.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

Hermitage June 6, 1827.

DEAR SIR—

Your letter of the 15th ult. from Louisville, (Ky.) is just received, and in conformity with your request, address my answer to Wheeling, (Va.) Your inquiries relative to the propositions of bargain made through Mr. Clay's friends to some of mine, concerning the then pending presidential election, were answered freely and frankly at the time, but without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals—but facts cannot be altered, and as your letter seems not to have been written for publication, I can assure you, that having no concealment myself, nor any dread arising from what I may have said on the occasion and subject alluded to, my feelings toward you are not the least changed. I always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name, & deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends, and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came.

I have not seen your letter alluded to as having been published in the Telegraph, although that paper, as I am informed, is regularly mailed for me at Washington, still I receive it very irregularly, and that containing your letter has not come to hand; of course, I cannot say whether your statement is substantially correct or not. I will repeat however, again the occurrence, and to which my reply to you must have conformed and from which, if there has been any variation, you can correct it. It is this:—Early in January, 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning and observed, that he had a communication he was desirous to make to me; that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on, and thought it was right I should be informed of it; that he came as a friend, and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives through which it was made, he hoped, would prevent any change of friendship or feeling with regard to him. To which I replied, from his high standing as a gentleman and member of Congress, and from his uniform friendly and gentlemanly conduct toward myself, I could not suppose that he would make any communica-

tion to me which he supposed was improper; therefore, his motives being pure, let me think as I might of the communication, my feelings towards him would remain unaltered. The gentleman proceeded: He said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends, would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be secretary of state—That the friends of Mr. Adams were urging as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their propositions that if I was elected president, Mr. Adams would be continued secretary of state, (insinuating there would be no room for Kentucky.) That the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the west did not wish to separate from the east, and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected president, Mr. Adams should not be continued secretary of state, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the presidential contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intrigues with their own weapons. To which in substance I replied: that in politics, as in every thing else, my guide was principle; and contrary to the expressed and unbiassed will of the people, or their constituted agents, I never would step into the presidential chair—and requested to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (or I did suppose that he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the term "Mr. Clay's friends,") that, before I would reach the presidential chair by such means of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends, and myself with them. If they had not confidence in me to believe if I was elected, that I would call to my aid in the cabinet, men of the first virtue, talents and integrity, not to vote for me. The second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out and openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams. It may be proper to observe, that in the supposition that Mr. Clay was privy to the proposition stated, I may have done injustice to him, if so, the gentleman informing me can explain.

I am very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.  
MR. CARTER BEVERLEY.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

We publish in our paper to-day, a copy of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Carter Beverley, Esq. who is now in this place, and received by him in reply to a letter which he addressed to the General requesting a confirmation of the statements, which were first published in the Fayetteville Observer, in the form of an anonymous letter, of which Mr. Beverley is now the avowed author. This letter from Gen. Jackson was by permission of Mr. Beverley, put into the hands of Mr. Clay on his arrival in this town on the 21st inst. Mr. Clay, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen, declared in the most solemn and positive manner, that the statements contained in the letter so far as it concerned himself had no foundation in truth, and so far as his knowledge authorized him to speak in behalf of his friends, he could pronounce it equally false and unfounded.

To those who are anxious to see this matter more fully developed, this letter from Gen. Jackson will be deemed a valuable acquisition. The affair has now assumed such a character, that it will admit of a thorough and ample investigation. An issue can now be made up, that will test the true merits of the case. Mr. Clay has never shrunk from the most rigid scrutiny into his public character—he now professes his readiness, as well as the highest satisfaction at the opportunity which is afforded him, to meet this reiterated and degrading attack upon his political honour and integrity. He will deem it a duty which he owes to himself and to the public, to stand forth and vindicate his character from a foul and odious charge, emanating as it does from so distinguished a personage as Gen. Jackson. The name of the hero's respectable informer must now be given up, and he must come forward, and substantiate satisfactorily the truth of his statements, or be prepared to take his station by the side of a kindred accuser, who cried aloud and spared not, until the day of trial. The co-judice of Mr. Clay's friends, in his political honesty, is not to be disturbed by vague and indefinite reports, even although Gen. Jackson himself propagates their circulation. He must offer something more than his own conjectures and suppositions to persuade them that Mr. Clay is an unprincipled and profligate politician.—They will call for proofs—undeniable proofs, in the place of unauthorized inferences, & insinuations.—So much gross and palpable misrepresentation has been thrown upon the public conduct of Mr. Clay by his political enemies, it cannot be expected that any new charge against him will be received with ready credulity. He has been visited with a measure of calumny and abuse which rarely falls to the lot of any man. His public and private character has been assailed in every shape which it was possible for political animosity to suggest. He has withstood the storm of the most violent and merciless persecution—firm and un-

daunted he has braved its fury—and we feel perfect security in our belief that he will come forth uninjured by this threatening blast from the pretended tranquil region of the "Hermitage."

The advocates of Mr. Clay, notwithstanding their enthusiastic devotion to him and his cause, and their present implicit belief in the rectitude and purity of his principles, however painful may be the sacrifice, are nevertheless prepared to yield him up to public indignation and scorn, if General Jackson or his political associates shall convict him of bargain, intrigue and corruption. They ask but the same measure of justice to be dealt out to his accusers, if they should fail in their proof of the charges—if nothing should be found to authorize their assertions, let them be visited with the infamy and contempt which the enormity of their slander merits from an insulted and outraged community. Mr. Clay's friends are willing to abide the issue of the investigation which will undoubtedly be instituted by the production of this letter from General Jackson. It is not our purpose to express an opinion at this time, as to the motives which may have actuated Gen. Jackson in propagating statements so derogatory to the public character of Mr. Clay, and sustained by testimony, apparently of a loose and uncertain description—not is it for us to say, what kind or quantity of evidence, might be sufficient to produce an irresistible conclusion in the mind of the General, that a great political rival would descend to use the basest means for the promotion of his own ambitious purposes. The letter speaks for itself, and we recommend an attentive perusal of it to our readers, as it will certainly lead to a course of inquiry attended with important results.

CUBA IN 1827.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.  
LETTER VI.

The diversions of the inhabitants of the Havana are fewer than those of most cities of the United States; and this fact may in some degree be ascribed to the nature of the government, as well as to the state of society. The scenes of dissipation are much fewer than those which New York, Philadelphia or Boston furnish. Cuba has no drunkards; and when an evil of such magnitude is taken away, society to one point has lost a curse.

The most prominent exhibition for and of the ladies of Havana is to be found in a file of about three quarters of a mile in length running parallel with the wall of the city, which separates it from the suburbs. It is called the *paseo*, literally walk. It is a smooth, level road, kept in the most perfect order, for the sole object of displaying Cuban belles and beauty. On each side of it are two walks for the spectators, each shaded by a double row of trees, such as oranges, limes, cocoanuts, &c. planted with the most perfect regularity. To separate the walk from the road is a small stone wall, about two and a half feet high, and one foot in thickness. In the eye of a Cuban there is nothing like the *paseo*. The theatre Alameda, plaza de armas are here entirely eclipsed. "The *paseo*, the *paseo*, have you seen the *paseo*?" is the question which a foreigner must answer fifty times the first week of his arrival; and if the enquirer be met with a negative, he will tell you that you have not yet seen Cuba. In short, he will feel like the citizen of a much greater city of Europe, represented in the play when he exclaims, that "if you have not seen Paris, then you have seen nothing." As far as the ladies of Havana are concerned, this opinion is not unfounded. On the holidays, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, forth from the cities come the volants and quiras, crowd after crowd. Foot passengers also are eagerly, and at some hazard endeavouring to get out all bound for the *paseo*.

A volant is a vehicle like the gig, except that it is much larger, the wheels heavy & set wide apart, the body brought much farther forward, and wide enough to contain three persons. The quira differs only in this particular that the top falls down at the will of the rider: the volant top is permanent. Havana contains an immense number of these vehicles, public and private. It is however, considered beneath a lady to ride in a public volant; hence all that appear at the *paseo* are owned by families, and consequently are remarkable for their elegance and costliness. No person is allowed to use reins in driving at Havana—the streets are too narrow. Each horse is therefore mounted by a driver (*cabillero*) always dressed in livery. There is as may be expected, a clashing in the press, for the *paseo*. The Virgin Mary finds her name abused and invoked—with all the addition of "santissima," "purissima," &c. connected with other words not quite so respectful, in the midst of locked wheels and broken harnesses. But the *paseo* once gained, all trouble is over. On each side of the road are ranged close to the wall the volants and quiras pass end from one end to the other at a slow walk, and now commences the display.

The dress of the ladies is almost invariably white of the most costly kind. A wreath of roses in the hair, and sometimes a veil hanging from the comb, so as to cover only about half of the head, and none of

the face, is all the head dress which they wear. The small wall is lined with gentlemen who station themselves there to gaze at the ladies; and the ladies in turn pass by to gaze at the gentlemen. It may be called a staring match. The number of vehicles sometimes amount to 500, in which case the ride is extended beyond the *paseo*. The ladies amount to more than one thousand. From end to end they pass for about three hours, to see and be seen. At dusk the same confusion is observable in returning, as at entering the city. The sign of recognition is a shake of the hand to the acquaintance on the walk, and consequently there is a perpetual waving of handkerchiefs, fans, and hands.

On the subject of female beauty of Havana, it may be said that about the usual proportion of females are pretty. Not indeed, if we make our northern standard the test, for no Cuban beauty possesses tips and cheeks, of which

"They tell,  
Outshine the beauty of the sea,  
White foam and crimson shell!"

But if regularity of features—smoothness of skin—dark eyes—dark hair, and beautiful teeth, give any claims—then the Habeneras may come in for their share. Byron's description of the Grecian maids is not applicable to them.

Caution to a young man in search of a wife.—Be on your guard against the advice and interference of notorious match-makers. There are such persons in every community. They are your forward, sanguine, and often well-meaning busy bodies, who have a wife or a husband ready for almost every unmarried individual of their acquaintance, and who appear always willing to incur the responsibility of being the knowing contrivers of a match. Never court the assistance or put yourself in the power of such a pestiferous race. They may sometimes indeed amidst many failures be instrumental in forming a happy connection. But trust them not. Never put yourself implicitly under their guidance. Nay, more if you are not extremely vigilant, they will be apt to entrap you before you are aware of it, into a situation from which you will find it difficult to retreat. Of this I have known some of the most striking and melancholy examples. Let no single individual dictate to you on such a subject.—Miller's Letters.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—An insolvent a short time since was discharged under the insolvent act. A few days afterwards an officer who called at his house to serve a subpoena upon him, was informed that the gentleman had gone with his family to take his recreation at the springs.

Another.—An insolvent some time since discharged under the fifty dollar act, went home in a dashing carriage, to the surprise and doubtless the infinite admiration of the creditors, who walked home shortly afterwards, having paid the costs of a fruitless opposition.

Another.—Some months since, a certain adroit personage obtained his discharge under the insolvent act in the course of which process he assigned according to law, all his estate, real and personal, including the debts due him, to one of his friends. Within three months afterwards the same friend had also occasion to apply for the benefit of the insolvent act, and by way of rewarding a good turn, made an assignment of his effects to the first insolvent, so they were assigned to each other. The parties then interchanged powers of attorney, and each insolvent was thus enabled to collect the debts due himself before his failure, which they did very promptly, leaving their creditors in the mean time, to enjoy the pleasure of anticipating a dividend which was not very likely to come to their hands.

Evening Post.

Eloquence of the U. States.—E. B. Williston, A. M. Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, and Literature, in the American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy, proposes to publish by subscription, a work under this title, compiled from the most approved specimens of American deliberative, forensic & popular eloquence. Under the first head will be the most celebrated Speeches delivered in Congress & in the several State Conventions called for adopting the Federal Constitution, as Patrick Henry's, Mr. Madison's, General Hamilton's, &c. Under the Forensic head, some of the most eloquent argument before the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the U. States, as General Hamilton's, Gov. Randolph's, Mr. Wilson's, Mr. Wickham's, Mr. Pinckney's, Mr. West's, Mr. Webster's, &c. Under the last head, Orations of Richard Henry Lee, Fisher Ames, Gov. Clinton, Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, &c.

The work is patronized by many of the most celebrated names in the United States; and its utility in a historical and didactic point of view, no less than a literary, cannot be questioned. An agent is in this part of the country, soliciting subscriptions; and we commend the proposition of Mr. Williston to public attention. Gov. Giles has expressed, we understand, high approbation of the contemplated work.

Richmond Whig.



The following articles we copy from the Buenos Ayres American, which we received by the Blucher.

BUENOS AYRES, April 7.

The Brazilian schooner Constancia, taken at Patagonia, was formerly the American schooner Camilla, and sister to the schooner La Fayette.

BUENOS AYRES, April 10.

In our last we mentioned the sailing of four National vessels of war on Friday night. It appears that they were perceived by the blockading squadron, which, with exception of the frigates and one brig, immediately gave them chase. The National brig Republica unfortunately took the ground at a quarter before twelve o'clock, about seven miles below Ensenada, owing to the man in the chains giving a false depth of water, viz: calling out 4 fathoms when in fact there was considerably less. Almost at the same time the Independencia grounded. In this situation they remained all night, after having made many fruitless attempts to get off. On Saturday morning they were attacked by the Brazilian squadron, which had by this time been joined by the frigates. Admiral Brown made a signal to the Congress to run into Ensenada, but before it could be effected, she engaged a corvette and two brigs, and shot away the fore topmast of the former. The schooner Sarandi, which till now had remained near the Republica and Independencia, went out with Admiral Brown on board to engage the enemy; and by this means drew off a great deal of their fire from the vessels aground. Very little damage was sustained by the firing on this day. Admiral Brown was slightly wounded in the side by a spent grape shot. A Brazilian brig got aground, upon which the Independencia and Republica lowered boats to board her, which approached so near that some of her masonry struck them; a ball going through Capt. Grenville's hat. The brig, which is supposed to have been the Independencia 6 Morte got off at again by throwing her guns and shot overboard.

On Sunday morning the fight was renewed with fresh vigour; but what could three small vessels do against 22 of superior force? The Independencia alone fired 3400 shots. But she lay very much exposed to the fire of the Brazilians, so much so that the frigate Imperatriz anchored with springs upon her cables within grape shot range of her. Early in the afternoon she had from 70 to 80 killed and wounded. She was destitute of ammunition, and had shot holes through and through her. Captains Drummond and Shannon went on board the Sarandi to acquaint the Admiral with the brig's condition, and whilst walking upon the quarter deck a 24 lb. shot struck Capt. Drummond just above the hip. He lived for three hours after and was sensible. Almost the last words he uttered were—*Tell the Admiral I hope I have done my duty, and die as a man ought to die.* Late in the afternoon the Brazilian brig Caboco anchored near the Independencia & made prisoners of the surviving crew perhaps 40 or 50 men. The Independencia, it is said, must inevitably go to pieces. The Republica was burnt by her own crew, who got on board the Sarandi. Our loss was principally on board the Independencia. The Republica had only one killed and ten wounded; Capt. Grenville, we regret to state, has lost his left arm. The Congress had no one killed or wounded. The Sarandi, we understand, has suffered but a trifling loss.

On Sunday night Admiral Brown sent a boat to the Congress ordering her to come out of that port, join him, and proceed to Buenos Ayres. The Brazilians attempted to interrupt them, but were soon convinced of the impossibility of effecting their design. The Congress and Sarandi arrived here early on Monday morning.

Considerable blame is imputed to the Marine Department for want of activity in sending gun-boats to Admiral Brown's assistance. We are informed that upwards of 100 foreigners volunteered to go to them on Saturday night, and that they were told by the Commissary to come next day! Six or eight gun-boats would have been of great service to Brown on Sunday; there is good reason to believe that the brigs would have been saved with their aid. We trust that Government will inquire into this affair, for it is certainly grievous to think that so many valuable lives have been lost through negligence.

The Brazilians have undoubtedly suffered a serious loss, and Admiral Guevez, instead of clearing the honour of his country from the foul blot cast upon it by his predecessors, has given another proof of its naval impotence in permitting the escape of all our vessels that could float. Our tars on this occasion, as on all others in which they have combatted against such dreadful odds, have covered themselves with immortal glory.

Yesterday the Government received intelligence that the Brazilian frigate Paula had grounded near Point Lara. Six gun boats under the command of Col. Espora were immediately ordered to proceed thither; they got under weigh, but were obliged to return, as a fresh head wind soon after began to blow.

A report is afloat, we know not on what authority, that the Government of Monte Video has ordered near 400 foreigners to be arrested upon suspicion of their being implicated in a conspiracy against it. It is added that the Captain of the Ranger has demanded the enlargement of all British Subjects.

Another prize of the private armed schooner Sin Par has arrived at the Salado. She is called the Societade Feliz, from Rio Janeiro to Monte Video, with a cargo of wine, brandy, sugar, rice, tobacco, medicines, dry goods, &c. The Sin Par during her cruise has made seven prizes; one she destroyed—another she sent with prisoners

to Rio Grande—two have already arrived at the Salado, and the remainder are daily expected there. She had a short engagement with a Brazilian schooner of war, in which she received no injury. A number of official despatches were found on board the prizes.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Hercules, at New York, a Liverpool paper of May 30th has been received. It furnishes the following articles of intelligence.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 27th were of no particular interest. The Courier states explicitly that no measures have been taken to withdraw the troops from Portugal.

The last accounts from Portugal represented the Princess Regent as quite out of danger, and the country in a state of quiet, if we except the conjectures and surmises caused among some of the inhabitants of the capital, by the sudden death of Senhor Aguiar. He was the only representative of the Emperor of Brazil at the court of Lisbon, and a strong friend of the Constitution. The circumstances of his decease were so singular, as to excite reports of his having been poisoned. The English brigade at Lisbon performs the duty of Belem castle; and another is on the march to that city where Gen. Clinton is also to go.

**GREECE.**—It is stated, in a very brief manner that the first enterprise of Lord Cochrane has been successful and that he has captured four Turkish vessels at Navarino, and another from Alexandria, laden with provisions for Ibrahim Pacha.

The Bishop of London has stated the fact in the House of Lords, that the King was decidedly opposed to Catholic concession. This question is therefore put at rest at least for the present. An article of some length appears in the Courier, headed *'The Administration,'* from which we make the following extracts:

Our readers will perceive, by the result of a question put to the Bishop of London in the House of Lords, that the important fact is ascertained that the sentiments of the king are decidedly opposed to Catholic concession, and that in this particular he has adopted fully the view of his venerable father. The manner in which this sentiment has been made public appears to be sufficiently in proof that it is one which the king wished to be known to the country to guard against the inference that the late changes in the ministry had any tendency to encourage the hope, or to excite the fears of any alteration in the state of that question as it respected government. We think this quite sufficient. It is obviously a matter perfectly understood between his majesty and his ministry, that no influence in favour of that measure is to be used by his servants in their official capacity, and, therefore to argue as though this was a necessary result, a *datum* not to be questioned, as many have done on both sides is to suppose, as we have before stated, that ministers are dishonest, and that the sovereign can be imposed upon. We believe neither; and strong as our views are on the subject, we have no belief that Catholic concession has advanced any thing by these changes or that they were ever adopted to advance it. Let the country do its duty and make its sentiments always known—sentiments opposed as they are to so essential an alteration of our glorious constitution, as in church and state established, and there will be no fear as to the result.

The motion for going into committee upon the CORN BILL, in the House of Lords, has been carried by 120 votes to 63.

The news of the arrival of the Dalhousie Castle at New York was known in Liverpool in forty days after her departure.

The amount of duties paid at the custom House, Liverpool during the last quarter, was greater than ever before known.

**LONDON, May 28th.**—A meeting of the Spanish bond holders was held this day at which it was agreed to appoint a committee to correspond with all interested, for the purpose of determining the question of separating the old bonds from the new, and to report at a future meeting.

Consols opened at 83½; but a very large purchase, supposed to be made by a house in whose opinion great confidence was placed, advanced the price to 83½; closed at the price with every appearance of firmness. The approach of the financial expose, to take place on Friday next, produces many conjectures. English Bank Stock, 203½; Indian bonds, 84 prem.

It is said that the branches of the bank of England are to be established at Exeter, Hull, New Castle, upon Tyne, and Norwich, after which there will be no further extension of the system for a considerable time.

A vessel from St. Petersburg says, under date of the 12th inst. that orders have been received for the equipment of 18 vessels at Cronstadt, 7 or 8 of them line ships, so that several merchant vessels were deprived of hands for loading. The former are intended for the Mediterranean; and we shall of course feel interested to know what is their object.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th, Lord Malmesbury inquired, whether the government had paid sufficient attention to the wool trade, and whether any relief was to be afforded to those concerned in it. No answer however was returned to this enquiry by the ministry.

Leave was granted to E. G. Wakefield a prisoner in Newgate, to appear on the following Wednesday at the bar of the house, to be heard against the bill for dissolving the marriage between him and Miss Turner.

In the House of Commons, in speaking on a petition to raise the duty on foreign Wool, Mr. Huskisson stated that the French and the Netherlands were un-

derselling them in Woollens in Mexico, &c. and that new duties would increase the evil.

The difficulties between the shipwrights and their employers still continue; but it was hoped they might be accommodated through the association of the ship owners.

**LIVERPOOL, 30th May.**

We have numerous arrivals from America of Cotton. Freights in that quarter have improved.—Tonnage has become scarce and cotton freights must have paid well. It is pleasing to observe this encouragement in the shipping interest.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.**

—Monday, May 27, 1827.—There has been a steady demand for Cotton the last week from the trade, but in consequence of the extensive arrivals, a reduction of 3d per lb. has taken place in Bowel, Orleans and Mobile, and at the public sales on Friday, the inferior descriptions of Sea Islands gave way 4d to 3d per lb, while the finer sorts fully sustained the previous rates. 2630 Sea-Islands, and 400 S ainted offered, there were sold, 1290 bags of the former, at 9d. to 10½d. for inferior to fair, 11d to 12d for good fair to good, 12½d to 15½d for fine and choice marks, and Bowel, of middling fair quality, at 6½d per lb. The private business consists of 3,680 Bowel, at 6d to 7½d; 2,070 New-Orleans, 6 1-4d to 8½d; 2,700 Mobile and Alabama, 6d 1-8 to 6 1-4d; 60 Sea-Island, 11d to 14d; 40 Stained, 7d; 500 Perrambuco, 9 1-4d to 9 1-2d; 1550 Maranham, 8d to 8 1-4.

There is no alteration to notice in the market on Saturday and to-day; the sales for the two days, amount to about 3,500 bags, at previous prices.

**Liverpool Corn Market, 29th May.**—Throughout the week there has been but little doing in the trade.—Indian Corn in request at 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer.

American Flour, new, in bond, 25s 8d to 27s.—No alteration in the London Corn Market.

**LONDON, May 28.**

In the foreign market the business has been on a very contracted scale. Mexican 5 per cents bear a lower value in proportion to the sixes than heretofore, which is to be attributed to the non-fulfilment of that article in the contract by which it was stipulated that one-fourth of the 5 per cent loan should be redeemed out of the proceeds of any succeeding loan. This redemption had in part commenced in the spring of last year, but was interrupted by the crisis in the money market, has never since been resumed. Explanations have been called for, but without effect. Mex can six per cents, left off at 68 4-8; 5 per. cents, at 54, and Colombian bond at 31 5-8. In Brazilian stock there has been a trifling improvement.

**TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

By the ship Friends, at New York, London dates of the 30th May are received, which furnish the following items.

Public confidence was increasing in the new administration, and the funds had advanced in consequence.

The annulment of the marriage of E. G. Wakefield to Miss Turner, was before the house of lords, on the 29th. Miss T. was examined and gave her evidence in a distinct and unembarrassed manner. Other witnesses were examined, when Mr. Wakefield addressed the house and requested a postponement on the ground that he was not prepared, which was not granted, and the evidence was ordered to be printed, and the bill was committed for the next day.

Great sensation was produced in London on the 26th, in consequence of intelligence from New York, of the misunderstanding between the Brazilian and United States Government, and that Mr. Raguet had demanded his passports.

Constantinople dates say that the Divan had commenced carrying into execution the principal articles of the treaty of Ackerman, and that the best understanding prevailed between the Porte and the Russian legation.

From Paris papers, an article in the Etoile, dated Madrid, May 14th, states the Spanish Generals to complain much of desertions from their armies, & to be anxious to retire from the Portuguese frontier, unless they are permitted to cross it.

**LONDON, May 29.**

We have received French papers last night by express. The following are extracts.

**Paris Stock Market.**

Saturday evening, May 26. Five per Cents 100f. 55c 60c 65c. 60c. 70c. 65c.; Three per Cents. 70f. 60c 70c. 65c.; Naples Rentes 77f 80c 85c. 80c.; Royal Spanish loan, 55 37-48; Rent d'Espagne perp. 42 7-8; Haytien Loan, 657.50c.

The Greek Government has published the following declaration of Admiral Miaulis, relative to the chief command of the Naval Force, which has been given to Lord Cochrane.

—'Chiefs of the Government—I come hither according to the orders which I have received, and I expect new ones; but I first think it my duty to express to the Superior Government my thoughts, my sentiments, and my desires, that it may be able, as well as the nation, to judge of me and my intentions. For the 7 years, I have combated, without any interruption, along with my brethren, and with all my force, against the enemy of our country. Neither the consciousness of my incapacity, nor the greatness of the burthen imposed on me by the country, have been able to terrify me or make me hesitate. I consider it as the first duty of a citizen to do the utmost for the salvation of his country; and I have always endeavoured to fulfil this duty. If I have not always succeeded it has not been for want of good will. As well as all the nation, I have long

founded my hopes on the arrival of the great man, whose preceding splendid deeds promise our country a happy issue out of the long and arduous struggle which it maintains.—This man has arrived, & I congratulate the Government and the whole nation on it.

'The Greek marine may justly expect every thing from such a leader and I am the first to declare myself ready again to combat, and with all my might, under his command. This task will doubtless be difficult for me, on account of my age and my want of experience, yet my heart is contented, for it has never desired any thing but the happiness of the country. Begging the supreme government not to doubt the sincerity of my sentiments, I remain with the most profound respect, the very obedient patriot.'

**ANDREW MIAULIS.**

**Constantinople, April 26.**—The Ramazan has not hindered the Ambassadors of England, Russia and France from making application to the Reis Effendi on the subject of their proposals for the pacification of Greece. On the 18th the Dragomans of these ministers waited on the Reis Effendi, and after hearing him invoke the justice of God, and the assistance of the prophet, received for answer, that 'the words arrangement, pacification and suspension of arms, employed with respect to the Greeks, appeared to the Divan to be expressions out of place; that the revolt of some Greeks, scattered about the Ottoman Empire would have been cut down long ago, but for the assistance they had received from Europe, &c.

This answer did not appear to the Dragomans to be of a nature to be reduced to writing; but they inferred from another equivocal declaration, that formal answers in writing might be expected from the Porte after the Bairam, (1st May.) Nevertheless the English Ambassador invited the other two ministers to repeat their application on the 20th. But whether by design or chance, the Russian Dragoman arrived sooner than those of the two other legations; and not finding them returned to Bujukdure, where Mons. Ribaupierre has resided ever since the answer given him at the beginning of the Ramazan. No further step has been taken, and this accident appears to have occasioned some discussions of little importance among the European Ministers.—*Augsburg Gaz.*

**LONDON, May 30.**

The report of the Bank discounting at four per cent. had an effect this morning of raising Consols a half per cent, but there is not much credit to be attached to this rumor. The Bank and the Government will look at an important measure of that nature with somewhat more emotion than they did before.

The closing prices at four o'clock, for British and Foreign Stocks, were—Consols 83 7-8; Do. discount, 84 1-8; Brazilian, 58½; Mexican 28, Danish, 61½; Greek 16½; Chilean 58½; Peruvian, 26; Russian, 22½; Spanish, 12½. Other Stocks as last quotations. In Shares nothing doing.

It is confidently stated that His Majesty has written a letter to the Duke of Wellington requesting him to resume the command of the army; which however, his Grace has declined.

**Glasgow, June 2.**—Sales of Cotton for the week—84 Sea Islands, 12d. to 12 7-8; saw-ginned, do, 9 to 9 3-8; 81 Bowels 6½d; 106 Orleans, 6½ to 8. Total sales, 1219 bales. Imported from New Orleans, 2435.

We are happy to notice, that, within the last ten days, trade in this city has generally assumed a still more brisk and lively aspect.

**Liverpool, 31st May.**—This day's sales are estimated at 2000 bags—much on a par with the preceding day's business. On Wednesday 300 bags Sea Islands were sold, supposed to be on a speculation, at about 1-4d. advance on the late prices.

**From French papers.**

**Odessa, May 8.**—Letters from Constantinople of May 2, announce that the Sultan has dismissed from his office, the Seraskier Redschid Pacha, and appointed for his successor, Aga Pacha, who commanded the troops in the Bosphorus. The latter had been succeeded in his command by Chosrou Pacha, whom the Greeks call Topal Pacha. It is inferred from the disgrace of the Seraskier either that the Acropolis of Athens has been delivered, or that the siege was going badly on.

A report is current that the Sultan has commanded the Reis Effendi not to receive any note from a European Minister relative to the Greeks. This report is also mentioned in private letters.

**Augsburg Gazette.**

**Paris, May 27.**—Since the report of a speedy and powerful intervention in favor of the Greeks is generally spread, the interest which is felt for that unfortunate nation manifests itself with fresh ardor. M. Eynard is gone to London to terminate if possible the affair of the Greek boats.

**For the Easton Gazette.**

**The Six shot Militia Men and their half shaved survivors.**

Many persons do not like General Jackson's having the six Militia Men shot who thought they were enlisted for three months as their officers told them they were—and because he ordered one or two hundred men, I cant tell exactly how many, to have their heads half shaved, their wages to be docked, and then to be drummed out of Camp at the end of their time—and what some people find fault with is, that the poor militia men were shot, & the officers, who told them they were only enlisted for three months, which was the cause of their going off were not shot.

Now Sir I do not pretend to know what the law of enlistment was, whether those men were shot according to law or against it—but I dont see what objection there could be to half shaving the soldiers. 11

this is meant literally, it was recommended by cleanliness, for soldiers in Barracks are apt to be distressed by Vermin, and although I never liked half way measures yet these men would have been, at least, one half more exempt from this loathsome inconvenience than if not shaved at all—but if, as I suspect was the truth, it was only a figurative affair at most, why then indeed the General could not have adopted a better scheme for recruiting than by keeping all his troops constantly half shaved, and it would not only have increased their spirits, but added mainly to the terror of their name—when it should be known that the brave General Jackson and his half shaved troops were coming, the enemy would have run like rogues. Besides, in all countries, particular periods are marked by peculiar fashions, and distinguished personages are often celebrated for some fashion introduced by them—thus we read in the reign of Charles the 2d of England, of the ornamental chain worn, connecting the knee with the toe of the shoe, that turned up like a modern high Dutch skate—thus we saw in Revolutionary times in France the hair cut off close to the head, the old bag, club, cue and curl humbled and levelled to a perfect state of equality, and the cruppy was the dandy of those days when, all, who were doubted, were brought to the standard of the Guillotine, where the "parallelism of the scissors and the sword, were necessary to the 'a la mode' and the 'a la guillotine'—and we have seen too the 'Suwarrow boot and bonnet'—the 'Duchess of Devonshire's Nipples' (buttons)—the 'Napoleon frock coat'—the 'Duke of Yo k's Buckle,' the Prince Regent's Punch,' and why may we not be distinguished in story by a fashion produced by our great warrior of the 'true Jackson half shaved?' there can be no doubt of the means of producing it going down well, as 'the spirit of the constitution will be well preserved, and the forms alone violated'—and as the contest grows warmer, the badge will become more general, and we shall have very many 'half shaved' patriots loud in the praises of the chief. When then you see a 'half shaved' fellow Cit, be assured he is a Jackson-man, and some, a little more modest or squeamish than the rest, may not choose to go by day quite so far as the true 'half share' will yet agree to go so far as to be a little cut with the 'Jackson ton-sure,' which I pray the Gods may not in the end be productive of spilling as much blood as the 'Clerical tonsure of old' or the more modern national razor of France.

Yours to serve,

**GROG TIME.**

**For the Easton Gazette.**

**To the Citizens of Easton and Talbot County.**

The season is at hand when our Water Mills become dry, and a great inconvenience as well as loss is felt by every body. We know that during the hot summer months it is with great difficulty we can get meal at all, and when we get it, it is at the enormous expense of time and labour consumed in going great distances, encountering great delays, and oftentimes obliged to carry grain from mill to mill & to send several times before we can get it ground.—One of my neighbors with a small family not four miles from Easton, had to send half a dozen bushels of grain one hundred miles from mill to mill, & lost the use of a hand, a horse and cart five days in doing it, before he could get his meal. This was eating meal from his own corn at the expense of at least a dollar a bushel.

As the country is cleared up, and we see that it is clearing up annually, the springs of water will fail—they have failed prodigiously within the last twenty years—some mills are entirely abandoned—others do little or no work except in winter and are not worth keeping in repair. As agriculture improves the branch grounds will be converted into meadows, and the sources of water will in a few years be so diverted from the mills we have, that not one in five will be continued.

With these facts full before you, it is a little surprising that no effort is made or even talked of to remedy the inevitable evil and to provide for a supply of bread. This remedy can only be found in a steam mill, and Easton being the most central spot in the county for it, there it must be located. Such a mill is essentially necessary for the convenience and sustenance of the people of the county—A steam engine of sufficient horse power can now be got cheap at Pittsburg, and the cost of the house could not be great—but cost or not cost, in a few years you will be obliged to come to it, and the sooner you commence, the better you will be enabled to effect it, and the more you will promote the general convenience and comfort. That the mill will be a profitable stock to the holders, there can be not the least doubt as her business would compel her to run perpetually—and this mill, which is now becoming essential to the surrounding inhabitants, will unquestionably lead to other useful and beneficial things. It is only necessary to erect one good steam engine for a mill, which all want to open the eyes of our citizens to their own interest; and if there is intelligence and enterprise enough amongst us (which I presume there is) this will lead to other things. Begin with the mill first—that is the easiest manufactory and the one most wanted at this time, and by the time that can be got well under way, the state of things in our country and our own experience will instruct us what further thing may be useful.—But begin with the mill first & at once, for in a year or two more, if you have a dry summer there will not be a mill that can do half work half as well as it ought to be done, and our inhabitants will suffer greatly.

**A Talbot County Man.**

**Eas**

**SATU**

**GENER**

We press correspond est moment stand it—a was for Mr son out as cause, in a A looser never seen the hero of the Presid eering cha ries for th and trying cannot be rage. If they wish disdained lists with lieved in b any thing long ago a no opport have come Probably so bright the aid he help him. friends tha retired dig cinnatus a ing with th he is a mo yawning & and more say, he ha his passion Clay's na under lip Beverley speak, an Cincinnati the pen— some sort says of at without b ought to b lowance— J. makes ter he ha tion of his Mr. Clay ing that v of the su Clay's co shameful. was never Mr Clay self for every bod long befou son's frie it ever b forming do with just to sar and his f for the p to insinu formed b Congress is as just But n What do Simply permissi he says him and that he tell him al might the new the Ge Both th seemed experien friendsh flattering tells his ams pro that M State, Adams say or union ams shu State, idential Now to she knew friend tells hi and M proof known seems.



# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

## GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.

We present this famed letter with the correspondence to our readers at the earliest moment that they may see it & understand it—and that they may see how easy it was for Mr. Beverley to bring General Jackson out as one of the skirmishers in his own cause, in aid of the libellers of Mr. Clay.

A looser told story than this we have never seen in print, and we lament to see the hero of New Orleans a candidate for the Presidency, writing letters to electioneering characters and circulating such stories for the purpose of elevating himself and trying to injure a man whose name he cannot bear mentioned without shewing rage. If General J. was the dignified man they wish to represent him, he would have disdained to have entered the electioneering lists with such stories as these, or if he believed in truth that Mr. Clay was guilty of anything wrong, why did he not come out long ago and tell the nation? Was there no opportunity? Yes many—He might have come out with his friend Kremer—Probably the General's prospects are not so bright as they were and he wants all the aid he can get, even his own letters, to help him. We have been taught by his friends that the General was wrapt up in retired dignity at home, like another Cincinnatus at the plough, intermeddling nothing with the great concerns—Instead of this he is a modern Curtius, ready to leap into a yawning gulph—All beautiful on paper—and more beautiful still, General J's friends say, he has gained complete mastery over his passions now o'days, except when Mr. Clay's name is mentioned and then his underlip quivers and his eye flashes—Mr. Beverley it seems has coaxed that lip to speak, and the General, instead of being a Cincinnatus at the plough is a partizan at the pen—he was made for war and war of some sort he must be waging—What a man says of another of whom he cannot speak without his lip quivering or his eye flashing, ought to be received with many grains of allowance—But the innuendo that General J. makes in his letter, that a few days after he had so furiously refused the suggestion of his friend the 'member of Congress' Mr. Clay came out for Mr. Adams, meaning that we should understand his rejection of the suggestion was the cause of Mr. Clay's coming out, is wholly unworthy and shameful. A more unjust attack than this was never made by man upon an enemy. Mr. Clay had long before that avowed himself for Mr. Adams—he was known by every body to be decidedly for Mr. Adams long before, and this story of Gen. Jackson's friend the 'member of Congress' if it ever happened, had no more to do with forming Mr. Clay's opinion, than it had to do with forming the world—It would be as just to say, that this story was a made up and arranged affair between Gen. Jackson and his friend the 'member of Congress' for the purpose of destroying Mr. Clay, as to insinuate that Mr. Clay's opinion was formed by the rejection of the 'member of Congress' proposal to Gen. Jackson—one is as just as the other.

But not to wander from the point—What does General J's letter amount to? Simply to this, that he gave Mr. Beverley permission to publish his letter, in which he says a 'member of Congress' called on him and informed him of a great intrigue—that he came as a friend of General J. to tell him of it, and that however the General might receive it, he hoped his giving him the news would not produce any change in the General's friendship towards him.—Both this 'member' and Mr. Beverley seemed to be anxious that they should not experience any change in the General's friendship.—Encouraged by the General's flattering assurances, the member goes on & tells his story, that the friends of Mr. Adams proposed to the friends of Mr. Clay, that Mr. Clay should be made Secretary of State, if they would unite to elect Mr. Adams—and that if Gen. Jackson would say or permit any confidential friend to say, if he was elected President by the union of Mr. Clay's friends, that Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour.

Now what is there in all this great story to shew that Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay knew one word about this matter?—A friend of General J. tells him this—he tells him about the friends of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, but we have nothing like proof that any proposition came from or was known to Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay and it seems from General J's own letter, that the

General was the only Candidate for the Presidential office that received any overtures or that was tampered with. How far this speaks in his behalf, the world will judge. It is possible a friend of General J's a 'member of Congress' may have told him such things, we can't tell—but what is there in all this to condemn Mr. Clay or Mr. Adams, supposing what is said to have been said by some of their friends is true? Must a man be condemned for the folly or the vice of his friends? Certainly not, unless he is proved to be in league with them. This 'member' asserts nothing relating to Mr. Clay, nor does he even say that he was authorized by the friends of Mr. Clay to say a word—if he has run to General J. with idle tattle, so let it be, but do not inculpate innocent men by the tattle of the times.

This story we suppose is to draw off attention from the six poor militia men that were hanged—or to blot out the threat to have hanged three citizens of the U. States under the 2d article of the rules and regulations to govern the army—but be assured it is not a set off, and such electioneering balancing will not do.

Judge men by their acts, their conduct and their established character, not by electioneering stories and letters, let them come from whom they may.

The following communication was received from a warm friend of Gen. Jackson with the General's letter to Mr. Beverley annexed to it, with the request that both might be inserted in the Gazette; having inserted the General's letter and the correspondence which led to it on our first page, previous to receiving the communication, we give a place to his remarks as a matter of course.

For the Easton Gazette.  
Mr. Graham,  
The union between Mr. Clay and his friends, and the friends of Mr. Adams at the election of President by the House of Representatives, and the subsequent appointment of Mr. Clay, to be Secretary of State afforded strong grounds of suspicion that a previous understanding existed between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. The evidence offered by the annexed letter (if General Jackson be a credible witness) is conclusive, and establishes that the corrupt offers of Mr. Clay which were indignantly rejected by the good old General were accepted by Mr. Adams. To the dishonour of our country, to the disgrace of our republican institutions, it now is manifest that Mr. Clay and his friends, made Mr. Adams President of the United States, upon the corrupt consideration that Mr. Adams should make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. It remains for the people to purify the country from this foul pollution at the next election and to teach Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay and the ambitious and corrupt men of the country that the pure and noble spirit of our Fathers has not been lost.

One of the People.  
For the Easton Gazette.  
EASTON, July 13th, 1827.

Mr. Graham,  
I have conversed with many of the Farmers of this county, and some from the adjoining counties, and have been in the wheat fields of several, and made a particular examination of the wheat, and find it to be more injured with the rust, than I should possibly have supposed. In one or two instances, with the exception of the advantages arising from the straw, as a provender and manure, I think the harvest expenses will be more than an equivalent for the crop. The grain of the wheat is very much shrivelled, and taking into consideration, the deficiency in weight (for I have seen 1 bushel weighed which only gave 49 pounds) as well as measurement I cannot suppose it will produce on an average half a crop—From the observations which I have made, the early, or rare ripe wheat, has a very fine, plump grain, and almost all wheat, grown on fresh manured, and marled land, and in tolerable high situations has also a good grain—and the red wheat I think has suffered less, taking it in the aggregate, but the Lawler and white wheat, in all bottom lands, and wherever it was not matured early, either from late seeding, or bad seed, or backwardness in the soil, &c. is scarcely worth the trouble of saving. Many farmers may now be induced from the circumstances that have occurred, to sow the early wheat at the next seeding, hoping to avoid the like calamity—I would not advise such a measure, for the like occurrence may not take place again in 20 years—and the early wheat the coming year may be subject to a more fatal disaster, than the other kinds of wheat have been this.

A FARMER.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

How to boil potatoes nicely without waste.  
—Seldom do we see potatoes well cooked and still seldomer do we see them cooked without waste. By the following directions both ends will be attained. Choose your potatoes of equal size, and put them into a saucepan, or pot without a lid; with no more water than is sufficient to cover them; more would only spoil them, as the potatoes themselves, on being boiled, yield a considerable portion of water. By being boiled in a vessel without a lid, they do not crack, and all waste is prevented. After the water is come near to a boil, pour it off, and replace the hot, by cold water, into which throw a good portion of salt. The cold water sends the heat from the surface to the heart of the potatoe, and makes it

mealy. Like all other vegetables, they are improved by being boiled with salt, which ought not, therefore, to be spared. The only proper test of their being done enough is trying them with a fork. When they are boiled with a lid, cracking is usually considered the test of their being done enough, but they will often crack when they are quite raw in the heart. After straining off the water, they should be allowed to stand ten or fifteen minutes on or near the fire to dry.

## From the United States Gazette. CULTURE OF SILK.

The successful experiments in the culture of silk, in different parts of North America, before the war of the Revolution, and those which have since been made, and are now making in Connecticut and Philadelphia, leave not a doubt that the nurture of the silk worm may be advantageously prosecuted in the United States. The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, therefore, think it their duty to recommend the extensive cultivation of the white mulberry tree, the leaves of which, it is generally known, are the best food for this invaluable insect. The trees may be propagated either from seeds or cuttings. The ripe fruit may be sown in drills in rich earth, and if slightly covered, they will quickly vegetate. Plants produced in this way last autumn, bore the severe cold of the past winter, and when transplanted in the spring, have grown vigorously. Cuttings may be set out in the spring. It may be useful to mention to those who are unacquainted with the proper mode of procedure, that the ground should be dug or ploughed deep and late in the autumn, left rough all winter, and after being harrowed or raked smooth in the spring, the cuttings should be put in at least eight inches deep, and at such distances, as will permit the intervals to be easy kept clean. Those who possess white mulberry trees will find their profit in preparing the seeds for sale. This may be done by rubbing them out from the ripe fruit between the hand in water, and after the seeds have settled, pouring off the water and drying them in the shade. Owners of vacant lots on the ground plot of the city and vicinity, and farmers, may add to their revenue by establishing nurseries of the trees; for there is every reason to believe, that the demand for them will annually increase. The value of the sewing silk and raw silk made in three counties of Connecticut, in the year 1810, was \$28,503 according to the estimate of the United States Marshals, and as the business has been greatly extended every year since that time, it is reasonable to presume that the present amount of this article is double this sum. It would be much increased if the value of the home-made stockings, mitts, and garments made of silk, and mixtures of cotton, wool and silk, with which almost every house in part of Windham county abounds, be taken into consideration. The serious addition to the usual income of the farmers, derived from the culture of silk, may be considered as so much clear gain, for from personal inquiries made on the spot by a member of this society, it was ascertained, that it did not interfere with the regular crops, and it was even acknowledged by some that they received more money from the sale of their silk, than they did from the produce of their farms. It is presumed that no greater inducement need be offered to farmers in other states to attend to this profitable branch of business.

By order of the Society.  
RICHARD PETERS, President.  
W. S. WARDEN, Secretary.  
[Signatures] Editors of Newspapers are requested to insert the above.

Manufacturing Ice.—An Apothecary of Caen, in Normandy, has lately discovered a method of procuring ice at all seasons of the year, by mixing four pounds of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) 36 deg. with five pounds of sulphate of soda (Glauber salts, in powder.) This mixture must be made in an earthen-ware or china vessel, and the water which it is wished to congel must be put in it in a separate vessel wrapped round with flannel, cotton, thick paper, or some other non-conductor of heat, and the operation must be repeated three times on the same body of water.

Machine for digging Potatoes.—Mr. Michael Barry, of Swords, Eng. has invented a Machine, simple in its construction and principle, by which, with two horses and one attendant, an acre of potatoes can be dug out in one hour. Also, an acre of ground, previously ploughed for oats or other grain, can be harrowed by it in an hour with two horses and one attendant, thereby effecting in the branch of harrowing, a saving of upwards of 93 per cent. or in other words, doing the work of 32 horses and 16 attendants, with two horses and one attendant.

Counterfeits.—On Saturday evening last, Jas. R. Sage and Asher Slover were apprehended in this city and safely lodged in jail, for passing counterfeit money. The following is a description of the bills as to amount, letter and bank, which they had about them: \$430 in \$10 bills letter Ff. Manhatta Bank, N. Y.

30	10	G. Newburgh bank
65	5	A. Geneva bank,
10	5	A. Eagle Bank Boston.
27	3	S. Farm. & Mech. bk. Alb.
27	3	H. Manhatta Bank N. Y.
6	3	D. Chenango Bank.
3	3	F. State Bk. Newark, N. J.

\$528 in all. Some of the bills are excellent imitations—well calculated to deceive those who are not good judges. The \$10 bills on the Newburgh Bank are remarkably well done—at least so far as I am a judge.—Sheneclady Cabinet.

## THE FRIGATE HUSSAR.

It will be remembered that during the revolutionary war the British frigate Hussar, as she was passing through Hell-gate on her passage from New York to join the fleet blockading Rhode Island and Connecticut, struck on Pot Rock and soon after sunk in 6 fathoms water, when she lifted off into 12 fathoms. Attempts have been made from time to time to penetrate the store rooms of this vessel by means of diving bells, as it was currently reported that she had large sums of money on board.—These attempts, however, did not accomplish much. In the present year, the Neptune Company of New York succeeded in obtaining a number of articles which have been examined by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell and are thus described:

The wood of the vessel, lying near the bottom, escaped the ravages of the pipe-worm or teredo. This destructive animal lives and bores nearer the water level.

A telescope had undergone a surprising small alteration. Not only was the wooden case nearly entire, but the brass was so little rusted, that the tube could be pushed in and out and the glasses so little corroded, that objects could be tolerably well distinguished through it. The brass work of a quadrant was much more corroded; owing probably to its being a different composition of that metallic alloy.—Candlesticks, and other works in brass, had suffered different degrees of corrosion. As far as I can conjecture, the brass was corroded in proportion to the abundance of copper it contained, and resisted the surrounding agents the better, as the zinc preponderated.

Iron and steel were mostly destroyed. The blades of knives and forks had entirely disappeared, while the horn of their handles remained almost unaltered. In like manner the blades of swords were eaten up, while the horn of the hilts remained. A glided belt and some of its tassels still possessed a considerable share of their original lustre and structure.

Black bottles had undergone remarkable alterations on their outside surfaces. In some, there were appearances of rainbow colors, as if the lead in the constitution had been oxydized, or converted into a sort of litharge; and on several there was a yellowish coat or crust, apparently formed by the decomposition of a portion of the sea-salt, and the formation of a muriate of lead, as in the preparation of the well known patent yellow. It could be readily scaled off.

Spoons of puter had been corroded to some depth; but Britannia spoons and dishes were only covered with a blackish tarnish. Leaden weights had suffered scarcely more alteration than in the atmosphere.

Articles of the medicine chest that had been closely kept under glass stoppers, were remarkably preserved. The sweet spirit of nitre retained its odour. The muriatic acid was distinguishable, and the volatile alkali retained much of its pungency. Where corks had been used, the qualities of the liquids were in most cases not easy to determine, though when they were well fitted, the contained substances were well preserved. Pomatum was converted into a substance, resembling adiposine, though the odour with which it was scented, was evident when it was first uncased.

Yellow beeswax had been altered a little by a change of color to a brownish, and of consistence to fissures or cracks, on the outside; but even there, and more especially in its middle or internal parts, it seemed to be wholly unaltered. The common adhesive plaster had changed so little, that on spreading it, there seemed to be all the plastic and other qualities fitting it for instant use in surgical practice. Several large syringes, made I suppose of the ordinary composition, were blackened and covered with a sort of tegmen.—This, however was adherent and only sepearable by scraping; within the bright metal appeared after a slight scratch. Though the screws were free, the pistons refused to work. Camphor retained its odour and sensible qualities, in a high degree.

Cups, saucers, plates and glazed articles of earthen ware and porcelain, looked as if they had not been down more than twenty-four hours.

JOHN M'LEAN, now Post Master General is nominated for the Vice Presidency in the Cincinnati Gazette.

## BALTIMORE, July 13. PRICES CURRENT.

Flour—Howard-street, superfine, 5 00 a 5. 12 1/2—Wheat, best white, 90 a 93—Corn, 44 a 47—Rye, 55 a 60—Oats, 24 a 25.

We are authorized to state that Honatio L. Edmondson, Esq. will serve the people of Talbot county, in the next General Assembly, if elected.

We are authorized to state that Robert B. A. Tate, Esq. will serve the people of Talbot county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

We are authorized to say that Wm. Gist, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

## TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,  
I offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be elected it will be my endeavor to execute the duties of the office with justice and impartiality. The Public's Obt. Servant.  
JESSE SCOTT.  
July 14.

## MANTUA MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MISS SARAH SHERWOOD  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at her store on Washington street opposite Mr. Nind's and next door to Mr. Benny's Shop, an elegant and fashionable assortment of articles in her line, to which she solicits the attention of her friends and customers.  
Easton, July 14.



## STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Company take the earliest occasion to notify the inhabitants of Queen Anne's county and the neighbouring districts that they have established a convenient wharf on Mr. Blake's farm on Corsica Creek for landing and receiving passengers, horses and carriages; and that on Monday the 23d day of July inst. and on every succeeding Monday, the Steam Boat MARYLAND will call there in her route to and from Chestertown, & will no longer stop at Queen's Town as heretofore. She will arrive at the wharf at half after nine o'clock in the morning; and leave it for Baltimore at half after two o'clock in the afternoon. By an agreement with the owners of the Steam Boat PATUXENT, this Vessel will call at the wharf on her route to and from Chestertown at the like hours on every succeeding Saturday.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,  
Commander of the Maryland.  
Easton July 14 1827.

The Editors of the newspapers printed in Centreville and Chestertown, are requested to insert the above notice for 4 weeks, & present their accounts to Capt. Taylor, for payment.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on 3d day (Tuesday) the 7th day of August next, at the Court House door between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the BRICK HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by himself. This property is in good repair, and possesses as any convenient site, as any house of its size in Easton. The Lot is about 43 by 195 feet, and has a Pump of EXCELLENT WATER very convenient to the kitchen, a Meat-House, Stable, Carriage-House and Cow shed, and a well enclosed Garden, stocked with a variety of Herbs & Flowers. To a person desirous of a residence in, or of owning Town Property, this offers many inducements which will be more apparent on examination.—The terms will be liberal and accommodating, and made known on application to  
JAMES COCKAYNE.  
Easton, July 14 1827.

## IN WORCESTER COUNTY COURT.

IN CHANCERY, May Term 1827.  
Kendall Truitt, Plaintiff, vs. Mary Truitt, Defendant.  
The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the real Estate, lying and being situate in Worcester county, whereof Joseph Truitt & Julian Truitt, late of Worcester county, died seized, for the payments of his debts, the Court being satisfied that Mahala Truitt and Mary Truitt two of the defendants in this case—do not reside in the State of Maryland, and that the process of this Court cannot be served on them it is therefore this sixteenth day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, by this Court, ordered and directed that notice of the bill filed in this cause be given to the defendants by inserting a copy of this order in one of the Newspapers printed at Easton for three successive weeks, at least three months before the first Monday of November next, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on the said Monday of November next, otherwise this Court will hold Jurisdiction of this cause and will hear and determine the same as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if the same defendants had appeared thereto.  
ARA SPENCE.  
WILLIAM TINGLE.  
True copy  
Test. JOHN C. HANDY, CLK.  
July 14 3w

## FOUND

LAST week a PARASOL.—The owner by improving property and paying charges can have it again by applying at this office.  
July 14

## COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A greable to a Circular addressed by their President, the Hon. BRUNSON WASHINGTON, to the Rev. Lott Warfield, respectfully soliciting, & requesting that he would be pleased to bring the claims of their cause before his Congregation, on the Sabbath which shall immediately precede or succeed the Anniversary of our National Independence, and invite contributions for its benefit. Notice is therefore now given, That the Rev. Mr. Warfield, agreeable to the request aforesaid, has duly notified his Congregation at Easton, that at the Methodist Church, on Sabbath the 22d of July (instant) a Public Collection, will be taken, to aid and assist the laudable views, & endeavours of the American Colonization Society, in providing a suitable Asylum on the coast of Africa, and also to assist in raising a fund for their removal.—It is therefore hoped and wished, that the citizens of Easton and of Talbot county, will not be backward on this occasion, to manifest their known liberality, but more especially so, when it is asked, and solicited to relieve a depressed part of the Human race, and in assisting to remove them from amongst a White Population, to a place, and country better calculated, it is to be hoped for their future good and comfort, where they may more fully enjoy their civil and religious privileges. Fellow-Citizens, the appeal is made to you, what if the contributors were to contribute their dollar, their half dollar, and so down to an eighth of a dollar—to each individual, it would be of but small consideration. But when all is put together, would tend to assist the views of the Society to no small degree. It is therefore, most earnestly requested that the citizens, will duly appreciate the opportunity, & be as liberal and generous as they can afford. To those who may not be present on the Sabbath, when the Collection is taken as before stated, for their convenience, they may deposit their liberal contributions with Wm. Harrison, Jr. Esq. at the Bank, who is the Treasurer of the Auxiliary Society in the county.  
July 14

## Bank of Caroline,

June 19th, 1827.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution that there will be an Election held in the Court House in Denton, on Monday the 6th day of August next, for seven Directors, to manage the affairs in closing said Institution.—Said election to be between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.  
JOHN BOON, Agent  
of the late Bank of Caroline.  
June 23 3w (3)



## POETRY.

### WE PART TO MEET AGAIN.

When the low heart is sad and deep,  
And tears are flowing fast;  
When memory bids the young heart weep  
For moments that are past,  
Sweet to the soul the whispering  
Of hope and promise, when  
Fancy's soft fairy voices sing,  
"We part to meet again."

When souls are link'd in union sweet,  
And sorrows laid to rest,  
When radiant eyes of meaning meet,  
And friendly hands are press'd;  
O'er scenes like these should fortune fling  
The severing storm, oh! then  
Hope's sweet, enchanting voices sing,  
"We part to meet again."

The following (says the Newburyport Herald) is the last production of the Boston Bard.

### THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

How peaceful is the closing scene,  
When virtue yields its breath—  
How sweetly beams the smile serene,  
Upon the cheek of death!

The christian's hope no fear can blight,  
No pain, his peace destroy;  
He views beyond the realms of light  
Of pure and boundless joy.

Oh, who can gaze, with heedless sigh,  
On scenes so fair as this?  
Who but exclaims—"thus let me die,  
And be my end like his!"

**Trifling demand.**—A German Count, says a London paper, has taken advantage of our financial prosperity, to make a demand upon this country. Hanover and Denmark, of two hundred million pounds sterling; the particulars of which appear in the following paragraph. It is certainly high time to declare a national bankruptcy.

**Augsburg, Aug. 10.**—On the 26th of April this year, Count Wackerbarth presented in person to the German Diet, at Frankfurt a remarkable statement of a claim a printed copy of which, dated Wackerbarth, April 1, 1826, has been communicated to us. It appears from this document that the ancestors of Count Wackerbarth became, in 1565, sureties for Duke Francis the Elder, of Saxe Lauenburg, for the sum of 5,000 marks in silver, borrowed for the benefit of the country; and as neither the Duke nor the Elder discharged the debt, the sureties were obliged to pay it in ready money in 1578, with all the interest unto that time, and the expenses which according to the present value of money, made 11,500 marks of silver; or according to the most accurate calculation of persons versed in these matters, 36,500 louis-d'ors. Now as, notwithstanding all proceedings before the chambers of the Empire, no part of the sum was ever paid except 6000 crowns; and as a capital of five per cent. interest is doubled in twenty years, Count Wackerbarth calculates that the debt, which in 1580 was 36,500 louis-d'ors, in 1600 73,000 and so on, doubling every twenty years, amounting in 1820 to 200,704,000 louis-d'ors; a trifle which the Diet is humbly requested to order Hanover Great Britain, and Denmark, (the last being the present possessors of Saxe Lauenburg) to pay without delay.

## TO BE SOLD

TO SERVE UNTIL THE YEAR 1830.  
A stout, hearty, healthy, young negro man accustomed to Farming—He will be sold on accommodating terms—For particulars apply to Mr. James Gaskins, Easton.  
June 23 w

## SURVEYING.

The subscriber offers his services to the public as a Surveyor—He may be found at his office on Dover Street, or at his dwelling house near the Star office, in Easton.  
WILLIAM FARLOW.  
April 28.

## Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.  
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year.  
By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
RICHARD D. RAY.  
Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

### EASTON HOTEL.

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

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

### DENTON HOTEL.

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

## MILLINERY.

MRS. MARY COOK, tenders her sincere thanks to the LADIES of Easton and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since she has been in business. She now informs them that she still continues to carry on the above Business in all its various branches, at her old stand, at the head of Dover Street, and next door to Mr. John Tomlinson's Store, and intends keeping a good assortment of Gimp & Leghorn, and Straw Hats of the latest fashions, and also a variety of Fancy articles in her line. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets will be repaired in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable Terms.  
N. B. She wishes to inform them that she has a Machine for the purpose of stretching Leghorn hats without the least injury.  
Easton June 30 tf

### Commissioners' Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed at the last May term of said Court, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 7th day of August next, at the door of the Court House in the town of Easton between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M. all the lands and tenements (clear of incumbrances) of which James Clayland late of Talbot county, deceased, died, seized and possessed, lying and being in Island Creek Neck in said county, known by the name of "Bullen's Chance" containing about 150 3/4 acres of land more or less.

Terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be cash, and on the remaining three fourths, a credit will be given until six months after each of the remaining three heirs (being minors) shall respectively arrive at the age of 21 years, whose ages, regulating the credit will be particularly made known on the day of sale.  
Bonds with good and approved security will be required for the three fourths of the purchase money, to bear interest from the day of sale.  
Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the premises and improvements by Nicholas Martin, Esq. or any of the Commissioners.  
JOSEPH MARTIN,  
SOLOMON DICKINSON,  
JAMES CHAPLAIN,  
PETER WEBB.  
June 23.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. William Kemp in Easton nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's tavern and a few doors from the Bank where he carries on the BOOT & SHOE-MAKING business in all its various branches—he has now on hand a good assortment of prime materials and is prepared to manufacture Boots or Shoes in the best manner, in the most fashionable style and at moderate prices—He solicits a share of the Public patronage, and assures those who may favour him with their custom that no pains on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction.  
THOMAS S. COOK.  
Easton May 26 tf

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Monday the 16th of July next, at the residence of the subscriber all the NEGROES of Captain William Macky late of Talbot county deceased, for 11, consisting of Men Women and Girls.—A credit of six months will be given, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by  
P. MACKY, Executor  
of W. Macky dec'd.  
June 23 3w

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, by George Peters, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for said county, on the 3d day of June 1827, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JAMES; says he is free. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 56 years of age. Had on when committed; a blue coat much worn, brown pantaloons, old hat and coarse shoes. The owner of the above described mulatto is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.  
June 30 8w

### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of Worcester county court as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, a Saw & Grist Mill with a Farm & Cypress Swamp adjoining, containing about two hundred and 50 acres of land, situate in said Worcester county on the west side of Potomac River near Parker's Bridge, the property of William Pitts, deceased.  
It is expected that persons wishing to purchase will view the Lands and see the advantages which the Mill and situation will give previous to the day of sale.—The terms will be six months credit for one half the purchase money and twelve months credit for the residue to be secured by bond with good and approved security drawing interest from the day of sale.—Sold by  
THOS: N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.  
June 16.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE OF REASONABLE TERMS

## Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the above stand where he intends devoting every attention for the accommodation of the public, he solicits a share of the public patronage.  
RICHARD KENNY.  
Easton, March 17.

## Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale one negro man, two negro women, and two children, on a credit of six months, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. Application to be made to  
PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.  
of William Ray, deceased  
Easton, March 31.

## For Rent.

The store house in Queens Town, Md. formerly occupied by Maj. Jas. Massey being one of the best stands in town with a large counting room on the first and two large rooms on the second floor—a more particular description is deemed useless as it is presumed, any persons wishing to rent will view the property which will be shown them by Selah Tucker, Esq.—For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to  
CHARLES W. HOBBS.  
Easton april 28.

### AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SPRING AND SUMMER

## GOODS.

WM. H. GROOME

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a further supply of GOODS adapted to the Spring and Summer SALES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE  
A great variety of Articles for Mens & Boys  
SUMMER CLOTHING.  
Elegant New Style Battiste  
do. do. Battiste Gingham,  
do. do. fancy Calicoes,  
do. do. black & White do.  
Black Barage for Ladies dresses  
Elegant Merino Scarfs & shawls—very cheap  
Grenadine and other fancy Handkerchiefs.  
4-4 Plain Robinet and Thread Laces  
Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Piping Cords,  
&c. &c. &c.

### ALSO

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,  
QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.  
Easton, May 26 tf

### VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

## FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Haskins to Nicholas Hammond, for the use of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold, on TUESDAY the 28th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the respective premises, all that lot or parcel of ground situate near the town of Easton and being parcel of the tract of land called Long-Acre whereon the Houses and Improvements of the late Joseph Haskins are erected and whereon he resided and which are now occupied by his family, containing one acre of land, held under a lease for ninety nine years, renewable forever and subject to an annual ground rent of eight dollars: And also another parcel of the same Tract of land adjoining to the first mentioned lot of ground and has been generally used therewith, containing the quantity of seven acres of land and held in fee simple, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging: And also that parcel of a tract of land called Londonderry situate near or adjoining to the said town at the back of the Court House, and containing near seven acres of land with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, also held in fee simple: These parcels may be divided and sold in smaller lots to suit the views of purchasers: And NOTICE is further given that by virtue of the same power will be sold on THURSDAY the 30th day of August next, between the like hours as aforesaid, and on the premises, all and singular those parcels of the several tracts of land called Job's Content, Buckingham, Hatfield, & Hatfield's Addition, situate and being upon and about Robins' Branch at and near the head of Peach Blossom Branch, between the lands of the late Owen Kennard and the lands of William Jenkins; all adjoining each other, and containing 159 acres of land, & consisting of a large portion of wood land, and valuable branch ground which will be laid off in convenient lots to suit purchasers. Surveys of these lots and lands will be made, and plots prepared and held at the Bank in Easton for the information of those who may desire to understand the situation and bounds of the allotments.  
And NOTICE is further given that by virtue of a like power granted to the said President, Directors & Company, will be sold on TUESDAY the fourth day of next September, between the like hours as aforesaid, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, all that farm and plantation situate and being near & adjoining the White Marsh Church, and commonly called Brownell's Farm, and containing 305 acres of land, more or less, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House, and other buildings thereon in need of repair, and with a due proportion of wood land, and being in the occupation of Richard Sherwood. The Purchaser will have the privilege of seeding grain in the fall, & of receiving the possession at the end of the year.  
They will all be offered for sale on very reasonable terms of credit, the purchase money being secured by negotiable notes with approved Indorsers. For further particulars application may be made at the Bank.  
By the Board of Directors,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
Easton, June 23 ts.

## JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Manor.  
June 16.

## FANCY STORE.

### Millinery and Mantua-Making.

MRS. MULLIKIN has returned from Baltimore and is now opening next door above Moore & Kellies drug Store a handsome assortment of FANCY GOODS & Millinery of the newest fashions—Mantua-Making in the most fashionable Style will also be carried on at the above stand.  
April 28 tf

### FOR SALE

FIFTY BUSHELS of fine potatoes for seed, both red and white—also a few tons of Timothy Hay—enquire at this Office.  
April 28

## 20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber (living in Somerset county, Md.) on Wednesday the 6th inst. a negro man named LEVIN—He is about 21 years old, of a dark colour, and has an impediment in his speech—Any person who will take up said negro, and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.  
LEE P. HARGUM.  
Somerset County; June 30 eo3w

## Notice.

Those persons who purchased property at the Vendue of Jonathan N. Benny, late of Talbot county, dec'd, are hereby notified that their notes became due on the 13th June last & punctual payment is required.  
WILLIAM BENNY and JAMES BENNY, Adm'rs of Jonathan N. Benny dec'd.

### VALUABLE SERVANTS

## For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to  
SAM'L ROBERTS, adm'r.  
of John W. Blake dec'd.  
Dec 16.

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

May 19, 1827.  
The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.  
By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r.  
By the act of Incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the year ensuing.  
June 2 6w

## Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office.  
None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character—For further particulars apply to the Editor.  
Dec. 16.

## \$50 REWARD.

Whereas some incendiary did on the night of the 13th inst. like a midnight assassin, ascend my stairs, and to the great annoyance of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, likewise my own family deposit some bottles or phials filled with some noxious mixture, which the inventor very exultingly calls Funk—and did not only spread the suffocating fumes through every part of my House, but was firing the House rapidly—as the floor was in a blaze when a gentleman discovered it. I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will give such information of the perpetrator of this foul deed as shall convict the felon in a court of justice.  
SOLOMON LOWE.  
Easton, June 23 tf

## TO BE RENTED

FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, THE large Plantation in Poplar Neck, Caroline County, now occupied by Messrs. Meloney & Barton—Also several Farms in Hunting Creek Neck, in the same county. The rents will be very moderate, and Leases given for several years if desired—Application may be made to myself, or to Mr. Daniel Cheezum, of Caroline, at any time after the first of July.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, June 23 tf.

## WANTED

BACON and LARD, for which a liberal price in cash will be given.  
JOSEPH CHAIN.  
Easton June 16 tf

## BOOTS & SHOES

THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.  
The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
May 19.

## Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Lumber Business at Easton Point, and has now on hand an assortment, consisting of White and Yellow Pine Plank of all descriptions, Scantling and Shingles, Oak and Pine Wood, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash at Easton Point, or will deliver it in Town, if requested so to do. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and view his assortment, all orders will be punctually attended to.  
The Public's Obedient Servant,  
WILLIAM BARNETT.  
June 9 eo3w

## A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton June 30, 1827.

Persons applying for letters on this list will please mention that they are advertised.

A	Thomas Atkinson 2	Miss H. M. F. Johnson
B	Mary Auld 2	Catharine Johnson
C	John Aldridge	K
D	James Appleton	Royston Kirby
E	Bennett Bracco	Col. Joseph Kemp
F	Tobias Bran	L
G	Henry Bateman	Joseph Lednum
H	Thomas Bond	Nicola Layton 2
I	Samuel Baldwin	Solomon Lowe
J	Ed Bowers	Isaac Lee
K	Samuel T. Banning	Daniel C. C. Lynch
L	Margaret Benny	Margaret R. Long
M	William Brown	M
N	Hannah C. Brown	Joseph D. Mitchell
O	Wm. Birckhead 2	Joseph Morse
P	Jeremiah L. Boyd	Sam'l H. McGenney
Q	John Bell	N
R	Ann Blake	Margaret Nicholson
S	General Benson	Lydia Neighbours
T	C	Henry Newell
U	Henry Catrup 2	P
V	Wm. Caulk	Thos. Pedrick
W	Jacob Cryer 3	James Parrott
X	Rose Cornish 2	S. C. Parsons
Y	Margaret Cox	Rev. John Price
Z	Wm. Cox	R
		Richard H. Ricard
		William Richardson
		Charlotte Reardon
		Benj. Richardson
		S
		John Stevens
		Oson Summers
		Kitty Summers
		Basel Stocker
		Thos. P. Smith
		Jas. W. Salisbury 2
		Alice Sawyer
		T
		Anthony Toomy
		Elizabeth Thomas
		N. Toomy
		Ashbel Taylor
		G
		Tumbleson
		Henry Tomlinson
		Greenbury Turbit
		Wm. Turbit
		Joseph Turner
		Dr. L. Thornton
		U
		Thomas L. Usher
		V
		Samuel Vickers
		W
		Ann Warfield
		E. T. Wender
		Jas. C. Wheeler
		James D. Webb
		Wm. Willis
		Jas. Weston
		Y
		John Young
		A. GRAHAM, P. M.
		Sw

### 25 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Wednesday the 30th of May last, my negro man WILL, who calls himself William Matny. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, between a black and a chestnut colour, has beads in one of his ears, the hole in the other is filled up—He has a scar on his upper lip, near his nose; had on when he went away, a fur hat, about half worn, a white and red striped cotton over jacket, ruffled shirt, and red silk cravat, and a pair of blue cassinet pantaloons. The balance of his clothing not recollected, which he carries in a bag—Any person apprehending said negro, & securing him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, if taken in this county, and if taken out of this county, the sum of fifty dollars will be given.  
STEWART KEENE.  
Dorchester county, July 7 3w

## Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will commence on Friday the 17th of August next, and close on Wednesday morning following, in Wm. Hughes woods on Chopank River, in sight of Greensborough; to which all are invited, People and Preachers.  
Easton July 7 w

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife CATHARINE has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forward all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.  
h's  
WM. H. SMITH.  
mark.

## To the Public.

Observing a notice in the Gazette of Saturday the 30th of June signed Wm. H. Smith, his mark, stating that I Catharine his wife had left his bed and board without any just cause or provocation; (if I mistake not he left me, and I was compelled to seek refuge wherever I could find it.) likewise forewarning all persons from trusting me on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of my contracting after the above mentioned date—therefore I consider it my duty to notify the public that I am able and willing to pay all debts of my own contracting after the date as above, and this is to give NOTICE, and forewarn all persons from trusting said Smith on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of his contracting—as to his credit he has none, or his bed and board he has none, it is my own, and not his, he has neither—the mite of provisions there was in the house he snatched away & gave to another, who will soon be pointed at by a respectable Community.  
CATHARINE SMITH.  
Easton July 7 w

## \$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber in the town of Easton on the 3d day of May (inst.) a new Pocket Book containing sundry papers and bank notes to the amount of 495 or 500 dollars. The notes were of the following descriptions, viz: Three of 100 dollars, two of fifty dollars, some of twenty, ten and five dollars.—Whoever will detect the thief and recover the money shall be entitled to the above reward, or 30 dollars for the money and 20 for the thief without the money.  
JOSEPH RICHARDSON,  
of Caroline county, Md.

May 19

N. B. One of the \$100 notes was of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, signed Phil Moore—endorsed on the back with the letter A. in red ink, and some writing in black ink (probably some name) across the back.  
J. R.

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1827.

NO. 29.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum payable half yearly in advance.

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

## BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.

The following description of the battle of Bladensburg is taken from a work, entitled "A Subaltern in America," written by a British officer, who took part in the engagement. We are inclined to believe that it is, with a few trivial exceptions, tolerably accurate.—*Raleigh Register.*

We had proceeded about a couple of miles from the halting place, and the hour of noon was past, when our attention was drawn to the left, by several heavy clouds of dust which rose in that direction. Though we could not doubt from what source the dust proceeded, the intervention of a considerable copse between us and it, hindered us from saying with certainty that the enemy was in that position.—The screen thus interposed was however speedily withdrawn. A farther advance of some hundred and fifty yards brought us clear of the plantation, and the American army became visible. Williams and I were walking together at that instant. "Are these Yankees?" said he, with all the naïveté imaginable; "or are they our own men got somehow ahead of us?" I could not repress a smile at the question, though to say the truth, an older soldier than Williams might have easily mistaken the force opposed to us for any thing rather than the army on whose valour the safety of a great capital depended.

I have seldom been more forcibly struck with any thing than with the contrast which a glance to the rear afforded at this moment, with the spectacles which were before me. A column of four thousand British soldiers, moving in sections of six abreast, and covering an extent of road greater than its windings would permit the eye to take in, met my gaze in that quarter. The dress, the perfect regularity of their step, the good order which they preserved, and above all, the intrepid conviction, that they were only advancing to victory, excited in me feelings for which I have no words, and which he only can conceive who has stood in a similar situation.—Nor was it the sense of sight alone which on the present occasion, was forced into a powerful comparison. The Americans from the instant that our advanced guard came in view, continued to rend the air with shouts. Our men marched on, silent as the grave, and orderly as people at a funeral. Not a word was spoken, scarcely a whisper passed from man to man, but each beld his breath, and mustered up his best courage for the shock.

The head of the column had just turned the corner of the wood, when it halted, and an aid-de-camp riding up to Maj. Brown, desired that he would proceed with the advanced guard, ascertain the state of the village of Bladensburg and in case it should be occupied, dislodge its garrison. This order the Major prepared to obey, and calling in all his skirmishers, except about half a company, he formed his men into one little column for the assault. Our surprise was not less palpable than our satisfaction, when, on reaching the town, we found that it was empty.

As our orders went no farther than to direct that we should ascertain in what condition the place stood, our commanding officer deemed it needless to attempt any thing beyond its mere occupation.—Even this however, was not effected without annoyance. The principal streets, which conducted to the bridge, lay completely exposed to the fire of a two-gun battery, which the enemy had erected about the centre of their position; and instantly on our showing ourselves the battery opened. It was well served, and the guns admirably laid. The very first shot cost us three men, one killed and the other two dreadfully wounded; and the second would have been in all probability not less fatal, had we not very wisely avoided it. We inclined at once to the right and left of the road; and winding round the houses, made our way without any further loss, as far as the last range; when we were commanded to lie down, and wait for the column.

In the mean while the main body being informed how matters stood, resumed its march, and approached the town. It was saluted, as we had been saluted by a heavy and well directed cannonade: but being warned by some of our people, where danger lay, it so far avoided it as to close up its ranks, and effect all the arrangements necessary for the assault, under cover of the ground mound. Whilst this was going on, Charlton, Williams, and myself, having got our company as well together as might be, were lying behind a house in momentary expectation of the word. Cannon shot after cannon shot, continued all the while, to pass through the thin brick walls about us; nevertheless we felt it derogatory to our character to move, and we treated their visitations with no other than an ill applied railleury. At last a ball struck a soldier who lay between Williams and myself, and carried off his leg. The boy looked at me, as to ask how, under such

circumstances, he ought to behave; and though I dare say, his courage was quite equal to mine, I really could not help laughing at the peculiar expression which passed along his countenance. But no great while was granted for consideration. The accident just recorded, had hardly happened, when Col. Thornton, riding up, exclaimed, "Now my lads forward! You see the enemy; you know how to serve them." So saying he spurred on, and the whole of the advance springing with the celerity of thought into their places, rushed towards the bridge. It was carried in a moment; but a couple of guns which had doubtless been laid with special care, instantly opened, and seven men were swept down. No pause however occurred. "Forward, forward!" was the only word heard and forward we hurried, as fast as the excessive fatigue we had undergone during the last forty-eight hours would allow.

I had forgotten to mention, that whilst our bank of the river was bare and exposed, that occupied by the enemy was covered with a pretty thick belt of wood, which they had very judiciously filled with a host of riflemen. These taking a cool and deliberate aim from their lurking places, soon began to gall us with their fire. Not a few of our men fell beneath it; but the bridge was instantly cleared, the advance was quickly scattered into skirmishing order, and in five minutes or little more, the belt was emptied of its defenders. Never did men, with arms in their hands, make better use of their legs. Though we did our best to kill a few of them, I question whether one American lost his life in that corps, so rapid, or if you please, so judiciously conducted, was their retreat.

We hardly cleared this little wood, when the 85th Regiment and the light companies of the 4th and 44th came pouring up to our assistance. To these we now attached ourselves, and the whole of the light brigade forming into one extended line, advanced to the attack. It was our fortune to act upon the left of the road where the copse happened to be more thick. And the ground considerably more uneven than on the right. The consequence was, that we moved on for several minutes without seeing any enemy; but the wood suddenly ending, an open sloping field lay before us; and in the rear of a high paling, which ran across the centre of the field, the enemy's first line presented itself. I have stood under many a heavy fire of musketry in my day, but I really do not recollect to have witnessed any more heavy than that which they instantly opened upon us. Had we been a numerous body and in compact array, our loss would have been terrible; but we were few in number—certainly not more than 100 in all, and our order was that of skirmishers, each file being full ten paces apart from each other. The Americans on the other hand, were in a line wedged together as closely as they could stand; the number could not fall short of a thousand men, if they exceeded it not, and they fired volley after volley as fast as they could load their pieces, and raise them again to their shoulders. Five guns played upon us without intermission; in a word I can compare the shower of balls of all sizes and descriptions, which whistled around us, to nothing more aptly than the pelting of a hail storm which a strong northerly wind drives into your face. The whole ground at our feet was ploughed up with them, and their singing was like that of a tempest through the bare cordage of a vessel at anchor.

Under this really tremendous fire, Williams bore himself as his gallant conduct in the skirmishes which had diversified our march, led me to expect he would bear himself. There was a railing similar to that behind which the Americans were drawn up, which cut off the copse from the cultivated fields. He was one of the first to spring over it; and shouting out to the men to follow, he called to me by name and said "now who will be first in the enemy's line." Without pausing to look behind, he rushed on. I kept my eye upon him; indeed we were near enough to converse, were it possible to bear the sound of a human voice in such a tumult; and I did what I could rather to restrain his ardour than to give it encouragement. But at the very moment when I was repeating my entreaties that he would look to his men, instead of rushing on ahead of them, a musket ball struck him on the neck, and he fell dead at my feet. He never so much as moved. The bullet had passed through the wind-pipe and spinal marrow, and he was a corpse in an instant. Poor fellow! even in the heat of action, I looked at him with a feeling of bitter agony, of which words can convey no impression. But I could not pause to pay the slightest tribute of respect to his remains; I ran past him, and soon found my attention so completely occupied by other matters, as to forget that such a one had lived & was dead. So overwhelmingly exciting is the interest of a battle, and so perfectly engrossing are the thoughts to which it gives birth.

Notwithstanding the paucity of our numbers, the American line began to waver as soon as we arrived within twenty or thirty paces of their front, and the shouting preliminary to a charge had hardly been uttered when they broke and fled. Our men were too much fatigued to follow with any

celerity, but we pursued as quickly as we could, and bayoneting some seamen, who pertinaciously clung to their guns, took possession of two, out of five pieces of cannon which had so severely galled us. Our work was however but beginning. In five minutes, we found ourselves in front of a second line more numerous and more steady than that which we had defeated. It was composed wholly of regular troops, who received us as we came on, with a murderous fire and instantly advanced to the charge. We could not pretend to meet them. At first we hardly mustered a hundred men; we were now diminished to little more than half the number; a whole regiment bore down upon us, and we gave ground. We fell back, however slowly, and indignantly halting from time to time, and firing with effect; whilst the enemy instead of a determined rush, which, if attempted, must have destroyed us at once, followed at the very same pace, and with the same precaution. But their fire was very destructive; at least it would have been, had there stood opposed to it men enough to deserve it.

We had reached almost the end of the thicket, when Col. Thornton, with a reinforcement of fresh troops, coming up restored us to our former confidence, and we resumed the offensive. The enemy in their turn, fell back, but we could not follow with our accustomed rapidity—our men scarcely could walk, far less run, so there was time for their line to receive reinforcements, before we succeeded in breaking it. The battle became now little else than an unintermitting exchange of volleys. Neither party gained or lost ground, but for a full half hour stood still loading and firing as quick as these operations could be performed. Whilst this was proceeding Col. Thornton received a ball in the thigh and fell. The Americans raising a shout at the event, pressed; and our people, a little disheartened, retired—Charlton, myself and several other officers, who were in the field did our best to stay them, and succeeded, though not till Col. Thornton, in order to avoid falling into the hands of the assailants had been obliged to roll himself down the slope, to a considerable distance. We had retired in part, as far as the ground where poor Williams lay, when one musket ball, hitting the scabbard of my sword, broke it, and another at the same instant, slightly wounded my arm. Yet I hardly felt the wound, so intent was I, in rallying the men; and Gen. Ross himself coming up at this instant, with the better part of the 4th regiment, the fortune of the day was speedily decided. There was no more distant firing on our part. "Charge, charge" was the only word of command issued. It was heard with repeated acclamations; & the very music of our cheers acting like magic upon the Americans, they dispersed and fled in every direction.

It were vain for me to attempt any description of the state of feeling which pervades a man when after some hours hard fighting, he first sees the line of the enemy become confused, and the manifestation of a flight exhibited. His whole soul is engrossed with the desire of overtaking them; and if there be a moment in a man's existence at which he would sincerely thank Providence for the loan of wings, it is surely then. For my own part, I strained my throat till it became dry with cheering; & running on, as well as exhaustion would permit, made an effort to overtake the Americans, who escaped from me, as persons who are fresh will always escape from those that are weary. To do them justice, however their regulars or rather tigars, as Jonathan himself calls them, were not unmindful of the lessons which they had learned upon the parade. They covered their rear with a cloud of riflemen, at least equal, in point of numbers, to the troops who pursued them, and the riflemen very deliberately and very judiciously took up positions, from time to time, wherever the cover of the bushes or underwood invited them. Nor was their fire harmless. Several individuals, myself among the number received wounds from them. I plainly saw the person who thus honored me; he lay behind a little copse, and took aim three times before he hit me; but at last, his ball passed through the fleshy part of my thigh and he escaped.

Too eager to be aware that I was again scratched, I pushed on as long as the last of the retreating force continued in sight; nor even dreamed of halting, till fatigue & loss of blood together overpowered me, and I fell to the ground. Happily for me, I dropped beside a pool of water; it was muddy and foul in no ordinary degree; yet my thirst, violent before, and doubly violent now, from the exhaustion consequent upon a pretty considerable hemorrhage gave to it a delicacy of flavor which I had never perceived in water before, and shall probably never perceive again. I drank till that thirst was appeased, and then looking round, perceived that there were but three British soldiers near me. They sat down beside me, till I in some degree recovered my strength; and having kindly as-

Here the "Subaltern" labors under a mistake. The 2d line consisted of a company of Marines, Com. Barney's Sailors, small detachments of the 36th and 38th regiments of Infantry, and the volunteers and the militia of Washington, Georgetown and the adjacent country.

sisted me to wrap a handkerchief round the bleeding limb, we crawled rather than marched back to rejoin our regiment.

I found the brigade gathering together its shattered remains, upon the summit of a high ground, which the enemy's reserve had occupied in the morning. I say shattered remains; for out of the 12 hundred men who bore the brunt of the battle, nearly one half had fallen; whilst of those who survived, and were fit for duty many were absent, for the purpose of attending to the wounded, and burying the dead.

## CUBA IN 1827.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.  
LETTER XII.

The inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, as has been before stated, may be divided politically into three classes—the Spaniards of the old country, or royalists; the natives of the island, or independents; and the negroes. Among these classes there is not much community of feeling. The royalists possess almost all the offices and all the confidence of the king of Spain, & consequently the Cubans look upon them with extreme jealousy, not unaccompanied with a good degree of contempt. It is of course for the interests of the Spaniards to repress the Cubans as much as possible, for thereby they are enabled to monopolize to a degree, the commerce of the island; and it is no less a matter of course that the Cubans should be dissatisfied with their masters, for the same reason. It follows necessarily that the Cubans should feel desirous to throw off the Spanish yoke, and assume the reins of government themselves, after the example of Mexico and Colombia, and the other quondam Spanish colonies. The success of these colonies makes the Cubans still more sanguine for the attainment of their liberties; and when they speak on this subject, they do it with an ardour which indicates that at no far distant period, should Cuba not fall into the hands of another foreign power, they will yield but small obedience to Ferdinand VII. And it may safely be said that this part of the population would prefer the yoke of any foreign power to the one under which they live at present. The young Cubans are many of them sent to the United States for education. Here they imbibe republican feelings, principles of rational liberty, and freedom from bigotry, if to the latter they were at all previously inclined. The contempt which they indulge towards the Spaniards of the mother country, arises in some measure from the fact that so few of them are men of character, education, or talent. To such a degree have I known this exist, that a young Habanero refused on any occasion to speak to a Spaniard, although among them he had relatives resident in the Havana. He was a gentleman of the first respectability, and of an American education—by profession a lawyer.

If these facts be taken into account, and at the same time it be considered how little the love the Spanish soldiers bear to Cuba—how desirous they are to return to their native soil, and that several governments would probably recognize, if they did not aid in producing, the independence of the island; and that a declaration of independence would take away any ground from every nation except impotent Spain from waging war on Cuba, it must be admitted that Ferdinand's yoke on the neck of the Cubans is one which it will require but little effort to throw off. These things are scarcely and unwillingly allowed by the Atlantic Spaniards; but when they deny it, it seems to me that they do it only because they wish for different consequences. It will require something more than the mere compliment which the King pays to the Island in his royal edicts, when he calls it "the ever faithful Island of Cuba;" to keep in subjection men of intelligence, wealth and rank, such as many of the young Cubans of the present day are. Or should liberty be offered to the slaves, the fate of the Islanders would perhaps be no better than that of the former possessors of St. Domingo—certainly that of the Europeans could not. On this point I have heard a thousand fears expressed, but never one by a Cuban. All that would probably be wanted in case of an insurrection is a few such leaders as were ready at St. Domingo, and Cuba must tremble.

"La siempre fiel Isla de Cuba," invariably accompanies all royal documents.

From the Boston Telegraph.  
The following communication is from the Rev. A. B. A. Presbyterian clergyman of this country.

Cooper's "Spy of the Neutral Ground," or the true Harvey Birch.—This gentleman, far gone in years, whose real name is E—C—, resides in the town of C. in the State of New York about 12 miles from the Fishkill Highlands. He is a worthy man, possessed of a fine farm; and for many years has sustained the office of Deacon in the Congregational Presbyterian Church of G— Society. Mr. Cooper has given us an accurate description of his person, which is tall and meagre, and indicative of great muscular strength. Reserved in his manners, and maintaining an invariable rigidity of features, one would find it extremely difficult to discover any emotion of his mind. He seldom feels disposed to speak of his hair-breadth escapes.

and severe privations, while engaged in the service of his country, during the Revolutionary struggle. But whenever he enters upon this story, it is with modesty and self-abasement that he was so criminal as to act the part of 'Hushai the Archite,' in the presence of the servants of George the 3d. The writer of this article has heard him utter such expressions as these. "How great has been the mercy of God to me, that I was not cut off in the midst of my career of deceit and wickedness! I have acted too much from the principle mentioned by the Apostle Paul, 'let us do evil that good may come.'"

In the year 1776, if I remember right, he was employed as a spy by the friends of American liberty. He then lived in the country of Westchester, a little south of the chain of mountains called 'the Highlands.' During this year he travelled to Canada and back again, for the purpose of learning the sentiments of the people concerning the war, and of ascertaining who were the most active and dangerous men among the Tories. To this class of men, he professed great friendship for the British ministry, and expressed fears that he should become a prisoner to the Whigs, who would deprive him of life. The information obtained by the spy, occasioned the arrest and imprisonment of several royalists.

In the year 1777, he was frequently in New York, in company with the principal officers of the British army, who placed in him the utmost confidence.—From this time to the end of the war, he was considered as a spy for the royalists, and the principal theatre of his operations was in the country contiguous to New York and the 'Highlands.' Under different disguises & assumed names, such as John Smith, Harvey Wright, and Harvey Birch, he travelled through many towns, obtaining important information which he communicated to the American generals. His employment necessarily subjected him to perils. Sometimes he was shot at by the friends of liberty, who were eager to destroy one engaged (as they thought) in the service of their enemies. Several times he was their prisoner, but his ingenuity effected his escape.

Several companies of Tories, officered with men from the British army, fell into the hands of the Americans, in consequence of his adroitness. It was customary with the British officers to steal their way into the country, and obtain recruits from among the Tories, which were marched to the support of the British army. The Spy enlisted several times under such officers, and when he had ascertained the time fixed upon for marching to unite with the myrmidons of King George, he never failed of secretly apprizing some principal officer of the American army, who, of course, was not tardy in effecting their surrender at discretion. In such instances, the Spy became a prisoner, but favoured by friends, who knew his real character, he always 'took French leave of absence.'

From the U. S. Review and Literary Gazette.  
THE DUKE OF ALVA'S BREAKFAST.  
Translated from the German of Schiller.

In reading an old chronicle of the sixteenth century, says Schiller, I met with the following anecdote, which for many reasons deserves to be preserved. I have since found it confirmed from other sources. A German lady descended from a family which was always famous for heroic spirit, and had seen one of its sons on the imperial throne, once made the dreaded Duke of Alva tremble by a display of masculine resolution. In the year 1547, when Charles V. was passing with his army thro' Thuringia, Catherine, widow of the Earl of Schwartzburg, by birth princess of Henneberg, obtained from him a letter of protection for her subjects, forbidding the Spanish forces to do them any injury. In return, she bound herself to furnish bread, beer, and other necessaries of life, at a reasonable rate, to the troops, at the place where they cross the river Saal. She had the prudence however, to remove the bridges which stood near the town, and erect others at a distance, for fear the neighbourhood of wealth might tempt too strongly the soldier's appetite for plunder. She sent orders, likewise, to the inhabitants of the villages in the army's line of march, to bring their most valuable effects to her own castle of Rudolstadt.

In the mean time the Spanish general approached the town, accompanied by Duke Henry of Brunswick with his sons, and sent a message to the lady, expressing his wish to breakfast with her in the castle.—Such a request from a man with an army at his back, could not well be refused.—He should be welcome, was the answer, if his excellency could be satisfied with what the house afforded. At the same time he was reminded of the letter of protection, and requested to observe it scrupulously.

A friendly greeting, and a well furnished table, saluted the Duke on his arrival. He must confess, he said, that the ladies of Thuringia understood the management of a kitchen and the duties of hospitality.—The company had not yet sat down to table, when a messenger called the lady out of the room and informed her that, in certain villages, the Spanish soldiers had violently driven off the cattle of the peasants. Catherine was the mother of her subjects, and felt a wrong done to the meekest among



them as a personal injury. Greatly irritated at this breach of faith, but still retaining her presence of mind, she ordered all her vassals to arm themselves quietly and speedily, and bar the gates of the castle. — Meanwhile she herself returned into the parlor, where her guests were seated at table, and complained, in the most moving terms of the wrong which had been done her, and of the contempt with which the plighted faith of the emperor was treated. She was answered with laughter. She was told that this was one of the usages of war, one of the little accidents which always attend the march of an army, and could not be prevented. "That we will see," exclaimed she glowing with indignation; my poor subjects shall have their property restored, or by heaven princes' blood shall pay for oxen's blood." This said she left the apartment which in a few moments was filled with armed men, who placed themselves sword in hand, but with respectful looks, behind the chairs of the nobles, ready to wait on them during their meal. At the entrance of this martial troop, the Duke of Alva changed color, and his companions looked at each other in mute astonishment. Cut off from his army surrounded by a superior force of determined men, what remained for him but patiently to submit to any terms which the offended dame might impose. Henry of Brunswick first resumed his courage and broke out into a loud laugh. He adopted the judicious course of treating the whole scene as a joke, and pronounced a panegyric upon the lady for her maternal care of her subjects, and the resolute spirit which she had manifested. He begged her not to trouble herself at what had happened, and undertook to obtain the Duke of Alva's consent to any thing which justice required. The duke agreeably to his request, immediately sent orders to his camp to have the cattle restored without delay. As soon as the lady learned that the order had been obeyed she thanked her guests in the most obliging terms and they with great show of courtesy took their leave.

#### ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN SOMERSET.

In pursuance of public notice a numerous and respectable assemblage of the people of Somerset county, was held at the Court House in Princess-Anne, on the tenth day of July, A. D. 1827—the meeting was called to order by LITTLETON DENNIS, Esq. and upon his motion the following gentlemen were severally chosen to fill the places assigned to them, to wit:

George Robertson, Esq. Chairman,  
George Higgin, Esq. Assistant Chairman,  
Robert W. Swan, Esq. Secretary,  
Charles W. Harding, Esq. Secretary.

The meeting being organized was addressed by Littleton Dennis, Esq. in his usual style of plain and impressive eloquence, & concluded by moving that a committee of consist of nine members be appointed, by the chair, to report to the meeting, which having been seconded, and carried unanimously, the following gentlemen were announced accordingly:

Littleton Dennis, Whitty T. Fountaine, Henry Inskford, Littleton Ares, Jonathan Haffington, George A. Dashiell, Isaac Newman, John Cottman, Richard Waller, Esquires.

The committee having retired, and considered upon the matters referred to them returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were severally read and adopted unanimously.

#### PREAMBLE.

In the deliberate exercise of a privilege, incidental to the Constitution of a free State the people of Somerset, friendly to the administration of the General Government, proceed to express their united opinion upon the important object of this meeting. — They would fain postpone, to another year the agitation of a question, which they hold at present, to be premature, and calculated to excite an unnecessary, and injurious, emotion; but the concerted proceedings of an active opposition have forced them to the necessity of maintaining by arguments, founded upon justice, that ground which they deem to be identified with the best interests of the people, if not inseparable from, the very existence of republican institutions.

In an honest endeavor to sustain the present Administration, they are not disposed to derogate from the martial fame of Gen. Jackson—on the contrary, they are willing to award him a full share of that glory which was won by him, and other heroes, by sea, as well as by land, in the late war; but they are bound to consider that endowments of a superior order are essential to the qualification of a Chief Magistrate of these States; and in accordance with the apprehensions of the Sage of Monticello, uttered, in reference to this subject, in his last moments, we should fear, from such a choice, that the "American republic was soon to follow the fate of others, and fall under military rule."

Neither are they disposed to make this important election a mere matter of personal predilection nor to consider it a fit subject for the inordinate indulgence of unworthy antipathy.—This high and responsible office is not to be yielded in the spirit of misplaced gratitude to a Military Chief, as the reward of valor, for "foilsome service" in the field; but, under the guidance of tempered reason and sound discretion it is to be conferred on an eminent statesman such as is your present President, for whom Washington was a political sponsor, and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and even his distinguished rival (who declared that John Quincy Adams was "the man for the nation, in the hour of difficulty, when purity of principle, energy of action and firmness of judgment were required.") have all concurred in confirming this character.

Referring these opinions, as we do

with one consent, we submit the following resolutions.

1. Resolved that the Administration of the Government of the U. States, under the Presidency of John Quincy Adams has been conducted with a degree of energy and discretion, eminently calculated to sustain the dignity of the nation, and to promote the general welfare.

2. Resolved, that approving of the measures of the Administration, and seeing no sufficient cause to prefer another to the present President, we consider it proper to give this public declaration of our confidence, and to pledge ourselves to co-operate in the re-election of John Quincy Adams, for the next term of four years.

3. Resolved that a deputation, to consist of eight delegates, one to be selected from each election district, be appointed to represent the citizens of Somerset county in the Convention to assemble in Baltimore, on the 23d day of the present month, and that the following gentlemen shall constitute the said committee, to wit:

For the Upper District,	Jesse Walter,
Williamstown,	Peter Bell,
Tyaskin,	Marcellus Jones,
Trappe,	Joseph S. Cottman,
Middle,	George Brown,
Dame's Quarter,	Henry White,
Dublin,	John Long,
Lower,	Isaac Williams.

4. Resolved, that a committee, to consist of five members to be selected from each of the election districts, be appointed to perform the duties of correspondence, & to take such honorable and proper measures as they may think necessary to promote the purposes of this meeting, with power to supply all vacancies that may happen in any of their respective districts, and that the following gentlemen shall constitute this committee:

For the Upper District—Charles Leary, Levin Evans, Samuel Gordon, Eli Bennett, John Lowe.

Williamstown—Caleb Kennerly, John Horsey, Henry Gale, Elijah Johnson, John S. Crockett.

Trappe—Wm. Whayland, Thos. Goslee, Wm. M. Jones, Washington Bennett, John Disharoon.

Tyaskin—James Robertson, M. D. Henry Hyland, M. D. Philip Covington, James Denston, Isaac Robinson.

Middle—John King, M. D. Levin D. Jones, William Pollitt, George M. Willing, William Miles of S.

Dame's Quarter—George Rowe, William Newman, Gabriel Webster, John Kelly, Samuel Ford.

Dublin—Isaac M. Adams, Joseph Richards, William Costen, H. Shreves, James Sampson.

Lower—George Davy, James Lawson, William Boggs, Robert Bell, Levin Tyler.

5. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the presiding members, and secretaries, and published in the *Village Herald*, in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, in each of the papers printed at Easton, in the *Baltimore Patriot*, in the *National Journal*, and *National Intelligencer*.

6. Resolved, that the secretaries be requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to each of the newspapers in which they are directed to be printed, and to notify the several members of committees elected by this meeting of their respective appointments, and to request their attention to the proper duties assigned to them.

The chairman having left the chair the same was temporarily occupied by George A. Dashiell, Esq. who was called there to by the meeting when on the motion of Littleton Dennis, Esq. it was

Resolved; that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman, Assistant Chairman and Secretaries, for the appropriate discharge of their respective duties.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Ch'n.  
GEO. RIGGIN, Assistant Ch'n.  
ROBT. W. SWAN, Secretary.  
CH. W. HARDING, Secretary.

Princess-Anne, July 10, 1827.

[From the Maryland Republican.]

#### GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Just see to what an unwarrantable extent the friends of General Jackson will go, in order to frame excuses for their idol. No sooner is the violent character of the case of the six Tennessee Militia Men executed by the order of Gen. Jackson exposed, than they set about to hunt for some outrageous act to produce as a precedent for sanguinary conduct in military commanders. In their desperate exigence, even the sacred character of General Washington himself is not secure from their assault. Read the following extract from the *Baltimore Jackson paper* (the Republican):

During the Revolution, while the army was stationed at New York, the soldiers were constantly deserting—General Washington gave orders to the officers of the out-posts to shoot down every man who was seen passing without leave, and bring his head to him. One, at least, if not more, was shot, and his head carried to Washington. There was no more desertions. Was Washington a murderer? Was Washington a blood-hound? Was Washington a cruel & unrelenting "military chieftain."

Whether the writer of the above was really deceived as to the fact, whether this production of his pen was a wanton deviation from the known truth, the tale he tells is equally an infamous slander upon the name of Washington. During the long and bloody war of the Revolution, with all its deplorable instances of civil contention, Gen. Washington never, in one single instance, resorted to such violent measures as we have many instances of in the brief period of Gen. Jackson's command. Of him, Jackson might have said, as he did of Madison, that he could not look upon "blood and carnage with composure." Human life was regarded, as too sacred to be sported with. The lives of his men were not

wantonly destroyed; but the lives of his own soldiers were as dear to him as his own. He was a father to his men, not their executioner.

But, of the accusation contained in the above paragraph, we are, fortunately, able to speak, from unquestionable authority, and we hasten to do so, as a duty to the memory of the great and good man who is therein aspersed.

In conversation a few days since, with a Revolutionary officer, who, after serving his country for a considerable part of a long and active life in the field, is now usefully employed by the people as a delegate in the councils of the State, I mentioned the publication of the paragraph above quoted from the *Jackson paper*, respecting Gen. Washington. Indignation kindled in the countenance, and sparkled from the eye of the old veteran in an instant. It touched the character of the revolutionary army and of his beloved commander, and roused all the soldier within him. Would that the author of the libel had been at that instant, within the flash of his countenance and the sound of his language, as he repelled the base insinuation against him whom he knew and loved so well. "I think it likely," said the good old man, resuming, in a moment, the christian temper which ornaments his years his feeling giving a deeper tone and earnestness to his impressive voice, as he added, "I think it likely that there may be no man now living who knows more of the circumstances upon which that tale is predicated, than I happen to know. I was not only in the army and upon the spot at that time, but I was myself at the elbow of Col. Lee when he issued the orders for shooting the deserters, and which excited such a feeling in the army and in the country at the time. I remember it as well as if it had occurred within the last hour."

"The army was posted on the Hudson above West Point; it was just before we stormed Stony Point. Col. Lee was sitting at a table writing. An officer came in and reported that more of the men had deserted across the line to the enemy.—Col. Lee, (the celebrated commander of the Virginia Legion) without an instant's hesitation, or withdrawing the pen from the paper, gave the orders 'to shoot every man that was detected deserting to the enemy, and send their heads to head quarters.'—The order was given to Lieut. Reed, who was in command of the advance guard; the same Gen. Reed who commanded in the battle in which Sir Peter Parker was killed in the late war, and is now living on the Eastern Shore of this State. The order was issued but a short time before three men were detected in the act of deserting pursued, taken close to the enemy's line, and brought in. Reed observed that according to orders he ought to execute all three of them, but that he would not do so. He would make an example of one of them. I think on examination it appeared that one of them was a German, one a Frenchman and the other an American. Reed inquired which of the three should die? It was unanimously agreed that it should be the American. In him the atrocity was the most aggravated, because it was his native country he was deserting—he was shot.—His head was cut off and sent to head quarters agreeably to orders. But no man could be more mortified or provoked than General Washington was at the sight.—So far from countenancing such a proceeding for one instant, Col. Lee was immediately arrested, and tried for his conduct, and it was with extreme difficulty, indeed, popular as that officer deservedly stood with the army, that he was preserved from being broke for the offence."

"But, gentlemen," continued the old veteran, "mark the difference between the case of the desertion in this instance, and the deserters that Gen. Jackson ordered to be shot. I know that it always was considered in the army, that a soldier, when on actual duty as a guard, in face of an enemy, deserting his post, or a soldier detected in the act of deserting directly to the enemy, might be shot. But this instance I have mentioned, and the feelings excited in all ranks on the occasion of the death of that one man, is an evidence of the restraint which was felt in going even that far.—Regulars enlisted in the army for bounty, were seldom shot for desertion, however aggravated—but to deprive irregular militia men of their lives for leaving the camp, not to desert to the enemy, but to go home to their families, never entered into the brain of any man at that day, even if his time of service had not expired; and I much question, if the popularity of Washington himself could have been sustained in the army, if he had attempted such a proceeding. Militiamen leaving Washington's camp during the Revolution, was of constant occurrence. He never thought of treating them as a military despot, dealing life and death without regard to martial law even, much less the laws of humanity, that should at least have spared those who were confident that they had performed their tour of duty, and were entitled to a discharge."

I have quoted the substance of the language used by the venerable old gentleman. Speaking of that "which he did know" of the usages of the army and especially of the difference between a militiaman leaving a camp to go home to his family, and a soldier deserting from post in front of an enemy, and what is worse, to the ranks of an enemy, was too striking and impressive not to be faithfully imprinted on the memory of those who heard him.

**PHENOMENON.**—We are informed (says the *Wilmingon (N. C.) Herald*) that Topail Sound, on the 3d inst. was covered with dead fish of different kinds, among which were sharks, that had probably been poisoned and drifted ashore. The negroes on one plantation gathered up, and salted about 30 barrels.

## FOREIGN.

From the New York Evening Post, July 14.  
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Packet ship *New-York* yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, which she left on the 8th of June, we have received our regular files of London journals to the 6th ult. and by the Cortes which arrived this forenoon from London, a paper of the 7th.

The Earl of Winchelsea has declared his intention not to bring forward the motion which he had announced on the state of the administration.

The House of Lords have passed the bill to annul the marriage of Miss Turner and E. G. Wakefield, and it passed a first reading in the House of Commons on the 6th.

The bill for amending the Corn Laws was taken up in committee on the 1st of June, in the House of Lords. The Duke of Wellington moved as an amendment to the first clause of the bill, which allows the importation of wheat at a duty of 20s. 8d. per quarter, when the average price shall be 62s. and under 63s. per quarter—"that foreign wheat shall not be taken out of bond until the average price amounts to 66s. per quarter;" and the amendment was carried by 78 to 64. The *Courier* of the 5th says, that wheat had risen 3s. the quarter, which is said to be occasioned by the amendment of the Duke of Wellington. "If such is the fact, it can hardly be expected that the advance will be sustained, as we cannot think the noble Duke himself meant to produce the effect which must follow if the amendment should stand. His grace declared himself friendly to the principle of the Bill: and such being the case, it is not too much to suppose that he would rather see it pass, in some respects imperfect, and wait for a future opportunity to supply what may be wanting, than see the measure lost altogether, which it is considered will be the consequence of perseverance on his part, if the House, on reconsidering the subject, do not differ from his grace, and reject the amendment in a future stage of the Bill."

"Under these circumstances, we have little doubt that the provision suggested by the noble Duke will, for the present, be withdrawn by him, or negatived by a majority, when it is next brought into discussion. The Bill, it will be remembered, was originally carried into the House of Peers, by a majority of nearly two to one in its favour. It is therefore, highly improbable that it should be defeated altogether, after such a decision."

Accounts were received from Odessa dated May 16 which mentioned that Lord Cochrane "had struck a great blow," but the particulars had not transpired. They also stated that an insurrection had broken out among the Janissaries at Constantinople which had thrown the capital into a great state of alarm. They first manifested their insubordination on the retirement of Ali Pacha, who was the chief instrument in the hands of the Porte, in introducing the European discipline, to the Pacha of Rome, to which his sovereign has in a fit of jealousy, appointed him, as an honourable banishment from the Imperial presence.

Accounts from Vienna mention that great activity prevails there in the department of foreign affairs, and that it is understood the proposals made by England and Russia to the Porte, relative to Greece, are about to be enforced by the great European powers. The rebellion in Tartary had assumed a serious aspect. M. Onis, formerly minister of Spain to the United States, and ambassador of Naples under the Constitutional government, had died at Madrid. The British frigate *Cambridge* had arrived at Portsmouth from Lima and Rio Janeiro, with 1160 000 sterling in dollars. The Queen of Wurtemberg, after an absence of 30 years, has returned to England. A large concourse cheered her enthusiastically on her arrival on her native shore. Letters from Paris, according to the *Son* of the 7th, state that information had been received from Madrid, that the Duke San Carlos had been appointed Ambassador to the Court of France, instead of being appointed Prime Minister of Spain. It is added, that such is the state of public feeling in Barcelona, that there is every reason to believe that the province will shortly be in a state of revolt.

**WASHINGTON, July 12.**  
CLAIMS UNDER THE TREATY OF GHENT  
Board for the Adjustment of Claims for Slaves and other Property taken away in violation of the First Article of the Treaty of Ghent.

1. The Board will sit with open doors each morning of its meeting, for the purpose of hearing motions and other communications from the claimants and their agents. All motions shall be in writing, and if supported by arguments, the arguments also shall be in writing.

2. The Board will on a day which shall be hereafter appointed and announced, proceed to call over the definitive list, in the presence of the claimants and their agents for the purpose of ascertaining what claimants are ready to submit their cases for examination and decision.

3. When the claimants announce their readiness for trial, they shall submit and close the testimony on which they mean to rest their cases, with such arguments as they shall think fit to submit in writing, and the cases shall then be docketed for final examination and decision.

4. If the claimants shall not be prepared to docket and put down their cases for final examination and decision on the call of the definitive list, they shall be required to docket and put them down on or before first Monday in March next, and on their failure to do so, the Board will proceed to examine, and finally decide such cases on

the evidence and documents which may be before it, unless it shall see cause, for special reason, to allow further time.

5. The claimants and their agents shall be permitted, from time to time, to take out of the office of the Commissioners, their original documents and papers giving to the Clerk an engagement for their safe return within a reasonable time, or whenever the Board shall specially direct it.

6. All testimony shall be in writing, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. All the documents heretofore received through the Department of State, shall be read and weighed without further authentication. All depositions which have been, or may hereafter be submitted, which shall be authenticated according to the rule prescribed by the late joint commission, shall be read and weighed without further authentication. Future authentications of testimony shall be good when taken before, and certified under the seal of office of a notary public; or when taken before a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Judge of a superior or inferior Court of any of the States or Territories, or the District of Columbia, and certified by the Clerk of the County, Corporation, or superior or inferior Court to which such Magistrate, Judge, or Justice belongs, under the seal of such Court; that such person is a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Judge for such County, Corporation, or Superior or Inferior Court, as the case may be.

**DOCTORS vs LADIES.**—In this case which has been continued from term to term for many years without any verdict having been rendered, we record an additional piece of testimony in behalf of the prosecution abstaining at the same time from any comments calculated to bias the minds of the jury.—*Non nobis tantas componere lites.*

We have seen the first number of the *Philadelphia Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Edited by N. R. Smith, M. D. Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson College and formerly of this city. The first article in this number is "on the injuries resulting from confinement of the chest by dress," written by the editor. A case is mentioned of a young female who was brought into the anatomical hall in Jefferson College, for dissection from which we make the following extracts which show the evils resulting to females from the use of that life-destroyer—the corset.

"On exposing the chest, a remarkable deformity presented itself, occasioned by distortion of the breast bone. About two inches from the top of the sternum, where the first piece of that bone joins the second, was an indentation nearly an inch in depth immediately above which the bone abruptly protruded, so as to form an obvious tumor between the breasts. The ribs, also, attached to the protuberant piece of the sternum, were of course more arched than those below, giving to the upper part of the chest a more free expansion than belonged to the lower. The pit in the sternum was precisely where the extremity of the busk or corset board, is usually worn. This, together with the confined aspect of the lower part of the chest instantly suggested to every one who saw it the cause which unquestionably was the wearing of the tightly laced corset before the form of the individual had been fully developed."

"On examining the contents of the thorax, the capacity of which had thus been encroached upon, it was found that the subject had been the victim of pulmonary consumption, one of the most important predisposing causes of which, we know to be a confined chest. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the fatal disease, in this instance, had been aggravated, and might have been provoked, by the habit of dress."

"The above instance of artificial malformation, will by no means appear incredible to those who know how susceptible is the human form, in early life, of being moulded to almost any configuration, & that without the infliction of much pain upon the individual. Even the shape of the head, the most rigid part of our bodies, is in some parts of the world, brought under the plastic dominion of fashion. We have the fashion of flat heads on the rocky mountains—round heads among the turbaned Turks, and long heads among the Macrocephali. Indeed, there is scarcely any part of the form that fastidious man has not attempted to amend, as if believing that nature's journeymen had made us and not made us well. I know not which would appear the most ridiculous in the eyes of the other, the wasp-waisted lady of our own country or the Chinese belle, with a foot no bigger than a Mandarin's thumb; nor do I know which would most offend the unsophisticated eye of nature; but this I know, that the deformity of the latter is unimportant in regard to health, while that of the former is acquired at the expense of vital organs, which may not be encroached upon with impunity."

"Females are exceedingly incredulous in regard to the injuries resulting from incarceration of the chest, because the corset after having been worn for a considerable time, not only ceases to give any sensible inconvenience, but seems necessary to their comfort as a support to the body. This, however, only renders the mischief insidious. We very well know that by habit the body may be so injured to almost any restraint as to become unconsciously of its presence; but if it be persevered in, the injurious effect, sooner or later, will result. Those Chinese females whose feet are ruined by early and tight bandaging, do not experience much pain from the confinement; nor is that degree of compression, which even moulds the head, borne with impatience. All admit, however, that the corset when first worn causes much uneasiness, and young girls are often very refractory in regard to this part of their physical education."

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"The degree of injury indicated by the corset upon the female form, undoubtedly in some degree, depends upon the period of life at which it is assumed. Before the figure is fully developed, its contour may be influenced by the slightest restraint. This was undoubtedly the case in the instance with which I introduced this subject."

"The argument, however, which, of all others, may, perhaps, with females, be most effectively employed against the use of this procrucean girdle, is the fact that, besides its less direct influence, in substituting the pale ensign of disease for the 'crimson' of their lips and of their cheeks," it often spoils the symmetry of the form. It is a capricious fashion which admires a preternaturally small waist in the female figure; the proportion that nature has assigned it, is that which alone pleases the taste capable of appreciating the truly beautiful."

"I have seen a fair actress upon the stage so begirt with whalebone and steel, that in impassioned utterance, when the tide of the bosom should speak the emotion of the heart there was substituted for it an unseemly anhelation, the chest being fixed like a bust of marble. Surely females would not willingly, for that which is so graceless, sacrifice a charm that has set so many poets raving. 'Tis plain that Haldie could never have worn a corset, or the poet could not with truth have thus sung her graces:

"She wore two jellicks; one was of a pale yellow Of azure, pink, and white was her chemise,  
"Neath which her breast heaved like a little Billow."

I could adduce cases which have fallen under my own observation, illustrative of the evils of this too frequent cause of disease and deformity, but perhaps we have said enough to convince our professional brethren of the importance of overlooking nothing in which may lurk the embryo cause of disease and death, whether it be a tight neck cloth, a laced corset, a dish of ill prepared food, the subtle principle of contagion, or the desolating breath of the simoom. Let nothing which is hostile to health and life be deemed unworthy the attention of their protectors.

New Haven Chronicle.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

General Jackson's Letter, and Mr. Clay's Reply.

Mr. Clay's letter from Lexington of the 29th June 1827 to the Kentucky Reporter in answer to General Jackson's letter, will, we presume, be considered perfectly satisfactory by all, that Mr. Clay is innocent of the foul imputations that the malignity of General Jackson has attempted to heap on him. Now let General Jackson come out upon another tack. Mr. Clay has given him the positive denial so far as concerns himself—and the 'I don't believe true' as to what General Jackson says of his friends.

The General has taken up the spent ball of George Kremer, the illustrious, and is giving a second edition of the works of Kremer, not much revised and corrected—Could the greatest opponent of General Jackson wish to see him lower?

### MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

The Kentucky Reporter of the 4th inst. contains the following letter from Mr. Clay in reply to that of General Jackson, published in this paper of the 7th inst.—

### TO THE PUBLIC.

On my arrival at Wheeling on the 23d. instant, I was informed that Mr. Carter Beverly, then at that place, had received the preceding night by mail, a letter from General Jackson, which he had exhibited to several persons, and left with my friend Colonel Noah Zane, for my perusal, and which I was told formed a subject of general conversation, and had produced much excitement in the town. The Captain of the Reindeer having kindly detained his Steam-boat for my accommodation, and as I was unwilling longer to delay his departure, I had only time to obtain a hasty but I believe a correct copy of the letter, and I now seize the first moment, after my arrival at home to present it to the public, together with a copy of another letter addressed by Mr. Beverly to Col. Zane.

I purposely forbear, at this time, to make several comments which these documents authorize, and confine myself to a notice of the charges which General Jackson has brought forward in his letter.

These charges are, 1st. That my friends in Congress, early in January, 1825, proposed to him that, if he would say, or permit any of his confidential friends to say, that, in case he was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of myself and my friends, we would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and 2dly. That the above proposal was made to General Jackson, through a distinguished member of Congress, of high standing with my privacy and consent.

To the latter charge I oppose a direct, unqualified and indignant denial—I neither made, nor authorized, nor knew of any proposition whatever to either of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives at the last Presidential election, or to the friends of either of them, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, or for any other purpose. And all allegations, intimations and insinuations that my vote, on that occasion, was offered to be given, or was in fact given, in consideration of any stipulation or understanding, express or implied, direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I was, or that

any other person was not, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was, in any other manner, to be personally benefitted, are devoid of all truth, and destitute of any foundation whatever. And I firmly and solemnly believe, that the first of the two above mentioned charges is alike untrue and groundless. But if (contrary to my full belief) my friends or any of them made any such proposition or offer, as is asserted in that first charge, it was without my knowledge and without my authority:

The letter of General Jackson insinuates rather than directly makes, the further charge that an arrangement was proposed and made between Mr. Adams' friends & mine, by which, in the event of his election I was to be appointed Secretary of State—I pronounce that charge also, as far as I know or believe, to be untrue and without the least foundation.

General Jackson having at last voluntarily placed himself in the attitude of my public accuser, we are now fairly at issue. I rejoice that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared though at the distance of near two and a half years since the charge was first put forth, through Mr. Kremer—it will be universally admitted, that the accusation is of the most serious nature—Hardly any more atrocious could be preferred against a representative of the people in his official character—The charge in substance is, that deliberate "propositions of bargain" were made by my Congressional friends collectively, through an authorized and distinguished member to Congress, to Gen. Jackson; that their object was, by these "means of bargain and corruption," to exclude Mr. Adams from the Department of State, or to secure my promotion to office; and that I was privy and assented to those propositions and to the employment of those means.

Such being the accusation and the prosecutor, and the issue between us. I have now a right to expect that he will substantiate his charges by the exhibition of satisfactory evidence—In that event, there is no punishment which would exceed the measure of my offence—In the opposite event, what ought to be the judgement of the American public is cheerfully submitted to their wisdom and justice.

H. CLAY.

Lexington, 29th June, 1827.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D. adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, has been unanimously elected to the Professorship of Surgery in that Institution, vacated by the resignation of Granville Sharpe Pattison, Esquire.

Hon. Wm. Burleigh, a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from Maine, died at South Berwick in that state, on the 1st instant. He had been some time in feeble health; but the immediate cause of death was a profuse bleeding at the nose, which could not be checked.

### From the Kentucky Reporter.

DESHA.—We understand that Governor Desha has pardoned his son Isaac. The power to grant pardons before conviction though questionable, has been repeatedly asserted and exercised by former Governors of Kentucky, and perhaps other states. The whole of the late term of Harrison Circuit Court was devoted to this case.—Nine Jurors only were obtained on the last day,—the prisoner having exercised to the extent of the law the privilege of peremptory challenge. The Judge refused to renew the recognizances of his sureties or again liberate the prisoner on bail, in consequence we presume of the state of his health not now requiring such indulgence. The Governor being present when the Judge remanded his son Isaac to Jail, addressed the people in a speech of considerable length, and concluded by reversing the order of the Court and setting his son at liberty. We are not informed of any form observed by his Excellency, except the speech, in which it is said, he treated the court with great indignity. We hope we shall hereafter obtain the particulars from authentic source.

### From the Frederickburg Arena.

We have another prime horror, with which to regale our readers—and would to heaven the details of the transaction were matter of question. But alas! for human nature, they are established by the decision of a court of justice, and of the truth of the story, there can be no possible doubt. We heard the particulars sometime since, from a highly respectable and meritorious officer of the United States' Navy, who was at the time on the coast of Cuba, & we have now before us a letter confirming the story of our friend, from another gentleman of the navy, who was in Havana at the time the affair transpired. From our recollection of the statement of our friend, as well as from the letter, we shall present to our readers a brief account of the heart-sickening story.

In the summer of 1824, several of the citizens of Havana, missed many of their little negro children, and the impression was general that they had been kidnapped, and sent to the plantations in the interior. The attention of the police was called to the subject, but the vigilance of the constituted authorities was not able to effect a discovery.

A little negro girl was sent by her mistress, to a cook-shop, at which were sold meat pies, sausages, &c. remarkable for their delicacy. The shop had no rival in the city—it was patronized by all classes of people—from the governor down to the soldier.

The alarm was given on finding the little girl did not return in due time—she was traced to the shop alluded to—and some gentlemen who had seen her enter deposited that she had not come out. A guard was

ordered to search the shop, and hopes were entertained that a nest of kidnappers was about to be discovered. In searching the house, a trap-door was found, through which the party descended into a long and gloomy vault, strewn with human bones. In this subterranean Golgotha, a miserable old negro was discovered chained to a post, and employed in chopping with cleavers the flesh of the unfortunate girl, preparatory to its being served up in the pastry, which had acquired for the shop so distinguished a reputation. The old man stated, that he had been confined, and thus employed for three years, in which time many of his fellow creatures had passed through his hands. The shop-keepers were immediately arrested, tried, and four of them executed—a fifth being condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

## DIED

In this town on Saturday evening last, THOMAS P. APPLGARTH, PRINTER.

BALTIMORE, July 20.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Flour—Howard-street, superfine, 5 00 a 5. 12 1/2—Wheat, best white, 80 a 82—Corn, 48 a 50—Rye, 50 a 55—Oats, 24 a 25.

We are authorized to state that Robert Banning, Esq. will again serve his fellow citizens of Talbot in the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with a majority of their votes.

We are authorized to state that JOHN D. GREEN Esq. will serve his Fellow-Citizens of Talbot county in the next General Assembly of this state, if elected.

We are authorized to state that JAMES MURRAY LLOYD Esq. will serve his Fellow Citizens of Talbot county, in the next General Assembly of this state, if elected.

We are authorized to state that HORATIO L. EDMONDSON, Esq. will serve the people of Talbot county, in the next General Assembly, if elected.

We are authorized to state that Robert B. A. Tate, Esq. will serve the people of Talbot county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

We are authorized to say that Wm. Gist, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

## TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support—Should I be elected it will be my endeavor to execute the duties of the office with justice and impartiality. The Public's Obt. Servant.

JESSE SCOTT.

July 14.

J. BENNETT respectfully solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot County for the next Sheriffalty.

July 21.

## TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Animated by a desire to contribute my mite to the service of my Fellow-Citizens, and influenced by the advice of my Friends, I solicit your suffrages for the office of Delegate to our next General Assembly. Such are the liberality of our glorious Institutions, that the right of aspiring to every 'post of honor,' is guaranteed to each individual in our happy community. Therefore, in appearing before the public as a Candidate for office, I assume no peculiar privilege, but exercise the pure prerogative of a Freeman, & make my appeal to the only true & legitimate sovereignty on earth, the People's will. Should I be honored by your approbation, every exertion shall be used, to fulfil all the duties of that important station.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MARTIN.

Talbot county July 21

## TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the next Sheriffalty. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, the favor will be acknowledged, and I pledge myself to use every exertion in my power, to fill the office to the satisfaction of the PUBLIC.

The Public's Obedient Servant.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

July 21

## Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

July 14th 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will be held in the Directors' Room in the Bank, on the first Monday of August next, (6th August) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank aforesaid for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

July 21 3w

## Easton Academy.

A Public Examination of the Scholars in this Institution, will be held at the Academy on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days of August next; at which the parents and Guardians of the pupils, and the Friends of the Seminary are invited to attend. The Summer Vacation will commence on the Saturday following; and the schools be again opened on the first Monday of October.

By the Board,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

Easton, July 21 5w

## Notice.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John W. Sherwood, late of said county, deceased, to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of the second month next; they may otherwise lose all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to the said deceased are requested to come forward and settle the same, as much further indulgence cannot be given. W. W. MOORE, Ex'r. of John W. Sherwood, dec'd.

Easton, 7th mo. 21 3w

## Dr. Hull's Truss.

### FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

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

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

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

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's

Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Hull's Truss does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against them."

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

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

Baltimore July 21 4m

## A GOOD FARM TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year that large farm in this County between Abbot's Mill and White Marsh Church which is now in the occupation of Jacob Faulkner. For terms apply at the Bank. J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r. Easton July 21, 1827. 3w

## Edward J. Willson

General Commission Merchant, and Planter's Agent, No. 12, Light st. Wharf, Baltimore.

REURNS his unfeigned thanks to those Friends, who for the last four years have favoured him with their consignments of grain, &c. and orders, and flatters himself from his unremitting attention to business, and residence of 12 years in Baltimore, the last 4 of which have been exclusively devoted to his present line of business, & thorough acquaintance with the markets, that he will still be successful in rendering perfect satisfaction to those who may favour him with their consignments, and orders. His attention is exclusively confined to the Commission and Agency Business, conceiving he can render greater satisfaction by filling all orders when they can be obtained at the most reduced prices, than keeping them for sale himself—Liberal advancements will always be made on produce, which cannot be sold to advantage, when brought into market and it is deemed advisable to store it.

Baltimore, July 21, 4w. (8)

## Tailor and Habit Maker.

### DAVID M. SMITH

HAS returned to Easton, where he intends carrying on the above business in its various branches—he has taken the shop next door to Mr. Wm. H. Groome's Store, and opposite Mr. Lowe's Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. William Edmondson, as a Tailors shop—he solicits the patronage of the public generally. He feels no hesitation in saying that he can execute work in as fashionable a style as it can be done in any of the cities, or elsewhere; he receives the fashions regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore. A representation of them can be seen at his shop at all times.—Plain work made to fit neat and easy. All orders left with the subscriber will be punctually attended to.

July 21 w

## Wm. Edmondson TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public generally, that he has removed from his stand on Washington Street, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Barton, & next door to Mr. James Melrose's, where he solicits a share of the public patronage, and assures all those who will favor him with their custom that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

Easton July 21 if

## DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1827.

Whereas a Commission did issue from Dorchester county Court, at October Term 1825, to divide or value the real estate of John C. Tyler, late of Dorchester county deceased, in virtue of the act entitled an act to direct descents "and the several supplementary acts. And whereas the Commissioners appointed by the said Court, did at the April Term of the said Court in the year 1826 make return of their proceedings had on the said Commission, in which they determine and so return that the real estate of the said John C. Tyler, was incapable of division without loss and injury to all the parties entitled, and that they did value the said real estate to the sum of twelve hundred dollars current money—which said return of the proceedings of the said Commission is hath been ratified and confirmed by this Court. And whereas Thomas Tyler the eldest son of the said John C. Tyler and person entitled by law to make his election to take the said real estate at the valuation made by the Commissioners aforesaid, is absent out of the county,—It is thereupon ordered by the said Court, that the said Thomas Tyler be and appear in Dorchester county court on the second day of the next October Term of the said court, and make his election to take the said real estate at the valuation aforesaid, otherwise it shall and may be lawful for the same proceedings to be had thereon as if the said Thomas Tyler had appeared and refused to take the said real estate at the valuation aforesaid.—Provided a copy of this order be published in some one of the newspapers printed in Easton (Maryland) for four weeks successively before the first Monday in October Term next.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True Copy E. RICHARDSON, Clk. Cambridge July 21 1827. 4w

## NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of each of the subscribers, petitioners, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester County Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why they should not respectively have the benefit of said laws, that day being appointed for a hearing between their Creditors and them.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

TURMAN CHRISTOPHER.

THOMAS STURGES.

July 21 3w

## Notice.

ALL persons in arrear for officers fees for 1825, 1826 and 1827, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle them on or before the 20th August next, as further indulgence will not be given. (particularly those indebted for 1825 and 1826.) I have given my Deputies positive orders to close them without respect to persons. I wish to injure no man's property or feelings, but can assure the public that stern necessity compels the measure. The officers want their money, and will have it; or I must suffer; those complying with the above request, will save their feelings and mine; those that will not, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

THOS: HENRIX, Shff.

July 21 5w

## COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A freeable to a Circular addressed by their President, the Hon. BERNARD WASHINGTON, to the Rev. Lot Warfield, respectfully soliciting, & requesting that he would be pleased to bring the claims of their cause before his Congregation, on the Sabbath which shall immediately precede or succeed the Anniversary of our National Independence, and invite contributions for its benefit. Notice is therefore now given, That the Rev. Mr. Warfield, agreeable to the request aforesaid, has duly notified his Congregation at Easton, that at the Methodist Church, on Sabbath the 23d of July (instant) a Public Collection, will be taken, to aid and assist the laudable views, & endeavors of the American Colonization Society, in providing a suitable Asylum on the coast of Africa, and also to assist in raising a fund for their removal.—It is therefore hoped and wished, that the citizens of Easton, and of Talbot county, will not be backward on this occasion, to manifest their known liberality, but more especially so, when it is asked, and solicited to relieve a depressed part of the Human race, and in assisting to remove them from amongst a White Population, to a place, and country better calculated, it is to be hoped for their future good and comfort, where they may more fully enjoy their civil and religious privileges. Fellow Citizens, the appeal is made to you, what if the contributors were to contribute their dollar, their half dollar, and so down to an eighth of a dollar—to each individual, it would be of but small consideration. But when all be put together, would tend to assist the views of the Society to no small degree. It is therefore, most earnestly requested that the citizens, will duly appreciate the opportunity, & generously, as they can afford, be as liberal and generous as they can afford, when the Collection is taken as before stated, for their convenience, they may deposit their liberal contributions with Wm. Harrison, Esq. at the Bank, who is the Treasurer of the Auxiliary Society in the county.

July 14



## POETRY.

ODE—for the FOURTH of JULY, 1827.  
Sung at the celebration in the Exchange  
Coffee House in Boston.

To the Sages who spoke—to the Heroes who  
bled—  
To the Day, and the Deed—strike the harp-  
strings of glory!  
Let the song of the Ransomed remember  
the Dead,  
And the tongue of the Eloquent hallow the  
story.

O'er the bones of the Bold.  
Be that story long told,  
And on Fame's golden Tablets their tri-  
umphs enrolled,  
Who on Freedom's green hills Freedom's  
banner unfurled,  
And the beacon fire raised that gave light  
to the world.

It.  
'Twas for Us and our Children, to conquer  
or die,  
Undaunted they stood; where the War-  
storm burst o'er them;  
Each blade drew a thunderbolt down from  
the sky,  
Till the foeman turned pale, and was with-  
ered before them.

Then from Liberty's band,  
Went a shout through the land,  
As the rainbow of peace their fair heritage  
spanned;  
Where the banner of Freedom in pride was  
unfurled,  
And the beacon-fire rose that gave light  
to the world.

III.  
They are gone—Mighty Men!—and they  
sleep in their fame;  
Shall we ever forget them?—Oh, never, no  
never!  
Let our Sons learn from us to embalm each  
great name,  
And the anthem send down—Independence  
Forever!!

Wake, wake, heart and tongue!  
Keep the theme ever young—  
Let their deeds through the long line of  
ages be sung,  
When on Freedom's green hills Freedom's  
banner unfurled  
And the beacon fire raised that gave light  
to the world.

OGDENSBURGH, (N. Y.) June 26.  
Noel Emigration.—The unprecedented  
increase of Red Squirrels on the borders  
of the river in this vicinity and their un-  
usually locations in almost every wood yard  
in this village, within a few weeks, have  
excited no little curiosity. The mystery  
however, was within a few days fully dis-  
closed; and it is now ascertained from oc-  
cular demonstration, that these animals from  
having become dissatisfied with the present  
administration of the Government of His  
Majesty's Colony of Upper Canada—the  
hopeless prospect of their ever attaining the  
privileges of citizenship under the recent  
Alien Law of that Providence—or from  
some other cause—are daily crossing the  
river St. Lawrence by tens, hundreds, and  
hundreds—and fixing their habitations in  
every vacant nook and corner within our  
own territory. We are informed that they  
may be seen landing, a short distance above  
and below this village, almost every hour  
in the day; and the woods, as we have our-  
selves observed, along the bank of the river  
are literally thronged with these quiet and  
heretofore loyal subjects of His Majesty.

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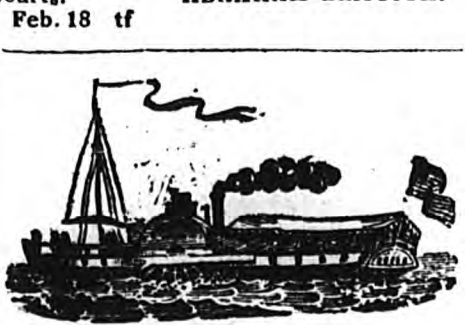
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## DENTON HOTEL.

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 mar-  
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-  
sonal attention and those of his family, he can  
assure the public of the best accommodations  
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-  
lent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he  
will keep constantly on hand the best liquors  
that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will  
be constantly supplied with the best of provi-  
sions—Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times  
be furnished with private rooms at the short-  
est notice—travellers and the public generally  
are invited to give him a call. The subscri-  
ber is provided with rooms to accommodate  
the court and bar during the session of our  
Courts.  
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.  
Feb. 18 18



## STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Company take the ear-  
liest occasion to notify the inhabitants of  
Queen Anne's county and the neighbouring  
districts that they have established a con-  
venient wharf on Mr. Blake's farm on Corsica  
Creek for landing and receiving passengers,  
horses and carriages; and that on Monday the  
23d day of July inst. and on every succeeding  
Monday, the Steam Boat MARYLAND will  
call there in her route to and from Chester-  
town, & will no longer stop at Queen's Town  
as heretofore. She will arrive at the wharf at  
half after nine o'clock in the morning; and  
leave it for Baltimore at half after two o'-  
clock in the afternoon. By an agreement with  
the owners of the Steam Boat PATUXENT,  
this Vessel will call at the wharf on her route  
to and from Chestertown at the like hours on  
every succeeding Saturday.  
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,  
Commander of the Maryland.

Easton July 14 1827.

The Editors of the newspapers printed in  
Centerville and Chestertown, are requested  
to insert the above notice for 4 weeks, & pre-  
sent their accounts to Capt. Taylor, for pay-  
ment.

## Commissioners' Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable  
the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed at  
the last May term of said Court, will be ex-  
posed to public sale to the highest bidder, on  
Tuesday the 7th day of August next, at the  
door of the Court House in the town of Easton  
between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock,  
P. M. all the lands and tenements (clear of in-  
cumbrances) of which James Clayland late of  
Talbot county, deceased, died, seized and  
possessed, lying and being in Island Creek  
Neck in said county, known by the name of  
'Bullen's Chance' containing about 150 3/4 ac-  
res of land more or less.

Terms of sale are, one fourth of the pur-  
chase money to be cash, and on the remaining  
three fourths, a credit will be given until six  
months after each of the remaining three heirs  
(being minors) shall respectively arrive at  
the age of 21 years, whose ages, regulating  
the credit will be particularly made known on  
the day of sale.

Bonds with good and approved security will  
be required for the three fourths of the pur-  
chase money, to bear interest from the day of  
sale.

Persons wishing to purchase will be shown  
the premises and improvements by Nicholas  
Martin, Esq. or any of the Commissioners.

JOSEPH MARTIN,  
SOLOMON DICKINSON,  
JAMES CHAPLAIN,  
PETER WEBB.

June 23.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the  
Citizens of Talbot county that he has taken  
the shop lately occupied by Mr. William Kemp  
in Easton nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's tavern  
and a few doors from the Bank where he car-  
ries on the BOOT & SHOE MAKING business in  
all its various branches—he has now on  
hand a good assortment of prime materials and  
is prepared to manufacture Boots or Shoes in  
the best manner, in the most fashionable style  
and at moderate prices—He solicits a share of  
the Public patronage, and assures those who  
may favour him with their custom that no  
pains on his part will be wanting to give gen-  
eral satisfaction.  
THOMAS S. COOK.  
Easton May 26 18

## Bank of Caroline.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockhold-  
ers in this Institution that there will be an  
Election held in the Court House in Denton,  
on Monday the 6th day of August next, for  
seven Directors, to manage the affairs in clos-  
ing said Institution—Said election to be be-  
tween the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.  
JOHN ROON, Agent  
of the late Bank of Caroline.  
(S)  
June 23 3w

## FOUND

LAST week a PARASOL.—The owner by  
improving property and paying charges can  
have it again by applying at this office.  
July 14.

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick  
county, by George Peters, Esq. a justice of  
the peace in and for said county, on the 3d  
day of June 1827, as a runaway, a mulatto  
man who calls himself JAMES; says he is free.  
He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 56  
years of age. Had on when committed; a  
blue coat much worn, brown pantaloons, old  
hat and coarse shoes. The owner of the above  
described mulatto is requested to come for-  
ward, prove property, pay charges and take  
him away, otherwise he will be discharged  
according to law.  
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.  
June 30 8w

## PRINTING,

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

WILLIAM BARNETT.

June 9 eo3w

June 9 eo3w

## Union Tavern.

The Subscriber begs leave to in-  
form his friends and the public in  
general that he has taken the above  
stand where he intends devoting  
every attention for the accommodation of  
the public, he solicits a share of the pub-  
lic patronage.  
RICHARD KENNY.  
Easton, March 17.

## Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court  
of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale  
one negro man, two negro women, and two  
children, on a credit of six months, with ap-  
proved security, bearing interest from the  
day of Sale. Application to be made to  
PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.  
of William Jay, deceased  
Easton, March 31.

## AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## SPRING AND SUMMER

## GOODS.

WM. H. GROOME

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Bal-  
timore with a further supply of GOODS ad-  
apted to the Spring and Summer SALES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE  
A great variety of Articles for Mens & Boys  
SUMMER CLOTHING.

Elegant New Style Battiste  
do. do. Bastiste Gingham,  
do. do. fancy Calicoes,  
do. do. black & White do.  
Black Barge for Ladies dresses  
Elegant Merino Scarfs & shawls—very cheap  
Grenadine and other fancy Handkerchiefs.  
4-4 Plain Bobbinet and Thread Laces  
Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Piping Cords,  
&c. &c. &c.

## ALSO

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,  
QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.  
Easton, May 26 18

## VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

## FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of  
a sufficient power contained in a deed of  
Indenture made and executed by Joseph  
Hastings to Nicholas Hammond, for the use of  
the President, Directors and Company of the  
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold,  
on TUESDAY the 28th day of August next,  
between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the  
afternoon, and on the respective premis-  
es, all that lot or parcel of ground situate  
near the town of Easton and being parcel of  
the tract of land called Long Jere whereon  
the Houses and Improvements of  
the late Joseph Hastings are erected  
and whereon he resided and which  
are now occupied by his family, contain-  
ing one acre of land, held under a lease  
for ninety nine years, renewable forever and  
subject to an annual ground rent of eight dol-  
lars: And also another parcel of the same  
Tract of land adjoining to the first mentioned  
lot of ground and has been generally used  
therewith, containing the quantity of seven  
acres of land and held in fee simple, together  
with the improvements and appurtenances  
thereto belonging: And also that parcel of a  
tract of land called Londonderry situate near  
or adjoining to the said town at the back of  
the Court House, and containing near seven  
acres of land with the improvements and ap-  
purtenances to the same belonging, also held  
in fee simple: These parcels may be divided  
and sold in smaller lots to suit the views of  
purchasers: And NOTICE is further given  
that by virtue of the same power will be sold  
on THURSDAY the 30th day of August next,  
between the like hours as aforesaid, and on the  
premises, all and singular those parcels of the  
several tracts of land called Job's Content,  
Buckingham, Hatfield, & Hatfield's Addition,  
situate and being upon and about Robins'  
Branch at and near the head of Peach Bloss-  
om Branch, between the lands of the late Ow-  
en Kennard and the lands of William Jenkin-  
son all adjoining each other, and containing  
159 acres of land, & consisting of a large por-  
tion of wood land, and valuable branch ground  
which will be laid off in convenient lots to  
suit purchasers. Surveys of these lots and  
lands will be made, and plots prepared and  
left at the Bank in Easton for the information  
of those who may desire to understand the  
situation and bounds of the allotments.

And NOTICE is further given that by virtue  
of a like power granted to the said President,  
Directors & Company, will be sold on TUES-  
DAY the fourth day of next September, be-  
tween the like hours as aforesaid, at the front  
door of the Court House in Easton, all that  
farm and plantation situate and being near &  
adjoining the White Marsh Church, and com-  
monly called Bromwell's Farm, and containing  
205 acres of land, more or less, with a sub-  
stantial Brick Dwelling House,  
and other buildings thereon in need  
of repair, and with a due proportion  
of wood land, and being in the occu-  
pation of Richard Sherwood. The Purchaser  
will have the privilege of seeding grain in the  
fall, & of receiving the possession at the end  
of the year.

They will all be offered for sale on very rea-  
sonable terms of credit, the purchase money  
being secured by negotiable notes with ap-  
proved Indorsers. For further particulars ap-  
plication may be made at the Bank.  
By the Board of Directors,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
Easton, June 23 18.

## SURVEYING.

The subscriber offers his services to the  
public as a Surveyor—He may be found at  
his office on Dover Street, or at his dwel-  
ling house near the Star office, in Easton.  
WILLIAM FARLOW.  
April 28.

## MANTUA MAKING AND

## MILLINERY.

MISS SARAH SHERWOOD  
Respectfully informs the Ladies of  
Talbot and the adjacent counties that she  
has just returned from Baltimore and is now  
opening at her store on Washington street op-  
posite Mr. Nind's and next door to Mr. Benny's  
Shop, an elegant and fashionable assortment of  
articles in her line, to which she solicits the  
attention of her friends and customers.  
Easton, July 14.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

## FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on  
3d day (Tuesday) the 7th day of August next,  
at the Court House door between the hours of  
2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the BRICK  
HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by him-  
self. This property is in good repair, and  
possesses as many conveniences, as any house  
of its size in Easton. The Lot is about 43 by  
196 feet, and has a Pump of EXCELLENT WATER  
very convenient to the kitchen, a Meat-House,  
Stable, Carriage-House and Cow shed, and a  
well enclosed Garden, stocked with a variety  
of Herbs & Flowers. To a person desirous of  
a residence in, or of owning Town Property,  
this offers many inducements which will be  
more apparent on examination.—The terms  
will be liberal and accommodating, and made  
known on application to  
JAMES COCKAYNE.  
Moston, July 14 18

## Notice.

Those persons who purchased property at  
the Vendue of Jonathan N. Benny, late of  
Talbot county, dec'd, are hereby notified that  
their notes became due on the 13th June last  
& punctual payment is required.  
WILLIAM BENNY and  
JAMES BENNY, Adm'rs. of  
Jonathan N. Benny dec'd.  
July 7 18

## VALUABLE SERVANTS

## For Sale.



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1827.

NO. 30.

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

**BATTLE OF BALTIMORE.**—We have already published the British "Subaltern's" account of the battle of Bladensburg, and the burning of the Public Buildings at Washington. The last number of Blackwood's Magazine, received at Robinson's Library contains the account of the "demonstration" on Baltimore, a portion of which, embracing the incident of the death of General Ross, we insert to-day. A friend has kindly promised to furnish us with notes, pointing out some of the material mis-statements of the "Subaltern."

The British fleet, to the number of about seventy sail, having arrived at the mouth of the Patuxent river, the Subaltern thus describes the landing at north Point &c. The moon had set, and there was no light in the sky, except that which a multitude of brilliant stars afforded. When a general stir throughout the fleet gave notice that the moment of disembarkation was at hand. The soldiers, rousing from their sleep, began to assemble upon the decks in the order in which it had been previously agreed that they should step into the boats; the seamen, applying sedulously to their tasks hoisted our barges, launches, gigs, &c. with all despatch: whilst the few stores deemed essential to the operations of the campaign were so arranged, as to be transported at once from the shipping to the beach. All, however, was done in profound silence. No conversation passed from rank to rank, and even the cries of the sailors were repressed; lest being overheard by the parties which, we could not doubt, were watching us from the shore, an alarm might be communicated, and the people of Baltimore apprised of their danger.

Whilst these things were doing in the other vessels, a light gun brig, which had weighed anchor for the purpose about an hour before, ran in with the tide; and took her station, broadside on, within cable's length of the beach. There she lay ready, in case of need, to sweep the shore with her fire. Every gun was loaded to the muzzle with grape and cannon shot. But the event proved that no opposition to the landing was contemplated. The leading boat touched the strand in safety; the soldiers contained in it sprang up the slope, and spreading themselves at extended order along the ridge, lay down. Others quickly followed, and in half an hour after the first movement had been made, a thousand men were in line, to cover the arrival of their comrades. All this took place before the first blush of dawn had shown itself in the eastern horizon. Nor was the remainder of the army tardy in reaching its destination. Exerting themselves to the utmost, our gallant tars, without any intermission of labor for several hours, pulled backwards and forwards, and by seven o'clock infantry, artillery, baggage, and horses, appeared to be on shore.

It so happened, that the transport in which I was embarked lay very near the land, by which means our division made good its debarkation among the first; and I shall not readily forget the nature of the scene which was thus brought before me. When we gained the shore, only a single small boat, containing about twenty soldiers, had reached it. We leaped from the bow, one after another, and collecting close to the water's edge, proceeded, at a quick pace, to ascend a sloping sandbank, at the summit of which we found our companions. The officer in command of that small party alone stood upright; the men were flat upon their bellies; but at our suggestion they rose, & advancing about forty yards farther inland, we all lay down again. Let the reader recollect, that we knew nothing of the preparations which had been made for our reception: for aught we could tell, a whole army might be in position within a stone's throw of our ground; and he will not be surprised to learn, that we held our very breath, in anxious expectation of what the next instant might bring forth. Yet was the excitement very far from being disagreeable. True, we might be called upon to sustain the first shock of a force a great deal too numerous to be long opposed with success; but we were aware, that succor would not be slow of arriving; and we could not for a moment doubt as to the final issue. Then there was much in our very position and attitude in the highest degree imposing. You could tell that troops were in line beside you, only by an occasional rustle in the long grass among which they crouched; for all kept close to the earth, and not a man spoke, even in a whisper, to his nearest neighbour.

As day dawned, however, it became abundantly manifest that so much caution had been quite unnecessary; not a living creature was in sight, nor could the slightest trace that even a picquet had kept guard here, be observed. Before us lay a few open green fields, measuring, perhaps, some three hundred yards across, and then their condition furnished proof enough that neither

infantry nor cavalry had traversed them. The grass waved in the breeze, undisturbed by horses tread or human tramp; no track of foragers intersected it, and even upon the road, which ran a little to our right, the dust lay wholly undisturbed. In these fields the army accordingly mustered.—The different regiments drew up according to their brigades; the officers took their stations, and the word was given to advance. The following is the order in which the column moved.

Major Browne, the officer who led the advance in the inroad upon Washington, having been severely wounded and left behind at Bladensburg, General Ross saw fit to dissolve the little corps altogether.—Whether this arose from a feeling that there was not, in the army, another man capable of guiding it aright, I know not.—All that I do know is, that in Browne he reposed the most unbounded confidence—that Browne fully deserved that confidence—and that if he changed his plan from the apprehension that there was no fit successor to him, his judgement was not very erroneous. When I say that this advance was dissolved, I mean not to affirm, that the army began its march with a front entirely uncovered. Three companies were, as formerly, pushed forward; but instead of forming a separate division, placed permanently under the command of a distinct leader, they fell, for the moment under the guidance of the officer who chanced to be senior in rank among those attached to them. It was to that unfortunate arrangement, without doubt, that the country owed the early death of our gallant leader. After the first day's march towards Washington General Ross gave himself little or no concern about the advanced guard; he saw that the individual to whom he had intrusted it, understood his business perfectly; and to him the business was entirely left. It was not so now. Ignorant of the talents of those on whose sagacity the welfare of the whole column so much depended, the General could not keep behind; he would, in his own person, see that things were going on as he wished them to go on; and he fell in the very first skirmish.

In rear of three companies, leaving, however, a sufficient interval between, came the light brigade, now under the command of Major Jones. Next to that corps moved a brigade of seamen, armed with muskets, and amounting to nearly a thousand men; then followed the artillery, of which eight pieces—six guns and two howitzers—were in the field; as a sufficient number of horses to drag them had been procured, they bid fair to prove of marked utility in the enterprise. Immediately upon the artillery came the second brigade; and immediately upon the second brigade came the third.—Of the exact number of combatants thus brought together, I can hardly venture to offer an opinion. We had lost at Bladensburg about five hundred men in all; but of these many were already so far convalescent as to take the field again; and our reinforcements from the fleet were considerable. Balancing the one against the other, therefore, I should be disposed to say that somewhere about five thousand, or five thousand five hundred men, moved from the water's edge this morning.

It fell to the lot of my friend and myself, on this present occasion, to form part of the flank patrol. Having cleared the open fields, we soon found ourselves in a country resembling in many respects, that which we had traversed in our late operations; that is to say, thick woods hemmed us in on every side, and the spots of cultivated soil were few and of small compass. There was, however, one striking difference to be observed. Little lakes, or rather large ponds abounded here; they were equally plentiful on both sides of the way; and being in general deep enough to hinder us from fording, they, for the most part, occasioned us no little trouble, and some fatigue, before we succeeded in passing them. Small streams, likewise, landing in the heads of creeks, more than once interrupted our progress. In a word, the country presented a thousand defensible posts, even to a people so little accustomed as we were to examine a country with the eye of soldiers; and it surprised us not a little to find, that no attempt was made to defend it.

We had continued our journey about an hour, when arriving suddenly at a space of open ground, three troopers, dressed in dark green uniforms were discovered.—They occupied a summit of a gentle eminence, and appeared to be anxiously watching the movement of the column along the high road. Instantly the word was passed to be attentive; and instantly we began to steal round the height, keeping just within cover of the wood, for the purpose of surprising them. But scarlet is an inconspicuous colour, in places where concealment happens to be desirable—the Americans soon discovered us; and clapping spurs to their horses, galloped off. Concluding, of course, that they must be well acquainted with the different roads which intersected the forest we very naturally gave them up as lost, and continued our journey, with the conviction in our minds that more work would be cut out for us, ere many hours should pass by.

Soon after this, the bugles of the army sounded a halt, and we, as well as the

main body, prepared to obey it; but just as we had fixed upon a convenient spot for the purpose, a soldier came running up with intelligence that the three horsemen were still in the thicket, about musket shot from our right. Taking with me a dozen men, I instantly plunged into the wood; and here, sure enough, they sat upon the edge of one of the lakes, their horses being fastened by the bridles to a tree hard by. My party preserved a profound silence, and we closed gradually round them; but the crashing of the boughs there was no stifling, & when we reached the spot they were gone. They had leaped into a canoe on the first alarm, and were now paddling, as fast as they could, to the opposite shore. There was no time to be lost, I called out to them to surrender, and by way of enforcing the summons, commanded the whole of my people to level their pieces. The spectacle was too alarming for raw recruits, so they held up a white handkerchief in token of submission, and pulled back again. Immediately on landing, they were, as may be supposed, disarmed, and then, with their three beautiful chargers, conducted to head quarters.

On coming in with the prisoners, we found the army halted near a farm house, around which were several cleared fields, well adapted, in case of need, for a rapid military formation. The General himself, attended by Admiral Cockburn, was sitting in the midst of his staff by the way side, & a few orderlies were leading their horses backwards and forwards. Of the soldiers, a few had strayed from their ranks; but blue jackets might be seen in every direction, pursuing pigs, fowls, and other live stock, at full speed, and with much apparent satisfaction. Nor was it possible to refrain from laughing at the singular behaviour of these men. All the threats, orders, and entreaties of their officers were set at defiance; they knew nothing about discipline on shore, and they were not now going to learn it. At last the very endeavour to bring them back was abandoned, and they continued to amuse themselves, as well as us, till the column again began to move. Nor did any one appear to enjoy the joke more than General Ross. He was laughing heartily, as were the Admiral and the rest of the group, when we appeared; and he with difficulty suppressed his mirth, even though the presence of the prisoners drew his attention to other graver matters.

Having put a few questions to the young men, as to the duty on which they had been themselves employed, General Ross proceeded to catch them respecting the number and position of the force appointed for the defence of Baltimore. Their answers were neither distinct nor very satisfactory. They spoke of a levy *en masse*; hinted that every male capable of bearing arms was enrolled—and calculated the strength of the whole, including three thousand regulars, at twenty thousand men. The cavalry, they said consisted principally of volunteer troops, to one of which they had themselves belonged; and most of it, as well as a large portion of the infantry, had met us in the field of Bladensburg. In artillery, again, they affirmed, that the strength of the Americans was prodigious: upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon were in battery; and these being manned by seamen from the fleet, would, they observed to us, do their duty. The General heard all this with a countenance which never once varied in its expression; and then ordering them to the rear, in spite of many urgent entreaties that he would dismiss them on their parole, he commanded the bugle to sound, and the troops again stood to their arms.

Whilst the column was making ready to prosecute its more orderly advance, we stoutly plunged once more into the thickets, and pressed on. For about half an hour we proceeded without the occurrence of any circumstance calculated to excite in us a more than usual degree of alacrity. There were the same obstacles of brake and briar to overcome, and from time to time, the same impediments of ponds and creeks to be surmounted; but still no enemy, nor any trace of an enemy could be described. At length however, the face of affairs underwent a change. A few figures suddenly showed themselves, stealing from tree to tree, and bush to bush; they became more and more numerous as we went on; and, finally, we beheld about four or five hundred riflemen scattered through the wood, and prepared to dispute with us our farther progress. Nor were many moments wasted in idly gazing at each other. Having warned the column, by the sound of our bugles, that an enemy was in sight, we rushed forward, and the forest echoed again to the report of ours and the American's muskets.

Our skirmish to day was for a while tolerably hot, and extremely animated. The Americans outnumbered us beyond calculation, whilst, as individuals they were at least our equals in the skill with which they used their weapon; yet, from the very commencement, it was on our part a continual advance, on theirs a continual retreat. We drove them from thicket to thicket, and tree to tree, not indeed, with any heavy loss, for they were no less expert in finding shelter than in taking aim; but occasionally bringing down an individual as he was running

from one cover to another. Our own loss again, was very trifling. Two men killed, and about a dozen wounded, made up the sum of our casualties; and it may with truth be asserted, that every thing was going on as the General himself could have wished. But unhappily he was not satisfied of this. The firing struck him as being more heavy and more continued than it ought to be; he was apprehensive that we had fallen into some serious ambushade, & unwilling to trifle with the safety even of a few companies, he rode forward for the purpose of satisfying himself that they were safe. How bitterly had the whole expedition caused to lament that step! He had scarcely entered the wood, when an American rifleman singled him out; he fired and the ball true to its mark, pierced his side. When the General received his death wound, I chanced to be standing at no great distance from him: I saw that he was struck, for the reins dropped instantly from his hand, and he leaned forward upon the pommel of the saddle; and though I would not suffer myself to imagine that there was any danger, I hastened towards him, but I arrived too late. His horse making a movement forward, he lost his seat and, but for the intervention of his aid-de-camp's arm, must have fallen to the ground. As it was, we could only lay him at length upon the grass, for his limbs could no longer perform their office—it was but too manifest that his race was run.

No language can convey any adequate idea of the sensation which this melancholy event produced in the bosoms of all who were aware of it. It may with truth be asserted, that a general, young in command, has rarely obtained the confidence of his troops in the degree in which General Ross had obtained it, or held out more flattering assurances, that he would continue to possess and to deserve it to the last. As a colonel of a regiment, a general of brigade in Lord Wellington's army, his name had long stood high; and the brilliant success which attended his operations against Washington, satisfied his own soldiers, at least, that his fame was not unmerited. It has been said, that in conducting the inroad last alluded to, he exhibited more of hesitation and diffidence in himself than belongs to a really great mind. Perhaps he might hesitate a little; perhaps he did lose an hour or two in considering, whether, with a mere handful of men, it would be advisable to march upon the capital of a great nation, more especially as he could not but feel that little or no permanent advantage to the cause would accrue even from success. But this praise, at least, has never been denied him; that when once his mind came to be made up, no man ever pursued his object more steadily, or with greater vigour.—In the present course of operations, this was conspicuously the case. He was in the act of pushing on, cautiously indeed, but with all the celerity of the school in which he had been trained, when through the absence of a few able supporters, he was led to throw his valuable life away. Peace to his ashes. A braver and a better man the British army never produced; nor has it lost an officer of brighter promise or higher character.

His aid-de-camp, (Captain M'Dougal,) having seen the general laid by the road side, left him to the care of Admiral Cockburn, and galloped back for assistance. For myself, my duty called me elsewhere. The firing still went on in front; it was kept up by my own men, and I could not desert them; so I too quitted the mournful group, and once more plunged into action.

[To be continued.]

From the Augusta Chronicle.

BARNEY BLINN.

"My voice is still for War."—CATO.

A traveller journeying through our State, cannot help noticing the tipping shops scattered along the road and the motley train that swarm around the doors, particularly on a muster, election or tax collecting day. The whole stock of many of these magazines consists of a few earthen jugs, a cask of whiskey or peach brandy, and a keg of tobacco; sometimes one may observe a few faded pieces of calico, and a pair or two of shoes, but strong liquor is the principal and most profitable commodity, and is dealt out generally by the half pint.

At one of the stores of the latter description, I chanced lately to halt, having travelled for several hours through a broiling sun. Over the door was nailed an old sign, embellished with the words, (more like Egyptian Hieroglyphics) "Entertainments for men and beasts" and on the side of the house was written with chalk, "Whiskey"—"Brandy"—"Tobacco"—"Post-Office." Around the door swarmed a band of that class of people called hard-workers and hard-drinkers, indulging freely in the inebriating draught, and holding forth, most harmoniously, on the merits of their horses, dogs and rifles. At intervals might be heard above the clamor of the double jointed mob, the dulcet exclamations of—"muscle to the back-bone"—"snapping turtle"—"stand in my own shoes"—"peat as a 'Coon'"—"out gauge, out-run, out jump the best feller on the ground, &c. &c."—and now and then an oath, accompanied by a loud whoop that would make the very welkin ring.

My first impulse on beholding this heterogeneous assemblage of men who were

every one better than the best man on the ground, was to turn my horse's head another way and be off in a tangent; but it was too late; they espied me, and my umbrella was the subject of their sport. One bellowed out, and wished to know if I would have that 'ere thing which I toted over my head shingled? Another gigantic fellow strode forward like a Colossus, and seizing my bridle, swore that I should alight and drink with him, or he would take me and my horse at one mouthful! And I verily believe he would have done it, for he had a mouth like the whale that swallowed Jonah and would have thought no more of me than the huge "She cow" did of Tommy Thumb. I began to anticipate very rough treatment, when the man's little grey eyes, with eagle quickness, glanced over me from head to foot. At length, after he had taken my full breadth and altitude, the natural ferocity of his looks gradually yielded to a good-natured smile, and I began to flatter myself that he pitied me, when bursting into a semi-laugh and semi-roar, he exclaimed, "mayhap, Mister, yoe don't recollect me? I've seen you afore at Squire Dood's, when you were going up country.—You know the muster ground there, where I speecified for Troup, and got sowed in mackerel brine? May I never win a track of land, if you shan't take half a pint with me! Come—out stirrups.—Georgians never was asseared, though, may be, John Quincy speaks big, and sends out his regents, to give us the small-pox and rob our corn-cricks."

The backwood's man had scarcely begun his speech, before I recognized Barney Blinn, and shaking him by the hand (I think I feel his vice-like grasp yet) dismounted, confident of safety under the wing of his protection. I was received by Tom, Dick and Harry, with many leers and jeers; and for the soul of me, could not keep from laughing (in my sleeve) at the rough courtesy with which they all greeted a 'croucy' of Mr. Barney Blinn: each offered me a half pint, after drinking three fourths of it himself, and solicited my suffrage in favor of Barney! Thus the mystery of all this respect for my protection was unravelled—he was a candidate for the Legislature, and his pepper-and-salt home spun coat, high crowned hat, and clean linen shirt, clearly proved it.

After a trial of skill in marksmanship, in which Barney showed off conspicuously with his gaunt yet Herculean figure, hawk eye, and polished rifle, the men collected under a thick foliaged walnut, 'with their hearts soft with whiskey and their heads soft with blows,' and began a slang about politics. The spring of Barney's genius was touched—he opened his mammoth jaws and the silence of death reigned around, except the occasional hiccup of a few "jolly toppers" who wallowed in the sand as drunk as a cooter! Barney began with a few rolls of his little grey eyes, after pouring down a good draught, hitching up the waistband of his inexpressibles, and mounting a stump that was just at his elbow. "Afore I begin the preambulation, of what I am going for to say, I will just mention by way of introduction that I hate the present administration as I do a pole-cat." (Here a deep groan was heard among the auditors, and Barney made a pause—"an awful pause"—lowering his shaggy eyebrows and glaring around with a most ominous expression of countenance; but nobody knew from whence it came, so Barney proceeded.)—"I have done my damndest to castigate all them which supports it; for the very root of it is rotten, so sap, tree, and fruit must be rotten too. I ha'n't read newspapers for nothing. General Government and the ministration are going in cahoot to undermine and overrule the undertakings of the free people of Georgia. Aint our principles free liberty gratis for nothing? (Hear, hear.) Aint Georgians sprung from a genuine stock of old continentals, who was all pluck to the marrow? (great cheering.) May I walk rough shod, through the Creek Nation afore I yield an inch of the plantations purchased by the rightful Georgian treaty—(Whoop fellers.) Besides, I and mother has both got two draw in the Land Lottery together, and I ha'n't no notion o' seeing our own sacred invisible vestered rights sacrificed afore our own faces. Troup is the man of my cut—might be a better, mayhap; but damme, if he ha'n't more real blood in his little finger than would swim a horse—(War whoop)—I am up afore you, my boys as a candidate for Legislature—you knows me to be no fool in national affairs, and therefore must help me out. I will oppose the elevation of any Adams to the Congressional chair of State, for reasons best known to myself, which I will tell you now about."

There is too much depredations and extravagance on with the people's money—Fifty-six thousand dollars has been reprobated for a quantity of billious balls, which is a sartin cure for fevers, being invented by Gin'ral Lee. An act has been passed by the ministration, called the nonintercourse act, that was brought about by one Colonel Trade—which is one of your very rankest cottoniers—& by it we have lost the States of North & South Canada and the Territory of the West Indies. What are we to do now for sugar and coffee? And besides, they have passed a law to destrain the liberties of the Press, and also to speed the election of Gin'ral Jackson and excommunicate



every vestige of State Right. And they have made another Congress, which is to sit somewhere in the State of Panama; and they have appointed another administration there, which is to join G. A. Bolivar and the British, to set all the negroes free in the South States, and in the Territory of Hayti. Now aren't these pretty corrupting doings; and aren't I right in calling Adams a fool, and a Federal, a politician & a risto-crazy, when does he such sort of things as these; and prefers N. E. Rum to Jimaky, and gives his family bilious pills at the nation's expense?—(Loud cheering.) If so I'm elected, Gin'ral Government shall wear the print of these five knuckles. No man that comes out here as *regent* shall take upon himself more than what's his rightful duty. My great objct shall be to benefit my constituents. I will take care to have a system of infernal improvement disciminated throughout the state, Macon & Millegerville shall become seaport towns, and Steam-boats shall paddle up the Alleghans mountains. (Loud & continued cheering.) I'll have no taxes for I'll have 'em all paid out of the public money! (Whoop.) I'll have no musters!—(Bellow.) Georgians shall have their rights and their lands!—(Howl.) Gin'ral Government shall ride on a journey through the Creek Nation with a red-hot iron cotton screw down his throat!—(Yell.)—and John Quincy shall be lashed round the world with a bradoon bit and curb, until he owns Georgians is pluck to the backbone! Here another groan was heard, and it was found to proceed from a Yankee pedler, who it appears had found his way into bad company and hearing his favorite thus belabored, could only vent his indignation by groans. He was quickly dragged before the orator; but not without some resistance; and as a fight was now indispensable, some took the side of the pedler, and others fought under the banners of the State. At it they went; kick, bite, and gouge; and the theory of optics was fully illustrated, by many a pugacious sight, ere the doughty combatants had, fought their belly full, and retired with all the honors of war from the bloody field of battle.

What became of the poor pedler, I know not, for my fears were too busy for my curiosity, and I mounted my horse and rode off while the combatants were grappling and panting as if they were struggling with death's own self; and had rode ten miles before I observed that my horse's tail was shared to the bone!

#### THE WANDERER.

CUBA IN 1827.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.  
LETTER X.

The climate of Cuba is remarkably fine and salubrious for a considerable part of the year; say from the month of October to the 1st of June. During this period the thermometer ranges from 70 to 80 degrees Far. and for the remaining part of the year is a little above 80, though rarely so high as 90. It will be seen by this that it is not subject to those severe and sudden changes which occur in our own country, and which are so extremely fatal in the production of pulmonary complaints. The subject of the climate of the city of Havana, is but little understood in the United States. The locality of the city is certainly as favorable for health as most cities of equal magnitude in the United States. For the two years previous to the 31st December 1826, there was no yellow fever there, although the rainy season must be productive of much filth in the streets as they are during the winter season very dusty, and little or no pains are taken to remove this dust. Several American physicians of good reputation are established at Havana. Dr. —, the eldest of these, informed me that during his practice, he had lost of the fever, about one tenth of his patients; that he imputed a good deal of the unhealthiness to the regularity of the trade winds from the north east. Since the time the fever had ceased, the winds had been variable; that he could judge from this and from the appearance of the water in the bay, what the state of health would be by anticipation. On such occasions the water had a muddy appearance, and he added "whitish." Dr. C—, another physician of equally good standing, mentioned that during the last fever, he had out of 128 patients, lost 18. This, it will be seen, is more than the proportion mentioned by the first statement; but the first was general, without reference to any particular year. Both added that when death ensued, in most instances they had not been called in season; nor until the very latest stages of the disorder. In these cases, too the patients were generally sailors of foreign nations. However favorable this statement may be, it must not be forgotten that emigrants from all parts of Europe, not excepting Spain, are subject to it the first year. One young American told me that during a residence of eleven years at Havana & Matanzas he had had it three times. Few, after all, of mankind will be willing to take the chance of life and death, even of one in ten. Although it must be admitted that many die from indulging in habits contracted previously to their residence in Cuba; and from the sudden change of diet and custom. It might be well for people on that account, to locate themselves in such public houses as would be found to correspond most with their previous manners and habits, particularly during their early residence in Cuba.

The island, from its peculiar salubrity during the season from November to May, of course offers great inducements to persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints. Hence it is visited a great deal on this account. The country is generally preferred to the cities, and numbers of invalids are found on the plantations in various parts of the island, where it has been the custom of the owners to receive them with the greatest hospitality, until the abuse or too frequent use of this hospitality has rendered

these visits less agreeable than formerly; and consequently a delicate mind may in some cases prevent the beneficial effects, which might otherwise result from a voyage to Cuba.

The following table will exhibit the proportion of deaths at Havana, compared with those of New York and Philadelphia:

Population. Deaths.		
N. York in 1826, ending		
Dec. 31,	175 000	4973
Philadelphia,	155 000	4161
Havana,	140 000	3875

But in Havana in 1824, there died 5122; in 1825, 5991. What proportion of these were of the soldiers sent there during those years from Spain is not stated. The opinions and theories held by many physicians in the U. States on the subject of importations of fever, are ridiculed here.

The New York American makes the following remarks on Mr. Clay's letters in reply to General Jackson's to Carter Beveler.

Nothing can be more direct and full. Not only does Mr. Clay deny the specific accusation of Gen Jackson, but he denies and scorns the whole series of insinuations, insinuations and falsehoods that have been circulated of his having made, or permitted, or known of, propositions for his benefit, or for the exclusion of others, of any kind, to any or either of the candidates. He stands forth fearlessly before his country, and asks them to try the issue between himself and his accusers—a motley band with a Jackson for the head, a Kerner for the tail—and "frank corruption mining all between." He will not ask in vain. The poisoned chalice prepared for his lip, will be commended to the lips of those who drugged it, with its deadly ingredients,—and justice and honor will triumph in the defeat of such base, such foul machinations.

General Jackson has now to produce his proofs. He volunteered the accusation for his own benefit and advancement, and upon him must rest the burden of making out his case. Surmise, hearsay, conjecture, inferences, will not do. We must have names, dates, facts,—and then let the inquiry—for infamy there is somewhere—light where it belongs.

We have heard the following anecdote, which places in a strong light the fearlessness of the superintendent of the Sing Sing State Prison, and the salutary awe with which he has inspired the criminals under his charge. Having had occasion to indict some severe punishment upon two or three of the convicts, after they had retired among their fellows, one of them was heard to declare in the most solemn manner, and with a tremendous oath, that he "would be the death of the superintendent," whenever a fair opportunity offered. This declaration was conveyed to him by a convict who overheard it. On the following morning the superintendent went to the cell of the convict who had threatened him, crying in his hand his shaving brush. He locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and sitting down, ordered the convict to shave him. The fellow, surprised at this novel command, proceeded, not without trepidation, to perform the task imposed upon him. He finished the operation in good style. The superintendent then rose, and said to him "are you not ashamed to make a threat, which your cowardice will not allow you to carry into execution? I have heard of your having sworn to take my life, and came here to show you that it did not frighten me, and to let you know what kind of a man you have to deal with."—*N. E. American.*

Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger, of the 3d ult. relates the following anecdote, of a culprit named Lancelot Cooper, who was recently convicted of various acts of forgery:

"He played off an ingenious trick upon the American Ambassador here, by which he got hold of the sum of 150. He obtained some particulars of the domestic concerns of a member of Congress, and represented to the Ambassador, that he (Cooper) was brother to that member; and that he was in daily expectation of a large remittance from America, until he should receive which he must be greatly inconvenienced, unless some countryman would give him a temporary loan. The Ambassador, finding that the story of the applicant was probable enough, and that Cooper had a bill purporting to be drawn by the Bank of the United States upon Messrs. Baring & Co., gave him a letter of introduction to that firm, who, upon the responsibility of his Excellency, immediately cashed the bill; which, however, proved not to be worth three farthings.

"Last summer he obtained the sum of 1500 from Messrs. Hawkins & Sons, of the Plymouth Bank, for a forged bill of exchange on the House of Baring & Co.—Cooper got this bill discounted by means of a forged letter of introduction from Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, which introduced him as Captain Cole. For this forgery a detainer was also lodged against him in Newgate. The signature to the bill is a complete *fac-simile*. Upon Cooper's person were found numbers of bills and checks upon Baring & Co. ready to be filled up, and an American passport in the name of Allison."

The following is the reported distribution of the late Thomas Leyland, Esq.'s property: 200,000l. to his widow; 300,000l. to his nephew, Richard Ballin, Esq. 300,000l. to his nephew, Christopher Ballin, Esq. 1,000l. per annum to his niece, Mrs. Naylor, now Mrs. Wray, formerly Miss Ballin; 500,000l. to her eldest son, now at school, 12 years of age, and to take the name of Leyland; 10,000l. to each of his brothers and sisters; 10,000l. to the public charities of this place; and minor legacies.

*Liverpool papers.*

## FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, July 20, 1827.

**IMPORTANT FROM GREECE.**—The London Courier of the 8th of June contains the following highly important paragraph respecting the success of the Greeks at Athens:—

"The Allgemine Zeitung of the 2d of June states that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch, announcing the entire defeat of the Turks before Athens, on the 29th of April, loss said to be 10,000 men. Ratesboro letters of the 29th of May, confirm the above, and state that the Turks were successfully driven from all their entrenchments, and forced to abandon all their artillery and baggage. The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, on the 5th of May, despatched a Courier from Corfu to London, with another confirmation of the above."

It is likewise stated under the date of Augsburg, May 31, that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch announcing the same grateful intelligence.

The accounts not long since received from Athens stated that the Black Flag was flying as a signal for its surrender, and apprehensions were entertained that the melancholy scenes exhibited at Scio and Missolonghi would be re-enacted upon a scale equally as extensive and atrocious at Athens; and we know that Europe looked on with its usual stolid indifference, and neither raised a voice nor an arm, to save the Greeks from the threatened fate of their unfortunate countrymen—how important then is the above article, which relieves the friends of Greece from all fears for the safety of Athens, and proves that the Greeks will be fully competent to maintain the present campaign without the aid of any European Government.

**Americans and English at China.**

It is highly probable that a very serious misunderstanding will take place between the Chinese Government, and the American and English Traders, if the following statement be correct. As the affair now stands, it does not tell well for the traders who it appears refused to comply with the regulations of the Custom House at Canton and resisted the officers by force of arms. Should any foreign vessel in our waters show an inclination to resist the laws of the land, and attack the officers of the government for enforcing them, the indignation of the whole country would be immediately roused to avenge the insult, and chastise the aggressor;—however, in the present case there may be some qualifying circumstances not detailed, and we shall wait with some anxiety to learn the issue of an affair which indicates a serious interruption to our India trade.

*Bull. Gaz.*

**FROM CANTON.**—From the Palladium office, Boston, July 16

Extract of a letter from an officer of an American merchant vessel, dated at Canton, March 20, 1827.

"On the 1st inst there was a battle between 5 boats of the Americans & English living in this port and two Chinese Mandarin Boats and one of their men of war's launches, occasioned by a Pass Boat coming down with orders for the ship Citizen of N York, to proceed up to Canton. The Mandarin took the Pass Boat, and were towing her towards the Chinese vessels of war—when the Americans and English manned their boats and went in pursuit. In about half an hour the foremost boat came up with them—muskets were fired and stones thrown from the Mandarin boat; but our other boats coming up, they began an attack, and succeeded in retaking the Pass Boat and orders, and proceeded to the Citizen. I heard on the 2d, that two Mandarin were killed and two Chinese wounded. There are three or four Chinese vessels of war lying here now, and there are said to be thirty more coming down from town, distant 60 miles. We now lie with all our guns double shotted ready for battle. The vessels that are here, I think more than a match for them. It will probably put a stop to business for some time at Wampoa, where the vessels lie that are bound to Canton. There were two men slightly wounded with stones, being the only ones injured on our side in this affair."

**Desperate Pirate.**—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer now stationed in the Persian Gulf, to Lieut. Gen Sir W. Keir Grant, of the Crescent, in Bath. It is dated January 15, 1827.

"You will doubtless recollect Ramak bin Jauber; the most notorious pirate in the Gulf, whom we saw at Busire. His place was called Ramon; he was constantly quarrelling with some one, and kept the whole Gulf unsettled. The people of Bharein having sent a fleet to blockade Ramon, Ramak got into a well equipped vessel and went all around the Gulf to try to interest some of the tribes in his behalf, but not being able to find any friends, he returned and having communicated with his son in the garrison, ran alongside of the vessel in which the Saack of Bharein's nephew was. They fought desperately for some time, when the Bharein chief drew off to his fleet to get reinforcements of men. He then told the rest of his vessels to keep off and not interfere, as Ramak and he would fight it out. They again grappled and fought for some time. Ramak finding that his men were falling fast, told them there was no hope of success, and that he was about to blow them all up. Maimed from hurt in a former fight, (you will recollect that he lost three inches of the bone and yet retained his arm), and blind, he was led to the magazine, with a lighted torch—fired it, & the whole vessel was blown to atoms, not a distinguishing remnant being left of Ramak bin Jauber, and only one of his crew

remained. The Bharein vessel blew up likewise, but several of its crew were saved. The official report estimates the number killed at no less than 200."

**Ireland Populating England.**

A Mr. LESLIE FOSTER, in the house of Commons, in speaking of the investigation of the Emigration Committee, remarked that the whole of the witnesses examined by the Committee from Ireland, differing as they did upon almost all other subjects, agreed upon the necessity of some plan being adopted to free that country from her surplus population.—English Gentlemen were more interested in this question than they were perhaps aware. He would not say that the conquest of England was in progress; but, certainly, the complete occupation of it by the Irish was silently going on. The steam boats between the two islands, were really so many bridges; and the number of low Irish in London was greater than the entire population of some of the capitals of Europe. A great portion of the unemployed, who had been drawn together in masses by the owners of estates, had been suddenly thrown upon the country, and were living, such as had them, upon their friends, or upon depredation, for which their miserable condition almost furnished an excuse.

To the Editor of the Eastern Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1827.

DEAR SIR,

I expected long ere this to have given you an account of my proceedings in this place, but in consequence of the sudden transition from the pure atmosphere of the country, to the confined air of the city my health has been considerably impaired, and I have been prevented from making such observations as I could wish—I have however felt considerably better for two or three days past, and consistent with my promise I hasten to communicate such information as my inexperienced situation suggests.—I was advised before reaching here to take lodgings at the city Hotel, & accordingly ordered my baggage to be carried there, it is the resort I believe of most persons south of Philadelphia, is kept in a superior style, and the situation of it is most delightful; being located at the lower part of Broadway between what is termed the 'Court end' of the town, and the most fashionable dealers in fancy articles &c. consequently, the ladies who are great walkers, and of course great choppers, in promenading to and fro, pass directly in front of the Hotel, and a fine view is offered for all those curious in their ways of observing those 'better parts of man.' I often in the evening when the scorching rays of the sun are buried in the west and refreshing breezes from the ocean come gently pouring in seat me on the elevated stoop of the Hotel, and amuse myself with the passing crowd, and am as often astonished to see the great numbers that are constantly passing and re-passing—one would suppose that the ladies had little else to occupy them than to spin 'street-yarn,' but I have been informed that in general they are very industrious and the most wealthy of them understand household affairs to perfection—I feel, however, somewhat disposed to doubt this information, as it appears to me to be entirely inconsistent, that ladies so much addicted to walking, dress and fashion, should at the same time be so very industrious about domestic concerns as I have had them represented; that they are industrious in one sense of the word I have little doubt, as their daily appearance plainly manifests it, but it is an industry I presume, very far from that, which is calculated for domestic happiness; I should call it an industry devoted to the 'a-la-mode' of the day & fitted more to shine in the streets than in the private walks of life.—The general appearance of the ladies in Broadway would impress you with an idea, at first sight, that their manners and deportment were of a superior cast, as without exaggeration they have a walk (no disparity to our own fair) surpassing any thing of the kind I ever beheld; this quality, however, with a healthy and rosy appearance constitute, to a distant observer, their principle forte; for they fall far short in many very material points to our own fair ones.

The dresses of the ladies are carried to the extreme of the fashion, and I was much surprised at first, to see with what facility and elegance they moved along when to all appearance they had materials enough tacked to them to commence a genteel millinery establishment, but on casting an eye to the pavement I perceived that nature had foreseen their predominate passion, and provided them accordingly with feet of such monstrous dimensions that really astonished me—I have understood however that large feet (I think it saunders a little of the Fox in the fable) are quite fashionable and much admired.

Last evening, for the first time since my indisposition, I was advised by my Physician to take a short walk, and as he knew me to be a stranger he requested his son, an intelligent and interesting young man, and who during my sickness did every thing in his power to alleviate the tedious hours I passed, to accompany me—we set out about half an hour before sun set, and bent our course down Broadway towards the Battery—on our way I noticed a very beautiful green handsomely enclosed by an iron railing about six feet in height and containing probably from half to three quarters of an acre of ground—my companion informed me that the Dutch when the first visited the Island erected a considerable fort on this enclosure now known by the name of Bowling green, to protect them from the inroads of the natives who were thickly settled about the swamps and forests, at present covered by stately edifices, and the most thickly inhabited part of the city—

An expression, I believe of Dutch descent, to signify steps.

The Bowling green is situated near the lower extremity of Broadway, and presents a fine open space to the elegant row of mansions erected at the foot of the street.—To the right of this we entered on the Battery, situated on the southwest point of the Island, and contains I should think from twelve to fifteen acres—the whole excepting the side adjoining the water, is enclosed by an iron railing similar to the one around Bowling green, and cost I was informed from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars; the enclosure next the water consists of one hundred and eighty pillars of Free Stone about twelve inches square, four feet high, and distant apart from six to eight feet, connected by wooden railing—the style in which the ground is laid out, offers to the eye as great a variety of grass plots as ever, I presume, was made out on the same quantity of earth, there appears to be no two that bear any resemblance to each other, and really, I had as soon undertake the solution of half the problems of Euclid as to attempt a description of the inventions of a New York council, as exemplified on the Battery—their variety stops not however, with the grounds, for here you enjoy a delightful shade under a grove of Sycamores, there the majestic poplar waves its lofty head, & a little farther you can but imagine yourself transferred to some fairy land & Nymphs of sylph like forms flitting around for your amusement; at the same time comes wafted upon the breeze the silvered tones from the band at Castle Garden, winding their way through the thick foliage that surrounds, and softened as they approach by the pale beams of the moon—I was rivited to the spot, and although when we started it was not our intention to stay more than half an hour, yet the sea breeze was so refreshing and the scenery so very agreeable that it was nine o'clock before we reached our lodgings—to-morrow being Sunday, I intend to Church, and the coming week to present my letters of introduction & also to visit the different places of amusement, and public buildings—health permitting.

You s. H.

## Eastern Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

We have but a moment to say to our friend of the *Delaware Gazette*, that he knows we hold a station under the Post Master General, who it is said is adverse to the Administration, and if office could sway us, we should be, as our friend Harker is, on the side of hope—But we go the cause of the country, not of party or office, and if he desires to see us stripped of what we have it is at the service of those who seek it by those means which we disdain—more anon.

BALTIMORE, July 24, 1827.

## MARYLAND ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

At eleven o'clock yesterday, the delegates to this Convention assembled in the Saloon of the Antheum. On motion of Mr. R. H. Goldsborough, of Talbot, the Convention proceeded to organize itself, when the following officers were chosen:—THOS. EMORY, of Queen Anne's, President. Col. WM. D. BEALL, of Prince George's Col. JAMES SEWALL, of Cecil—and Col. JOHN M. PHEERSON, of Frederick, *Vice Presidents*. Dr. JAMES M. ANDERSON, and JOHN ENGLISH, *Secretaries*.

On motion, by R. H. Goldsborough, it was RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to frame an appeal to the freemen of Maryland on this momentous occasion, and that the committee consist of one member from each county, and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, to be chosen by their respective delegations.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee, viz:—Daniel Jenifer, Gerard N. Cavin, George W. Thomas, William Price, Charles S. Walsh, William Potter, John Archer, Thomas W. Vasey, John R. E. Chesley, Robert H. Goldsborough, Charles I. Kigour John G. Proud, Henry V. Sumerville, Thomas H. Carroll, Joseph S. Cottman, Robert Stevens John H. McElfresh, Joseph E. Muse, David R. Hopkins, and John Johnson.

The Convention then adjourned until this day at twelve o'clock.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

At twelve o'clock yesterday, the Convention again assembled. Several members who had not arrived in time on Monday, appeared and took their seats. The proceedings of Monday having been read, the Convention was then informed by message from the committee appointed to prepare an address and resolutions, that the same would not be ready until 4 o'clock, P. M.

The deputation, Mr. Cavin, of St. Mary's and Dr. Archer, of Harford, requested on behalf of this Committee an indulgence from the Convention until that hour, which was accordingly granted, and the Convention then adjourned, to meet again at 4 o'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, agreeably to adjournment, when Mr. Goldsborough from the Committee to whom that duty had been delegated reported an Address and Resolutions, which were read & unanimously adopted.

Several other resolutions were also offered and adopted—when, at six o'clock, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The Address and Resolutions we expect to be able to lay before our readers to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, July 26.

The Proceedings of the Administration Convention, which we publish to-day, have crowded out almost every thing else. But we feel that no apology will be required of



us by any one who will calmly and dispassionately read the very excellent Address, for this almost exclusive devotion of one paper to its publication. The Address is a dignified, dispassionate, and forcible appeal to the good sense of the people of Maryland; and implies, at the same time, a knowledge of the existence of this good sense, by abstaining altogether from appeals to the passions, crimination, and mere declamation. A species of argument so much in vogue with the opposing party, and always and exclusively the resort of those who have no foundation for any other. The style of the Address is beautiful, and this, with the peculiar and pleasant manner of meeting and refuting error, will amply repay a perusal, even to those who take no part or lot, and have no kindred feeling in politics—if such there can possibly be at this most critical and eventful period in the affairs of the Republic.—*Patriot*.

We find the following extract of a letter in the last received Kentucky Commentator, which we publish with pleasure, disclosing as it does, certain interesting incidents in the House of Representatives on the Presidential election, and coming from the distinguished individual who presides at the head of the Government of Maryland, with honor to himself and in the most acceptable manner to the People.—*Pat*.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency, Joseph Kent, Governor of Maryland, to a gentleman of Frankfort, Ken. dated ROSEMOUNT, 15th May, 1827.

"I have seen so little of late from your state upon the subject of politics, that I do not know whether the violence of the opposition to the present administration, has extended itself among you or not.

"Our friend Mr. Clay, appears to be the chief object of persecution with the opposition. They are with great industry, conducting a systematical attack upon him, which commenced with the Kremer story, which was an entire fabrication.

"At the time the plot opened I was a member of the House of Representatives and heard Kremer declare he never designed to charge Mr. Clay with any thing dishonorable in his life."

"The old man, naturally honest, was imposed on at the time, by a powerful influence, and constrained to act his part in an affair, which from beginning to end, was as much a fiction, as the merry wives of Windsor, or the School for scandal.

"The attack on Mr. Clay, during the late session of Congress by Gen. Saunders, as far as I could judge from the debate as published, proved an entire abortion, and I hardly know which surprised me most, the folly of the attack, or the inconsistency of the General.

"You have seen, no doubt, that Mr. F. Johnson stated in his reply to Gen. Saunders, that at the time of the Presidential election, in the House of Representatives, that he, Gen. S. was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams, in preference to General Jackson.

"In confirmation of what Mr. Johnson has stated, I well remember, that not ten minutes before the election, Gen. Saunders came to me, with an anxious countenance, discovering deep concern indeed, and used these emphatic words, 'I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear, we from North Carolina may be forced to vote for General Jackson.'—North Carolina, you know, voted in the House of Representatives for Mr. Crawford, whose prospect of success was hopeless although the electors of that state gave their votes in favor of General Jackson.

"Knowing the deep interest you have always taken in Mr. Clay's welfare, I have been induced to give you, for your personal satisfaction, those particulars.

"Mr. Clay I have known intimately for sixteen years; his public career is completely identified with every important event of the country, from that period to the present time, whether in peace or in war.

"During the late war, I have seen the House of Representatives, after having gone out of committee of the whole, return to it again, for the sole purpose of affording Mr. Clay an opportunity (then Speaker) of putting down the desperate, and infuriated advocates of British tyranny, insult and injury.

"But his enemies say, Mr. Adams bargained with him—This is assertion without proof, and as destitute of truth, as it is of manly frankness.

"His superior qualifications placed him in the Department of State, and history furnishes no instance, when a superior man ever had to bargain for a high station, for which, his peculiar fitness was evident to every one.

"In Maryland, the administration is daily gaining ground, and by the time the election occurs, I hope we shall be able to present an undivided front in their support."

JOSEPH GALES, Jr. Esq. has been chosen Mayor of the City of Washington.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will take place on the 6th day of August next.

The State of Connecticut has Bank and United States Stock to the amount of \$444,798—and the whole State Debt is \$2,835. The annual expenditures are about \$76,543. There is now a surplus of \$16,540 in the Treasury.

The Springs.—Six hundred and four visitors arrived at Saratoga, between the 9th and 15th inst. inclusive.

The Milledgeville Recorder contradicts the assertion made a few days past, that the Hon. W. H. Crawford had declined the appointment of Judge of the Superior Court of Georgia, and says Mr. Crawford has accepted the office, and is now on a circuit.

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**Maryland Cattle Shows**—The time fixed for the next Maryland Cattle Show & Fair, for the exhibition and sale of Domestic Animals, Manufactures, &c. for the Western Shore, is Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23rd and 24th of October, at Carroll's Point, near the Long Bridge, on the Annapolis Road, and within the limits of the City of Baltimore.

The Cattle Show and Fair, for the Eastern Shore, will be held at Easton, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 1st, 2d and 3d days of November next.—*Pat*.

**COLOMBIA**.—Capt. Rugan at Philadelphia from Lagaira states, that General Bolivar and Mr. Cockburn the British minister embarked at Lagaira the 5th inst. on board the British frigate *Druid*, Capt. Chambers, bound down to Carthage, accompanied by a considerable number of troops. A letter states that Bolivar goes on to Bogota to meet the Congress, and to punish the performers in the drama under the management of Santander. General Paez remains in command of Venezuela.

We copy the following from a report of the proceedings of the city councils of New York.

The committee made a long report on the petition of Dr. Banker, who was employed in 1824 to vaccinate the citizens of the 10th district; the number vaccinated was 340, one of whom died, the parents of which brought a suit against Dr. Banker for \$5000, which, however, was not sustained; but the expenses incurred were about \$540, which Dr. Banker is unable to pay. The committee moved that the sum should be paid out of the public treasury. Adopted.

**EMIGRATION**—This, which has always been a very important subject, is becoming every day of greater moment. The late English papers are filled with notices of the regular and vast amount of emigration from that country. In a single month upwards of 1300 persons (from *Yorkshire alone*) quitted their native country at Liverpool. A petition signed by 2310 heads of families in Manchester, was recently transmitted to the Under Secretary of State praying to be sent out to the British Colonies. These are two items out of thousands.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND**.—By the ship *AMERICA*, Capt. Robinson, from Liverpool, London dates to the evening of June 11th have been received at New York.

A letter from Liverpool, of the 13th of June, states, that notwithstanding the amendments to the Corn Bill in the House of Lords, it was expected to pass that House in its original form.

The English papers give highly favorable accounts of the crops throughout the kingdom, and the good effects from the revival of trade were becoming more & more manifest.

Sir Humphrey Davy has relinquished the chair of the Royal Society. Either Lord Colchester or Lord Aberdeen will succeed him.

By Calcutta papers to the 9th February, there appears to be much commercial distress in India, and several heavy failures are announced.

Several persons of eminent talent, it is said, will leave London to fulfil engagements at the Park Theatre during the ensuing winter.

Mr. Huskisson met with an accident, having had his knee injured by the kick of a horse.

The divorce bill of Miss Turner, against Wakefield, has passed the House of Commons. It now only awaits the Royal assent to pass into a law.

Two Englishmen of distinction, one of them the brother of a Peer, have been murdered at Aleppo.

The John Bull, of the 10th, intimates that Mrs. Coult, widow of the late celebrated banker, was to be married on the following day to the Duke of St. Albans.

The London Gazette of the 8th contains an order in council, pursuant to treaties, for abolishing the anchorage due claimed in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, on ships belonging to Denmark, Prussia, Hanover, Sweden, Norway, United States of America, the Free Hanseatic Republics, the state of Colombia, and the U. States of Rio de la Plata.

The opposition in France seems to increase. The ultras are still excited on account of the removal of Hyde de Neuville.

A letter from Havre, dated June 6th, says, that Com. Porter's vessels had captured, off Cape St. Antonio, several Spanish vessels, one valued at \$160,000.

**PORTUGAL**.—The provision for the maintenance of British troops stationed in Portugal, passed the Commons without a division, and was sanctioned by the House of Lords. The seceding Ministers voted for the supplies. The Editor of the Liverpool Courier says—

"We are glad, however, to find that what appears to us to be the right principle, has been very explicitly assented to on both sides—that our interference is confined to the protection of our ally from the invasion of and machinations of a foreign power, and that it is not to be considered as an interference with the right of the people of Portugal, if they choose it, even to go wrong, and to reject the constitution altogether."

**GREECE**.—It appears by the accounts which have been received from various quarters, that the affairs of this country are approaching towards a favourable crisis.—The best authenticated statements confirm the intelligence of the Greeks, under the command of General Church, Karaiskaki, Colonels Go don, Kridger, and Colocotroni, having attacked Redschid Pacha before Athens, on the 19th of April, and the two following days, and, after an obstinate

engagement, compelled him to abandon his entrenchments, and retreat to the distance of two hours march from the city. By this event, which it is hoped will lead to the final deliverance of the Acropolis, the Greeks would be enabled to convey an immediate supply of provisions into the Citadel. The events by sea are also stated to be equally favourable to the cause of the Greeks. Ten vessels laden with warlike stores intended for the Seraskier, had been taken or destroyed in the Gulf of Volo.

**EARTHQUAKE**.—The earthquake felt in Kentucky and Ohio, on the 5th inst. was noticed in New Albany, Indiana. Its effect was such as to cause some to fly into the street, so much were the houses shaken.

The Missouri Republican of the 5th inst. says—"A severe shock of an Earthquake, of about a minute's duration, was felt in this city [St. Louis] this morning, at half past 5 o'clock, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, resembling the passage of a wagon over a pavement."

**SWIMMING SCHOOLS**.—Teachers of the art of swimming are now engaged with great profit both to themselves and pupils in Boston & Philadelphia. Dr. Lieber, a German, at Boston, is enabled in a few lessons to teach any person to swim. The unspeakable importance (to say nothing of the pleasure) of being able to sustain and move oneself in the water, would it be believed, find pupils in abundance for any competent persons who would establish a school in our own city. A knowledge of swimming ought to be considered as indispensable a branch of the physical education of every youth as riding on horse-back or the management of fire-arms.

**[COMMUNICATED.]**  
**OBITUARY**.

Departed this life on the 20th inst. at Cedar Grove Somerset county, in the 4th year of her age, CAROLINE, second and only daughter of John P. Gale.—In truth we may say, this dear little affectionate child was doomed to affliction, for since the age of six months she never enjoyed the blessing of health—during her last illness, which continued nineteen days, this little sufferer evinced the patience and fortitude becoming the most resigned Christian.—Never will her memory cease to be cherished by her disconsolate Parents.

"I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you."

"Yet, when the first wild throbs are past  
Of anguish and despair,  
To lift the eye of faith to Heaven,  
And think, 'my child is there:'—  
This best can dry the gushing tears,  
This yields the heart relief;  
Until the Christian's pious hope  
Overcomes—a mother's grief!"

On Friday 20th inst. in this county, Mrs. Mills, consort of Mr. Levin Mills, of this county.

**BALTIMORE, July 27.**  
**PRICES CURRENT.**  
Flour—Howard-street, superfine, 5 00 a 5. 12 1/2—Wheat, best white, 85 a 90—Corn, 46 a 50—Rye, 63 a 65—Oats, 20 a 25.

We are authorized to state that Robert Banning, Esq. will again serve his fellow citizens of Talbot in the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with a majority of their votes.

We are authorized to state that JOHN D. GREEN Esq. will serve his Fellow-Citizens of Talbot county in the next General Assembly of this state, if elected.

We are authorized to state that JAMES MURRAY LLOYD Esq. will serve his Fellow Citizens of Talbot county, in the next General Assembly of this state, if elected.

We are authorized to state that MORRIS L. EDMONDSON, Esq. will serve the people of Talbot county, in the next General Assembly, if elected.

We are authorized to state that Robert B. A. Tate, Esq. will serve the people of Talbot county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

We are authorized to say that Wm. Gist, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

STEPHEN REYNER, Esq. will again represent Talbot county in the next General Assembly, if honoured with the suffrages of the people.

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY**

Animated by a desire to contribute my mite to the service of my Fellow-Citizens, and influenced by the advice of my Friends, I solicit your suffrages for the office of Delegate to our next General Assembly. Such is the liberality of our glorious Institutions, that the right of aspiring to every 'post of honor,' is guaranteed to each individual in our happy community. Therefore, in appearing before the public as a Candidate for office, I assume no peculiar privilege, but exercise the pure prerogative of a Freeman, and make my appeal to the only true & legitimate sovereignty on earth, the People's will. Should I be honored by your approbation, every exertion shall be used, to fulfil all the duties of that important station.

Your obedient servant,  
**THOMAS MARTIN.**

Talbot county July 21

**To my Friends and Fellow Citizens throughout the County.**

At the earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, and in accordance with my own wishes, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY, at the ensuing election in October next. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office, with strict integrity and impartiality, and to the utmost of my ability.

The public's obedient servant,  
**SOLOMON LOWE.**

Easton, July 28

**To the Voters of Talbot County.**

FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY; and from my knowledge of the duties of the office, (should I be elected) promise me respectfully to solicit your suffrages. The public's obedient servant,  
**WILLIAM FERGUSON.**

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**  
FELLOW CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.  
The public's obedient servant,  
**GEORGE STEVENS.**

July 28 w

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the next Sheriffalty. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, the favor will be acknowledged, and I pledge myself to use every exertion in my power, to fill the office to the satisfaction of the PUBLIC.

The Public's Obedient Servant.  
**WILLIAM TOWNSEND.**

July 21

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**

Fellow Citizens,  
I offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be elected it will be my endeavor to execute the duties of the office with justice and impartiality.

The Public's Obt. Servant.

**JESSE SCOTT.**

July 14.

J. BENNETT respectfully solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot County for the next Sheriffalty.

July 21.

**Farmers' Bank of Maryland,**

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

July 14th, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will be held in the Directors Room in the Bank, on the first Monday of August next, (6th August) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank aforesaid for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order,

**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.**

July 21 3w

**VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS**

**FOR SALE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—that by virtue of a sufficient power contained in a Deed of Indenture made and executed by Jennifer S. Taylor to the president and directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold at the Court House door in the Village of Denton, on Wednesday the tenth day of October next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon, all that lot with the improvements thereon, in the village of Denton, where the said Jennifer S. Taylor now resides being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Mount Andrew, containing sixty square perches, more or less. (this lot has the strongest and best built wooden House in the village of Denton, and other improvements in good repair) and will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the board of directors, and also another parcel of the same tract of land and adjoining the other, (unimproved) said to contain one quarter of an acre and adjoining the Shop of George T. Millington, Esq. and also one unimproved lot which the said Jennifer S. Taylor purchased of a certain Anthony Ross, adjoining or near the lots of James Sangston & Edward B. Harcastle, Esqrs. these last mentioned lots will be sold at the same time and place of the first mentioned, and on the same conditions and possession given of the whole.—AND NOTICE is further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Joseph Anthony (now deceased) will be sold at the same place and on the same day between the hours aforesaid, that farm or plantation whereon William Lister now lives (or so much thereof as will satisfy the claim,) for CASH, this farm lies near the Chaple Branch and adjoining Thomas Hopkins' Mill, and is in good repair.—AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that by virtue of a like power to the said President and Directors granted by Garretson Reese, will be sold on the same day and at the same place and between the hours aforesaid, all that farm and plantation whereon he the said Garretson Reese now resides adjoining the lands of James & Thomas Wing and on or near Hogg Creek, this property will be likewise sold for CASH.—And also at the same time and place will be sold the House & Lot in Denton, the property of the President Directors and Company, which has been occupied by them as the Banking House.—This property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years with approved security.

By the Board of Directors.

**JOHN BOON, agent.**

July 28 ts

**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—now in the occupation of 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.

WANTED, for the ensuing year, a single man as an Overseer, an elderly man would be preferred—apply as above.

July 28

**Farms for Rent.**

To rent for the ensuing year, the farm on which Nathaniel Perry now resides, situated in Caroline county.

Also, the farm on which Thomas Reese now resides, situated in Caroline county.

**WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.**

N. B. To Hire for the ensuing year a Negro Girl, about 18 years of age—also a negro boy about 15 years of age.

July 28

**Tailor and Habit Maker.**

**DAVID M. SMITH**

HAS returned to Easton, where he intends carrying on the above business in its various branches—he has taken the shop next door to Mr. Wm. H. Groome's Store, and opposite Mr. Lowe's Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. William Edmondson, as a Tailors shop—he solicits the patronage of the public generally. He feels no hesitation in saying that he can execute work in as fashionable a style as it can be done in any of the cities, or elsewhere; he receives the fashions regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore. A representation of them can be seen at his shop at all times.—Plain work made to fit neat and easy. All orders left with the subscriber will be punctually attended to.

July 21 w

**Wm. Edmondson**

**TAILOR,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public generally, that he has removed from his stand on Washington Street, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Barton, & next door to Mr. James Meloney's, where he solicits a share of the public patronage, and assures all those who will favor him with their custom that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

Easton July 21

**AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF**

**SPRING AND SUMMER**

**GOODS.**

**WM. H. GROOME**

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a further supply of GOODS adapted to the Spring and Summer SALES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

**SUMMER CLOTHING.**

Elegant New Style Battiste

do. do. Battiste Gingham,

do. do. fancy Calicoes,

do. do. black & White do.

Black Barage for Ladies dresses

Elegant Merino Scarfs & shawls—very cheap

Grenadine and other fancy Handkerchiefs

4-4 Plain Bobbinet and Thread Laces

Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Piping Cords, &c. &c. &c.

**ALSO**

**HARDWARE, GROCERIES,**

**QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.**

Easton, May 26

**MARYLAND:**

**Talbot county Orphan's Court,**

20th day of July, A. D. 1827.

On application of William Snow, Adm'r of Nancy Snow, 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 20th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, **JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.**

of Wills for Talbot county.

**In compliance with the above order**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Nancy Snow, 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 first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July A. D. 1827.

**WILLIAM SNOW, Adm'r.**

of Nancy Snow dec'd.

July 28 3w

**DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,**

**APRIL TERM, A. D. 1827.**

Whereas a Commission did issue from Dorchester county Court, at October Term 1825, to divide or value the real estate of John C. Tyler, late of Dorchester county deceased, in virtue of the act entitled an act to direct descents "and the several supplementary acts. And whereas the Commissioners appointed by the said Court, did at the April Term of the said Court in the year 1826 make return of their proceedings had on the said Commission, in which they determine and so return that the real estate of the said John C. Tyler, was incapable of division without loss and injury to all the parties entitled, and that they did value the said real estate to the sum of twelve hundred dollars current money—which said return of the proceedings of the said Commissioners hath been ratified and confirmed by this Court.

And whereas Thomas Tyler the eldest son of the said John C. Tyler and person entitled by law to make his election to take the said real estate at the valuation made by the Commissioners aforesaid, is absent out of the county.—It is thereupon ordered by the said court, that the said Thomas Tyler be and appear in Dorchester county Court on the second day of the next October Term of the said court, and make his election to take the said real estate at the valuation aforesaid, otherwise it shall and may be lawful for the same proceedings to be had thereon as if the said Thomas Tyler had appeared and refused to take the said real estate at the valuation aforesaid.—Provided a copy of this order be published in some one of the newspapers printed in Easton (Maryland) for four weeks successively before the first Monday in October Term next.

**WILLIAM B. MARTIN.**

**E. RICHARDSON, Clk.**

True Copy

Cambridge July 21 1827. 4w

**Lumber Yard.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Lumber Business at Easton Point, and has now on hand an assortment, consisting of White and Yellow Pine Plank of all descriptions, Scantling and Shingles, Oak and Pine Wood, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash at Easton Point, or will deliver it in Town, if requested so to do. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and view his assortment, all orders will be punctually attended to.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

**WILLIAM BARNETT.**

June 9 1827



## POETRY.

### STANZAS.

I have loved—who has not?—and the charm  
was dispelled  
While my bosom the sweet little messenger  
held,  
As the noontide of manhood beamed warm on  
my day—  
Like the frost work of morning it melted  
away.

I have wept—who has not?—and the tear, as  
it fell,  
Bore with it the sorrow that caused it to swell:  
Even grief was dissolved in the warm tide of  
tears,  
And remembrance was lost in the bosom of  
years.

I have erred—who has not?—'tis the frailty of  
all,  
And to grieve, when too late with "our face  
to the wall,"  
But the wild song of folly rose high on the  
wind,  
And the feeling was lost in the riot of mind.

I have bowed—who has not?—to the Being  
above,  
Whose attribute, Mercy, is given in Love;  
Nor folly, nor manhood, nor years, as they roll,  
Can efface the best feeling that clings to my  
soul.

### From a London Paper.

SCOTTISH BALLAD.—A correspondent  
of the Liverpool Advertiser professes to have  
picked up the words of the following pleasing  
Scottish song (hitherto unpublished) among  
the mountains of Galloway. It seems to have  
been intended as a pendant to "the Yellow  
Hair'd Lassie."

### THE YELLOW HAIR'D LASSIE.

In summer when blue-bells blaw salt in the  
vale,  
And ilk little flower spreads its breast to the  
gale,  
The yellow hair'd lassie sits sewing her seam,  
Beneath the green willow that waves o'er the  
stream.

Wi' melody melting mair saft than a flute,  
She sings, while the birds in the branches sit  
mute;  
Yon high rugged rock is sae charm'd wi' her  
strain,  
That enraptur'd it echos the theme back again.

At ev'ning when dew-drops begin to distil,  
And mix'd wi' the breeze is the sound o' ilk  
rill,  
The yellow hair'd lassie will steal frae the  
thrang,  
Enjoying saft silence the woodlands amang.

The moon, as she rises, looks blithe in her  
face,  
Her shadow the wide-spreading waters em-  
brace;  
Amaz'd wi' sic beauty, awhile they would  
stay,  
And murmur 'farewell' as they glide on their  
way.

Q tell me, ye winds, that rave round her at  
will,  
And take from her lips o' sweet kisses your  
fill,  
The secrets ye learn as ye wanton along,  
Tell me who—tell me who is the theme o' her  
sang.

My yellow hair'd lassie is sweet as Hope's tale,  
When fancy's fond dreams in the bosom  
prevail.  
My yellow hair'd lassie is dearer to me  
'Than life to my bosom or light to mine eye,

## Fountain Inn.

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

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,  
month or year,  
By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD D. RAY.**

Easton, March 25, 1826.  
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the  
pressure of the times, intends regulating his  
prices accordingly.

### EASTON HOTEL.

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

Easton, Dec. 25  
N. B. Horses, Gigas and Hacks can be fur-  
nished to any part of the Peninsula at the  
shortest notice.  
**S. L.**

**JUST RECEIVED**  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
The Fourth Volume of the Lady of the  
Manor.  
June 16.

### 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 per-  
sonal attention and those of his family, he can  
assure the public of the best accommodations  
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-  
lent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he  
will keep constantly on hand the best liquors  
that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will  
be constantly supplied with the best of provi-  
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times  
be furnished with private rooms at the short-  
est notice—travellers and the public gener-  
ally are invited to give him a call. The sub-  
scriber is provided with rooms to accommodate  
the court and bar during the session of our  
Courts.  
**ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.**

Feb. 18 18



### STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Company take the ear-  
liest occasion to notify the inhabitants of  
Queen Anne's county and the neighbouring  
districts that they have established a con-  
venient wharf on Mr. Blake's farm on Corsica  
Creek for landing and receiving passengers,  
horses and carriages; and that on Monday the  
23d day of July inst. and on every succeeding  
Monday, the Steam Boat MARYLAND will  
call there in her route to and from Chester-  
town, & will no longer stop at Queen's Town  
as heretofore. She will arrive at the wharf at  
half after nine o'clock in the morning; and  
leave it for Baltimore at half after two o'  
clock in the afternoon. By an agreement with  
the owners of the Steam Boat PATUXENT,  
this Vessel will call at the wharf on her route  
to and from Chestertown at the like hours on  
every succeeding Saturday.

**LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,**  
Commander of the Maryland.  
Easton July 14, 1827.  
The Editors of the newspapers printed in  
Centreville and Chestertown, are requested  
to insert the above notice for 4 weeks, & pre-  
sent their accounts to Capt. Taylor, for pay-  
ment.

### Commissioners' Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable  
the Judges of Talbot County Court, passed at  
the last May term of said Court, will be ex-  
posed to public sale to the highest bidder, on  
Tuesday the 7th day of August next, at the  
door of the Court House in the town of Easton  
between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock  
P. M. all the lands and tenements (clear of in-  
cumbrances) of which James Clayland late of  
Talbot county, deceased, died, seized and  
possessed, lying and being in Island Creek  
Neck in said county, known by the name of  
'Hullens' Chance' containing about 150 3-4 ac-  
res of land more or less.

Terms of sale are, one fourth of the pur-  
chase money to be cash, and on the remaining  
three fourths, a credit will be given until six  
months after each of the remaining three heirs  
(being minors) shall respectively arrive at  
the age of 21 years, whose ages, regulating  
the credit will be particularly made known on  
the day of sale.

Bonds with good and approved security will  
be required for the three fourths of the pur-  
chase money, to bear interest from the day of  
sale.

Persons wishing to purchase will be shown  
the premises and improvements by Nicholas  
Martin, Esq. or any of the Commissioners.  
**JOSEPH MARTIN,  
SOLOMON DICKINSON,  
JAMES CHAPLAIN,  
PETER WEBB.**

June 23.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of each of  
the subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of  
the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear be-  
fore the judges of Worcester County Court, on  
the first Saturday after the second Monday  
of November next, to shew cause, if any they  
have, why they should not respectively have  
the benefit of said laws, that day being appoint-  
ed for a hearing between their Creditors and them.

**WILLIAM SCOTT,  
TUBMAN CHRISTOPHER,  
THOMAS STURGES.**

July 21 3w

## Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will commence on Friday  
the 17th of August next, and close on  
Wednesday morning following, in Wm. Hough-  
lets woods on Choptank River, in sight of  
Greensborough; to which all are invited,  
People and Preachers.

Easton July 7 w

## Bank of Caroline.

June 19th, 1827.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockhold-  
ers in this Institution that there will be an  
Election held in the Court House in Denton,  
on Monday the 6th day of August next, for  
seven Directors, to manage the affairs in clos-  
ing said Institution—Said election to be be-  
tween the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.  
**JOHN BOON, Agent  
of the late Bank of Caroline.**

June 23 3w

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick  
county, by George Peters, Esq. a Justice of  
the peace in and for said county, on the 3d  
day of June 1827, as a runaway, a mulatto  
man who calls himself JAMES; says he is 56  
years of age. Had on when committed; a  
blue coat much worn, brown pantaloons, old  
hat and coarse shoes. The owner of the above  
described mulatto is requested to come for-  
ward, prove property, pay charges and take  
him away, otherwise he will be discharged  
according to law.  
**THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.**

June 30

### MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

## Union Tavern.

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

**RICHARD KENNY.**

Easton, March 17.

## Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court  
of Talbot county, will be sold at private sale  
one negro man, two negro women, and two  
children, on a credit of six months, with ap-  
proved security, hearing interest from the  
day of Sale. Application to be made to  
**PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.  
of William Ray, deceased**

Easton, March 31.

## Edward J. Willson

General Commission Merchant, and  
Planter's Agent, No. 12, Light  
st. Wharf, Baltimore,

RETURNS his unfeigned thanks to those  
Friends, who for the last four years have  
favoured him with their consignments of grain,  
&c. and orders, and flatters himself from his  
unremitted attention to business, and resi-  
dence of 12 years in Baltimore, the last 4 of  
which has been exclusively devoted to his  
present line of business, & thorough acquain-  
tance with the markets, that he will still be  
successful in rendering perfect satisfaction to  
those who may favour him with their consign-  
ments, and orders. His attention is exclusi-  
vely confined to the Commission and Agency  
Business, conceiving he can render greater  
satisfaction by filling all orders when they can  
be obtained at the most reduced prices, than  
keeping them for sale himself—Liberal ad-  
vancements will always be made on produce,  
which cannot be sold to advantage, when  
brought into market and it is deemed advis-  
able to store it.

Baltimore, July 21, 4w. (S)

## VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of  
A sufficient power contained in a deed of  
Indenture made and executed by Joseph  
Haskins to Nicholas Hammond, for the use of  
the President, Directors and Company of the  
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold  
on TUESDAY the 28th day of August  
next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in  
the afternoon, and on the respective premi-  
ses, all that lot or parcel of ground situate  
near the town of Easton and being parcel of  
the tract of land called Long Acre whereon

the Houses and Improvements of  
the late Joseph Haskins are erected  
and whereon he resided and which  
are now occupied by his family, con-  
taining one acre of land, held under a lease  
for ninety nine years, renewable forever and  
subject to an annual ground rent of eight dol-  
lars: And also another parcel of the same  
Tract of land adjoining to the first mentioned  
lot of ground and has been generally used  
therewith, containing the quantity of seven  
acres of land and held in fee simple, together  
with the improvements and appurtenances  
thereto belonging: And also that parcel of a  
tract of land called Londonderry situate near  
or adjoining to the said town at the back of  
the Court House, and containing near seven  
acres of land with the improvements and ap-  
purtenances to the same belonging, also held  
in fee simple: These parcels may be divided  
and sold in smaller lots to suit the views of  
purchasers: And NOTICE is further given  
that by virtue of the same power will be sold  
on THURSDAY the 30th day of August next,  
between the like hours as aforesaid, and on the  
premises, all and singular those parcels of the  
several tracts of land called Job's Content,  
Buckingham, Hatfield, & Hatfield's Addition,  
situate and being upon and about Robins'  
Branch at and near the head of Peach Bloss-  
om Branch, between the lands of the late Ow-  
en Kennard and the lands of William Jenkin-  
son all adjoining each other, and containing  
159 acres of land, & consisting of a large por-  
tion of wood land, and valuable branch ground  
which will be laid off in convenient lots to  
suit purchasers. Surveys of these lots and  
lands will be made, and plots prepared and  
laid at the Bank in Easton for the information  
of those who may desire to understand the  
situation and bounds of the allotments.

And NOTICE is further given that by virtue  
of a like power granted to the said President,  
Directors & Company, will be sold on TUES-  
DAY the fourth day of next September, be-  
tween the like hours as aforesaid, at the front  
door of the Court House in Easton, all that  
farm and plantation situate and being near &  
adjoining the White Marsh Church, and com-  
monly called Bromwell's Farm, and containing  
205 acres of land, more or less, with a sub-  
stantial Brick Dwelling House,  
and other buildings thereon in need  
of repair, and with a due proportion  
of wood land, and being in the occupa-  
tion of Richard Sherwood. The Purchaser  
will have the privilege of seeding grain in the  
fall, & of receiving the possession at the end  
of the year.

They will all be offered for sale on very rea-  
sonable terms of credit, the purchase-money  
being secured by negotiable notes with ap-  
proved Indorsers. For further particulars ap-  
plication may be made at the Bank.  
By the Board of Directors,  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.**

Easton, June 23 1s.

## Notice.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court  
of Talbot county—Notice is hereby given to  
all persons having claims against John W.  
Sherwood, late of said county, deceased, to  
exhibit the same properly authenticated for  
settlement to the subscriber, on or before the  
1st day of the second month next; they may  
otherwise lose all benefit of said estate.—  
Those indebted to the said deceased are re-  
quested to come forward and settle the same,  
as much further indulgence cannot be given.  
**WM. W. MOORE, Ex'r.  
of John W. Sherwood, dec'd.**

Easton, 7th mo. 21 3w

## MANTUA MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MISS SARAH SHERWOOD  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of  
Talbot and the adjacent counties that she  
has just returned from Baltimore and is now  
opening at her store on Washington street op-  
posite Mr. Nind's and next door to Mr. Benny's  
Shop, an elegant and fashionable assortment of  
articles in her line, to which she solicits the  
attention of her friends and customers.  
Easton, July 14.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on  
31 day (Tuesday) the 7th day of August next,  
at the Court House door between the hours of  
2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the BRICK  
HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by him-  
self. This property is in good repair, and  
possesses as many conveniences, as any house  
of its size in Easton. The Lot is about 43 by  
196 feet, and has a Pump of EXCELLENT WATER  
very convenient to the kitchen, a Meat-House,  
Stable, Carriage-House and Cow shed, and a  
well enclosed Garden, stocked with a variety  
of Herbs & Flowers. To a person desirous of  
a residence in, or of owning Town Property,  
this offers many inducements which will be  
more apparent on examination.—The terms  
will be liberal and accommodating, and made  
known on application to  
**JAMES COCKAYNE.**

Moston, July 14 1s

## Easton Academy.

A Public Examination of the Scholars in this  
Institution, will be held at the Academy on  
Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days  
of August next; at which the parents and  
Guardians of the pupils, and the Friends of the  
Seminary are invited to attend. The Summer  
Vacation will commence on the Saturday fol-  
lowing; and the schools be again opened on  
the first Monday of October.  
By the Board,  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.**

Easton, July 21 5w

## VALUABLE SERVANTS

## For Sale.

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

Dec 16.

## IN WORCESTER COUNTY COURT

IN CHANCERY, My Term, 1827  
Kendall Truitt, )  
Vs. )  
Mahala Truitt )  
Mary Truitt )  
Leah Truitt )  
Elizabeth Truitt )  
Denwood Truitt )  
Julian Truitt )  
The object of the bill  
filed in this cause is to  
obtain a Decree for the  
sale of the real Estate,  
lying and being situate  
in Worcester county,  
whereof Joseph Truitt  
& Julian Truitt, late of  
Worcester county,  
died seized, for the pay-  
ments of his debts, the  
Court being satisfied that  
Mahala Truitt and Mary  
Truitt two of the defend-  
ants in this case—do not  
reside in the State of  
Maryland, and that the  
process of this Court can-  
not be served on them it  
is therefore this sixteenth  
day of May eighteen hun-  
dred and twenty-seven,  
by this Court, ordered and  
directed that notice of the  
bill filed in this cause be  
given to the defendants by  
inserting a copy of this  
order in one of the New-  
spapers printed at Easton  
for three successive weeks,  
at least three months  
before the first Monday of  
November next, warning  
them to appear in this  
Court in person or by so-  
licitor on the said Monday  
of November next, other-  
wise this Court will hold  
jurisdiction of this cause  
and will hear and deter-  
mine the same as fully and  
amply to all intents and  
purposes as if the defend-  
ants had appeared thereto.  
**ARA SPENCE,  
WILLIAM TINGLE.**

True copy  
Test, July 14 3w  
**JOHN C. HASTY, Clk.**

## Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who  
understands the duties of said office  
None need apply who cannot produce the  
most satisfactory evidence of their qualifica-  
tions and good moral character—For further  
particulars apply to the Editor.  
Dec. 16.

## \$50 REWARD.

Whereas some incendiary did on the night  
of the 13th inst. like a midnight assassin, as-  
cend my stairs, and to the great annoyance of  
a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, likewise  
my own family deposit some bottles or phials  
filled with some noxious mixture, which the  
inventor very exultingly calls Punk—and did  
not only spread the suffocating fumes through-  
out every part of my House, but was firing the  
House rapidly—as the floor was in a blaze  
when a gentleman discovered it. I will give  
Fifty Dollars to any person who will give such  
information of the perpetrator of this foul de-  
ed as shall convict the felon in a court of justice  
**SOLOMON LOWE.**

Easton, June 23 1f

## TO BE RENTED

FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT,  
THE large Plantation in Poplar Neck, Car-  
oline County, now occupied by Messrs. Mc-  
loney & Barton—Also several Farms in Hunt-  
ing Creek Neck, in the same county. The  
rents will be very moderate, and Leases given  
for several years if desired—Application may  
be made to myself, or to Mr. Daniel Chreecum,  
of Caroline, at any time after the first of July.  
**C. GOLDSBOROUGH.**

Shoal Creek, June 23 1f

## BOOTS & SHOES

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

May 19.

## For Rent.

The store house in Queens Town,  
Md. formerly occupied by Maj. Jas.  
Massey being one of the best stands  
in town with a large counting room  
on the first and two large rooms on the  
second floor—a more particular description  
is deemed useless as it is presumed, any  
persons wishing to rent will view the prop-  
erty which will be shown them by Selah  
Tucker, Esq.—For terms, which will be  
made accommodating, apply to  
**CHARLES W. HOBBS.**  
Easton April 28.

## Dr. Hull's Truss.

### FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

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

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

"The great and signal benefits which are  
produced by this Truss, result from its strict  
subservience to, and accordance with scientific  
and surgical principles. Its mechanical adap-  
tion to the parts, the simplicity of its construc-  
tion, the limited motion nicely graduated by  
experiment to the different attitudes of the  
body, and to the action of the muscles. The  
permanency and security of its location on the  
body, and its pressure in the circumference  
of the abdominal ring, are qualities the ten-  
dency of which is to strengthen and restore the  
weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and ul-  
timately to accomplish a cure of the disease. The  
operation and effect of this Truss are there-  
fore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly  
in use, which being convex tended to enlarge  
the dimensions of the rupture opening. These  
defects are well overcome by the principle  
embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experi-  
ence has confirmed me in the great and super-  
ior utility of his instrument, which I have re-  
commended to general use, and adopted in my  
own practice to the exclusion of all others. I  
am of opinion, that the union of physical de-  
sign and mechanical structure in this instru-  
ment, render it what has long been the desider-  
atum of practical surgery in Europe and  
America."

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

"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the cred-  
it of first adopting the true surgical principle  
for the cure of Hernia. This great desidera-  
tum is admirably accomplished by giving to the  
part of his newly invented Hinge Truss a con-  
cave instead of a convex surface, by which it  
corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen.  
By this construction, it is evident that the  
greatest degree of pressure is applied to the  
circumference of the aperture, which tends  
constantly to approximate the Hernial parti-  
cles and afford them a mechanical support.—  
The correctness of the principle upon which  
it is constructed has been abundantly tested  
by experience. Numerous instances have oc-  
curred, in which Hernia has been cured by it,  
which had proved intractable to other Trus-  
ses."

GYRUS PEREINS, M. D. of New York, states  
as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pa-  
ds is to increase the disease by forcing their way  
like a wedge into the opening, & thereby in-  
creasing the size of the breach. The Truss in-  
vented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pam-  
phlet entitled 'Observations on Hernia & Trus-  
ses' has a plain pad fixed on a concave plate,  
& makes the strong pressure by its circular mar-  
gin, and a diminished pressure by its centre.  
It thereby not only prevents the escape of the  
bowel, but approximates and often secures in  
contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to  
effect a radical cure."

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

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

"While in the Army of the United States, I  
procured the discharge of several soldiers, be-  
cause I was unable, with any known Truss,  
effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr.  
Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have ren-  
dered them useful to the Government; com-  
fortable to themselves, and in many cases ef-  
fected perfect cures."

Dr. Hull's Truss does away the necessity of  
straps, answers all the good intentions of any  
hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the ob-  
jections which obtained against them."

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

N. B. Dr. Hull's Trusses, adapted to the dif-  
ferent species of Rupture, may be obtained,  
and are fitted to patients, at the Office of Dr.  
KNAPP, No. 57 East Fayette-street, a few  
rods east of the City Hotel. Persons residing  
at a distance, can be fitted by sending a mea-  
sure of the body around the hip, and specifying  
the kind of Rupture.  
Baltimore July 21 4m

### A GOOD FARM TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year that large  
farm in this County between Abbot's Mill and  
White Marsh Church which is now in the oc-  
cupation of Jacob Faulkner. For terms apply  
at the Bank. **J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.**  
Easton July 21, 1827. 3w

## Notice.

ALL persons in arrear for officers fees for  
1825, 1826 and 1827, are respectfully request-  
ed to come forward and settle them on or  
before the 20th August next, as further in-  
dulgence will not be given, particularly those  
indebted for 1825 and 1826. I have given my  
Deputies positive orders to close them with-  
out respect to persons. I wish to injure no  
man's property or feelings, but can assure the  
public that stern necessity compels the mea-  
sure. The officers want their money, and  
will have it, or I must suffer; those complying  
with the above request, will save their feel-  
ings and mine; those that will not, may expect  
to be dealt with as the law directs.  
**THOS. HENRIK, Shff.**