

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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1828.

NO. 40-41

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

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

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.
AT THE OLD STAND OF
MOORE & KELLIE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of MOORE & KELLIE having
become dissolved by the death of Dr. J. Kellie,
the former friends of the Establishment and
the public in general are informed that the business
will continue to be carried on by and in the
name of

WILLIAM W. MOORE,
The former Proprietor, whose long experience
in the business, acquaintance with pharmaceu-
tical preparations, and knowledge of the best and
most genuine articles united with a strict per-
sonal attention, will, he feels assured, maintain
the same confidence that has heretofore so ex-
tensively been given to this Establishment.—
Physicians' prescriptions put up with neatness
& the greatest accuracy. He has received from
New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; very
handsome additions to his former stock,—a
amongst which may be noticed the following new
highly concentrated chemical preparation, viz:

Strychnine, Emeline, Piperine, Morphine,
Eleotrium Iodine, Croton Oil, Prussic Acid,
Extract Belladonna, do. Cicuta,
do. Hyoscyamus do. Stramonium, &c.
Pyrolignous Acid, Sulphate Quinine from the
Laboratory of Pelletier & Coventon, the
Inventors in Paris,
Genuine Red Bark, Pale Lima, do.
Guano, do. Carthageia or Common Yel-
low, do.
Superior Wine Bitters,
Henry's Calcined Magnesia, a superior article,
Coxe's Hives Syrup an article that every fam-
ily, where there is children should always
keep,
Dr. Hull's highly approved patent Trusses,
Common, do.
Denarized Laudanum, a new preparation
by which the unpleasant effects resident in
Opium in a principle called Narcotine is
destroyed—by its use the debilitated pa-
tient can obtain a refreshing slumber with-
out experiencing those distressing sensa-
tions to which many are subjected after
taking common Laudanum.

Swain's celebrated Panacea, for the cure of
Scorfula, King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mer-
curial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous
Sores, White Swellings, &c. Some re-
markable instances of cure are known in
this County, and many are recorded of so
wonderful a character that if they were not
so well authenticated would seem more
like tales of fiction than a reality.

Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, for the same
diseases.
Lee's & Dyott's Family Medicines, and pa-
tient Medicines generally,
Hunter's celebrated Brass, Steel and Tin
polishing preservative powder,
Ground Logwood, do. Fustic, do. Cam Wood
Niacaragua, Madder, Alum, Copars, Indigo,
Blue Compound for dyeing wool blue or green
Muriol Sulphate Tin, the best Mordant for
Scarlet, Pink or Orange Colour.

A general assortment of Paints,
Lime, Spermaceti and Tanner's Oil,
Best Copal Varnish, Common, do. Black, do.
Coach Painters' Japan,
Spirits Turpentine, Painters' Brushes,
Window Glass, various sizes, Putty, &c. &c.
Also a variety of articles in the fancy and per-
fumery line.

The former friends and customers of this
long established house and the public in general
will meet with prompt attention—articles ac-
cording to representation and at prices to suit
the times. Country Merchants will be supplied
on good terms.
N. B. Those indebted to the firm of M. & K.
will please call and settle their accounts.
Oct. 18 Sw

FALL GOODS.
WILLIAM CLARK has just received and
is now opening a handsome assortment of
FRESH IMPORTED & DOMESTIC GOODS,
Adapted to the present and approach-
ing Seasons, which will be offered
at a small advance for CASH.
Easton, Oct. 4, 1828.—3t cow

TO RENT
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—That pleas-
antly situated White House and premises ad-
joining the South-West corner of the
Public Square, near the Court House,
now occupied by Mrs. Stevens,
—ALSO—
The STORE ROOM & CELLAR in the brick
House where Mrs. Parrott resides, nearly op-
posite the Bank. WM. CLARK.
Easton, Sept. 27th 1828.—3t cow

HIDES WANTED.
The Subscriber will give the highest price
in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons
having hides for sale, will find it to their ad-
vantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the sub-
scriber.
WM. HUSSEY.
Easton, March 15.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned
from Baltimore with a handsome and
good assortment of MATERIALS in his line
most respectfully invites his friends and the
public generally to give him a call and view
his assortment and hopes from his long expe-
rience & a determination to pay the strictest
attention to business he will be able to render
general satisfaction.
Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots
would do well to call as he will turn his at-
tention more particularly to that part of the business
and flatters himself that he can furnish
them with as handsome and as good boots as
can be had here or elsewhere.
The Publics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

IN MISS DONE'S

SEMINARY FOR FEMALES

ARE Taught the customary Branches of Eng-
lish Education. —ALSO—
MUSIC—FRENCH—DRAWING &
NEEDLE-WORK.

TERMS.
For Tuition in the English branches,
1st class - \$10
2d do - - - 8
3d do - - - 5 } per Quarter.

MUSIC—The French Language,
and DRAWING—Extra charges. Board will
be furnished, including Bed, Bedding and
Washing, and necessary attendance at \$140
per Annum.

A deduction will be made for the Annual Vac-
ation. It will be expected that no Quar-
ter will be paid in advance.
Annapolis, Oct. 4, 1828—

SPLENDID VIEWS

OF

AMERICAN SCENERY

ON FRIDAY, the 10th of October, 1828, will
be published by T. K. Greenbank, No. 64,
Spruce Street, Philadelphia, a volume of splen-
did views of American Scenery as follows:

1. A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuyl-
kill near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery.
2. A view of the Light House on Long Island
Sound with the adjacent scenery.
3. A view of York, on Lake Ontario, with the
fortifications.
4. Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River.
5. View of New London, Connecticut, with
the adjacent scenery.
6. View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the
seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7. The Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.
8. View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9. View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek,
Lucerne county, Pa.
10. View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's
Creek.
11. View of the Catskill Mountains, from the
Hudson.
12. View of Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario, from
the Light House on the British side.

These views are executed in the best style of
Philadelphia engraving from drawings made
upon the spot. Each plate will be accompanied
by a full and accurate description thereof, as to
make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to sub-
scribers in the first style, on superior paper,
and with a handsomely printed cover, and de-
livered to subscribers at the very low price of
ONE DOLLAR. Flexible covers will be used
for country subscribers, so that they can be
safely sent by mail.

Any gentleman, postmaster and others,
who will interest themselves to procure ten
subscribers; and remit \$10 to the editor, shall
receive twelve copies. From the very flattering
patronage already received (1200 subscribers
have put down their names) this volume will
probably be succeeded by another, as soon as
other plates can be engraved. All orders from
the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 64, Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
Sep. 20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of
Daniel Martin, and also by virtue of two writs of
fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid,
against said Ed. Auld, one at the suit of Mary Mc-
Cauley, Adm'r. of Marcus McCauley, and
one at the suit of James Armstrong, Jr. will be
sold for Cash at the Court House, door in the
town of Easton, on Saturday the 8th of Novem-
ber next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to
wit: One Lot at Easton Point, containing 1/2 acre
of Land more or less, one Lot at Easton Point
containing 1/2 of an acre of land more or less which
he purchased of John L. Kerr, Esq. with the
improvements thereon; one other Lot, containing
1 1/2 acres of land more or less, which he
purchased of John Hopkins.—Also, a Lot on the
Landing road, containing 1-8th of an acre of
Land more or less.—Also, one Sloop called Ed-
ward Lloyd, together with the Row-boat, Oars,
Cabin, Anchors, Sails, Masts, Rigging and Tack-
ling, belonging to the same; Also, one bay Horse called Dick,
one brown Horse called Comer, 2 Cows, 2 Looking
Glasses, 2 Tables, 4 Beds and furniture, 1 Side-
board, 1 small Clock, 2 Bureaus, 1 Cupboard, 1
horse cart, 1 Dray, 1 Gig and Harness, and one
Negro woman called Charlotte, aged about 18
years, all of which Goods and Chattels are sub-
ject to a Bill of Sale to Edward N. Hambleton
and Thomas Henrix, and also subject to prior
Executions. Taken and will be sold to pay and
satisfy the aforesaid claims. Attendance by
Oct. 18 ts WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of twelve writs of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court & to me
directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of
John Leeds Kerr, Edward Jenkins, Francis
D. McHenry, Benjamin Sloum, and the
State of Maryland for the use of Levin Simpson,
and use of Wm. H. Tilghman Wm. Hubbard and
Catharine Summerville, will be sold for Cash at
the Court House door in Easton on Saturday
the 8th day of November next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the
following property to wit:—One Lot at Easton
Point, containing 1/2 acre of land more or less
of Land more or less which he purchased of
John Leeds Kerr, Esq. with the improvements
thereon.—one other Lot containing 1 3/4 acres
land more or less, which he purchased of John
Hopkins.—Also one Lot on the Landing road,
containing 1-8th of an acre of land more or less.
Also on the same day, between the hours of 10
o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. at the house
of said Auld, the following Property to wit:—
One Sloop called Edward Lloyd, together with
the Rowboat, Oars, Camboose, Anchors and
Cabin Furniture—Sails, Masts, Spars, Rigging
and Tackling belonging to the same.—Also one
bay Horse called Dick, one brown Horse called
Comer, 2 Cows, 2 Looking Glasses, 2 Tables, 4
Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture.—1 Sideboard,
1 small Clock, 2 Bureaus, 1 Cupboard, 1 Horse
Cart, 1 Dray, 1 Gig and Harness, 1 negro woman
called Charlotte, aged about 18 years, all which
Goods and Chattels are subject to a Bill of Sale
to Edward N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix.—
Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above
mentioned writs of Venditioni Exponas, debt,
interest and costs due and to become due
thereon.—Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, late Sheriff,
of Talbot County.
Oct. 18—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of six writs of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court & to me
directed against the heirs of David Fairbanks
use Samuel Groome, Joseph Seull, use Conrad
Kelly & Co. Jacob Cronmiller, Margaret Kirby,
Richard Spencer, use of Isaac Atkinson and
Joseph Robinson.—also by virtue of two writs
of fieri facias issued and directed as aforesaid,
at the suit of John Portes, against John Dawson,
will be offered at Public Sale on Tuesday the
4th day of November next, between the hours of
10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. and sold
for Cash to the highest bidder at the front door
of the Court House in the Town of Easton, the
Farm of the said John Dawson on which he at
present resides be the quantity what it may;
—ALSO—The Farm or Plantation of said Dawson,
called & known by the name of "Peck's Point"
—Also a tract or part of a tract of Land which
said Dawson purchased of the heirs of Owen
Kennard, known by the name of the "Oakfields",
containing thirty Acres of Land more or less, &
two Negro women. Also will be sold by virtue
of the writs of Venditioni Exponas aforesaid, on
the next day between the hours aforesaid on the
premises of the said Dawson for Cash; six
head of Horses, twenty head of Cattle, thirty
head of sheep, and four Ox Carts. Seized and
taken as the Goods & Chattels Lands and Ten-
ements of the said John Dawson, and will be sold
to pay and satisfy the writs of Venditioni Exponas
and Fieri Facias, and the interest and costs due
and to become due thereon.—Attendance
given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 11 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of three writs of vendi. expo.
issued out of Talbot County Court and to me
directed against James Chambers, at the
suits of the following persons, to wit: Ed-
ward N. Hambleton use of Jacob Lockerman
use of Levin Mills, sen. William Ferguson
and Eusebius Leonard (Levin Mills, sen. and
Wm. Ferguson's parts for the use of Wm. Jen-
kins) the state of Maryland for the use of Joshua
Dixon and Rebecca, his wife, formerly Rebecca
Gregory, and George W. Nabb, will be sold on
Friday 7th of November next, at the dwell-
ing plantation of said Jas. Chambers, between
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock
P. M. the following property, to wit: All the es-
tate, right, title, interest and claim of him
the said Jas. Chambers, of, in and to the fol-
lowing tracts or parts of tracts of land: that is
to say, part of Orem's Delight and Turner's
Resurvey, containing the quantity of 102 acres
of land more or less, part Beaver Dam Neck
and part of Forest and Dike, containing 113
acres of land more or less, part of Chambers,
Adventure, and part of The Adventure con-
taining 21 1/2 acres of land, part of Locust Grove
containing 3 1/2 acres part Dunmore Heath, in
King's Creek, containing 27 1/2 acres, of land
more or less—also the following negroes, to
wit:—one negro man called Tom, 1 do. called
Jim, 1 do. Greenbury, 1 woman called Patience
1 do. called Anne 1 girl called Char-
lotte, 1 do. called Mary, 1 do. called Maria,
boy called George, 1 called Theodore; all the
above negroes are for a term of years; also ten
beds, bedsteads & furniture, 1 eight day clock
2 cupboards, and contents, all the balance of
the household and kitchen furniture—also 14
head of cattle, 10 head of horses 40 head of
hogs, 24 head sheep, 1 gig and harness, all the
crop of wheat seeded on the lands, a quantity
of corn housed, and eight stacks of hay—taken
and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
vendit. expo. and the interest and costs due
and to become due thereon. Attendance
given by WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 11.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed against John Dawson, at the suit
of Wm. W. Moore, Isaac Atkinson, Adm'r. of
Jas. Edmondson, Robert H. Goldsborough and
William Clark, will be sold for Cash at the front
door of the Court House, in Easton, on Tues-
day the 4th day of November next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P.
M. the following property, to wit: The Farm or
Plantation of said Dawson where he at present
resides, containing 391 acres more or less and
known by the name of Shrigley's Fortune, part
Rocky Neck, part of Hills neck, and Hoopers
Point, situate on Miles River and Third Haven
Creek; and also the Farm or Plantation known
by the name of Pecks Point, be the quantity
what it may, seized and taken, as the property
of said Dawson, to pay and satisfy the above
writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and
costs due and to become due thereon. Also,
on Wednesday the 5th day of November next,
between the hours 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock
P. M. the following property to wit: 10 head
of Horses, 28 head of Cattle, 4 yoke of Oxen, 50
head of Sheep and one Gig and Harness, seized
and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs
of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due
and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 11.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot County Court and to me
directed against Enoch Morgan at the suit
of James Chaplain will be sold for Cash at the
Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the
4th day of November next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the fol-
lowing property, to wit: part of a tract of
land called Powicks or House Manner, con-
taining two hundred acres, more or less, sit-
uated near the Trappe—seized and will be sold
to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni
exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to
become due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
of Talbot County
Oct. 11 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas is-
sued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed, against Fiddeman Rolfe at the suit
of Philemon Skinner, will be sold for Cash at
the front door of the Court House in Easton, on
Tuesday the 4th day of November next, be-
tween the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five
o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—
The Farm of said Rolfe on which he at present
resides situate near St. Michaels be the quantity
what it may, seized and will be sold to pay and
satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas,
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debt, interest and costs due and to become due
thereon. Attendance by
THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 11.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of Talbot County Court, and to me direct
ed, against Charles Goldsborough, at the suit of
Edward N. Hambleton, use of Wm. H. Tilgh-
man, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court
House door in the town of Easton, on SATUR-
DAY the 8th day of November next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P.
M. the following property, to wit:—All that
Tract, or part of a Tract of Land called Part of
Mount Hope, containing the quantity of 177
acres of Land more or less.—Also, part of Hick-
ory Ridge, near Easton, containing 190 acres of
Land more or less.—Taken and will be sold to
satisfy the above named fi. fa. and the interest
and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 18 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas at
the suit of Solomon Lowe use Samuel
Groome and a writ of fieri facias at the suit of
Lambert Reardon; issued out of Talbot County
Court and to me directed, against Wm. P. Kerr
will be offered for sale and sold to the highest
bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court
House in the Town of Easton, on Tues- y the
4th day of November next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the
reversionary right and interest of the said Wm.
P. Kerr, of, in, and to the Farm on which Sam-
uel Lowe now resides, situate near the Hole-in-
the-Wall, be the quantity what it may.—Seized
and taken as the lands and tenements of the said
Wm. P. Kerr, and will be sold to pay and satisfy
the writs aforesaid and the interest and costs
due and to become due thereon. Attendance
given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 11.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of eight writs of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court and to me,
directed against Fayette Gibson, at the
suit of John Welsh alias John J. Welsh, Edw't.
Auld, Adm'r. of Jos. Parrott, Philemon Thomas
& William H. Groome, use of Philemon Thomas,
William W. Moore, Francis D. McHenry, Ed-
ward Lloyd, William Farlow, Adm'r. of Thomas
Harrison of Jos. and James Tilton, Ex'r. of Jas.
Tilton, will be sold for cash, at the front door
of the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 4th
day of November next, between the hours of
10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the follow-
ing Property, to wit:—A tract of Land called
Marengo, containing five hundred and fifty acres
of Land, more or less, seized and taken to pay
and satisfy the above writs of venditioni expo-
nas, debt, interest, and costs due, and to become
due thereon. Also on Thursday the 6th day of
November next between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. at the House of said
Gibson, will be sold, for Cash, the following
property, to wit:—13 head of Horses, 40 head
of Cattle, 52 head of Sheep, and 20 head of
Hogs, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the
above writs, debt, interest and costs due and
to be come due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 11.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed against John Dawson, at the suit
of Wm. W. Moore, Isaac Atkinson, Adm'r. of
Jas. Edmondson, Robert H. Goldsborough and
William Clark, will be sold for Cash at the front
door of the Court House, in Easton, on Tues-
day the 4th day of November next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P.
M. the following property, to wit: The Farm or
Plantation of said Dawson where he at present
resides, containing 391 acres more or less and
known by the name of Shrigley's Fortune, part
Rocky Neck, part of Hills neck, and Hoopers
Point, situate on Miles River and Third Haven
Creek; and also the Farm or Plantation known
by the name of Pecks Point, be the quantity
what it may, seized and taken, as the property
of said Dawson, to pay and satisfy the above
writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and
costs due and to become due thereon. Also,
on Wednesday the 5th day of November next,
between the hours 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock
P. M. the following property to wit: 10 head
of Horses, 28 head of Cattle, 4 yoke of Oxen, 50
head of Sheep and one Gig and Harness, seized
and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs
of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due
and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 11.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, is-
sued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed against Enoch Morgan at the suit
of James Chaplain will be sold for Cash at the
Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the
4th day of November next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the fol-
lowing property, to wit: part of a tract of
land called Powicks or House Manner, con-
taining two hundred acres, more or less, sit-
uated near the Trappe—seized and will be sold
to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni
exponas, debt, interest and cost due and to
become due thereon. Attendance by
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of Talbot County
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ing off the clock in which she had been enveloped, revealed a beautiful female form in a snow-white riding dress, and then she screamed, as she beheld a stream of blood already running on the floor, from the side of her wounded lover.

Every assistance possible was rendered to the dying man, by those who attended him—the while his sickening eye was fondly fixed on Henrietta. At length he said to her in a low voice, "Henrietta! I learned yesterday that your brother Edward commanded the enemy; I did not tell you of it, because I never anticipated this, and it would have been painful news to you. She clasped her hands upon her breast but in a moment seemed to forget all but him on whom death was already placing his cold signet.

Poor girl! she was not thus to be permitted even the trifling relief of such forgetfulness, for at this very moment a soldier brought into the room a wounded officer—it was Edward, Lushington! who had been left by his flying comrades on the field; and Henrietta recognised not only her brother, but the man against whom her arm had been lifted in the hour of death that had just gone by.

But it is cruel to prolong a tale like this. The two soldiers died of their wounds, and in a few months after the broken hearted girl joined them in the still valley of death. Their graves are under the willow trees, a few hundred yards from the place where once stood the delightful Redland Cottage.

DEBT AND CREDIT.

I dislike the whole matter of debt and credit—my heart I dislike it; and think the man who first invented a ledger, should be hung in effigy, with his invention tied to his feet, that his neck might support him and his works together.

My reasons for this sweeping at the whole system is, not that I believe it totally useless, but that I believe it does more mischief than good, produces more trouble than accommodation, and destroys more fortunes than it creates honesty. These opinions are not of a recent date with me; they are those upon which I set out in early life, and as I grew older, I became more and more confirmed in them; not that I changed my practice while I held fast my professions and got my fingers burned at last, by trusting my name in a day-book. Nor did I do this because I could not see the evil effects of credit around me in every shape and form.

And a visit to my old friend Timothy Coulter, called the subject up so forcibly, that I concluded to write a line on it. His last cow was sold by the constable this very morning for six dollars, though she cost him sixteen, and they have not left an ear of corn in his crib, or a bushel of rye in his barn, much less any of his stock—it was what is called the winding up of the concern and he is now on his good behavior, for I heard one of his creditors say, that if things did not go on very straight, he would walk him off to the county prison ship. Thus has ended Timothy's game of debt and credit.

When he first commenced farming, he was as industrious and promising a young man as was to be found; he worked day and night, counted the cost, and pondered on the purchase of every thing. For a year or two he kept on, and made money, and made money, every merchant that knew him was ready to make a polite bow—each knew him as one of your cash men, and liked his custom. The mechanic shook him by the hand, and begged his company to dinner, hoping to get a job from him; and even the lawyer, in contemplation of his high character, tipped his beaver, as he passed him, with a sign as much as to say, Tim, you have more sense than half this world, but that is no consolation to us.

By some fatality, however, Timothy found out there was such a thing as credit. He began soon to have many running accounts, and seldom paid for what he got; it soon followed that the inquiry, "Do I really want this article?" before he bought it, was neglected; then the price was frequently not asked; then he began to be careless about pay day; his accounts stood—he disputed them when rendered—was sued, charged with cost, and perhaps, silly, with interest too, and he became a money borrower before long; but his friends, after a lawsuit had brought them their money, were ready to pay.

The same fate was paid over and over, until now the end of these things has come, and poor fellow he is turned out in the wide world without a friend save a wife and six miserable babes.

I asked the constable for a sight of the execution, and he showed it to me. It was issued by young Squire Bell, and I could not but recollect how different was the history of this man to that of Timothy. Young Bell was a poor boy—commenced this life with nothing but health and a trade—but he adopted as a sacred maxim, "pay as you go!" and he frequently told me, he found but little difficulty in sticking to his text. The necessities of life are few, and industry secures them to every man; it is the elegancies of life that empty the purse—the knick knacks of fashion—the gratification of pride, and the indulgence of luxury, that makes a man poor. To guard against these, some resolution was necessary; and this resolution is much strengthened and guarded by the habit of paying for every article we buy at the time. If we do so, we shall seldom purchase what our circumstances will not afford.

This was exactly the manner in which Jack Bell proceeded. Habit, strengthened by long continuance, and supported by reason, became second nature. His business prospered; his old purse became filled with Spanish dollars; all his purchases being made for cash, were favorable; and by always knowing how he stood with the world, he avoided all derangement in his affairs. He is now the Squire of a village, with good property, a profitable business, and the respect of all who know him.—Northern Star.

The immense powers of the Microscope, as lately exhibited in New York and other Cities, are thus amusingly noticed in the N. York Courier:

Rand's Solar Microscope.—We shall never eat another fig. The Microscope has shown us that the fig is nothing but a combination of snapping turtles, belligerent pug-nations, and fraught with the old Adam—Reader, perchance you are in the act of pouring vinegar on your oysters. Do you know what you are about? You are about to swallow snakes five feet long, armed and equipped as the law of nature directs, with all sorts of offensive weapons. Peradventure you are fond of peaches: pause ere you apply to your lips the deceitful fruit, with its covering of down—you are about to masticate some thousands of many-legged monsters, one of which ought to furnish a breakfast for a file of Kentucky militiamen.

"Pleas are not lobster! d—n their souls!" exclaimed Sir Joseph Banks, (authoritative P. Pindar) in mingled wrath and mortification. Sir Joseph never saw Rand's Solar Microscope, or he would not have been so angry on the occasion. A lobster is a mere pigmy, compared with the colossal flea. All that the latter wants is a nose, and he would present a head equal to that of lofty man. We examined one yesterday, physiologically, and found to our satisfaction the organs of combativeness and destructiveness most fully developed. We have been bitten by many a mosquito this Fall, but we had no idea of our actual suffering, at each individual bite, we have had a small sword 3 ft. in length, run into our body corporate. Even now, there is one of these pestilent warriors making a passage of our nose. Yesterday morning we should have only thought it necessary

to blow him away; but our eyes have since been opened, and we shall set about a serious defence with a sword-cane!

Who ever expected to see the blood flowing through the veins of a fly? Yesterday we saw a fly, apparently juvenile, the "crimson tide" coursing thro' his frame, and his heart beating like a mountain in commotion. He was evidently suffering from love or disappointed ambition; and, to judge from the passionate expression of his face, he was a fly of high-wrought feelings, dissatisfied with the order of things, and, like Hamlet, determined upon questioning his destiny.

"Natura est parva in minimis," ("Nature is greatest in her smallest works," said Pliny; and we are prepared to agree with him, when this Microscope shows us fleas as big as elephants, and mites possessed of the size and activity of race-horses, with the simple substitution of claws for legs. If Mr. Rand goes on in this way, he will soon make invisibility visible.

The Solar Microscope.—We yesterday witnessed the dying agonies of a bed-bug about the size of a whale, with the satisfactory reflection, that there was one bed-bug less in the world. He struggled long and madly before he gave up the ghost, his heart beat most violently, and the blood which he had excreted the previous night from some unconscious sleeper, boiled furiously in his veins. How a man can sleep with such a monster clinging to his cheek, passes our comprehension. One of his very claws has the size and consistency of a pick-axe.

Mr. Rand exhibited, amongst a variety of things, an atom of fine cambric linen, every interstice of which was wide enough for the devil in Der Freischutz to drive through, cars, horses, and all. The eye of a fine cambric needle was next exhibited through which an Alderman might jump without scratching his sides on the rough and sharp projections of the steel.

We also saw what we must call a *ni's papa*, what the French call a *pou*, and the Latins call a *pediculus*. It is a horrible animal, by no means of a sensitive nature, as it manifested a most contemptuous indifference to the execrations of the large assembly before which it had the honor to appear.—M. Y. Courier.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM ENGLAND.—By the packet ship Pacific, Crocker, at New York from Liverpool, the editors of the Evening Post have received Liverpool papers to the 16th September.

Of the harvest of the United Kingdom, the London Courier says:—Throughout England there is not a single paper which does not represent, within its locality, as abundant and above the average of years. In Scotland they are even more propitious and as to Ireland, exultation is expressed in every quarter at the surpassing nature of their produce. The fact of a declension of prices under such circumstances ceases to be a phenomenon. It is the natural result of abundance, no longer doubtful, no longer even prospective, but secured.

The London papers are much occupied with the subject of the late negotiations at Odessa, carried on between Russia and the Porte, through the medium of Lord Heytesbury. It now appears more than probable that the journey of the Emperor to Odessa was made for the purpose of receiving the propositions which were announced to him.

It is said that Lord Heytesbury made known to him that the Porte was ready to adhere to the treaty of the sixth of July, that it would leave Russia in possession of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, and indemnify the Emperor for the expenses of the campaign on condition that the Emperor should withdraw his army to the other side of the Danube.

These overtures were not satisfactory to the Emperor who insisted upon the inviolable guarantee of the navigation of the Black Sea, mentioned in his manifesto. Thus the negotiations were broken off. It should be mentioned that doubts have been expressed by some of the French journals, of the fact that these propositions had been made.

In the mean time it is said, that frequent conferences have been held between Lord Heytesbury and the Russian minister, Count Nesselrode who repeated the assurance that Russia was not contending for conquests and would not make them, that she only insists on the strict fulfillment of the treaty of Akerman, the entire freedom of the navigation of the Black Sea, and a compensation for the expenses of the war she has been obliged to undertake for these objects.

This inviolable guarantee of the free navigation of the Black Sea must consist in the destruction of the military forts along the narrow seas, which must be passed in entering that sea from the Mediterranean. As long as these forts are manned by the Turks, the Porte holds the key of the Black Sea, and may at any time exclude Russia from the Mediterranean. They constitute, however, so large a part of the national defenses and military strength of the Ottoman Empire, that it is not likely they will be given up without a desperate struggle to retain them.

One circumstance which shows pretty conclusively that the Emperor has met with much more vigorous resistance from the Turks than he was prepared for, is the fact of his having accepted the proffered assistance of the Servians, which it is said he has hitherto declined. The Servians are represented as only waiting for the entrance of a Russian force into their territory to rebel against the Porte. General Geismar, commanding in Lesser Wallachia, has received powerful reinforcements for this purpose, and is about to transfer the war into Servia. The return of the Emperor from Odessa to the army would, it is said, be delayed till September.

An article from Constantinople, of the 14th of August, says, that the Sultan is determined on making the most obstinate resistance, and that the war is becoming every day more national. On the heights about Constantinople an army of 200,000 foot and 80,000 horse is to be assembled, under the immediate command of the Sultan himself. Intrenchments are erecting which are to be defended by three hundred pieces of cannon.

There was a good deal of sickness in the Russian army, & among the deaths mentioned was that of General Benckendorf, brother of the Princess Lieven, an officer of great merit.

There is a semi-official statement quoted in the Journal des Debats of the 14th, from the London Courier of the 9th in which it is asserted that the most cordial understanding still subsisted between France, England, Austria and Russia; and that the three former powers continued to rely upon the positive assurances given by the Emperor Nicholas, that he neither meditated nor desired the destruction or dismemberment of the Turkish empire.

An Imperial decree, dated Odessa, 23d August, prohibits the exportation of any kind of grain from the ports of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, under any flag whatever.

Three hundred and twelve of the Irish emigrants to Brazil have returned to Cork from Rio Janeiro in the Moro Castle. Several other vessels were expected bringing out 1200 men. There would then be left at Rio about 450, who chose to remain. Of the 3000 who left Ireland it is estimated that more than 1000 had perished. Those who returned were in a wretched condition, without the means of subsistence for a single day.

It is said in an article from Lisbon of the 23d ult. that Don Miguel has resolved to deprive M. Hyde de Neuville of the title of Count de Bemponta, bestowed on him by the late King.

British Agricultural report for August.—The Corn harvest, finished in the southern counties, is now at its height in the northern and in Scotland. In the south, considerable breadths of beans have been cut, and should the weather improve, this finishing business of the season will make some amends for its former inauspicious course. The new wheats will have more bulk than weight, and will tell far more for quantity than quality. In fact, really fine and dry wheat, from its extreme scarcity will command almost any price. Full three fourths of the crop of wheat has received damage little or much, from a continually varying temperature, and from excess of humidity; and good old dry wheats, without the admixture with which the new will not grind, must be indispensable, even in the spring. With some favourable exceptions, the Continent harvests have been nearly as unfavourable as our own.

Average of Wheat in England, for the 6 weeks ending Sept. 12. 61s. 1d.

LATEST & IMPORTANT FROM MADEIRA.

By the Midas, arrived at New York on Thursday morning from Funchal, our correspondents of the Journal of Commerce are informed that on the 23d of August, there were landed on the island of Madeira, from a 74 gun ship and three frigates, about 800 troops which had been despatched by Don Miguel. The Governor took refuge in a British ship of war, and most of the nobility and principal inhabitants, amounting to 2000 in all, fled; a large number, however, have been arrested and sent off to Lisbon.

The invading troops took possession of the island, and appointed new officers in every department. On the 15th Sept. when the Midas left, the principal towns had been delivered up to be plundered, the country people coming in and dragging away whatever they chose.

[From the Albany, N. Y. Morning Chronicle.]

THE ELECTION.

We cannot too often nor too strongly impress it upon the minds and the hearts of the friends of the Administration in this State, that on them and on their exertions depends entirely the result of the present presidential contest.—To them is reserved the honor of victory, or the disgrace of defeat. It is in their power to render success certain; let us see if supineness, negligence or indifference, can induce them to yield up, or to neglect the means of securing, that splendid triumph which is now so perfectly, so emphatically in their power.

So much of the ground has now been travelled over, and in so many of the States where otherwise there might have been room for cavil or doubt, recent elections have been held which have dispelled both, that we can at last put our finger upon enough of certainty—casting probabilities not only that the result altogether depends upon this State, but to prove further that it is perfectly practicable and easy for the friends of the Administration in this State to render that result absolutely secure in their favor—or rather to keep it secure, for if we can but preserve and bring to the polls the strength which we have, there is no danger.

Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Delaware and New Jersey, together with at least eight of the votes of Maryland, are as certain to be given to Mr. Adams as are the votes of Massachusetts. These, with the entire vote of New England, which is also past hazard, insure him to come into the State of New York with at least one hundred and ten votes. We say nothing now of the probabilities that he may receive more instead of eight votes in Maryland, and at least one vote in Tennessee, together with the equal chance of his receiving the vote of Illinois or of Missouri; nor any thing of the more than possibilities of his receiving the votes of North Carolina or Virginia, and a portion of the votes of Georgia; because we now wish to deal only with certainties. It follows of course, that to put the re-election of Mr. Adams past hazard or contingency, it is necessary that he should receive twenty-one of the electoral votes of this State. Sixteen or even twelve may indeed be amply sufficient; but twenty-one leaves nothing to doubt or to uncertainty—and every friend of the Administration ought to resolve, to make the thing sure, to leave nothing to doubt, and not to rest or to relax until he can say "now I know that our triumph is secured."

That our friends may see how easy it is, with vigilance and industry, to effect this, we state to them in perfect candor and without reserve, the following facts. It is at this moment as absolutely certain, as any thing future and not depending on the immutable laws of nature, can be, that of the thirty four electors to be chosen by the people, at least sixteen will be chosen by the friends of the Administration. Of the remaining eighteen, nine are doubtful; and for at least seven out of this nine our chances are as good as those of our opponents. But our readers will perceive that if we secure only three out of the nine, it renders success certain; for that will give us nineteen, which being a majority enables us to fill the electoral college by the selection of two others friendly to the Administration, thus giving us the twenty-one.

We have spoken plainly and without reserve upon this subject: & our friends both at home & abroad may rely with perfect confidence upon the accuracy of our statement. We never have intentionally deceived or misled our readers; and now, now that speculation and conjecture have been so far dissipated by proof and by experience, we feel ourselves warranted in saying that our assertions are based upon data which secure us against the risk of deceiving them through our own ignorance. There has been a period, and a long one, of doubt and uncertainty; a time when an honest and intelligent politician was compelled to rest on hopes, to calculate contingencies, and to grope his way by the light of partial, variant and unsatisfactory information. But that time has passed; and he can now, to a very great extent, speak of results in anticipation, with nearly as much accuracy and certainty as if they had already happened. It is cheering to know that while such is the fact, all the probabilities are decidedly and unequivocally in our favor, and that so nearly is the re-election of John Quincy Adams reduced to absolute certainty, that only three votes in the whole Union, necessary to secure it, rest at all in contingency, while the chance is at least twenty to one that he will receive those three.

NEW YORK.

Extract from a letter from a respectable citizen of the city of New York, to his friend in Baltimore dated Oct. 23.

"In answer to your polite inquiries I have great pleasure in informing you that there is no danger of the result. New York will give her vote to the Administration without doubt. From the best sources of information obtainable, MR. ADAMS and MR. RUSH will get TWENTY-TWO ELECTORS (by districts) and 'two in virtue of the majority in the College.' The first returns from this state that will reach you, will be unfavorable to our good cause. The majorities in the city of New York & adjoining counties will be decidedly against us—let not this dishearten you as to the issue. We have no right to expect any thing better from a population directly in the interest, and within the control, of the British Agents here. In this city alone, there are not less than six to seven thousand persons who can be operated upon by their agency. As it is the interest of the British government to ruin our manufacturing establishments, their agents will of course exert all their ingenuity to further the election of General Jackson, who is considered here the Anti-Tarif candidate—in this city he is supported on that ground alone. But with all this mass of foreign

influence in his favor, and of a profuse expenditure of British guineas, we shall beat him and the minions who support him. In the North & West part of the state, among the intelligent and hardy sons of the forest, where virtuous principles prevail, our triumph will be complete. Was the election by general ticket, we might calculate on 20,000 majority. The discovery of the bribery on the part of Van Buren in subsidizing one of our papers in Rochester, has, to use a southern phrase, (I believe of Randolphian origin), blown him sky-high. Your intelligence in relation to the election in Maryland was truly encouraging; we received the news from Delaware about the same time and the success of our party in New Jersey has also reached us.—These Glad Tidings have elated us beyond measure—we are in high spirits, and shall fight the Good Fight like 'Good Men and true.'"

ANOTHER BASE FRAUD.

The following extracts from the proceedings of a Public Meeting, explain the way in which Mr. Boon, a Jackson man has been elected to Congress in Indiana.

Extracts from the Preamble and Resolutions. A large portion of the most respectable Citizens of Vigo County, to the number of about three hundred, assembled at the Court-house in Terre Haute, on Saturday, the 6th of September, to take into consideration the charges made against the Hon. Thomas H. Blake, in certain certificates, signed by Wm. Mathews, William Sutton and Jehu Gossnell.

John Jenckes, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Joseph Macon appointed Secretary.

"We profess, when we go to the polls, to be governed by the great interests of our country, and in pursuance of this object, we claim the right of knowing the political opinions, the services, and the talents, of those who are presented for our suffrages. If the People would act independently upon this principle, and honestly pursue this inquiry, they would do an act of justice to the candidate, and sustain the Republic in its purity. That there has been a departure from this course in the late Congressional election in this District, is a fact deeply deplored by us. That election has brought to light a transaction, which, for baseness and turpitude, is without a parallel, even in these days of bitterness; a transaction which (unless exposed by our united testimony) might destroy the reputation of distinguished individuals of our country, not only as a public officer, but as a private citizen. We refer to certain certificates, to which are subjoined the names of William Mathews, William Sutton, and Jehu Gossnell, containing charges against the Hon. Thomas H. Blake, the present Member of Congress from this District, and to the manner in which they were procured and circulated. We declare these certificates to be false throughout, and without any qualification whatever; they were surreptitiously obtained, and the fact kept from the public until a day or two before the election, when, by previous concert, thousands of them were put in circulation, and the distribution of them so arranged that they were not seen any where in the neighborhood of Col. Blake's residence, or by him until after the election. The disgrace which would otherwise attach to the individuals whose names are to the certificates, by reason of the falsehoods contained in them is in some degree mitigated by the fact, that they themselves disclose that they can neither of them read or write, and that their names were, without their authority, attached to the same by another individual. But that miscreant, the baseness of whose heart prompted him to impose upon the ignorance and credulity of these persons, has nothing to offer in extenuation of his conduct. He is James McKinney. His name heretofore has only been associated with deeds of iniquity and disgrace, and now, more clearly than ever, can the stamp of infamy be sealed upon him. He has either attached the crime of perjury to the names of his fellow men, by artfully imposing upon their ignorance, or he has added forgery to his own. That the People living in the other Counties of this District may be undeceived in relation to this vile fraud:

"Therefore, Resolved, That we have great and unabated confidence in our fellow-citizen Thomas H. Blake; that in his political principles we consider him a pure and undeviating Republican; and that the charges against him, contained in certain certificates signed Wm. Mathews, Wm. Sutton, and Jehu Gossnell, are malicious and unfounded."

INDIAN CORN.

Important Observations on the Preservation of Indian Corn from the Fly or Weevil, in the Corn House.

Dear Sir—For many years past, I had determined if ever I should build another corn house, it should be double the size: necessary for housing my corn in the old way; intending to store it as pulled with the husks on. In the summer of 1827, I built such a house with a door at each end, and in the month of October, from the 7th to the 27th, housed my corn therein from the carts, as it was hauled in with the husks thereon. When the mornings were damp, the part then pulled was deposited in the barn for immediate use. With-in two or three weeks past, I have husked out by an invalid hand, all that remained of the crop so put away, and find that it has kept to admiration—it comes from the husk glossy and fresh like new corn, and not a layer more imperfect and unsound than would have been, had it been husked out at the time of pulling, and then separated in the usual way.

I send you three ears of my last year's crop, numbered 1, 2, 3. The two ears numbered 1, 2, were stored in the corn house as above, and lately husked. On examination you will find No. 1 perfectly free from fly holes, not a grain thereof injured—this ear was covered entirely with its husk. No. 2 has the most of its grains towards the small end only, fly eaten, as you will observe: this ear was not covered entirely with its husk out to the end thereof, and the part fly eaten exposed. No. 3, is an ear that my manager, it being handsome and speckled, accidentally took from a heap as they were husking for immediate use in the fall of 1827, and carried into the house and put it into his closet, where it remained until lately. As we both observed in husking out during the last two or three weeks, that a good deal of the corn was at the small end fly-eaten, and that it was never so in any of the ears except those not fully protected by the husk, it induced me to bring out and show me the ear No. 3, now sent, which had been in his closet during the year past. This ear as you see is literally eaten to a honey comb, almost every grain thereof, by the fly.

From the above circumstances I draw the conclusion, that if I had husked out my crop last fall in the usual way, and so housed it, the whole thereof would have been totally ruined by the fly. Such an event did occur to me, as to my crop of corn made in the year 1826, which was husked out and housed as is generally practised. What remained of the ear in the fall of 1827, was scarcely fit to use, from the quantity of fly therein. I am therefore satisfied that the plan of housing corn with its coat on, at any rate one half the crop made, is infinitely superior to the old method; moreover it is less likely to be pilfered.

The fall of 1827, winter and spring of 1827, 1828, were, from the great quantity of rain

that fell, peculiarly unpropitious to my experiment; on examination through the winter of 1827, 1828, the entire mass of husks and corn for we dug into it, was often found in a givng state, and sometimes heated in a small degree, which alarmed me for its safety, but on the occurrence of a north wester, the husks almost immediately became as cold, crisp, and dry as when put into the house.

Some of the husks themselves were lost, perhaps one fourth part, being those got out in the summer time. However the cows, even then, although well pastured, seemed fond of and did eat them heartily, which I ascribed to the husks and some ears not completely husked and left amongst it.

I saved all the husks lately made, and put them in a shed convenient to the cow yard, and shall begin feeding with them. With great respect, yours,

JAMES CARROLL.
Mount Clare, Oct. 3, 1828.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham, You will gratify some of your readers by publishing in your paper the following very singular dream, which was told to me, by the man himself, on the morning of the Election, who declared it to be a fact, and it was only about three nights prior. I give it verbatim, or nearly so, which is as follows:

"I dreamed that there was a large concourse of People assembled for some purpose, and having a curiosity to see what was going on I repaired to the spot, and on my arrival was informed that there was two Balls (apparently about the size of a twelve pound Cannon Ball, and one was called Jackson and the other Adams) and they were to be elevated to a certain height in the air and to be let fall at the same moment; I stood off at some distance and viewed the whole transaction with some astonishment, and in a few seconds I saw the two balls gradually descending, and the Jackson ball came down first, when some spectators advanced towards it and caught it up and immediately began to pick it, and in a very little time had it torn in a thousand pieces and blown away before the winds—then they advanced to the Adams ball and raised it from the earth and began to pick at it in like manner, but to their great surprise and mortification found it to be so closely cemented and well put together that they could not pick off the least fragment, and the more they handled it the harder it got and it became perfectly smooth and to all appearance looked as if it had been a long time in use."

INTERPRETATION.

The two balls mentioned in the dream most evidently represents the two men namely, Jackson and Adams, who are now canvassing for the highest office in the gift of the People and it appears very plain that the Concourse of People represents the day of the Election when the people will assemble to decide which of the two men shall be our President; it also appears to me as plain as day light, that as the Jackson ball fell to the ground first and was torn in pieces, his (Jackson's) character has been completely developed and laid before the people, that they will impartially decide on the merits of the two characters, that at the ensuing election the imputed fame of Andrew Jackson will be finally put down, and that his name ever afterwards will only be mentioned as an idle story, will sink in the shades of oblivion and will fill like Dagon before the ark to rise no more. While like the sun in his radiant splendour the fame of John Q. Adams will rise triumphantly over his political enemies—like the Adams ball his character will stand firm and unshaken, as the adamant will be invulnerable against all his Calumnies, and finally meet the approbation of his fellow citizens; that he will again be escorted to the Presidential Chair, where he will remain in peaceful tranquility the next term of four years, and on his retirement will be able to look back on a life well spent in the service of his country.

Corvino, Oct. 25th, 1828.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

In reading lately an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, to the Tract Society in Baltimore, I was struck by his closing remarks, which do equal honor to his own sensibility and the regretted subject that drew them forth.—Every word seems to come from the heart—and, as I trust very many of your readers, bear like myself, in grateful remembrance, and respect, the memory of him whom the Church mourns; you will gratify them I think by extending through the medium of your paper this affectionate

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP KEMP.

"Much my Brethren, as I have extended these observations beyond the space proposed by me, I cannot conclude without noticing a portion of the Report,—(the whole of which is presented with great propriety and beauty), but there was a portion which was as welcome to the heart as it was approved by the understanding. For in such a world as this in which we live, the best affections seem sometimes so evanescent, and the most sacred relations of life so soon forgotten; perhaps it is inevitable; perhaps Divine Providence has wisely so constituted us; but, I say the face of Society changes so rapidly, and all that is precious and endearing seems to pass away, and to be supplanted by such an easy transition, that I heard with peculiar gratification, the Managers feeling remembrance of our late most venerable Friend and Bishop."

It reminded me of the Holy women bringing spices to anoint and embalm the body of him whom they had loved. No sepulchral honors, no aspiring marble, nor eulogies engraven in brass, would have been as grateful to his humble but affectionate bosom, could he have anticipated the incident, as the spontaneous tribute of his children's reverential love, and most worthy was he of our profound regard. Weeks and months have borne on their hurried tide many incidents, and cares, and duties, since the hand of God laid him in his honoured tomb, and yet, to this moment, the event which so mysteriously snatched him away, seems a strange, an imaginary one. We see him in his meekness, in his kindness, in his unwearied efforts for the welfare of his flock; and it is difficult to realize that a character so unspotted, a life so useful to mankind, that health so uniform, and a constitution so vigorous are forever withdrawn from our contemplation. Oh! may it not be in judgment, not in angry judgment, that God is afflicting his Church! May the Spirit, the Comforter, supply the want of the prudent Counselors the affectionate admonitions, the sound & orthodox instructions, the fervent prayers in our behalf, which proceeded for so many years, from our Father in the Gospel, by shedding now upon this Congregation & Parish, influences more gracious, enlightening & restraining. Manifest your love for your dear Pastor, by observing his precepts and imitating his example, and pray to God to raise up for you in this Pulpit, another Shepherd, who, in his watchfulness for your eternal welfare, may lead you into the same path, and exhibit so Holy an example; and when the inevitable hour shall arrive which cannot be far distant from every one of us, may you and I, sustain the fainting of exhausted nature, the terrors of the Grave, & the appalling realities of Eternity (perhaps as suddenly disclosed to the view,) with as peaceful and devout a hope, and as noble a triumph."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1828.

JUDGES OF ELECTIONS.—As mistakes and errors sometimes occur, it would be well if every Judge of the Elections would read the Election Law carefully before the day of election, that every thing may be done correctly & strictly conformable to Law. Errors most frequently arise from inattention, and as a great trust is confided to a Judge of an election, great care ought to be taken to discharge all the duties with the utmost fidelity and strictly conformable to Law.

CURIOSITY.

Among the most curious things that have appeared in print in modern times, are General Jackson's Bills of Sale, that he used to write when he sold negroes. Common words misspelled, and ungrammatical phraseology—Yet this man is held up as fit, no not as fit, but for the Presidential Chair, the highest office in the known world—and by whom is he held up? by men who pretend to say he has a strong mind, (they mean head-strong mind) and plain good sense—and such a man, who cannot write a Common Bill of Sale for a Negro, they want us to vote for in preference to John Quincy Adams who is one of the first Scholars of the age, a profound and learned Statesman of forty years experience in American Affairs, and one who has been particularly approved of by General Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison & Mr. Monroe—Could we believe it to be true if we did not know that it was so?

PAMPHLETS, CERTIFICATES, HANDBILLS, COPIES OF LETTERS, &c. &c.

Let the people be on their guard against the prevailing frauds of the day. Certificates have been actually sent abroad among the people just before an election, by Jackson men, to which signatures of men who could not read were procured to give them credit—Yes, men have been procured to sign what they did not know, thinking they were attesting something else—and these certificates were sent abroad among the people just before an election, care being artfully taken to keep them out of the neighbourhood of the Candidate, Mr. Blake of Indiana. This shocking fraud has been proclaimed and publicly censured by a meeting of three hundred of the citizens of Vigo county in the State of Indiana. So good People of Maryland be on your guard against similar tricks, for you may expect them. Reports are now circulating that thousands of Telegraphs and such things are at this time going through the State to be ready against next week to be scattered through the Land to do all the deceit and evil they can in behalf of the Jackson Candidates.—A copy of a letter has already been received and circulated in this town, purporting to be from a gentleman in Vincennes to his friend in Kent county Md. dated Oct. 21, stating that Ohio had gone for the Hero by a large majority, and giving the majorities in the different counties—'he accounts from that state received by the Steam-Boat last night, which we give to-day, says the statement of the letter writer, to say the least of it, to be incorrect—We therefore say BEWARE.

ANOTHER INFAMOUS FRAUD.

An artful partizan of Jackson in Kentucky, went to several respectable persons of both parties, and told them different stories—to some he said, he was going to travel away, and wished to get certificates where he had resided to give him credit—to others, that he was going to a particular place for a particular purpose, and that he wanted some certificates of character to help him along—and to some he told one thing and to some another, making all believe he was about to move away. These persons, not willing to hinder a man from making his way, if by saying a kind word for him they could help him along, whether he deserved much or not (for all are too much in the habit of granting certificates of character to all who ask for them)—and some perhaps thinking it an easy and friendly way of getting rid of an indifferent sort of a man by giving him something to start with,—by whatever motives they were governed, they gave him certificates of his credibility and good character—and as soon as this artful Jacksonian got these certificates, he published one of the vilest slanders against Henry Clay, accusing him of being in Burr's conspiracy, and attaching these very certificates of his character to this slander, publishes the whole right under the very noses of the men he had duped—who looked as foolish as foxes with their tails cut off, and were obliged to come out in self-defence & tell how they came to give the certificates, and swear they did not believe a word the villain said. Both Jackson men and Adams men, all taken in by the scrub, and all swore they themselves did not believe a word he said against Mr. Clay.—This thing had its run through the Country before it was detected, and before we saw it ourselves, we heard it mentioned against Mr. Clay as a well founded charge sustained by men of first rate character of all parties. So, after a while, this trick burst in air, and ere it be long, you will hear of some other matter like it—so look out and be on your guard!—You are never safe against the Jackson men until you out-vote them in the Electoral election.—Beat them then and you may expect Peace and Quiet, and not till then.

The 24th September packet Ship Silas Richards, arrived at New York from Liverpool, on Tuesday evening last—she has brought Liverpool papers to the 25th and London to the 24th of the same month—we have merely room for the following:
[Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 25th Sept.]
"The Crop of Wheat in Ireland is a good one, that of Oats a bad one. The Crops in Scotland are about an average crop, but in England the Crops are deficient, and the Stock of old Corn being very small, supplies must be had. Prices have advanced on the Continent, and the crops there are by no means abundant."

[BY LAST NIGHT'S STEAM-BOAT.]

The Triumph of Principle!

It is truly gratifying to be enabled to lay before our readers the pleasing intelligence contained in the circular from Chillicothe, of the TRIUMPH OF THE ADMINISTRATION candidate in Ohio, by such a majority as places the election of the Adams electors beyond all doubt. The success of Governor Trimble will greatly tend to animate our friends to increased exertion. They now know the enemy's strength, and will take decisive steps to defeat his machinations and render his misrepresentations and falsehoods harmless. The example of Ohio will go to confirm the wavering in other states.

[Marylander.]

GLORIOUS NEWS!!

[SCIOGA GAZETTE, EXTRA.]

Chillicothe, October 24, 1828.
EIGHT THOUSAND MAJORITY IN THE WESTERN RESERVE!

We hasten to lay before our readers the following letter received by the last night's mail, from a distinguished citizen of Trumbull county, in the Western Reserve, to Messrs. Creighton & Douglas, of this place, by which it will be seen that the Administration has succeeded in that section of Ohio by a majority of EIGHT THOUSAND VOTES. The result of this glorious issue insures the election of Governor Trimble by a majority of from FIVE to SEVEN THOUSAND VOTES, and will secure the election of the administration electoral ticket in this State, by a majority of at least 10,000 votes! Thus has Ohio redeemed her pledge to the Union, and thus has Jacksonism within her limits, been forever prostrated. She now calls upon her sister states of the Union generally, & upon those of KENTUCKY and INDIANA particularly, to aid her in the great effort which she is making to cherish and sustain the present able and patriotic administration of the National Government, to co-operate with her in the defence of human liberty, and to assist her in forever prostrating a faction which threatens to be as disastrous to our country, as its existence would be disgraceful to its future history.

WARREN, Oct 17th, 1828.

GENTLEMEN—For the information of yourselves and other friends of the Administration, I inform you that we have about 8,000 majority in the Reserve for Governor, and shall have from 8 to 10,000 at the Presidential election. In some of the Lake counties there were not Jackson voters enough to raise a hickory pole for the Hero. From the last accounts we have received, I am induced to believe that they have carried the Administration candidates for Congress in the North Western District of Pennsylvania.
I am yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS D. WEBB.

Messrs. Creighton & Douglas.

From the Western Ohio Comet.
HAIL! ADAMS, LAW, AND LIBERTY.
Never was there a more complete triumph of principle over feeling, of reason over passion, than has been offered by the result of the late election in this district. The majority for the Administration has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Notwithstanding the unwearied exertions of the party in opposition—notwithstanding every man was active and the body united, we have beat them by a majority of from 18 to 2500 votes. The calculation therefore has been a majority of 12 to 1500. We are now confident of 2000. In Logan county, the majority for Trimble and Vance, Administration over Campbell & Alexander, Jackson, is five to one. In Champaign, the majority is three to one—in Clark, more than two to one—and in Greene, very respectable. Not a county in the district but gives a majority, and the most of them, overwhelming.

The Steubenville Herald of Saturday last 25th says—"We learn by a letter addressed to the editor of this paper, from Stark county, that Mr. SLOANE is re-elected by a majority of seven votes over the opposing Jackson candidate."—In this district, two Administration men run.

We take pleasure in giving currency to the exposure of another fraud upon the People, somewhat similar to that which has been attempted at Lexington in regard to Mr. Clay, but unlike that which has been but too successful in excluding from the next Congress one of the most respectable and efficient Representatives of the interests of the West. We understand that, but for the perpetration of this disgraceful act, just in time to affect the Elections, Mr. BLAKE would have been re-elected by a majority of two thousand votes! The vote of the People of INDIANA, at the Electoral Election, will show their detestation of such frauds.—Nat. Intel.

NEW YORK ELECTORAL LAW.—The Essex Register states that, since the news of the Maryland and Delaware elections, the Jacksonians (of New England) have received fresh assurances that the New York electoral law will be changed, Mr. Van Buren's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. "We have no doubt," says the Boston Patriot, "the Jacksonians will change it if they can, and if they dare! Our friends will do well to keep a sharp look out.—They should put no trust in Mr. Van Buren's political promises or professions. Should the thing be moved, Governor Pritchard could gain most enviable honor by at once proroguing the Legislature, and thus preventing so gross an outrage on the rights of the People of N. York."

The Jacksonmen rejoice at a loss.—The Jackson men are in ecstasies at their having succeeded in Pennsylvania, a State where they have always claimed a majority of forty thousand votes. Let us see how the account stands:
Majorities for Jackson—in 1824 in 1828
Philadelphia City 764 557 307
" county - 3068 2038 1020
Chester, Delaware, - 2983 1200 1786
" Lancaster, -
" Buchanan's district -
Jackson loss in three districts, 3010
We presume the Jackson men rejoice, knowing the badness of their cause, that they have not lost more.—Surely it takes but very little to make their hearts glad.—[Marylander.]

The New York Commercial publishes a list of persons employed by, and holding offices and salaries under the Corporation of that City, amounting, in all, to upwards of "seven thousand," as illustrative of the reason why the Corporation, with so much comparative ease, keep the City under their political control, and carry the elections to suit themselves. The Common Council is composed of Jackson men. The same paper also states, that, in the Custom-House, the Collector, and nine-tenths of the two hundred subordinates, of all descriptions, are actually opposed to the Administration; and that several persons employed by the Collector are now very busily engaged in electioneering against the Administration, at Staten Island and elsewhere!!!
Thus we see.—The Jacksonians talk of the "oppression of Government being wielded against them," and much of the same sort of stuff; but the truth is, many of the inferior officers under Government most shamefully use their little brief authority, and all the "patronage" in their power, to embarrass the present Administration.

DRAGONING.—A more audacious attempt to control Public opinion, and destroy the freedom of election, has never been exhibited under the most despotic government, than is now in operation among the adherents of General Jackson in the city of New York. Their nominating committee, on Friday evening last, passed a resolution, declaring that no person should be considered a candidate for any county office who did not previously to his being ballotted for—that he would accept the nomination, if a majority of the committee united in him, and who did not in writing pledge himself to support any man that the committee should nominate, without regard to the qualifications or character of the Candidate so nominated.—[National Advocate.]

We regret to perceive by the last Ohio papers, that in Mr. Sloan's district the votes of the friends of the Administration will be divided between two candidates—while those of the Jackson party will be concentrated on a single candidate. Mr. Sloan was elected to the present Congress, in 1826, by a majority of only 99 votes. It is therefore to be apprehended that when the Administration votes are divided between two candidates the Opposition candidate will be elected. It is much to be regretted that personal rancors should be thus permitted to operate more successfully on the minds and the course of individuals professing to be the devoted friends of the Administration than the loftier considerations of public duty and the national interests.—Under these unfavorable circumstances the defeat of Mr. Sloan cannot be received as any test of the electoral vote of his district. Not only will the strength of the Administration have been divided at the late election but many of the moderate friends of the Administration disgusted at their personal collisions doubtless voted for the Jackson candidate, and thus must have given him a false show of strength.—Whatever is the result, we shall probably receive it within the next eight or forty hours.

[Nat. Jour.]

MARYLAND.—By the following extract from the Rockville True American, it appears that the Opposition are counting upon the security and apathy of the Friends of Civil Liberty in that State. They reckon without their host. Maryland will not be found asleep when the great day arrives which is to determine the destiny of this nation, to good or to evil!

From the Rockville True American, Oct. 22.
We have learned that the knowing ones of the Jackson party have still hopes of success in this county, and the calculation upon which these hopes are founded seems much to amuse us. You must then know, reader, that their calculation is nothing more or less than this: that the Jackson men are perfectly satisfied with the victory won in October, and believe that their conduct and valor is no longer a fatal defect, whilst the Jacksonians appear in full force at the polls, carry the election, and declare afterwards that the trial made in October did not indicate the true state of parties. Let not this be so—be not thus diverted. On the other hand, not only renew, but redouble your exertions and by your activity before the election and on the 2d Monday of November next, give earnest of a fixed determination to serve the cause of civil order, to preserve the institutions under which we so happily live, and to maintain the integrity of the pledge which you and your fathers have given to support the Constitution.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF LONDON.

The numbers of oxen annually consumed in London has been estimated at 110,000—calves 50,000, sheep 770,000, lambs 250,000, hogs and pigs 200,000, besides animals of other kinds.—The total amount of butchers meat sold at the principal market, which is Smithfield, is estimated at 18,000,000 annually. There are on an average annually brought to Billingsgate Market 2,500 cargoes of fish, of forty tons each, and about 20,000 tons of land carriage, in the whole 120,000 tons. The supply of poultry being inadequate to the demand, the prices are consequently high, and that article is mostly confined to the tables of the wealthy. The consumption of wheat in London may be averaged at 900,000 quarters, each containing 8 Winchester bushels, of porter and ale 2,000,000 barrels, each containing 36 gallons; spirits and compounds 11,000,000 gallons; wines 65,000 pipes; butter 21,000,000 lbs. and cheese 20,000,000 lbs. The quantity of coals consumed is about 1,200,000 chaldrons of thirty six bushels, of a ton and a half to each chaldron. About 10,000 cows are kept in the vicinity of London, for supplying the inhabitants with milk, and they are supposed to yield nearly 7,900,000 gallons every year; even this great quantity, however is considerably increased by the dealers, who adulterate it, by at least one-fourth with water, before they serve their customers. The difference of feeding cattle about the year 1700, and at the present period 1828, is strikingly illustrated by the following comparison.—In the year 1700, the average of oxen sold in the London market was 370 lbs. of calves 30 lbs. of sheep 23 lbs. and of lambs 18 lbs. the present average weight is, of oxen 800 lbs., of calves 140 lbs. of sheep 30 lbs. and of lambs 50 pounds.

Upwards of Three Hundred barrels of Maple Sugar have been received at New York, by the Canal, which has been sold at five cents a pound. Last season we understand a parcel of about seventy barrels was received. It is supposed the manufacture of this article will increase, and that it will soon be one of considerable importance. The supplies of Sugar from New Orleans have already increased to such an amount, that they are rapidly taking the place of Foreign Sugar, and it is supposed by many intelligent persons, that in a very few years, the supplies from New Orleans and elsewhere, will be sufficient for the consumption, and that no Foreign Sugar will be required.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

It is computed in the London Musical Reviews that Mademoiselle Sontag gained in London, by singing between the 5th April, 1828, and the 24th July more money than the amount of all the previous earnings of her life. Her receipts from the King's Theatre alone were upwards of twenty thousand dollars.—Nat. Gaz.

It is stated that there are four hundred generals, highly paid on the present military establishment of France—46.

A WELL-DRAWN PICTURE.

SEVERE REBUKE.
The Green county, (N. Y.) Republican, an able Jackson paper, thus speaks of the organ of the opposition at Washington.

UNITED STATES' TELEGRAPH.—The paper published at Washington under the above title, by Duff Green and Russell Jarvis, has no parallel for the scurrility of its columns and the ferocity of its nature, in the history of our politics. And is it not a little remarkable that a disgrace to our country, a disgrace of veracity and regardless of the deceptions and common courtesies of life, should have been adopted as the organ of the Jackson party, and receive the patronage of so disgraced a body as the senate of the United States. If the cause of Gen. Jackson, or any other cause, require the base and humiliating means resorted to by this print, to sustain it, it would be unworthy the support of all honorable men.

MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL REPORT,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1828.

Although the month was extremely wet, there still occurred sufficient intervals of dry weather to enable the farmers to harvest the greater part of the late Oats, though there still remains a few fields in the distant parts to get in. No grain this season was housed in better order, or will yield more abundantly than Oats—Indian Corn has also been a favorable crop considering the season. At the close of the month, the farmers were preparing for the Potatoe crop, which is abundant on high and dry lands, where even in wet seasons it is practicable to save them; but in soft and clay soils, should the wet weather continue, they may be considered nearly a total loss. The great quantity which has been planted this season will, however, prevent any scarcity being felt. There is at present a good supply in the market at moderate prices.—Some farmers have commenced threshing, and it is well ascertained that Wheat will not return half an average crop through the greater part of the District! Owing to this circumstance many have found it necessary to supply their families with Barley, Oat, and Corn breadstuffs, so as to preserve their Wheat for seed. In some instances, Wheat does not yield two seeds, and that of very inferior quality.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Friends of the Administration

Remember, Monday week the 10th day of November is the day for the Election of Elector of President and Vice President—Turn out to a man and exercise your rights and exert your influence to give the greatest possible vote.—Don't persuade yourselves, because you obtained a great majority at the last election there is therefore no need for your exertions at this.—Don't suffer yourselves to be deceived into a belief, that because your opponents were beaten on so far before, they will therefore not exert themselves to the utmost again and stretch every nerve to beat you. Rely on it they are planning deep and powerful plans against you.—Rely on it, all that they can do will be done, and unless you turn out to a man and exert yourselves for the Administration, your voice will be counteracted and your WILL put at naught.—Don't trust to other Counties—Our County knows not what another county will do.—Trust to yourselves alone—See that your Sovereign Will is expressed by your votes—Shew the world that you are steadfast in good principles and in well doing, and that you will serve your Country again and again as faithful Citizens who feel the importance of a great exercise of your rights, and who prefer CIVIL POE, THE MILD AND EQUAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE LAWS, TO MILITARY DESPOTISM & MARTIAL LAW.

Go forth, Fellow-Citizens, as a body of Freemen to the Polls on Monday week next, and there proclaim it with your tongues and give effect to it on your Ballots, that you are THE TRUE FRIENDS OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, OF EQUAL RIGHTS, OF THE WHOLE-SOME EMPIRE OF THE LAWS MADE BY A REPRESENTATIVE LEGISLATURE ELECTED BY YOURSELVES—and that you are the determined and open opponents OF ALL CONSPIRATORS, OF ALL VIOLATORS OF THE CONSTITUTION, OF EVERY MAN WHO DARES TO PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW IN THIS COUNTRY OVER THE CITIZENS WHO ARE EXPRESSLY GUARDED BY THE CONSTITUTION AGAINST IT—Perform this duty, Fellow-Citizens, and you may retire to your Homes with the comfortable reflection, that you have well done your part to protect CIVIL LIBERTY, THE DIGNITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT, THE PROSPERITY OF OUR COUNTRY, AND THE PEACE AND HAPPINESS OF ALL.

A FRIENDLY CAUTION.

[COMMUNICATED.]

QUEEN ANN'S ELECTION.

Mr. GRAHAM: The presiding Judges rejected the votes of the Church-Hill District because the Clerks of that district were sworn by a Magistrate, instead of one of the Judges. It has been said that this decision was sanctioned by two of the Judges of the County Court, and was so plainly required by the Act of Assembly, that no other course could have been pursued.

Mr. Earle and Mr. Purnell were consulted, but very properly declined giving an opinion, which they knew would be an officious interference with the rights of the people. Let us now see what the Law required.

The Act of Assembly, passed December Session, 1805, to regulate elections, directs, "That the presiding Judges shall meet the 2d day after the election, with the books of the Polls, and the certificates aforesaid, (that is, the certificates of the district Judges), and shall cast up the whole of the votes of all the districts, and shall make out two plain, fair & distinct statements of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate."

The Act then prescribes the form of the Return, which concludes thus: "Having this day assembled with the books of the polls, on which are endorsed the several certificates agreeably to law, and having cast up the whole number of votes given in said Districts according to the respective certificates made out on the day of election by the Judges, it appears, that—, and—, and—, have the greatest number of legal votes."

The Church Hill Judges were legally qualified and had returned a book of the Polls, with the Certificate as required by law. Then upon what ground could the presiding Judges have made out a Statement and Certificate "of their having cast up the whole number of votes given in said districts, according to the respective certificates made out on the day of election, by the Judges?" When in fact, they had rejected the whole of the votes of one of the said districts, and returned members as duly elected, who did not appear to have had the greatest number of legal votes?

It may be said that the word legal, just quoted implied a power in the presiding judges, to decide what votes were legal. But so far as those judges were concerned those votes were to be considered legal which had been taken and returned "according to the Certificates made out on the day of election."

These Judges had no power to reject or reverse the certificates of the District Judges, nor to decide upon legal and constitutional questions. The Law had limited them to certain specified duties; while the Constitution had left it to each branch of the legislature to decide upon the election and qualifications of its own members.

An Extraordinary Woman.—There now resides in Montgomery county, in this State, a lady in the 56th year of her age who weighs 510 pound. Her stature is rather low; she is the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living, and she has a none of her relations are above the ordinary size. At 20 years of age she weighed 135 pounds, becoming becoming corpulent at the age of about 30; her general health is good, but from her unwieldy size, she can walk but a few steps.—[Nashville Banner.]

A voyage to Solway bay, in search of Geniety. At the Cork Agency, the other day, a Dragoon, named Chambers, was convicted of receiving stolen goods. The Judge was expressing some doubt as to the punishment he should inflict, when the prisoner exclaimed—"I'll thank your Lordship to transport me, if you can do it. I'll be better off in Botany Bay than here. I wish to leave my present, for there is not a single gentleman in it."

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

For the State of Maryland.

ADAMS. JOHN Q. ADAMS, ANDREW JACKSON, RICHARD RUSH, JOHN C. CALHOUN, First District—St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert Counties; Henry Browner, C. C. Joseph Stone, S. M. Second District—Prince George's and Montgomery; Benj. S. Forrest, M. John C. Herbert, P. G. Third District—Frederick, Washington and Allegany; George Beltzer, F. William Tyler, F. William Price, W. Wm. Fitzhugh, Jr. W. Fourth District—Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County; James Boyle, A. A. Benj. Howard, B. City, Wm. Stuart, B. City, John S. Sellman, A. A. Fifth District—Baltimore County; J. H. McCulloch, B. G. Elias Brown, B. Co. Sixth District—Harford and Cecil; James S. Sowell, C. Thos. M. Foreman, C. Seventh District—Kent and Queen Ann's; Thos. Emory, Q. A. John T. Resce, K. Eighth District—Talbot, Caroline and the First Election District of Dorchester; I. B. Loocherman, T. James Sangston, G. Ninth District—Rest of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties; Littleton Dennis, S. Thos. K. Garroll, S.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. ROBERT BANNING, Jr. to Miss EMMA BANNING, all of this County.

DIED

In this county on Monday last, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Mr. Henry Ozmont, after a short but very severe illness, in the 55th year of her age—Mrs. O. has left a family of seven children and a large circle of friends and relatives who will long lament her loss.

Departed this life on the 19th inst. at Hunting Ridge, Mrs. MARY THOMAS, in the 64th year of her age, recently of the Eastern Shore and widow of the late Rev. James Thomas. In her last moments she gave strong and convincing proofs of a well spent life, and departed under a full assurance of reaping endless reward, at the right hand of God.

Departed this life, on the 21st inst. at the residence of Judge Brice, in Franklin street, MATTHEW TILGHMAN, late of Kent county, aged 53 years.

REMOVAL.

Thomas H. Dawson
HAS removed his DRUG & APOTHECARY'S Store to the stand lately occupied by Lambdin & Hayward—next door to the Post-Office.

He takes pleasure in informing his friends & the Public that he has made very considerable additions to his stock of MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS &c. and is now prepared to furnish them with ARTICLES equal in quality to and on as reasonable terms as they can be had any where.

Amongst his numerous articles are the following, viz:—

SWAIN'S PANACEA, COLUMBIAN SYRUP and other approved Patent Medicines. Cologne, Lavenier, Florida and Honey Waters.

With a variety of PERFUMERY. Madder, Alum, Indigo, Copraes, and a general assortment of Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c.—Teeth, Head, Shoe, Paint, and White-wash BRUSHES, &c. &c.
Easton, Nov. 1.—3w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally,—that he has removed his Shop to that well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, and lately by Mr. Thos. S. Cook on Washington Street. He informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a New and

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS,—

All of which being purchased for Cash, enables him to Manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the neatest and most durable manner, & upon the most moderate terms. COUNTRY HIDES will be taken in payment for work. N. B.—The Ladies are informed that his attention will be more particularly turned to their Branch of his Business. PETER TARRH.
Easton, Nov. 1, 1828.—tf

Valuable Farms for Sale.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from the Eastern Shore offers for Sale, two Farms, in Oxford Neck, containing each about 200 acres of Land—One near Oxford on Third Haven Creek the other on Island Creek—both may be made, at a moderate expense very valuable, the soil is naturally fertile, and there is a vast fund of Marle and Shell Banks on Third Haven—the Situations are remarkably healthy and agreeable—four Brick Wells of excellent Water, two on each Farm—first rate Horres, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep can be had for hire, or both Farms at a fair price. Also, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary.
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Easton.
THOMAS COWARD.
Nov. 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Friday the seventh day of November (inst.) at the Farm where John Edmondson resides in King's Creek—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs & Farming Utensils.—A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over Five Dollars upon the Purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of Five Dollars or under, the Cash will be required.
WM. FREELAND.
Nov. 1 1828.

FOR CHESTER-TOWN.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.—will leave Baltimore every SUNDAY Morning at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Chestertown, and return to Baltimore on Wednesday at 10 o'clock, and after touching at Annapolis will continue the above route throughout the season.
—Passage from Annapolis to Baltimore by the above route throughout the season.
—From Chestertown to Annapolis by the above route throughout the season.
EMUEL G. TAYLOR, Master.
November 1st 1828—

POETRY.

THE OAK TREE.

The Hickory Tree grows deep and high,
Its green clad beauties please the eye,
It spreads around a friendly shade,
'Tis stately formed and toughly made;
But still it is inferior far,
It cannot with the Oak compare:
The Oak its top can wave as high,
It is as pleasing to the eye,
As deep beneath the soil is found,
And spreads as sweet a shade around:
But still when nature formed the two,
Quite different ends she had in view.
Unto the noble Oak she gave
The conquest of the ocean's wave;
Bade it triumphant o'er it ride,
Become its ornament and pride,
And bear to every clime and shore,
The blessings commerce had in store.
But to the Hickory she assigned,
Uses of a far meaner kind;
For as 'tis tough and can't be broke,
She found it made a lasting yoke;
And then decreed the Hickory Tree,
For making yokes alone should be.
Then those who wish the yoke to wear,
And a fell tyrant's burden bear,
Who do not prize their liberty,
May rally round the Hickory Tree;
But we the Oak will ever love,
The pride, the glory of the grove;
The pride of every Classic land:
Columbia, in its shade doth rest,
With honor, peace, and plenty blest,
And while she joys the Oak to see,
She spurns with scorn the Hickory Tree.

A WHALE STORY.—An Eastern paper contains an animated account of a novel circumstance which occurred in the river near the town of Harpswell. A shoal of large fish, of the grampus species, had entered the river, and by their puffing and blowing attracted the attention of the fishermen along shore, many of whom immediately assembled, and by dint of muskets and other weapons succeeded in driving the visitors up into shoal water. Here a battle royal took place—the fishermen, 22 in number, stimulated by the prospect of such rare booty, dashed in among the affrighted fish, armed with all sorts of deadly instruments, which they plied in every direction with such effect, that in the course of a short time they had captured, sunk or destroyed the whole of the enemy's squadron amounting to 71 taken, besides divers others sunk in the river.

Some of these marine animals were upwards of 20 feet in length; and the product of the whole is estimated at about seventy five barrels of oil, worth 6 or 700 dollars. It is not precisely settled among the Harpswell ichthyologists, whether these creatures that live in the ocean and occasionally resort to the element above for respiration, are, or are not fishes, according to the celebrated definition of Dr. Mitchell. Some call them Blackfish, others Pot Fish and a sort of Grampus. They are described as having teeth, a dorsal fin, on each side, and a horizontal tail; no gills, a heart, lungs and warm blood; and a large spiracle in the upper part of the head through which they spout like the whale.

From the relation given of the achievement of these fishers, and of the zeal with which they assailed their prey, the scene must have been worthy of celebration both by pen and pencil. The van of the attack was led by the worthy representative of the town, who, armed with a broad axe, sprang from his boat upon the back of the biggest monster among them, and thus seated astride, like Arion or Sinbad the sailor, rode his strange steed a number of rods cutting and hacking most industriously the while, until at length both "the horse and his rider" reached the strand, where the finish blow was given. Another adventurer, after several unsuccessful efforts by his brethren to secure an unmanageable grampus, waded forth to the giant, who lay floundering formidably in his rage and seized him by the head; but the enemy with a huge lurch, capsize his assailant who was fain to make good his retreat to the shore. Another, drove two large fish to the beach, where he fastened them by ropes to some trees. And another, who had come in contact with one of the largest, thrust his fist into the spouting hole expecting thus to stop his breath and cause him to become more buoyant; but the experiment failed, & the adventurer came near being blown up by the monster's next sigh!

THROUGH IN A DAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1.25
Do. St. George's - 1.50
Do. Middletown - 2.00
Do. Warwick - 2.25
Do. Head of Sasfras - 2.50
Do. Head of Chester - 3.00
Do. Centerville - 3.25
Return, 50% extra.
BUTLER, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Proprietors.

FOUNTAIN INN, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

M. BARR
HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, in former his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his stand nearly opposite the Bank, a General Assortment of

Selected with care and attention—together with a General Assortment of the Best Materials. All of which, he is prepared with GOOD WORKMEN, to Manufacture in the best manner, and as cheap as they can be had in the Cities or elsewhere for Cash.—He will also keep a General Assortment of

Gig Harness, Collars, Trunks, &c. or Manufacture them in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.—
N. B. Also—An assortment of Chaise, Gig, & Switch Whips, Horse Brushes, Combs &c.
Oct. 18—3t

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
In pursuance of an order of the commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated July 1828, will be sold at the Court-House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts or parcels of Land, (or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon,) which were advertised in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Star and Gazette, of Easton, in August 1828, on which the Tax has not been, or shall not be paid before the day of Sale, for the years 1828 and 1827, to be sold for cash, and the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Collector of Talbot county Taxes, for the years 1828 and 1827.
Easton, Oct. 18—4w

PUBLIC NOTICE
I INTEND to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland (to be assembled at the City of Annapolis) praying them to pass a Law to Vacate the Public Road running from the outer Gate of Doctor James P. Dickson's Farm, where Mr. James Reynier now resides, through my Lands in Talbot county—to Choptank River, where formerly were kept a Public Ferry, known as "Bush's Ferry," but said Ferry has been discontinued for seven or eight years.
W. HUGHELT.
Talbot county, Oct. 18—1828—6w

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county, by John Waiter, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the seventeenth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself ANN DORSEY, and says she belongs to Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland—said negro is four feet eight inches high, about eighteen years old, (at which age she says she was to have been free.) Had on when committed a yellow stripe home-spun cotton frock, and call-calf shoes.
The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Balt. co. Jail
Sept. 27—9w

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WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county, by John Waiter, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the seventeenth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself ANN DORSEY, and says she belongs to Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland—said negro is four feet eight inches high, about eighteen years old, (at which age she says she was to have been free.) Had on when committed a yellow stripe home-spun cotton frock, and call-calf shoes.
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DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.
Sept. 27—9w

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 28th day of August, 1828, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself FORTON GILSON, and says he is free born. Said negro is five feet, eight inches high, and about four years of age.—Had on when committed an old pair of black bombazet pantaloons, check shirt and an old fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.
Sept. 13—8w

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 1st day of September, 1828, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself JAMES COOPER, and says he is free.—said negro is five feet seven inches high, about 27 years of age—had on when committed a pair of brown cloth pantaloons and check shirt, coarse shoes and an old fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.
Sept. 13—8w

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 2d day of September, 1828, by Charles Kernan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a black Negro Woman who calls herself LILA BROWN, and says she belongs to Samuel Ridgely, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. She is about 4 feet 10 inches high, and 35 years of age—had on when committed a blue and white striped linsley frock nearly new. The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.
Sept. 13—8w

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the 2d day of October, 1828, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself RACHEL ROSETTA VIEW, alias Phoebe, and says she is free born, that she lately lived with Benjamin Coons, of Smyrna in the State of Delaware; said negro is 5 feet 2 inches high and about 24 years of age, had on when committed a white gingham frock with blue and purple stripes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.
Oct. 11—8w

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the first day of October, 1828, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a negro Girl who calls herself HARRIET, and says she belongs to Mrs. Deborah Wright, of Easton, Talbot county, E. S. Maryland, but that she recently lived with Mr. Neibling on the Market street road; said negro is 5 feet 1 inch high and about 21 years of age, had on when committed a blue linsley frock with white and red stripes, fine shoes and stockings.—The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.
Oct. 11—8w

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

NEW SADDLERY.

JOHN G. STEVENS

TAKE this method of returning his thanks to his Customers & the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received since carrying on the above business—also that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his stand nearly opposite the Bank, a General Assortment of

SADDLERY.

Selected with care and attention—together with a General Assortment of the Best Materials. All of which, he is prepared with GOOD WORKMEN, to Manufacture in the best manner, and as cheap as they can be had in the Cities or elsewhere for Cash.—He will also keep a General Assortment of

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N. B. Also—An assortment of Chaise, Gig, & Switch Whips, Horse Brushes, Combs &c.
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LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Collector of Talbot county Taxes, for the years 1828 and 1827.
Easton, Oct. 18—4w

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W. HUGHELT.
Talbot county, Oct. 18—1828—6w

For Rent for the Ensuing Year,
That Large and Convenient Brick Dwelling and Store Room, situate on Washington Street, opposite the Court-House, and adjoining the Store of Mr. Wm. Clark in Easton, now in the occupancy of Lambert Reardon.—It is considered by judges one of the best stands for business in Easton, and has never been without a tenant since it was built.—For terms, which will be moderate, apply to
JAMES C. WHEELER.
Easton, Oct. 18—3w

FARMS TO RENT.
THE Subscriber will rent his Two Valuable FARMS on Miles River, on reasonable terms to a good tenant or tenants for a term of years. The above farms are in a high state of cultivation. For term apply to.
SAML. ROBERTS.
Aug 30

MARYLAND:
CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
30th day of Sept. A. D. 1828.
On application of Maria Goldsborough Adm'r of Thos. Goldsborough late of Caroline Co. dec'd It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Gazette and Star papers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.
Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Thos. Goldsborough late of Caroline county, dec'd. 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 18th day of April next or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 30th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

MARIA GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r. of Thos. Goldsborough deceased.
Oct. 18—3w

MARYLAND:
CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.
14th day of Oct. A. D. 1828.
On application of Cannon Charles Adm'r. of Peter Andrew late of Caroline county, dec'd.—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 and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the public seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.
JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Andrew late of Caroline county, dec'd. 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 25th day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 14th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

CANNON CHARLES, Adm'r. of Peter Andrew dec'd.
Oct. 25—3w

NEW IRONMONGERY,

QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA & GLASS STORE.

W. H. GROOME, having thought it advisable to withdraw from the Dry Goods business, and to remove from the Store-House which he has so long occupied, to that lately occupied by his Brother Samuel Groome, opposite the Bank, begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has taken his nephew Percigne Groome, formerly of this place, into partnership with him and re-commenced business under the firm of

W. H. & P. GROOME
And intend keeping constantly on hand, A Large and General assortment of IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA GLASS, & FANCY ARTICLES, of the best qualities—and to sell them on the lowest terms for CASH.

W. H. G. therefore solicits for himself and Partner, a continuance of the custom of his Old Friends, as well as those of the late Samuel Groome, and the Public generally for any articles in the above line, assuring them that the strictest attention will be paid to the business, and to all Orders addressed to them.
Easton, Oct. 11—4t

UNION HOTEL.
SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers, generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with compliance servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—1f

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, & 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 his court and bar during the session of our Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18—1f

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

FOR SALE,
Two good Milch Cows; a Parcel of excellent Oats in the Straw, and a Patent Straw Cutter on the most improved plan; all late the property of Samuel Groome, dec'd.—for terms apply to
WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.
Easton, Oct. 18, 1828—3t

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday morning the 21st inst. a mulatto fellow who calls himself ABRAHAM SULLIVAN, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight and well made, with rather a down look when spoken to, but polite and attentive.—For the last eight or nine months he has been employed as a waiter, in the Easton Hotel by Mr. Peacock. He had on when he ran away a fox coloured hat, blue cloth coat, corduroy pantaloons and new shoes.—There is little doubt he will change his clothes as he takes a variety with him.
Whoever will take up said Runaway and deliver him in the Jail in Easton, Talbot county, (Md.) shall receive a reward of Fifty Dollars, if taken in this State or the State of Delaware—if taken out of the above States, One Hundred Dollars reward will be given.
WM. H. GROOME, Agent for Isabella Sm. th.
Easton, Oct. 4—1f

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY on Saturday night last, a negro man called DANIEL, who is about 32 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a dark mulatto colour, has broad shoulders and broad face, is rather luscious and well made, has large white teeth, his eyes are of a reddish colour, and when he is spoken to he has a smile on his countenance. Daniel was hired out in Easton, and went off under pretence of going to Camp Meeting, and there is reason to believe that he was accompanied by a negro man, the property of Mrs. Smyth, who was also hired out in Easton, and is of a chequer colour and rather tall. I have no knowledge of what clothes Daniel took with him, other than a blue jacket and fur hat nearly new. It is more than probable that these negroes will make their way either to Delaware or New Jersey. The above reward will be paid for apprehending Daniel if taken out of the State, and Fifty Dollars if taken in the State and lodged in Jail so that I get him, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought to Easton and lodged in Jail.

EDWARD O. MARTIN.
Head of Wye, Talbot Co. Md.
Sept. 27, 1828.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself MARGARET—who is about 23 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro.—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired herself as a free woman.
Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS D. MONNELLY.
Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.
The Baltimore American will copy the above 4 times and forward the amount to this office for collection.

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20 DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself MARGARET—who is about 23 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro.—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired herself as a free woman.
Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS D. MONNELLY.
Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.
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Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.
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Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years.

ALSO
The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Reardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO
The Small Tenement on the hill, near my Dwelling.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton July, 12. 1f

FOR RENT.
THE ENSUING YEAR. The House Garden and Stables on Washington street, lately occupied by me, and at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Hayward, jr.—ALSO The House Garden and Stables lately occupied by James C. Wheeler, & the House and Garden at present occupied by Mr. Wheeler, on the Landing road. These Houses are comfortable and in good repair. To approved tenants, the terms will be very reasonable.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 9—1828. 1f

HOUSES &c. TO RENT.
TO BE RENTED for the next year, the following Houses in and about Easton, to wit: The House and Premises on the East Side of Washington Street, where George F. Thompson now lives, a few doors above the Store of Mr. Jas. Wilson.
The House & Gardens at the White Chimnies, near the Eastern limits of the town, on the road to Dover Bridge.
The House where Mrs. Russell now lives on Washington street near Campers Carriage Shop.
The House & Garden at Easton Point, where Wm. Barnett lives.
The House & Lot, at Woodhawk's Bridge, where William Bending lately lived, and a small Farm near it.—For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 13 1f
P. S. A Farm in Banbury, & Mrs. Harwoods Farm near Hook-town, are also to be rented for next year.

FARM TO BE RENTED.
TO be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant—it is commonly called the Tan-yard Farm.—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centerville.

Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, gent for Dr. James Tilton.
Easton, July 26—1f

FARM TO BE RENTED.
TO be rented for the next year, the Farm in Banbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, July 26—1828.
N. B. The subscriber has also two small farms near Easton, and several Houses & Lots to rent.

For Rent at a Reduced Price,
The Fountain Inn Tavern,
LATELY occupied by B. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year—Immediate possession will be given.
Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, agent for Mary J. Willson.
Easton, 12th July, 1828. 1f

HOUSES TO RENT.
To Rent for the ensuing year the following Houses, viz:
The Shop on Washington Street at present occupied by Dr. Dawson.
ALSO,
The Framed Dwelling, &c. on Washington Street lately occupied by John Meconekin and adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin.

ALSO, the Brick Dwelling on Harrison Street and a Framed Dwelling on the same street, adjoining the last mentioned and directly back of the above.
All the above property will be rented at very moderate or reduced prices on application to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Aug. 30th, 1828. 1f

TO RENT
For the ensuing year, on very accommodating terms, the House and Premises adjoining Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, on Washington street at present occupied by John Bennett, Esquire—who, from the comfort and conveniences of the Building, and agreeable neighbourhood has been a Tenant for the last fifteen or eighteen years. This property has lately been put in good repair, and is well calculated for the reception of Boarders.—For term apply to my Brother, Samuel Mackey, or to the Editor.
WM. MACKEY.
Sept. 13. 1f

TO RENT
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—That neat & Convenient Framed DWELLING-HOUSE, with Garden & Stables &c. situate on Goldsborough street, at present in the occupancy of Mr. WM. E. SHANAHAN.—To a good Tenant the terms will be liberal.—Apply at this office, or to
WILLIAM BARNETT.
Easton Point, Oct. 25 1828—1f

PRIVATE SALE.
The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, offers at private sale, to those who may wish to purchase, his farming utensils, stock of young Horses, young Cattle, and Hogs, &c. &c. They will all be sold very low and on accommodating terms.
SAMUEL BANNING.
Baley's Neck, Talbot Co. }
Oct. 25, 1828.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
June 21—1f
The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid.
J. B. W.

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

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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1828.

NO. 42.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—That pleasantly situated *White House* and premises adjoining the South-West corner of the Public Square, near the Court House, now occupied by Mrs. Stevens, —ALSO—

The STORE ROOM & CELLAR in the brick House where Mrs. Parrott resides, nearly opposite the Bank. WM. CLARK, Easton, Sept. 27th 1828.—3t cow

HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber. Easton, March 16. WM. HUSSEY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

The Publics Ob't Serv't JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Nov. 17.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of Daniel Martin, and also by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued and directed as aforesaid, against said Ed. Auld, one at the suit of Mary McCausland, Adm'r. of Marcus McCausland, and one at the suit of James Armstrong, Jr. will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 8th of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: One Lot at Easton Point, containing 3 acres of Land more or less, one Lot at Easton Point containing 2 of an acre of land more or less which he purchased of John L. Kerr, Esq., with the improvements thereon, one other Lot, containing 13 acres of land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins.—Also, a Lot on the Landing road, containing 1-8th of an acre of Land more or less.—Also, one Sloop called Edward Lloyd, together with the Row-boat, Oars, Canoe, Anchors, Cabin Furniture, Sails, Mast, Spars, Rigging and Tackling, belonging to the same: Also, one bay Horse called Dick, one brown Horse called Comer, 2 Cows, 2 Looking Glasses, 2 Tables, 4 Beds and furniture, 1 Sideboard, 1 small Clock, 2 Bureaus, 1 Cupboard, 1 horse cart, 1 Dray, 1 Gig and Harness, and one Negro woman called Charlotte, aged about 18 years, all of which Goods and Chattels are subject to a Bill of Sale to Edward N. Hamblenton and Thomas Henrix, and also subject to prior Executions. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims. Attendance by Oct. 18 to WM. TOWNSEND, Shif.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Charles Goldborough, at the suit of Edward N. Hamblenton, use of Wm. H. Tilghman, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—All that Tract, or part of a Tract of Land called Part of Mount Hope, containing the quantity of 177 acres of Land more or less.—Also, part of Hickory Ridge, near Easton, containing 100 acres of Land more or less. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named S. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shif.

Oct. 18. 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of twelve writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court & to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. McHenry, Benjamin Slovin, and the State of Maryland for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tilghman Wm. Hubbard and Catharine Summerville, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Saturday the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—One Lot at Easton Point, containing 3 acres of land more or less.—one Lot at Easton Point containing 2 of an acre of Land more or less which he purchased of John Leeds Kerr, Esq., with the improvements thereon.—one other Lot containing 13-4 acres land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins.—Also one Lot on the Landing road, containing 1-8th of an acre of land more or less. Also on the same day, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. at the house of said Auld, the following Property to wit:—One Sloop called Edward Lloyd, together with the Row-boat, Oars, Canoe, Anchors and Cabin Furniture.—Sails, Mast, Spars, Rigging and Tackling belonging to the same.—Also one bay Horse called Dick, one brown Horse called Comer, 2 Cows, 2 Looking Glasses, 2 Tables, 4 Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture.—1 Sideboard, 1 small Clock, 2 Bureaus, 1 Cupboard, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Dray, 1 Gig and Harness, 1 Negro woman called Charlotte, aged about 18 years, all which Goods and Chattels are subject to a Bill of Sale to Edward N. Hamblenton and Thomas Henrix.—Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of Venditioni Exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by THOS. HENRIX, late Sheriff, of Talbot county.

Oct. 18—4s

THE LATE JUDGE PETERS.

We have been very much interested and gratified by the perusal of "A short notice of the life of the late Honorable RICHARD PETERS, in the form of an address delivered before the Blockley and Merion Agricultural Society, of which Judge Peters was President, by Samuel Brock, Esq. their Vice President. The portrait of the deceased, "as a Patriot, a Legislator, a Jurist, a Farmer, and a man in social life," is given in a tone of sincerity and kindness which must win the regard of every reader, for both the subject and the writer of the memoir. Five hundred copies have been printed by a resolution of the Society, with the consent of Mr. Brock, for the use of the members and his friends. Those who have not been fortunate enough to procure a copy, will be pleased to see a few extracts from this valuable pamphlet.

To illustrate "the naked state of our magazines, and the mental anguish of our public functionaries, during the war of 1776." Mr. Brock gives an anecdote which he had noted down from Judge Peters' narration on the 9th November, 1823.

"I was Commissioner of War, he said, in 1779. General Washington wrote to me that all his powder was wet, and that he was entirely without lead or balls; so that, should the enemy approach him, he must retreat. When I received this letter, I was going to a grand gala at the Spanish Ambassador's, who lived in Mr. Chew's fine House in South Third Street. The spacious parlors were superbly decorated with variegated lamps; the edifice itself was a blaze of light; the show was splendid; but my feelings were far from being in harmony with all this brilliancy. I met at this party my friend Robert Morris, who soon discovered the state of my mind.—'You are not yourself to night, Peters; what's the matter,' asked Morris. Notwithstanding my unlimited confidence in that great patriot, it was some time before I could prevail upon myself to disclose the cause of my depression; but at length I ventured to give him a hint of my inability to answer the pressing calls of the Commander in Chief. The army is without lead, and I know not where to get an ounce to supply it; the General must retreat for want of ammunition. 'Well, let him retreat,' replied the high-minded and liberal Morris, 'but cheer up: there are in the Holker privateer, just arrived, ninety tons of lead, one half of which is mine, and at your service; the residue you can get by applying to Bleir McClungshan, and Holker, both of whom are in the house with us.'

"I accepted the offer from Mr. Morris," said Mr. Commissioner Peters, "with many thanks; & addressed myself immediately to the two gentlemen who owned the other half, for their consent to sell; but they had already trusted a large amount of clothing to the Continental Congress, and were unwilling to give that body any further credit. I informed Morris of their refusal: 'Tell them,' said he, 'that I will pay them for their share.' This settled the business.—The lead was delivered; I set three or four hundred men to work, who manufactured it into cartridge bullets for Washington's army, to which it gave complete relief.

"The sequel of this anecdote shows, that the supply was entirely accidental. The Holker privateer was at Martinico, preparing to return home, when her Captain, Matthew Lawler, who is still living, had this lead offered to him for ballast. Uncertain, however, whether the market would not be overstocked by arrivals from Europe, he at first rejected it; but, after some persuasion, received it on board."

The most interesting passage in the memoir is perhaps, that narrating the circumstances which led to the investment of Yorktown, and the capture of Cornwallis, which closed the war. Judge Peters, it will be recollected, was a member of the Board of War; and his services at this time were, as Mr. Brock remarked, peculiarly meritorious and useful. The reader will be surprised to learn that the change of operations, by which the intended attack on New York was abandoned for an expedition into Virginia, was suddenly adopted by Gen. Washington, and in some measure forced on him by the caprice of the French Admiral De Grasse. A striking instance is furnished of the readiness with which WASHINGTON could sacrifice his preconcerted schemes, and adopt his measures to the exigency of unforeseen occurrences. The account which follows is extracted from a letter of Judge Peters to General Harrison, dated January 12, 1818:

"To show the prostrate situation of our pecuniary concerns, I mention, that I had not in the chest of the office, without interfering with the daily demands for contingencies, a sufficient sum for my outfit and personal expenses. Not foreseeing any extra claims for casualties, I had not provided out of my own funds against them. At Trenton, on our way to camp, I lost a horse; I could have ordered one out of the Quartermaster's stable, but I avoided the example, knowing the low state of that department. I was obliged to burrow of Mr. Morris the money to replace my loss.

"On our arrival at head quarters, we had frequent conferences with the General. I was soon convinced in what I had before been convinced of, that our success, in the contemplated attack on New York, was far worse than doubtful; and that was the plan of the campaign, notwithstanding historical representations to the contrary. Among them I saw recently published, 'A project of Comte Rochambeau,' announcing 'his having, a long time previously, formed a deliberate plan for the fortunate achievement which closed our war. And yet I know that the change of the plan at first fixed on for the campaign, was sudden and accidental.' All our conferences were predicted on measures solely relating to the intended attack on New York."

The change of the plan originated with Washington alone; but let Mr. Peters's own words be again used:—

"One morning, at the beat of reveille, Mr. Morris and myself, who occupied the same quarters, were roused by a messenger from Head Quarters, and desired forthwith to repair thither; we were surprised at the circumstance, every thing having been, the evening before, perfectly tranquil. We were more so on our meeting the General, who the moment he saw me, with expressions of intemperate passion, (which I will not repeat,) handed to me a letter from the French Admiral, who commanded six or seven ships at Rhode Island.—'Offer,' said the General, 'telling us, you understand, the French!—then turning away, 'so do I now, better than ever.' Mr. Morris and myself stood silent, and not a little astonished.

"The letter informed the General that the writer had received by an express frigate, arrived from the fleet of Comte de Grasse, at sea, orders to join that fleet in the Chesapeake; as the Comte had changed his destination, as information that the Bay of New York was danger-

ous for his heavy ships; and if any thing could be done in the Southern quarters, co-operation was offered during the few weeks of the winter stay in these waters, to avoid the West India hurricane season. Secretary was enjoined—and we went our way.—On returning to breakfast, we found the General so composed as if nothing extraordinary had happened, and measures concurring for the emergency. I had often admired those conquests over himself.—That evening, or I think the next day, a letter arrived from the Marquis de Lafayette, from Virginia, announcing the arrival of the French fleet in the Chesapeake. I have seen it asserted that this was the first information, and an appearance of a pre-concerted plan was given to it at camp. This is another inaccurate historical fact.

"In the course of the day I was asked by the General, 'Well, what can you do for us, under the present change of circumstances?' I answered, 'please to inform me of the extent of your wants.' Being, after some time, so informed, generally, I replied: 'I can do every thing with money; nothing without it; but what can be transported from hence must be relied on.' I looked impressively on Mr. Morris, who said, 'I understand you; I must have time to consider and calculate.'

"Mr. Morris shortly after told the General that he had no tangible effects; but if anticipations on the credit of his personal engagements would succeed, he could supply the means for transporting the Army from New Jersey to the Chesapeake.

"In a day or two," continues Mr. Peters, "we left Camp, under injunctions of secrecy, (which we faithfully observed,) until the general developed his final objects and measures to Congress.

"On our arrival at Philadelphia I set to work most industriously, and masked the object for a time. By the zeal and extraordinary efforts of the staff departments, particularly that of ordnance and military stores, sixty pieces of battering cannon, and a greater number of field artillery, were completely provided and finished in three or four weeks, and, as any portion of the train was ready sent off on its way to the Southern enterprise. Not a single gun was mounted on my arrival at Philadelphia, nor a rammer, or a sponge, or other ATTAIL, nor any considerable quantity of fixed ammunition. No European magazine or arsenal could have done more in the time, and under like circumstances. General Knox, who arrived in twelve or fourteen days, had a great share of the merit of this effort. Mr. Morris supplied the money or the means, and without derogation from the merit of the assistance rendered by State authorities, it may be truly said that the financial means furnished by him, were the main-springs of transportation and supplies for the glorious achievement, which effectually secured our independence. He issued his order for, I think, \$750,000. They passed freely, and at the value of specie, and were, in time all redeemed. The Bank of North America which he founded with money supplied from abroad, and by having the credit of his particular friends, and many other good friends to their country assisted him most eminently. We gave our securities to the amount of a great proportion of its capital stock. My bond was returned to me only a few days ago, amounting, as I think, to thirty thousand dollars. Who then, knowing these things, can doubt of his having been among the most prominent saviours of his country?"

Upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Mr. Peters was appointed, by Washington, to the judicial station which he held until his death. During this period of 36 years, he was seldom detained from the bench by sickness and never by any other cause. His associate, during part of this time, was the celebrated Judge Chase. When this gentleman was impeached by the House of Representatives, great pains were taken, observes Mr. Brock, to include Mr. Peters.—'Indeed, the House inserted his name at one time; but, on proper investigation, it was withdrawn, under a conviction that no cause of accusation existed.—On the contrary, when the examination took place, it was found that his judicial course had uniformly been marked by prudence, decorum, and moderation.'

REPTILES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Mr. Flint in the Western Monthly Review for February, describes the various species of reptiles that infest the Western and South Western States.

Among the venomous serpents are the rattlesnake, king snake, water asp, copper head, moccasin snake, hissing snake, and horn snake.—One variety of rattlesnake is yellow, and is said to inhabit the same burrows with the prairie dog. The copper head is a terrible serpent, and is deemed to inflict a more dangerous wound than the rattlesnake. The hissing snake hisses like a goose. "We confined one," says Mr. F., "with a stick across his back, and it instantly bit itself and soon became swollen and died." The horn snake has a thorn in its tail resembling that on the leg of a dunghill cock.

Wherever the population becomes dense, the swine prey upon those terrible reptiles and they quickly disappear; their resort is near the bases of rocky hills, and near vast swamps.—People are often bitten by them, and the person that is badly bitten swells and soon becomes blind. The bite is seldom fatal, Mr. F. says, he has seen great numbers that have been bitten, but has never seen a fatal case. He describes, however, a most tragical occurrence, more horrible in the relation than the ancient fiction of Laccanus.

An emigrant family inadvertently fixed their cabin on the shelving declivity of a ledge that proved a den of rattlesnakes. Warned by the first fire on the hearth of the cabin, the terrible reptiles issued in numbers, & of course in rage, by night into the room where the whole family slept. As happens in those cases, some sleep on the floor, and some in beds. The reptiles spread in every part of the room, and mounted on every bed. Children were stung in the arms of their parents and in each other's. Imagination dares not dwell on the horrors of such a scene. Most of the family were bitten to death; and those who escaped, finding the whole cabin occupied by these horrid tenants, hissing and shaking their rattles, fled from the house by heading off the covering of the roof, & escaping in that direction.

THE GEMMEL.—There are varieties of small Chelonians. They are apparently harmless animals; though when we have caught them, they show every disposition to bite. They will change in half an hour to all the colors of the prism. Green seems to be their favorite color, and when on a green tree that is their general hue. While in this color, the upper part of their back becomes a beautiful scarlet.

Their throat swells and they emit a sharp note, like that of one of the larger kinds of grasshoppers when singing.—We have placed them on a handkerchief, and they have gradually assumed all its colors. Placed on a black surface, they become brown; but they evidently suffer while under this color, as manifested by uneasy movements, and by strong and quick palpitations, visible to the eye. They are three or four inches in length.

ALLIGATOR.—The Alligator is the most terrible animal of this class. Vast numbers are seen in the slow streams and the shallow lakes of Florida and Alabama, but they abound most on Red river, the Mississippi lakes and the bayous west of that river.—On these sleeping waters, the cry of a sucking pig on the bank will draw a shoal of them from their muddy retreats at the bottom. The largest alligator that we ever saw killed in those regions measured something more than sixteen feet from its snout to the extremity of its tail. They have at times, especially before stormy weather, a singular roar, or bellow.—When moving about on their customary vocations in the water, they seem like old logs in motion. In fine weather, they doze in listlessness on the sand bars.

Such is their recklessness, that they allow the people on the passing steam boats to come within a few paces of them. The ascent of a steam boat on an alligator stream, at the proper season for them, is a continual discharge of rifles at them. A rifle ball will glance from their bodies, unless they are hit in a particular direction and place. We witnessed the shots of a man, who killed them nine times in ten.—They have large ivory teeth, which contain a cavity sufficiently large to hold a musket charge of powder, for which purpose they are commonly used by sportsmen. The animal, when slain, emits an intolerable smell of musk; and it is asserted that its head contains a quantity of that drug. They will sometimes chase children, & would overtake them, were it not for their inability to make lateral movements. Having few joints in their body, and very short legs, they cannot readily turn from a straight forward direction. Consequently, they who understand their movements avoid them without difficulty, by turning off at right angles, and leaving the animal to move forward, under its impulse in that direction. They are chiefly formidable to pigs, calves, and domestic animals of that size. The skin of the Alligator is valuable for the tanners.

Extracts from late English Papers.

ANECDOTE OF THE KING.

On the death of the late organist to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, great interest was made by several professors of eminence to succeed to that honorable and lucrative situation. Old Horne, the music master, who taught the King, and other members of his august family, in their juvenile days, was at this time very old, and his faculties were much impaired, and other untoward events. The fact was mentioned to his Majesty by one of the Lords in waiting, who at the same time ventured to add that the existing vacancy would enable the poor old man to weather the storms of life, and pass the remainder of his days in competency and ease.—His Majesty expressed his astonishment, and could scarcely credit that his old tutor was still in existence, or that, if so, he had not applied to his former pupil, stating his embarrassment.—Modest merit is always dumb.—Horne knew if he had made his case known, he should have been relieved; but he dared not intrude his sufferings on his gracious master's attention. The fact, however, of his situation being thus brought to his Majesty's notice, he ordered his carriage, and proceeded immediately to canvass the Canons and other Dignitaries in whose gift the appointment lay: they had made their promises, but it must be so—the King's wishes were a law, and Horne was nominated to the vacancy. Wishing however to gratify the old man by himself announcing the joyful tidings, his Majesty commanded him to attend at the Royal Lodge. The summons was unexpected, was distressing: "how could he appear before the Presence with a wardrobe not fit to visit a private friend? But," continued the gratified veteran, "it is not the coat, it is the man the King wants to see: I must go, I will go;" and he took a change of linen and proceeded immediately to Windsor Castle. On old Horne's arrival at the Lodge, he was received with kindness by the major-domo, and refreshments were placed before him, with an intimation that his attendance would be required in the course of the evening in the drawing room. That time arrived, and the old man, on entering, was overpowered by the condescending affability with which he was received. The king, surrounded by the brilliant circle of his private friends, rose from his seat and taking poor Horne by the hand, led him to the piano, requested him to give some more of a specimen of that skill which had charmed his juvenile mind. This was too much—he sat down overpowered with conflicting emotions & the modest tear trickled from his aged eyes. He forgot every thing, ran his fingers over the keys in the most abstracted manner, and was any thing but himself. A few affectionate words revived him—and, as if inspired by the sudden recollection of the days gone by, struck off a fantasia, which he performed with all the execution of his best days. The dignity of the Monarch sank for a moment to the familiarity of the friend, he pressed the old man's hand, told him of his good fortune, & bade him retire and compose himself. He remained at the lodge ten days, and was then introduced to the organ gallery. He is now between seventy and eighty, and performs his duty with all the enthusiasm of his early days.—John Bull.

THE TAR AND THE WHALE.

The following curious anecdote, told me by the captain of a whale ship which was at Valparaiso, shows us of what unshaken fortitude the hardy sons of Neptune are possessed, and what indifference they evince under the greatest misfortunes.

"One morning," says he, "as we were cruising about in search of whales, we espied a fine looking one, and at no great distance from us. We immediately manned four boats, and soon came up with this monster of the deep, which proved to be a whale of the sperm kind. We attacked him, and in return for the death wound, he stove one of the boats. In the confusion one poor fellow came within reach of death, while although in the agonies of death, made a shift to draw one of his legs into his mouth. Luckily for the sailor, the whale began to gasp, which afforded him an opportunity to escape from the jaws of death. On being carried to the ship, it was found necessary to amputate the leg above the joint. Shortly after," continued the captain, "I asked him what were his feelings when he was in the whale's mouth. 'Why,' says he, 'I thought he might turn up any barrel of pretty good oil.'

AN ABOMINABLE SUPPER.

Thomas Harrison, an elderly, sallow complexion'd person.—One sally out of suits with fortune, was charged on the oath of Margaret Andrews, with having obtained & devoured "a most abominable supper" under false pretences—that is to say, by pretending to be "a gentleman," when, in fact, he was "no such thing."

Margaret Andrews, a bustling little water- or, more properly, a waitress—at one of the cook shops in the Old Bailey, deposed to the following facts: On Thursday night, about nine of the clock, this Mr. Harrison walked into her master's shop, seated himself in the best box, and called for the bill of fare—"Just as though he was a gentleman;" and having looked over the bill of fare, he said, "bring me a plate of cold pork and potatoes."—A very handsome plate of cold pork and potatoes,—"fit for any gentleman," was forthwith placed before him, with mustard, bread, and all other of the usual concomitants thereunto appertaining, the whole of which, with the exception of a small modicum of the mustard, he despatched so quickly, that it was very evident he had given himself no extraordinary trouble in the mastication thereof. Then wiping his mouth, he called Margaret to him, and said, "My dear, have you any more?"—"No, Sir," said Margaret.—"No duck!" said he; "what is the reason you have no duck?"—"Because duck is out of season, Sir," replied Margaret, "but we have some very nice roasted fowls."—"Aye, well," said he, "that will do; bring me half of one of those." The liver-wing half of a fine fat fowl was laid before him, and in ten minutes thereafter not a bit of it was left—except the bones. "Cheese, my dear," was the next order, and cheese was handed to him; and having solaced himself with the cheese he asked for the newspapers, "just like a gentleman," as Margaret said; but he sat poring over the newspapers so long, that they were obliged to ask him to pay and depart, as they wanted to shut up shop for the night.

Here the Magistrate, Mr. Alderman Anley, abruptly cut short Margaret's narrative, by demanding—"And so, I suppose, he could not pay for what he had?"

"No, Sir," replied Margaret—"he confessed that he had not a single farthing in the world; and though we would not have minded giving him the pork and potatoes for nothing, the fowl was abominable—a most abominable supper for a man like him; and so we sent him to the watch house."

Mr. Alderman Anley to the prisoner—"What do you mean by going and eating suppers at the expense of other people, in this way?"

"Your Worship," replied the prisoner, "I did it for very hunger. I had eaten nothing for many—"

"Hunger! nonsense!" said the Alderman; "a penny roll or two would have satisfied hunger quite as well as all this pork & fowl."

"I am very sorry, Your Worship, for it now!"

"Not a farthing, your Worship," replied the prisoner.

"Then you must be remanded till to-morrow, and see what you can do by that time," said the Alderman; and he was remanded accordingly.

The following proceeding took place recently at the Rouen Court of Assize, France on the trial of a young woman for poisoning a child.

"The prisoner on hearing a part of the evidence, manifested considerable emotion, then fainted, and fell to the ground; when she had recovered, the President resumed the proceeding but was interrupted by a noise on the bench where the gen darmes were sitting. It appears that a respectable old gentleman had wished to seat himself in one corner when a gen darmes, with great rudeness and brutality, took him by the arm, and desired him to withdraw. On the old gentleman's remonstrating, the gen darmes became more violent, turned him around forcibly, and exclaimed, 'I arrest you.' The president here interferred, and said, 'Gen darmes, take out that person.'

One of the advocates then rose from the bar, and said, "This gentleman has committed no crime by sitting on the bench with the gen darmes. I have the honor to know him. He was formerly an advocate in the Parliament of Paris; he is eighty years of age, and his gray hairs are entitled to reverence."

The President: He is not in the costume of his profession, and it is in one of the reserved places; therefore, gen darmes, turn him out.

The old gentleman then said, "I have one of your own cards authorizing me to sit in one of the reserved places; I have been 36 years an advocate, & never yet failed in respect to the Bench."—Notwithstanding this appeal, the President insisted on his being turned out. On the old gentleman moving to obey the order, the entire Bar, with the exception of the prisoner's counsel, rose, and indignantly quitted the court. The prisoner's counsel observed aloud, "I would follow your example, Gentlemen, if my duty did not retain me here."

NO ADMITTANCE.—A poor Tailor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, went to the gate of Paradise. Peter asked him if ever he had been in purgatory.—No, said the tailor, but I have been married.—Oh! says Peter, that is all the same.—The tailor had scarcely got in, before a fat turtle came alderman came puffing and blowing—"Halloo, you fellow," said he, open the door.—No, said Peter, have you been in purgatory? No, said the alderman, but what is that to your purpose; you let in that poor fat staid old fellow, and he had no more been in purgatory than I. But he has been married, said Peter.—Married! exclaimed the alderman, why I have been married twice!—Then pray go back again, said Peter, Paradise is not the place for fools.

MISTAKES OF AMBIGUITY.

Ambiguity of speech sometimes leads to great mistakes. A militia captain received a letter from a lady, requesting "the pleasure of a company to tea," on a certain evening. The query arose how to understand the word company; and the captain being a man of real military views, very naturally came to the conclusion, that it meant neither more nor less than the company of militia which he had the honor to command.—Accordingly, what was the astonishment of his horses and his friends to behold, not only the captain, but his whole company, from the highest subaltern to the most ragged private, armed and equipped in their usual style, punctual to the hour of invitation, dry as dust, & hungry as lions.—News was such consternation in the drawing-room before. The old ladies lifted up their hands and eyes in astonishment, the young ladies screamed and fled to their apartments, and the dandies exclaimed, "They'd ought to shoot! in a hotel! in a drawing-room! the master of the house bludgeoned with muskets, the hostess, as in duty bound, went into hysterics. In which situation we leave them to their sympathy & consideration of the result."

Contrasts of Jacksonism yesterday

name of Jackson was only distinguishable. When this exhibition was over, Mr. A. O. Dayton, a gentleman of New Jersey, President of the Hooked Bank, and the owner of the Jackson Assembly tickets, and the donor of the money for the meeting, in the hurry of business) addressed the meeting. He was more distinctly heard; and delivered himself in round and well set periods; which seemed to have been got by heart. At first we thought it was the translation of Livy's report of Hannibal's speech in the American Preceptor; and it might have been supposed to have run thus. "On what side ever I turn my eyes, I behold all is patriotic noise and confusion. A veteran committee, a most tattered commonality,—you New Yorkers kind and accommodating to us New-Jersey men,—you tetterdemolitions, whom not only a fellow-feeling but the hope of keeping out of jail, impels to vote for Mr. Noah, &c., &c." Afterwards, we learn that Mr. Gilbert, an actual denizen of the metropolis, made a short address, the purport of which we are unable to report. We do not learn that any further excesses were committed, after the meeting broke up. It was discreditably enough to the city.

There were three or four thousand people at the meeting, embracing those in the hall above and in the top rooms below, and the still more ragged & boisterous crowd in the streets. There was unquestionably a majority of the actors of the scene, in favor of Noah; but there were twelve or fifteen hundred Administration men there who were mere "lookers on in Venice." The Jackson friends of Mr. Shaw, conducted themselves with the most exemplary forbearance and decorum. Despite of noise and violence, these will go to the polls and elect Mr. Shaw by a triumphant majority.

On Wednesday we published a letter from Mr. J. Benton, headed "Murder will Out," containing charges of grave and serious import against Gen. Jackson. The last Nashville Banner published under the eye of Gen. Jackson close to his residence, contains another letter as follows:—*Tell. Pat.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

As I have made charges which I published here in 1834, and republished in the same place recently, seriously affecting the characters of some conspicuous individuals I deem it due to lay before the public a few facts and remarks in support of the truth.

Rule (and a golden one too) in law that the best possible evidence should always be produced. Record or written evidence is better than the verbal testimony of any man or set of men—and for the most substantial reasons. Necessity will urge a criminal to go forward in stead of backward, and the more crimes he commits, the more falsehoods and fresh crimes will he resort to, in order to conceal the first. The man who steals must commit perjury or induce others to swear falsely, to save him from the disgrace and from the penalties of the law. The memory too is frail, as we see proved in our intercourse, even with the best of men.

It is a rule, that no man should be relied on (however honorable) where he is himself a party. Our own dear selves are forever uppermost in our minds. Our near relations, as well as friends and dependents ought likewise to be excluded from giving testimony, and in selecting witnesses the preference should always be given to those whose sympathies or prejudices are least excited. Every heart will rise in opposition to the admission of the evidence by bitter enemies. The best evidence is written or record evidence. A man's bond is better proof of a debt than a verbal promise or the admission of an open account.

I have travelled 200 miles to meet face to face several distinguished characters who have accused of official dishonesty, and to do them to the bar of their country to answer. Doing this, I exercise an unquestionable right and perform a solemn duty.

Among the accused, and in front, stands Gen. Andrew Jackson, a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, arrayed, as he is, in his glory, covered with laurels, possessing—according to his admirers—more talents more than man, goodness more than divine, the indignant flashing of whose eye withers and consumes who dare to encounter it, with a lightning of rapidity of lightning and executes with the tremendous energy of thunder! He stands surrounded by admiring millions more devoted to his will than to the will of their God. The illustrious and most revered EZRA STILES E. of Philadelphia, has laid down his bible, & his texts are taken from the words of this mortal Deity. "I told my hearers,"—says he in printed sermon—"that some men more regard the words of their deservedly favorite H. than the word of God." The good priest sees that he would wish this home to the hearts of congregation as the first and the greatest of their duties. But with all these thunders lightnings, and divine attributes, every ear is brought to sustain him, and to crush woe and becoming awe and veneration, to pronounce to an admiring world the name of Andrew Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency and convulsed his hearers with joy, he exclaimed in a loud voice which rent the air and heaved in his hearers, "if this terraqueous globe were in flames"—"whom would the people of Tennessee call upon to extinguish them but Andrew Jackson!" All bowed their heads and, yes, yes, yes, from every tongue, pronounced the support of the nomination the first of duties and the fundamental law of our land!

As for me—what am I? A worm of the earth groveling in the dust, and according to Eastern official paper, the Columbian Observer (to which John Eaton lent and lost \$1500) a "little scarcely a man." What odds! God serve me! But this is not to the strength nor the race to the swift,—"his might will prevail!" I have charged this same Andrew Jackson with corruption. I have supported a charge with a chain of circumstances perfectly overwhelming. Yet I propose, in addition Gen. Jackson shall call in writing on Jackson of Alabama, to produce all the letters in Gen. Jackson's own hand writing and sign by himself now in the possession of said Jackson, and publish them to the world. The General's friends say, some innocent letters have passed between them, which are in Jackson's possession, and to save the public trouble of reading them,—as they did in relation to the letter of Parson Harris, the militia who was shot at Mobile—have kindly undertaken to tell their contents. They form a mass of written evidence and they must and come out. Away with the ridiculous, insubstantial proposition of giving us the verbal evidence of Rob. Butler, Jackson's nephew in law and a tant General, and that most contemptible skunk, the certificate maker, "*****," who followed the business as a weaver does his for 15 years past. The written evidence Gen. Jackson's own hand writing is all we need, and come it must. Robert Butler and Wm. Lewis commenced in 1813 what is now going up. Butler came from Fort Mastic and declared that Thomas H. Benton had given him a volunteer belonging to G. W. Gibbs committed to the hands of W. F. Anderson, who him across the river and he was never heard of since. Lewis published this in my brother's absence. I took up his defence and in course of a legal stand a principal. How serious are the ways of providence! I told my brother, in 1813, that God was with Jackson for his crimes, and permitted him to attempt to assassinate us on the river.

the most inveterate standing—(C) For which cash will be given by the Albany Regency.

Sharp Shooting.—A General in the rifle corps disparaged it as it is supposed shot—his head out of a second story window, on the arrival of Mr. Van Buren in August last. Luckily there was nothing in it.

Penetration!—We are happy to learn that the Hon. Martin Van Buren succeeded in "penetrating the interior," in the month of July and August. The interior also penetrated Mr. Van Buren.

Old offenders caught!—A second hand found of types from Maj. Noah's office, were caught lying in several cases in a county (Jackson) printing office lately established.

(C) This was understood to be a sign.

Crops!—"Farmer Jackson," in pursuance of the anti-tariff spirit, of the south, expects to crop this year 250lbs. of wool, from the wool heads on his plantation—also the ears of several obnoxious members of Congress. He also "plucked Justice by the nose."

Careless driving.—An honorable U. S. Senator, on a late tour through the western counties run foul of a decided majority for the administration. We regret to add, that his "suffering is intolerable."

RURAL ECONOMIST.

THE HORSE.

We cannot do a greater service than by aiding to correct some of the common errors relative to the care and treatment of this invaluable animal.

As to how the Horse should be confined in the stable.—The universal practice in most places is to tie him in a narrow stall with his fore feet higher than his hind ones. In some stable the delicacy is very considerable. It is my opinion that if there must be a delicacy, it should be forward. A horse worked every day on a fast trot over a hard road, as a coach horse suffers enough in his fore feet when he is sound. One of the first signs of incipient disease in them or rather of the crowded state which precedes disease in his throwing his weight as much as his can on his hind legs. I am inclined to doubt the fact of his preferring to stand up hill under such circumstances. One reason for such an opinion is the manner in which his weight is thrown on his toes when he stands up hill, even if his heels are raised. Another great disadvantage of his standing so is that he throws the whole weight of his forehead upon the same muscles and tendons he uses most in draught. It is certainly of importance that if he must have an unnatural strain any where when he is not at work, it should not be where the strain must be, when he is. It is a vast comfort to a horse to be kept in a box. He should be able to choose his own position, at least to sleep in, and relieve what muscles he wishes. In a stall, he must sleep, through life, with his head held in the air, and his legs under his body. His getting cast in a box is not a common occurrence. Two feet square will do well; if he cannot have a larger one. In a box he is freed from the torment of hearing walking and talking behind him.

As how he should be fed.—I have never yet met with a person having the charge of horses, who in my opinion attached sufficient importance to the impropriety of allowing a horse his usual allowance from corn when he is suffering from cold. Not only is the corn thrown away, but must always do him some harm, and may do him a great deal. Many horses that suffer from thickening of the windpipe, a disease for which we have here no name, many that are broken winded, many that are rounded in their flanks may have it ascribed to being fed on several colds. The corn increases the disorder of the system by the difficulty with which it is digested, and when digested, it exaggerates what tendency may exist to local inflammation. Oats are at least dangerous corn, they being so very light. There is another remark, which I would make which is, that no horse should be fed higher than usual, when forced to any accidental violent exertions. He never ought to be forced to do which he has not been in some degree prepared for, and his ability to make it, should be looked for, from the previous preparation, not from unusual means of supporting his strength. Corn appears to be the grain best suited to a horse's stomach, but he wants something better than oats for full work.

There is to an experienced eye, a particular lightness and hollowness between the hip joints and the stiffl joint in worked horses that is nothing better than oats, which is not to be seen in those that get indian corn. As I observe in my last communication there is a great difference, generally in the constitution of the roached, and the deep and narrow horse. The first has a much more comfortable one to work with; the other is often stronger, faster and more winded but varies infinitely from day to day, feels the season more; is not so good a feeder nor ought he to be; for his stomach is weaker more readily oppressed.

As to how he should be worked.—It is a common practice to water horses just before they leave the stable—This is ridiculous; but a worse practice is to water them during their stage. Unquestionably may become accustomed to do to any thing else; but it injures many of them. I have seen again immediately, and thrown a new perspiration, it may possibly prevent water from injuring them, but I entirely question the fact of its lessening the fatiguing effect of their work. I know that it is hard to tie a pedestrian that will drink but little; and that he is to walk all the day, every tumbler of water, drunk when hot, takes 2 or three times from a pedestrian's day's work.

It is also a common practice to drive horses through a stream of water when they are to refresh them. The immediate effect, unquestionably, is to refresh them; but they feel an increased stiffness from it. It is practice of some people to tie them up when they come in, in the strongest draught of which can be found, (a damp brick yard with the sun never shines is still better,) and wash their heads with cold water.—This is going the whole hog. The universal manner in which coach horses are driven is reprehensible. They are started off at a pace much faster than are expected to hold, and continually gallop for short distances, when the pace at which they are expected to perform, their stage does not exceed six or seven miles the hour. I do believe that occasionally galloping relieves horses in slow coaches, where the hills do render it necessary. I believe they should always be driven as nearly as possible at the pace; and it certainly has a much more comfortable appearance.

The following remarks on transplanting appear so judicious, that we copy them for the instruction of such among us who may have adverted to the impropriety of the custom referred to:

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

It is a notorious fact, that the number of transplanted in our public walks and streets many years past, particularly on the Battery in the Park, at least three-fourths have vegetated at all, and of those that have small number of them have died the first season, and the remainder are now as if struggling in a sickly state between life and death. The sole cause of which is, they all been set a great deal too deep in the ground and the consequence has been that the bare root has become rotten and extensive all vegetable life. The few that have escaped the catastrophe will, if examined, be found to have entire new roots, formed above the old and the latter possessing no vegetable life at all. Nature plainly shows how deep

light to be planted. To set them in the less depth than they originally grow is dangerous; to set them much deeper, fatal. Those that have been set out in the public walks in this city, have generally been planted a foot or more deeper than they naturally stood, and it is the height of absurdity to expect such to live and flourish, with so great a portion buried in the earth, which by the law of nature grew in the open air. To bury animal life and expect it to there to live and mature, is not more preposterous. In unusually exposed situations, to guard against injury by high winds, it is only required to shorten the tops, and otherwise trim them; but on no account whatever ought any part before or nursed by its native air, to be buried in the earth. Particular attention to these hints is now necessary from the improvements making in the Park, and in the proposed removal of a number of defect trees to be replaced by others. A number are now ready lying on the ground for that purpose, waiting the necessary preparation. They have not only their roots with earth, but at least two feet above it. It requires no great gift of prophecy to predict that these will also share the fate of their predecessors even before they are put in their places, if suffered to remain any time in their present state.

EXPERIENCE

It appears from a letter in the Cincinnati Chronicle, that the noted Isaac B. Desha, the murderer of the unfortunate Baker, is now under arrest in the Mexican Province of Texas upon a similar charge.—The writer of the letter is declared to be a gentleman of undoubted veracity:—

Extract of a letter from Thomas M. Drake, Esq. formerly of Washington, Ky. and now a resident in Texas.

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, July 24, 1828.

"Isaac B. Desha who was so long confined in Kentucky for the murder of Baker, is now in confinement in this place, on a charge of the same kind: the circumstances are these. Last April, Desha arrived here on board the schooner, Rights of Man, from New Orleans, in company with a man by the name of Thomas or John Early, of Brown county Ohio, who visited this country for the purpose of removing his family here. Desha passed by the name of JOHN PARKER; they arrived in this town early in May, and remained only a few days here, left this for San Antonio—when they left here Desha was without funds and Early had a small sum with him. Desha arrived in San Antonio without Early, and spent money freely. On his return to this place I had him arrested, and have sent out men to-day to examine for the body of said Early. The evidence that I have been able to collect as yet, is very strong against him, and I am very much afraid that he has murdered his companion. Yesterday I confessed to me, that he was Isaac B. Desha, but not until he had been identified by a gentleman in this country. I was satisfied in my mind that he was Desha from his family resemblance and his breathing thro' a silv tube."

Balloons Voyage from England to France.—

It well known that the late Dr. Jefferies, of Bolton, accompanied Mr. Blanchard in his voyage across the British Channel in the year 1785. The following letter, describing the voyage, is lately re-published in the London papers:

Dover, Sept. 8.—The following is a copy of Dr. Jefferies' letter, which I alluded to in the last. It is dated Calais, Jan. 8, 1785, the night after the zephyrus ascended from Dover Cliffs.

"Heaven has crowned my utmost wishes with success. I cannot describe the magnificence and beauty of our voyage; when almost in the channel, and at a high elevation, we had such a prospect of the country as surpasses my descriptive powers.—When two-thirds over, had expended the whole of our ballast. About five or six miles from the French coast we were again falling rapidly towards the sea on which occasion my noble little Captain gave orders and set the example, by beginning to strip our aerial car, first of our silk and flannel and this not giving us relief, we cast away everything and then the other; after which, I was obliged to unscrew and cast away our mortar net, yet still approaching the sea very fast, and the boats being much alarmed for us, though unwillingly, cast away first one anchor and then the other; after which, my little car stripped and threw away his coat and great coat. On this I was compelled to follow the example. He next cast away his trousers; then put on our cork jackets, and were, I know, however, as merry as grigs, to the blows should flutter in the water. We fixed cord, &c. to mount into our upper rig, and, I believe both of us, as though insensible, felt ourselves confident of success in the event. Luckily, at this instant the mere we found beginning to fall in the barometre and we soon after ascended much higher to our endeavours, and made a most beautiful lofty entry into France exactly at three o'clock. We entered rising to such a height, that the arch which we described bro't us down just miles into the country, and we descended tranquilly into the midst of the forest. The barometre almost as naked as the trees, nor an inch of cord or rope left; no anchor, nor anything to help us, not a living soul but within several miles. My good little car begged for all my resolution to stop at the top of the first tree I could reach, I succeeded beyond my comprehension, and you would have laughed to see us, each with a rag of sort, Mr. Blanchard at the valve, I holding top of a lofty tree, and the balloon playing and froverous, holding almost too severe contest with my arms. It took exactly twenty-eight minutes to let out air enough to release the balloon without injury. We soon had the wood surrounded by footmen, horses, &c. and received every possible assistance. I was soon well mounted, and my fine gallop of seven miles. We were introduced to the chateau or seat of M. de Sandrou where we received polite attention, and I had though a noble suit of apartments to take of an elegant refreshment, &c. nine o'clock sent away in an elegant chaise and six horses; but under the promise the word call at the chateau of M. Bourne Ardingham, where we staid about an hour then proceeded towards Calais, as before where we arrived between one and two morning. I was surprised to find the difficulty of access; five very strong gates; brick walls, the guards very vigilant and strict. But the attentions of M. Mouron and suddenly accepted all description. This morning the Mayor, Governor, Commandant, and officers, in a body, the King's Attorney General, &c. have been to pay us a congratulatory & we have been complimented as they comment the King alone, by sending us the of the city. A patent is now making, to make my captain a citizen of Calais, and receiving honors and attentions much on merit." [Blanchard received 1000 ducats in consequence of his accomplishment his attempt to cross the Channel in his balloon. This was the promised reward from the French King.] My letters from Bologna the 4th inst. we are informed that the de Chartres was then daily expected to see M. Platrie de Bonier cross the Channel in his balloon. If he got the start of M. Blanchard he was to have 1000 louis d'or, and all his penses paid; but unless he crossed first, his addition was not to take effect.

BAS

SATURDAY

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BASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1828.

The Friends of the Administration

Are cautioned against placing any reliance upon the statements which will appear in the Jacksonian papers in relation to the New York election, which closed on the 5th inst.—They will no doubt present flourishing accounts of the result, and claim the whole state for their idol.—The first accounts that will reach us will no doubt appear favorable to Jackson; they will come from the City of New York, and we all know of what materials the population of such a City is formed; but these will afford no evidence of the political sentiments of that great State.—You must wait until the returns from the Western part of the State shall be furnished.—This is the most populous and flourishing portion of the State, and there lies the strength of the Administration party.—We should not be so particular in offering this CAUTION to our friends, if we had not lately seen the efforts of the Jackson Presses to produce a favorable effect to their cause, by false statements of the Polls of other States.

The Centerville Times of Saturday last, states that Captain Taylor of the Steam-Boat Maryland, while lying at Easton Point on Tuesday the 28th ult. had his Desk broken open and robbed of 9,000 dollars, the principal part of which belonged to a person in Baltimore, and had been left with Captain T. to be deposited in the Bank at Annapolis.—The Times is correct with respect to the Robbery, but not of the amount lost.—The circumstances we understand are as follows:—Two packages of Bank notes were delivered to Capt. Taylor by an officer of the Bank of Baltimore, one containing \$3050, to be delivered at the Bank in Annapolis, the other 7000 to be delivered at the bank in Easton.—The Steam-Boat arriving rather later than usual at Annapolis, Capt. T. did not deliver the Annapolis package, but intended to do so on his return.—They were therefore both brought to Easton Point—on his arrival he took the package for the Easton Bank out of his desk, brought it to town and delivered it to one of the officers of that institution—on his return to the boat he discovered that the lock of his desk had been forced, and the package for Annapolis, containing the \$3050 missing.

We should have noticed the robbery at the time it took place had we not believed, (and it was the opinion of Capt. T. and his friends) that by keeping the circumstance as secret as possible the money might possibly be recovered.—We have now the pleasure to state, that a part of it has been recovered, although in a wet and ragged state—It having been picked up on the shore near Oxford, and were in hopes that the remainder will make its appearance before long in rather better condition.

Cincinnati Daily Gazette—Extra,

October 27, 1828.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The efforts made by the advocates of General Jackson, to abuse the public confidence, with respect to the election in Ohio, renders it necessary to make corresponding efforts to communicate the truth. It is NOT TRUE that Mr. Campbell, the Jackson candidate is elected Governor of Ohio. The following extract of a letter from the Auditor of the State dated Columbus, the seat of government for Ohio, Oct. 25th. 1828, is conclusive on this point:—
"It is now reduced to a certainty that Governor TRIMBLE is re-elected by a majority of from 3000 to 4000 votes."

Ohio Legislature.—An extra from the Ohio State Journal, dated at Columbus, the 25th ult. says, that the political character of the next General Assembly of Ohio will be as follows:

	Senate.	House.
For the Administration,	20	42
For Jackson,	16	30
Majority,	4	12
Majority in joint ballot,	—	16

Zanesville, Nov. 1, 1828.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

The last Ohio State Journal at Columbus furnishes a list of the votes for Governor so far as received, with an estimate of the votes remaining counties, which gave altogether a majority of 2,605 in favor of Governor Trimble.

Zanesville Republican.

And Old Virginia, too, is Coming.

MARTINSBURG GAZETTE—EXTRA,

November 4, 1828.

BULLETIN, No. 1.

ADAMS AND LIBERTY!

WELL DONE BERKELEY! MOST NOBLE BERKELEY!

Freemen cheer the LIVE-OAK TREE.

The first day of our county election is now over, leaving the Friends of Civil Liberty to enjoy a triumph in the highest degree cheering and gratifying to their feelings. Freemen of Berkeley! You have so far acted nobly! In the hour of danger, you have rallied round the Standard of your country.

"You have met the Enemy, and they are Yours."

The excessive inclemency of the weather prevented a full attendance of the voters yesterday. It is ascertained, however, that the Jackson party have very nearly exhausted their strength. And yet we have so far BEATEN THEM TWO TO ONE. One hundred & fifty Administration votes yet remain. They will be found true to their posts. We shall beat them beyond calculation. Our majority in this county, will exceed two hundred. Courage, Friends!

Virginia will yet be ours!!!

The POLL will be kept open until to-morrow evening at sunset.

LOUDOUN COUNTY.

LEESBURG, Nov. 4, 1828.

Our election for Electors commenced yesterday under circumstances very unfavorable to the cause of the Administration, it having rained in torrents almost on Saturday night, Sunday, and nearly all day yesterday. Notwithstanding, 329 votes were given for the Administration. Ticket, and 113 for Jackson, making only three votes to make the vote for the Administration two to one. The polls were opened again this morning, and although it

rained heavily last night and this morning, one hundred and seventy odd votes were polled, and were at least three to one in favor of the Administration. The polls will be kept open to-morrow, and, if the voters get to the polls, no doubt Loudoun will give a majority of from 5 to 600 in favor of Liberty and the Constitution. And if all the Counties shall sustain the good cause as well as Loudoun, Virginia will be safe, and the hopes of the adherents of the Military Chieftain, be forever blasted.—[Nat. Intel.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

The following are the whole of the returns yet received, and the friends of good order have abundant cause of congratulation at the prospect which they present.—Most of the returns are from those counties which were considered as the strong holds of Jackson.

	ADAMS.	JACK.
City of Richmond, on 2d day	192	106
County of Henrico do.	108	191
Chesterfield do.	102	368
Petersburg do.	67	124
Prince George, at 11, first day	2	151
Caroline, end of 1st day	56	206
Spotsylvania do.	80	281
Hanover do.	106	226
Powhatan do.	25	157
James City do.	21	78
Loudoun do.	229	113
King George do.	65	25
Stafford do.	120	81
Fairfax do.	42	32
Culpeper do.	32	197
Fauquier do.	143	163
Berkeley, (supposed majority)	200	—
Williamsburg (closed)	26	38

From the New York Mercantile of Tuesday.

The important Election which commenced in this State yesterday, was attended here with much spirit and animation, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, we understand more votes were given in than were ever before polled in the city on the first day on any occasion. In the first ward, it was said upwards of 950 votes were taken, and more than 10,000 in all the Wards. The polls continue open this day and to-morrow.

TENNESSEE.—Administration Candidates

for Electors are out in six out of the eleven Districts in the State of Tennessee. Their names are as follows:—

Second District—William Cox, Esq.
Third District—John R. Nelson, Esq.
Fifth District—James Taylor, Esq.
Seventh District—Doctor Boyd McNaury.
Ninth District—Moses F. Roberts, Esq.
Eleventh District—Isaac Rawlings, Esq.

ARRIVAL OF THE MACEDONIAN.

The Norfolk Beacon announces the arrival of the U. S. frigate MACEDONIAN; Com. Bidle; officers and crew generally, in good health.—She anchored in Lynnhaven Bay about last and has since come up to the Roads, after a passage of 81 days from Rio de Janeiro, and brings, we learn from one of her officers who came up last evening, the important news, that a treaty of peace had been signed, but not published before the frigate sailed, between Brazil & Buenos Ayres, of which Com. Bidle was officially advised before his departure, by Mr. Truon, American Consul. The following is a list of Officers attached to the U. S. frigate MACEDONIAN, who are all in good health. JAMES BIDDLE, Esq. Commander. Lieutenants; Wm. D. Salter, John Gwynn, Wm. Boerum, Thompson D. Shaw. Surgeon; Benjamin Ticknor. Purser; Alex. P. Darragh. Sailing Master; Samuel C. Hixon. Marine Officer; Thomas A. Linton. Chaplain; Levi Fletcher. Surgeon Mates; Henry S. Coulter, Gustavus R. B. Hornor. Midshipmen; Fitz Allen Deas, Jerome Callan, Sylvanus Godon, Arthur Sinclair, Jr. Joseph Langman, Thomas O. L. Elwyn, John A. Dahlgren, Alex. C. Maury, Cicero Price, Wm. F. Livingston. Captain's Clerk; Melancton Swartwout. Boatswain; James Banks. Gunner; Daniel Kelly. Sailmaker; Benjamin Crow. Carpenter; Wm. Wines.

NEWS EXPECTED.—The packet ship

Britannia is below at New York from Liverpool—her day of sailing the 1st of October.

The news will reach us by this morning's mail.

Intelligence by the Britannia reached this city yesterday morning, by express, from New York.—The news has a reference to Bread-stuffs.—It is rumored that the English Ports have been opened for the importation of Foreign Grain and Bread Stuffs. The mail of this morning will place the true state of the case before us.—[Balt. Amer. Nov. 7.

ARCHBISHOP CHEVERUS.

The elevation of this distinguished individual in the Roman Church, has been rapid though well merited. He came to this country, from England, after the flight of the French Priests from revolutionary France, and performed the duties of pastor of the Catholic Church at Boston, with unostentatious fidelity and diligence. He received the appointment of first Bishop of that diocese, and his exemplariness, learning, and Catholicism, gave evidence that he was eminently qualified for the post, and was even capable of adorning a still higher station. We had the pleasure of his acquaintance for several years, and always regarded him as a man of his capacity, knowledge, liberality, and independence, should not have been numbered with the Protestant church. He associated with Protestants, and seemed to be devoid of all narrow sectarian prejudices. When a person once enquired of him how he could conscientiously cultivate intimacy with those whose church usually deemed heretics, he replied, "do you think I would form so many friendships among Protestants on earth, if I thought they would be dissolved by death?" The health of Bishop Cheverus being somewhat impaired, and a residence in a milder climate having been recommended, the King of France, at the suggestion, we believe, of the French minister to this country, appointed him Bishop of Montauban. The Protestants, who are numerous in this diocese, felt no jealousy that a prelate of so much mildness, and liberality should be appointed to this See.—But his American parishioners, and the many warm friends of the Bishop among the Protestants, felt deep regret at the apprehension of his translation. They petitioned the French Monarch earnestly that he might remain, but in vain. Bishop Cheverus considered it his duty to obey the will of his sovereign, and prepared to take a reluctant and probably final leave of his Catholic and Protestant friends in the United States. The day previous to his departure the writer of this overtook him, as he was walking several miles into the country to bid adieu to a beloved parishioner, and invited him to take a seat in his gig. On intimating to him that soon he would have greater means at command than the poverty of the Roman church in this country allowed, he replied, "I shall return to France very poor; with only one servant and a single Louis d'or, I shall go to Paris; I shall throw myself at the feet of my king; he has trusted upon my returning, and he must take care of me." He bade farewell to America, where he had lived upwards of thirty years, with unaffected grief, and his departure was accompanied with the regrets and tears of numerous friends. On the coast of France he came near being wrecked. When the passengers and crew were in consternation at the prospect of speedy death, Bishop Cheverus was administering consolation, and preparing them for the worst. And when

Providence graciously interposed, and brought them safe to land, they followed the Bishop to the church, where he affectionately addressed them, and offered thanksgiving to God. After being favorably received by the king, and having been a short time happily situated in his diocese, a vacancy occurred, and the Bishop of Montauban was promoted to be Archbishop of Bordeaux, and was at the same time created a Peer of France. He has continued a correspondence with many friends in this country, and speaks of our institutions, improvements, and privileges with deep interest. The last report respecting him is that the Pope has given him a Cardinal's hat. We hope it is true, and should rejoice if a prelate of such an enlightened mind, of such a catholic disposition and of so much apostolical meekness, yet lives to wear the tiara. We do not believe there has been his superior in the office of the Holy See since the days of Ganganelli. In contrasting the poor and humble exile, who sought an asylum on our shores from the ferocity of the French revolutionists—and for thirty years performed the humble duties of a parish priest with faithfulness, with the station, eloquence, and grandeur of "His Eminence," now in his native land, loaded with honors, and exerting a wide influence; one cannot but be struck with the mutability of human things and the course of that Providence who in his own good pleasure "lifteth up the meek, and casteth the wicked down to the ground."

[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

[FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.]

To the Friends of the Administration

in the 8th Electoral District.

Be on your guard—Every effort has been made and will be made to null the friends of Administration into false security. Immediately after the October Election the Jacksonites commenced their operations.—They spoke of the District as lost to them—that it was in vain to make an effort—and during this whole time it is well known they are secretly at work, rallying their strength, and urging their friends in the most earnest manner to come to the Polls.—By this course they hope to take the Administration party by surprise and thus defeat the WILL of a majority of the people. This is the amount of their boasted Republicanism.—Instances are known of certain Jacksonites who to Administration men have professed an intention of staying at home on the day of Election, stating that it was useless to go to the polls—and the same individuals are known immediately afterwards to insist upon Jacksonites coming to the Polls.—Such are the deceptive practices of this desperate faction. We say again, Friends of the Administration, be on your guard.—Come to the Polls every man of you, and you will not fail completely to destroy this unholy attempt to defeat the WILL of the majority of the people of this District. The Jacksonites have no hopes of success but in your lethargy. Rouse up then—your Country calls you to come forth.—The Republic hopes every friend of Civil Liberty will be at his Post on Monday next—Urge your neighbors to come out—Let not one be left at home—you have every thing to encourage you to exertion—Our cause is triumphing throughout the land. Be on your guard we say again, and come every man of you to the Polls and your victory will be complete.

REPUBLICAN.

We find the annexed article in the London Morning Chronicle of the 11th ult.—[Nat. Gas.

"Sale of Slaves by Auction, in London.—Yesterday an extraordinary sale by Mr. Winstanley took place at the Auction Mart, which excited an extraordinary interest. The property consisted of two Sugar Plantations in St. Kitts, containing 400 acres of land, with dwelling houses and all necessary buildings, and five stock, consisting of negroes, 107 men & boys, 94 women & girls, and 95 children all stated to be in good condition; one bull and 43 oxen, and 24 cows, 35 calves, four horses, seven mules and six asses.—The sale appeared to excite considerable competition, and the great room of the Mart was crowded. The first bidding was 40,000, and it was knocked down at 16,250, being a bona fide sale. The estate was sold by order of the trustees of Joseph Rawlings, Esq. deceased."

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

FRAUD ON THE POST OFFICE.—We have understood that, for some months past, a gang of suspicious gentry has been hanging around our Post Office, the Exchange, &c. We learn that an attempt was made, yesterday, to obtain possession of funds transmitted through the mail to a merchant of this city. A clerk to the mercantile house, alluded to, applied, in the course of the morning, for letters for his employer, but not having the change for the postage, retired to procure it. During the short period of his absence, an individual applied for the letters, paid the postage, and received them. Shortly after the boy returned, and ascertained that the letters had disappeared, of which fact he gave immediate notice to his employers. One of the letters contained a draft for Two Thousand Dollars on the Mechanics' Bank, and information was immediately given at the Bank, with directions to stop the draft, as also any person presenting it. Scarcely had the information been given when the draft was presented by a person unknown, who was detained until the true owners appeared, when he was arrested, carried to the police office, and fully committed for trial.

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ON THE 7th.

For the State of Maryland.

ADAMS. JACKSON.

JOHN C. ADAMS. ANDREW JACKSON,

AND

RICHARD RUSH. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

First District.—St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert Counties.

Henry Brawner, C. C. Joseph Stone, S. M.

Second District.—Prince George's and Montgomery.

Benj. S. Forrest, M. John C. Herbert, S. G.

Third District.—Frederick, Washington, and Allegany.

George Beltzer, F. William Tyler, F.

William Price, W. Wm. Fitzhugh, Jr. W.

Fourth District.—Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County.

James Boyle, A. A. Benj. Howard, B. City.

Wm. Stewart, B. City. John S. Sellman, A. A.

Fifth District.—Baltimore County.

J. H. McColloch, B. Co. Elias Brown, B. Co.

Sixth District.—Hartford and Cecil.

James Sewell, C. Thos. M. Foreman, C.

Seventh District.—Kent and Queen Anns.

Thomas Emory, Q. A. John T. Rouse, K.

Eighth District.—Talbot, Caroline, and the First Election District of Dorchester.

T. W. Lockerman, T. James Sangston, C.

Ninth District.—Rest of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties.

Littleton Dennis, S. Thos. K. Carroll, S.

MARRIETTE.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 6th Nov.,

the Rev. Mr. Judd, the Hon. JOHN LEEB,

KERR, of this county, to Miss ELIZA, daughter

of the Honorable Charles Goldsborough, of

Shed-Greek, Dorchester county.

DIED.

In this town on Saturday night last, (the 1st inst.) Mr. JOHN GARDEN.

NEW GOODS.

W. H. and P. GROOME.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Customers and the public generally that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore & are now opening a very large supply of

GOODS

COMPRISING ALMOST EVERY VARIETY OF

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brass Ware

Carpenter's, Cabinet-Maker's, Shoe-Maker's

AND OTHER TOOLS.

Groceries and Liquors,

Among which are some very superior OLD

MADEIRA WINE & COGNAC BRANDY.

QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS,

LOOKING-GLASSES,

TIN-WARE, STONE-WARE, BRUSHES

Combs, Whips, Castings,

CART BOXES, NAILS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

Hoes, Axes, Fryng-Pans,

ROPE, FLAX, SALT, WOODEN-WARE, &c.

—ALSO—

Mens' and Boys' Wool Hats, and

COTTON YARN,

Of the first quality, from No. 4, to No. 24.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices

for CASH.

Easton, Nov. 8. 8w

A New Firm.

WILLIAM JENKINS,

OF THE late firm of JENKINS & STEVENS, takes this opportunity of rendering his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement the aforesaid firm has received in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

During its continuance—and now begs leave to inform his friends, his former customers, and the public in general, that he has associated, and taken into Partnership, his son JOHN W. JENKINS. The business will be hereafter conducted, and carried on under the Firm of

WILLIAM JENKINS & SON,

At the former Stand of Jenkins and Stevens.

The Subscribers therefore beg leave to inform their friends, the customers of the late firm of JENKINS & STEVENS, and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

UNDER THE AFORESAID FIRM OF

WILLIAM JENKINS & SON,

AND INTEND KEEPING

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass

and Queen's Ware.

—AND ALSO—

IRONMONGERY,

And various other Articles

All of which will be selected with great caution and sold at a moderate advance for the READY MONEY.—Also will be taken in exchange, FEATHERS, WOOL, and COUNTRY KERSEY, (to punctual Customers as usual.)

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to give us a call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM JENKINS,

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Easton, Nov. 8. 6w

William Jenkins and Son,

expect in a short time from this, to receive a

handsome supply of GOODS, suitable for the

present and approaching season.

W. J. & SON.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on THURSDAY the 4th day of December next, at the residence of the subscriber in Mile's River Neck, (formerly the residence of William Ray, deceased,) sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of Blades and Top Fodder, with various other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over Five Dollars; the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. For all sums of Five Dollars and under, the Cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.

Nov. 8.

P. S. The subscriber intending to break up

House Keeping, will devote his time and attention exclusively to the transportation of grain

and all other articles confided to his charge.—He respectfully tenders his thanks to those who have heretofore honored him with their custom

and solicits a continuance of their favours and the public in general, and pledges himself to exert the utmost of his endeavours to promote their interest.

(W)

PUBLIC SALE.

WHEREAS the property of Benjamin Willmott, deceased, as advertised to be sold on the 5th of August last was unavoidably postponed.—This is to give notice, that the sale of all his property, including Watches, Clocks, &c. will certainly take place in Easton, on FRIDAY the 14th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, on a credit of six months on all sums over four dollars, note with approved security bearing interest from date; on all sums of and under four dollars, the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Attendance given by

SOLOMON LOWE, Adm'r.

of Benjamin Willmott, dec'd.

P. S. If any person should have Watches

that were in the hands of the deceased at the

time of his death, it would be well for them to

call between this and the day of sale prepared

to take them up—otherwise they may be entirely excluded.

S. L.

Nov. 8.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY SHARES in the Choptank Bridge Stock. It is the property of a Lady in Virginia, who finds it inconvenient to receive the Dividends as they become due.—She therefore wishes to dispose of it. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH HARRISON.

Bay-Side, Talbot co.

Nov. 8.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the House and Lot on Washington Street, in the town of Easton, formerly the property of the late Frederick Banning and now occupied by the Mrs. Vinsard. For terms apply to

JAMES M. LAMBIN.

Nov. 8.

Seventy-five Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the Subscriber or to the gaoler of Talbot county, negro HARRISON, who absconded on the night of the 5th inst. The said negro is about 35 years old, five feet six inches high, very black, teeth good and those in front small and set wide apart. He has a large scar on the back of his right hand & one over his right eye. Twenty Dollars will be given if taken in this county—Fifty if out of the county and within the State—and the above reward if out of the State and secured as above.

JOHN ROGERS.

Talbot co. Nov. 8

REMOVAL.

POETRY.

A Ship descried & safely Moored.
A sail, a sail! a prize to hope?
Horration, flag—how speaks the telescope?
No prize, alas! but yet a welcome sail;
The blood-red signal, glitters in the gale—
Yes—she is ours—a home returning bark—
Blow fair, thou breeze! she anchors ere the
dark—
Already doubled is the Cape—our bay
Receives that prow, which proudly spurns the
spray—
How gloriously her gallant course she goes!
Her white wings flying—never from her foe.
She walks the waters like a thing of life,
And seems to dare the elements to strife;
Who would not brave the battle—fire—the
wreck!
To move the monarch of her peopled deck?
Hoarse o'er her side the rattling cable rings;
The sails are furled, and anchoring round she
swings:
And gathering loiterers on the land, discern
Her boat descending from the latticed stern.
The muffled oars keep concert to the
strand,
Till grates her keel upon the shallow sand.
Hail to the welcome shout! the friendly speech!
When hand grasps hand, uniting on the beach;
The smile, the question, and the quick reply,
And the heart's promise of festivity.

BYRON.

FOR CHESTER TOWN.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.—will leave Baltimore every SUNDAY Morning at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Chestertown, commencing the 2d November; returning leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock, and Corica at 10 o'clock, and after touching at Annapolis arrive in Baltimore by Sundown. She will continue the above route throughout the season.
Passage from Annapolis to Chestertown \$2.50 or from Chestertown to Annapolis \$2. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, (MASTER.) November 1st 1828—4f

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Friday the seventh day of November (inst.) at the Farm where John Edmondson resides in King's Creek—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs & Farming Utensils.—A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over Five Dollars upon the Purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale for all sums of Five Dollars or under, the Cash will be required.

WM. FREELAND.

Nov. 1 1828.

BENNETT R. JONES, Clock and Watch Maker.

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage he has received and informs them that he still continues the above business at the old stand next door to the Bank, where he is prepared with a good assortment of Materials to meet all orders in his line. He assures the Public that his work shall be done in a workman-like manner, and Warranted for 12 months. Persons who have Clocks to repair or clean may be waited on at their residence or otherwise, as they may see proper.

N. B. R. J. has on hand and wishes to dispose of an elegant 8 day Brass Clock of superior workmanship, for which, he will take Cash or good Paper.
Easton, Oct. 25 1828—4f

FARMS TO RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent his Two Valuable FARMS on Miles River, on reasonable terms to a good tenant or tenants for a term of years. The above farms are in a high state of cultivation. For term apply to.
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Aug 30

THROUGH IN A DAY.

FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sasfrass, and Head of Chester to Centerville.

This line is now running, and will continue throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-boat BARRINGTON, Captain W. WHILLDIN, from Pine Street Wharf, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St. George's, and from thence in Stages to Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sasfrass, Head of Chester, and Centerville, arriving at Centerville the same evening at eight o'clock.
Returning, leaves Centerville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock, arriving at Delaware City in time to take the Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M.

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

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

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

FARE.	
From Philadelphia to Delaware City	\$1.25
Do. St. George's	1.50
Do. Middletown	2.00
Do. Warwick	2.25
Do. Head of Sasfrass	2.50
Do. Head of Chester	3.00
And Do. Centerville	4.25

HULFORD, BRADSHAW & Co. Proprietors.

PRINTING

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

FOUNTAIN INN, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families. The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favorite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day. Baltimore, May 3, 1828—5m
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 18th day of Sept. inst. by Thos. D. Cockey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Mark Carroll, and says he belongs to Zediah Cook, of Middle Brooke Mills, Montgomery county, Maryland. Said negro is five feet eight inches high, and about thirty one years of age. Had on when committed a liney roundabout of light color, and white linen shirt and pantaloons of the same, fur hat and shoes. The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
Sept. 27—3w of Balt. co. Jail

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, by John Waiter, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the seventeenth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself ANN DORSEY, and says she belongs to Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland—said negro is four feet eight inches high, about eighteen years old, (at which age she says she was to have been free.) Had on when committed a yellow stripe home-spun cotton frock, and calf-skin shoes.

The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
Sept. 27—3w

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 28th day of August, 1828, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself FORTON GIBSON, and says he is free born. Said negro is five feet, eight inches high, and about forty-four years of age. Had on when committed an old pair of black bombast pantaloons, check shirt and an old fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
of Baltimore county Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 1st day of September, 1828, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself JAMES COOPER, and says he is free—said negro is five feet seven inches high, about 27 years of age—had on when committed a pair of brown cloth pantaloons and check shirt, coarse shoes and an old fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
of Baltimore county Jail.

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 24 day of September, 1828, by Charles Kernan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a black Negro Woman who calls herself LILA BROWN, and says she belongs to Samuel Ridgely, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. She is about 4 feet 10 inches high, and 35 years of age—had on when committed a blue and white striped liney frock nearly new. The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
of Baltimore county Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 24 day of October, 1828, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself RACHEL ROSELYA VIBW, alias Phoebe, and says she is free born, that she lately lived with Benjamin Cogges of Smyrna in the State of Delaware; said negro is 5 feet 2 inches high and about 24 years of age, had on when committed a white gingham frock with blue and purple stripes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
of Baltimore county Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the first day of October, 1828, by Thomas Sheppard, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a negro Girl who calls herself HARRIET, and says she belongs to Mrs. Deborah Wright, of Easton, Talbot county, E. S. Maryland, but that she recently lived with Mr. Neilson on the Market street road; said negro is 5 feet 1 inch high and about 21 years of age, had on when committed a blue liney frock with white and red stripes, fine shoes and stockings. The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
of Baltimore County Jail.

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated July 1828, will be sold at the Court-House, door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts or parcels of Land, (or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon,) which were advertised in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Star and Gazette, of Easton, in August 1828, on which the Tax has not been, or shall not be paid before the day of Sale, for the years 1826 and 1827, to be sold for cash, and the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Collector
of Talbot county Taxes, for the years 1826 and 1827.

Easton, Oct. 18—4w

PUBLIC NOTICE

I INTEND to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland (to be assembled at the City of Annapolis) praying them to pass a Law to Vacate the Public Road running from the outer Gate of Doctor James P. Dickinson's Farm, where Mr. James Reynier now resides, through my Lands in Talbot county—to Choptank River, where formerly were kept a Public Ferry, known as "Bush's Ferry," but said Ferry has been discontinued for seventeen or eighteen years.

W. HUGHLETT,
Talbot county, Oct. 18—1828—6w

SPLENDID VIEWS

OF AMERICAN SCENERY

ON FRIDAY the 10th of October, 1828, will be published by T. K. Greenbank, No. 64, Spruce Street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows:

1. A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery.
2. A view of the Light House on Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery.
3. A view of York, on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications.
4. Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River.
5. View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery.
6. View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7. The Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.
8. View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9. View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Lucerne county, Pa.
10. View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11. View of the Catskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12. View of Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon the spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

Any gentleman, postmasters and others, who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers; and remit \$10 to the editor, shall receive twelve copies. From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers have put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 64, Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 40

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

ON application of Cannon Charles Adm'r. of Peter Andrew late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that 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 and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the public seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Andrew late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Subscriber on or before the 25th day of April next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

CANNON CHARLES, Adm'r.
of Peter Andrew dec'd

Oct. 28—3w

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

ON application of Clement Eaton Administrator of Peter Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that 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 Caroline county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty eight.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

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

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Subscriber on or before the 18th day of April next 1829; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of Sept. A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

CLEMENT EATON, Adm'r.
of Peter Eaton deceased.

Oct. 18,

Valuable Farms for Sale.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from the Eastern Shore offers for Sale, two Farms, in Oxford Neck, containing each about 200 acres of Land—One near Oxford on Third Haven Creek the other on Island Creek—Both may be made, at a moderate expense very valuable, the soil is naturally fertile, and there is a vast fund of Marle and Shell Banks on Third Haven—the Situations are remarkably healthy and agreeable—four Brick Wells of excellent Water, two on each Farm—first rate Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep can be had for either, or both Farms at a fair price. Also, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Easton.

THOMAS COWARD.

Nov. 1.

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Beltschover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.

UNION HOTEL.

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

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment, with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.

Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.

Easton, Dec. 29—4f

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 he court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 4f

NOTICE.

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

The public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27

FOR SALE.

Two good Milch Cows; a Parcel of excellent Oats in the Straw, and a Patent Straw Cutter on the most improved plan; all late the property of Samuel Groome, dec'd.—for terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.

Easton, Oct. 18, 1828—3f

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday morning the 21st inst. a mulatto fellow who calls himself ABRAHAM SULLIVAN, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight and well made, with rather a down look when spoken to, but polite and attentive.—For the last eight or nine months he has been employed as a waiter, in the Easton Hotel by Mr. Peacock. He had on when he ran away a fox coloured hat, blue cloth coat, corduroy pantaloons and new shoes.—There is little doubt he will change his clothing as he took a variety with him.

Whoever will take up said Runaway and deliver him in the Jail in Easton, Talbot county, (Md.) shall receive a reward of Fifty Dollars, if taken in this State or the State of Delaware—if taken out of the above States, One Hundred Dollars reward will be given.

WM. H. GROOME, Agent
for Isabella Sm th.

Easton, Oct. 4—4f

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Saturday night last, a negro man called DANIEL, who is about 32 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark mulatto colour, has broad shoulders and broad face, is rather lanky and well made, has large white teeth, his eyes are of a reddish colour, and when he is spoken to he has a smile on his countenance. Daniel was hired out in Easton, and went off under pretence of going to Camp Meeting, and there is reason to believe that he was accompanied by a negro man, the property of Mrs. Smyth, who was also hired out in Easton, and is of a chesnut colour and rather tall. I have no knowledge of what clothes Daniel took with him, other than a blue jacket and fur hat nearly new. It is more than probable that these negroes will make their way either to Delaware or New Jersey. The above reward will be paid for apprehending Daniel if taken out of the State, and Fifty Dollars if taken in the State and lodged in Jail so that I get him, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought to Easton and lodged in Jail.

EDWARD O. MARTIN.
Head of Wye, Talbot co. Md.
Sept. 27, 1828.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself MARGARET—who is about 23 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro.—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired herself as a free woman.

Whoever takes up said negro and secures her to jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS D. KENNELLY.
Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

The Baltimore American will copy the above 4 times and forward the account to this office for collection.

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

THE Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years:

ALSO

The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Heardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO

The Small Tenement on the hill, near my Dwelling.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton July, 13. 4f

FOR RENT.

THE ENSUING YEAR. The House Garden and Stables on Washington street, lately occupied by me, and at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Hayward, Jr.—ALSO The House Garden and Stables lately occupied by James C. Wheeler, & the House and Garden at present occupied by Mr. Wheeler, on the Landing road.—These Houses are comfortable and in good repair. To approved tenants, the terms will be very reasonable.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 9—1828. 4f

HOUSES &c. TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED for the next year, the following Houses in and about Easton, to wit: The House and Premises on the East Side of Washington Street, where George F. Thompson now lives; a few doors above the Store of Mr. Jas. Wilson.

The House & Gardens at the White Chimneys, near the Eastern limits of the town, on the road to Dover Bridge.

The House where Mrs. Russel now lives on Washington street near Campers' Carriage Shop. The House & Garden at Easton Point, where Wm. Barnett lives.

The House & Lot, at Woodenhawk's Bridge, where William Bending lately lived, and a small Farm near it.—For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 13 4f

P. S. A Farm in Banbury, & Mrs. Harwoods Farm near Hook-town, are also to be rented for next year.

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant—It is commonly called the Tanager Farm.—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centerville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
agent for Dr. James Tilton.

Easton, July 26—4f

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm in Banbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 26—1828.

N. B. The subscriber has also two small farms near Easton, and several Houses & Lots to rent.

For Rent at a Reduced Price, The Fountain Inn Tavern.

LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year—Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to JAMES WILLSON, agent
for Mary J. Willson.

Easton, 12th July, 1828. 4f

HOUSES TO RENT.

TO Rent for the ensuing year the following Houses, viz:

The Shop on Washington Street at present occupied by Dr. Dawson.

ALSO

The Framed Dwelling, &c. on Washington Street lately occupied by John Meconkin and adjoining Dr. Eannala Martin.

ALSO, the Brick Dwelling on Harrison Street and a Framed Dwelling on the same street, adjoining the last mentioned and directly back of the above.

All the above property will be rented at very moderate or reduced prices on application to

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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1828.

NO. 43.

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

NEW GOODS.

W. H. and P. GROOME,
HAVE the pleasure of informing their Customers and the public generally that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore & are now opening a very large supply of
GOODS

COMPRISE ALMOST EVERY VARIETY OF
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brass Ware
Carpenter's, Cabinet-Maker's, Shoe-Maker's
AND OTHER TOOLS.

Groceries and Liquors,
Among which are some very superior OLD
MADEIRA WINE & COGNAC BRANDY.
QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS,
Looking-Glasses, Powder & Shot
SPERMACEIN AND COMMON LAMP OIL.

Writing and Letter Paper,
SEINE TWINE.
TIN-WARE, STONE-WARE, BRUSHES
Combs, Whips, Castings,
CART BOXES, NAILS, SPADES, SHOVELS,
Hoes, Axes, Fryng-Pans,
ROPE, FLAX, SALT, WOODEN-WARE, &c.

—ALSO—
Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, and
COTTON YARN,
Of the first quality, from No. 4, to No. 24.
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices
for CASH.
Easton, Nov. 8 6w30w

A New Firm.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
OF THE late firm of JENKINS & STEVENS,
takes this opportunity of rendering his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement and assistance which he has received in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
During its continuance—and now begs leave to inform his friends, his former customers, and the public in general, that he has associated, and taken into Partnership, his son JOHN W. JENKINS. The business will be hereafter conducted, and carried on under the Firm of

WILLIAM JENKINS & SON,
At the former Stand of Jenkins and Stevens. The Subscribers therefore beg leave to inform their friends, the customers of the late firm of JENKINS & STEVENS, and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
UNDER THE AFORESAID FIRM OF
WILLIAM JENKINS & SON,
AND INTEND KEEPING

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass
and Queen's-Ware.

—AND ALSO—
IRONMONGERY,
And various other Articles

All of which will be selected with great caution and sold at a moderate advance for the READY MONEY—Also will be taken in exchange, FEATHERS, WOOL, and COUNTRY KERSEY, (to punctual Customers as usual.)

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to give us a call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM JENKINS,
JOHN W. JENKINS.
Easton, Nov. 8 6w

William Jenkins and Son,
expect in a short time from this, to receive a handsome supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season.
W. J. & SON.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS,
TAKES this method of returning his thanks to his Customers & the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received since carrying on the above business—also that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his stand nearly opposite the Bank, a General Assortment of

—SADDLERY—
Selected with care and attention—together with a General Assortment of the Best Materials. All of which, he is prepared with GOOD WORKMEN, to Manufacture in the best manner, and as cheap as they can be had in the City or elsewhere for Cash.—He will also keep a General Assortment of

Gig Harness, Collars, Trunks, &c.
or Manufacture them in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.—
N. B. Also—An assortment of Chaise, Gig, & Switch Whips, Horse Brushes, Combs &c.
Oct. 18—3t

FARMS TO RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent his Two Valuable FARMS on Miles River, on reasonable terms to a good tenant or tenants for a term of years. The above farms are in a high state of cultivation. For terms apply to.
SAM. ROBERTS.
Aug 30

REMOVAL.

THOMAS H. DAWSON,
HAS removed his Drug and Apothecary's Store to the Stand lately occupied by LAMBORN & HAYWARD—next door to the Post-Office.

He takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he has made VERY CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS to his stock of

Medicines, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,
&c. and is now prepared to furnish them with ARTICLES equal in quality to and on as reasonable terms as they can be had any where.

Amongst his numerous articles are the following, viz:—
SWAIN'S PANACEA, COLUMBIAN SYRUP
AND OTHER APPROVED

PATENT MEDICINES.
Cologne, Lavender, Florida & Honey Waters
WITH A VARIETY OF

PERFUMERY.
MADDER, ALUM, INDIGO, COPPERAS
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c.

TEETH, HEAD, SHOE, PAINT, AND
White-wash Brushes, &c. &c.
Easton, Nov. 1. 3w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Shop to that well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, and lately by Mr. Thos. S. Cook on Washington Street. He informs them that he has just returned from BALTIMORE with

A New and Elegant Assortment of
MATERIALS.

All of which being purchased for Cash, enables him to Manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's **BOOTS AND SHOES**

In the NEATEST & most DURABLE manner, and upon the most moderate terms. COUNTRY RIDES will be taken in payment for work.

N. B.—The Ladies are informed that his attention will be more particularly turned to their Branch of his Business.
PETER TARR.
Easton, Nov. 1, 1828.—tf

BENNETT R. JONES,
Clock and Watch Maker,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage he has received and informs them that he still continues the above business at the old stand next door to the Bank, where he is prepared with a good assortment of materials to meet all orders in his line. He assures the Public that his work shall be done in a workman-like manner, and Warranted for 12 months. Persons who have Clocks to repair or clean may be waited on at their residence or otherwise, as they may see proper.

N. B. B. R. J. has on hand and wishes to dispose of an elegant 8 day Brass Clock of superior workmanship, for which, he will take Cash or good Paper.
Easton, Oct. 25 1828.—tf

FOR SALE,

THIRTY SHARES in the Choptank Bridge Stock. It is the property of a Lady in Virginia, who finds it inconvenient to receive the Dividends as they become due—She therefore wishes to dispose of it. For terms apply to
JOSEPH HARRISON.
Bay-Side, Talbot co.
Nov. 8 3wq

MARYLAND:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
30th day of Sept. A. D. 1828.

On application of Maria Goldsborough Adm'rx of Thos. Goldsborough late of Caroline Co. dec'd It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Gazette and Star papers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.
JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Thos. Goldsborough late of Caroline county, dec'd. 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 18th day of April next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 30th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

MARIA GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'rx.
of Thos. Goldsborough deceased.
Oct. 25. 3w

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

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots would do well to call as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere.
The Publics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

RUSSIAN MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

From Dr. GRANVILLE'S Work on Russia. Just published.

"Ivan Ivanovitch and Prascovia Constantinovna Ivanoff humbly request the favour of your attendance to the marriage ceremony of their daughter Anna Ivanovna with Nicholas Demetrich Borisow, and to the dinner table, this November the 13th day, in the year 1827, at two o'clock in the afternoon."

On the embossed border of the card, delicately edged with rose colour, the emblematic figure of Hymen was represented on the one side standing under a palm tree, between the sleeping dogs of fidelity, and inviting from the other side the figures of the bride & bridegroom. I learned that the parties were wealthy Russian hemp commission agents, and most excellent people; and as such an invitation promised to afford me an opportunity of witnessing the church marriage ceremony, of which I had read so many dissimilar accounts, I gladly accepted it.

At two the friends of the parties assembled from all quarters in the winter church of the Annunciation, in the Vassilievskoy, where a great concourse of people had already collected round the choristers, or chorists, who, in the most delightful manner imaginable, and in the fugue style, were singing hymns mixing with skillful combination the soprano and bass voices.

The officiating priest, dressed in his rich church vestments, accompanied by the deacon, advanced the sanctuary towards the door of entrance into the church, and there received the pair—about to be made happy, to whom he delivered a lighted taper, making at the same time, the sign of the cross thrice on their foreheads, and conducted them to the upper part of the nave. Incense was scattered before them, while maids, splendidly attired, walked between the parangymy, or bridegroom and bride. The Greek church requires not the presence of either of the parents of the bride on such an occasion. It is to spare them the pain of voluntarily surrendering every authority over their child to one who is a stranger to her blood? I stood by the side of the table on which were deposited the rings, and before which the priest halted at the conclusion of a litany, wherein the chorists assisted, and from which he pronounced, in a loud & impressive voice, the following prayer, his face being turned towards the sanctuary, and the bride and bridegroom placed immediately behind him, holding their lighted tapers—

"O Eternal God,—thou who didst collect together the scattered atoms by wondrous union, and didst join them by an indissoluble tie, who didst bless Isaac and Rebecca, and made them heirs of the promise; give thy blessing unto these thy servants, and guide them in every good work; for thou art the merciful God, the lover of mankind, and to thee we offer up our praise now and forever, even unto ages of ages." The priest, now taking hold of the hands of both parties, led them forward, and caused them to stand on a silken carpet, which lay spread before them.—The congregations usually watch this moment with intense curiosity, for it is supposed that the party which steps first on the rich brocade will have the mastery over the other through life. In the present case our fair bride secured possession of this prospective privilege with modest forwardness. Two silver imperial crowns were next produced by a layman, which the priest took, and first blessing the bridegroom, placed one of them on his head, while the other, destined for the bride, was merely held over her head by a friend, lest its admirable structure, raised by Charles, the most fashionable perriquer of the capital employed on this occasion, should be disturbed. That famed artist had successfully blended the spotless flower, emblematic of innocence, with the rich tresses of the bride, which were farther embellished by a splendid diara of large diamonds. Her white satin robe, from the hands of Mademoiselle Louise, gracefully pencilling the contours of her bust, was gathered around her waist by a zone, studded with precious stones, which fastened to her side a bouquet of white flowers.

The priest next turning round to the couple, blessing them, and taking the rings from the table, gave one to each, beginning with the man, and proclaiming aloud that they stood betrothed "now and forever even unto ages of ages,"—which declaration he repeated thrice to them, while they mutually exchanged the rings an equal number of times. The rings were now again surrendered to the priest, who crossed the forehead of the couple with them, and put them on the fore finger of the right hand of each, and turning to the sanctuary, read another impressive part of the service, in which an allusion is made to all the circumstances in the Holy Testament, where a ring is mentioned as the pledge of union, honor, and power; and prayed the Lord to "bless the spouses of thy servants, Anna Ivanovna and Nicholas Demetrich, and confirm them in the holy union for thou, in the beginning, didst create them male and female, & appoint the woman for an help to the man, and for the succession of mankind. Do thou, O Lord our God, who has sent forth thy truth upon thine inheritance, and thy promise upon thy servants our fathers, whom thou hast chosen from generation to generation, upon this servant, and this thy handmaid, and establish the spouses made between them in fidelity and unity, in truth and love, and let thine angel go before them to guide them all the days of their life."

The common cup being now brought to the priest, he blessed it, and gave it to the bridegroom, who took a sip from its contents thrice, and transferred it to her who was to be his mate, for a repetition of the same ceremony. After a short pause, and some prayers from the respondent, in which the chorists joined with musical notes, the priest took the bride and bridegroom by the hand, their friends holding their crowns, and walked with them round the desk thrice—having both their right hands fast in his, from West to East, saying—

Exult, O Israel! for a virgin has conceived and brought forth a son, Emmanuel, God and man; the East is his name. Him do we magnify and call the Virgin blessed!"

Then taking off the bridegroom's crown, he said—
"Be thou magnified, O bridegroom, as Abraham! Be thou blessed as Isaac, and multiplied as Jacob, walking in peace, and performing the commandment of God in righteousness."

In removing the bride's crown he exclaimed!—
"And be thou magnified, O bride, as Sarah—Be thou joyful as Rebecca, and multiplied as Rachel, delighting in thine own husband, and observing the bounds of the law, according to the good pleasure of God."

The ceremony now drew to its conclusion, the tapers were extinguished, and taken from the bride and bridegroom, who walking towards the holy screen, were dismissed by the priest, received the congratulations of the company, & separated each other.

WRECKERS.

From the Georgian.

There is no class of people, perhaps, whose character and occupation are so little understood, as that of the wreckers: vague and indefinite notions are entertained concerning them, and the trade they follow. They are associated in the minds of most persons with bucaniers and pirates, and are told fearful stories of their cruel and perfidious conduct, in alluring vessels into inextricable dangers, and murdering whole crews for the sake of plunder—or else, finding them in some nautical difficulty—embayed, perhaps, among shoals and breakers, upon a strange coast, they extort immense sums to bring them clear of danger. And, it has been said, that, in pleasant weather, when there is no prospect of a productive harvest of wrecks, they cruise along the outlets of the West India passages, under piratical flags, plundering all they fall in with. These are what are called *Smiler Stories*, and it is high time the public were better informed concerning wreckers and that they give them that place in their estimation which they properly deserve. An attentive consideration of the evidence given in our courts, where trials have been had on salvage cases—and that too, from the party least likely to flatter the wreckers—mean the master and officers of the vessel of whom the claim for salvage is made—I say an examination of this testimony will place this people in a very favorable point of view before our eyes—they appear in these recitals as an active, adventurous, and strictly honest people. They are there seen to run great personal risks, for the preservation of property and lives; in approaching vessels surrounded by shoals and breakers; and they are scarcely ever known to abandon a vessel until they have effected some good object—until they have saved the crew, not the vessel and cargo.

A gentleman who was relieved by one of them, and carried to Key West, writes of them in the highest terms of praise. He speaks of them as a brave, hardy and industrious class of seamen—gives them credit for having saved & sent into that port an immense amount of property, and in every transaction with them says they have discovered a scrupulous attention to the rights of property; under no instance whatever has there been known any thing like plunder or embezzlement, by the crew of the wrecker. In some particular instances of imminent peril, where there was no chance whatever of saving property, and where the only object could be the preservation of lives, they have evinced an admirable coolness in the measures taken to effect that object, and in doing it have placed their own lives and vessel in great jeopardy. Some extravagant and injudicious decisions, at the Court at Key West, have raised a cloud of prejudice, and thrown no small degree of popular odium on this highly useful class of our citizens. But the mistake of one set of people, must not give a tone to the opinion of the public concerning another. Pilots are universally acknowledged to be a highly useful and meritorious set of men—they ply at the mouths of our rivers, and at the entrances of our harbors & sometimes farther seaward, in comparative safety, when considered in relation to the exposed situation of the wreckers; in case of bad weather, the former generally have a safe and speedy harbor under their lee to run to—the latter are compelled to endure every severity of the elements, in the open sea, or if they obtain shelter under some of the Sandy Keys, the shelter is a dangerous one. In estimating the one at their full worth, we ought to give the other also their relative praise.

If to be continually hovering around scenes of danger, for the purpose of preserving property and lives, is deserving of consideration and reward, the wreckers are richly entitled to all the compensation they obtain in our Courts of Justice. Their vessels are built expressly for the purpose, of the best materials; coppered & copper fastened; expensively fitted, very flat, to enable them to approach a wreck in shoal water; they have no keel, but a centre board instead, which they haul up when they come into shoal water. They are generally commanded by respectable and experienced Shipmasters, who navigate them on shares. The schooner Florida, that lately assisted in extricating the English ship Charlotte from difficulty, and getting her into this port, is a fine vessel, 51 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened, cost upwards of \$5,000. She is owned by two respectable merchants in Norfolk, and commanded by a person of known character and integrity. The intention of this hasty sketch is to bring this useful set of men, their character, occupation, and vessels in a more just and favorable point of view, before the public. We live in an age too enlightened to permit nursery tales longer to impose upon us. Truth and fact must & will have their weight.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

[From the Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph.]

Among the vessels which were built by the State of Massachusetts during the war of the Revolution, was the sloop Winthrop. She was built in the then District of Maine, and for the express purpose of protecting our Coast-Trade, which had suffered much by the captures, &c. of the enemy—she mounted thirteen guns, and was commanded by Captain George Little, of Mansfield, who had been the first Lieut. of the staff ship Protector, John Foster Williams, Esq. commander, and who, on a quasi war with France in 1798, commanded the frigate Boston. His first Lieut. in the Winthrop was Edward Preble, of Portland, who also had been an officer on board the Protector, and who was afterwards Commodore Preble. The Winthrop was a very fortunate vessel, and more than answered the expectations of those who built her—she protected the Coast-Trade, made many prizes, and covered herself with glory.

Soon after sailing on her first cruise, she fell in with two ships which made a formidable appearance, but boldly running down upon them, she captured them both. They proved to be two stout British Letters of Marque, and she immediately returned with them to Boston. She made a number of prizes afterwards and recaptured some American vessels. In one of her cruises, she recaptured a sloop belonging to the late William Gray, Esq. which had been taken by the British brig Meriam, of equal or superior force to the Winthrop, and, with a prize master and crew on board, was ordered for Penobscot, to which place the Meriam herself had gone. Captain Little immediately resolved upon the daring plan of cutting her out. Disguising his vessel, so as to give her as much as possible the appearance of the prize sloop, he entered the harbour of Penobscot in the evening, as he passed the fort, he was hailed, and asked what sloop that was he anchored, the Meriam's prize.

It is said that the Fort had some suspicions of him, but they suffered him to pass. He then ran up towards the brig, and as he approached her, was again hailed, and gave the same answer—"Take care (said they on board the Meriam.) You'll run foul of us." He informed them that he had been ashore on a reef and lost his cables & anchors, and requested them to throw him a warp, which was immediately done. The sloop was then hauled up to the brig and Lieut. Preble, as had been appointed, jumped on board with a number of men who had their various duties assigned them—while some slipped the Cables, others made sail, &c. Preble himself, with a few followers, entered the Cabin where the officers were just changing their dress for the purpose of going on shore. They made some attempts to get their arms for defence, but were soon subdued. When they were coming out of the harbor, the Fort fired upon them, but Capt. Little judged it best not to return the fire—he kept steadily on his course, and when out of reach of their shot, triumphantly let off thirteen rockets. In the same cruise he took two other vessels, one of which was a schooner of eight guns, which he had driven ashore, he manned out his boats, went on shore, made the crew prisoners, and got off the schooner—with his four prizes he returned to Boston. The five vessels entered the harbor together in fine style, with leading breeze; and a gallant show they made.

From the New-York Gazette of Saturday.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.—A case of some interest was decided yesterday morning, in the Police Office, before Justice Wyman. A gentleman named John McMullan, of Baltimore, appeared before the Magistrate, with a coloured woman, in charge of an officer, whom he claimed as his property.—The woman was first examined, and gave the name of Martha Smith. She stated that she had been in this city nearly two years, and had married here about ten months since and could not tell the clergyman's name who married her; that she had never seen Mr. McMullan before Thursday night and was not his slave, but that she was born a slave in Snow-hill, Maryland, and there belonged to a Mr. Hambleton, of that place. She also produced a certificate signed by William Paulding, Esq. Mayor of this city, stating that satisfactory evidence had been adduced before him, that 'Martha Smith,' was a free woman of color, and recommending her to the protection of the magistrate and citizens. At this stage of the proceedings, the Mayor was sent for, who acknowledged the certificate to be genuine, but he could not recognize the woman as the individual to whom the certificate had been given. He also explained to the magistrate the usual manner in which those certificates were granted.

A colored man named Moses Smith, was then called, and testified that he had known the woman for about 20 years; that her name was not Smith, but Sarah Clarke, that he had lived in the same neighbourhood with her a number of years, when he first knew her, she was the property of Mr. Tubman, a rich farmer in Maryland. Mr. McMullan, the claimant, married Mr. T's daughter, and on the division of the estate, Sarah with six or seven other slaves, fell to his lot. He could not be mistaken in the woman, as he had known her from her infancy.

John McMullan testified that the woman's name was Sarah Clarke, and that he became possessed of her in the manner described by the previous witness. She ran away in December or January last, from Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

The Rev. James Smith, one of the Pastors of St. Peter's Church, in this city, testified to the good character and respectability of Mr. McMullan, having been acquainted with him for a number of years.

Two gentlemen, members of the Society of Friends, then interfered in behalf of the woman, and asked her if there were no person in the city who could confirm her story. She named two coloured women who she said had known her for nearly two years, and also mentioned several places where she had lived. The coloured women were then sent for, but on being examined, did not confirm her story in any particular except as to the fact of knowing her. The Magistrate then asked the two gentlemen if they were satisfied as to the claimant's ownership, to which they immediately replied, in the affirmative. Mr. Justice Wyman then gave a certificate in favour of Mr. McMullan, and the woman was delivered up to him.

The investigation of this matter occupied several hours, & was conducted in a very proper manner every opportunity being afforded the woman, to substantiate her own declarations, which however, she could not do, and all who heard her statement were fully convinced of its falsity.—The case brought together a concourse of coloured people, many of whom came into the office, and others loitered in and around the Hall. Some indignation was expressed against the colored man Smith, who, they said, had "betrayed" her, and there were indications given of a desire to do personal injury to him. Measures were, however, taken to put him in a place of security until he can be removed from the city.

Although we deprecate slavery as much as any person, yet as it does exist, it is very proper that the rightful owner of such property should not be deprived of it, when he makes a satisfactory claim as was the case in the present instance. It is due to the members of the Society of Friends who undertook the examination of the case in behalf of the woman, to say that they conducted the affair in the most liberal manner and fully acquiesced in the proceedings.

From Our Country.

A prominent Jackson man, after reading Duff's Tell-He yesterday, was disposed to be witty, and in imitation of the Scotch Bard, sang out, "The Campbells are coming," in allusion to the Ohio election, where Campbell is the Jackson Candidate for Governor. A Waggoner, by significantly replied let them come, "The Reserve Boys will make them 17th!"

Several counties in Ohio which have given upwards of 8000 Administration Majority. Administration Candidate for governor.

PRINTING

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

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore American.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London packet ship Leeds, at New York brings London papers to the evening of the 8th of October. Our extracts are taken from the different New York journals. The advices respecting the state of the Grain Market will be found under the proper head.

It will be seen by the extracts given below, from the London Courier and Sun, that there are some indications of a misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia, in consequence of the blockade of the Dardanelles by the latter.

Sir E. Colingford arrived on the 7th in the War spire, 74 guns, from Malta, which he left on the 11th ult. The combined fleets were in Navarino, waiting the arrival of Captain Campbell in the Blonde frigate, with the Egyptian transports, for the conveyance of the second division of Ibrahim's army.

The accounts from Ireland have an awful squinting towards a civil revolution in that ill-fated country.

The proclamation of the Marquis of Angles, which will be found among our extracts, leads to the conviction, in our minds, that serious results are anticipated from the popular movements in some of the counties.

A Dublin correspondent of the London Courier says, under date of the 3d October, that the proclamation had averted for a while a crisis which, during the last fortnight, was unavoidably looked upon as inevitable.

Past experience had led to the conclusion that the designs of the malcontents were only deferred to "a more convenient season."

Our dates from Odessa are to the 14th of September; from Choumoula to the 17th; from Varna to the 18th; Vienna to the 26th; and Constantinople to the 19th.

The arrival of the Emperor seems to have imparted a fresh impulse into the besieging army at Varna, for their efforts are not only unceasing, but decidedly successful, as will appear by the subjoined accounts.

The Russians maintained their position before Choumoula notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining forage.

The Courier after mentioning that the operations before Choumoula linger, adds that "no further attacks have been made upon the Turks."

It is evident that the Russian army will soon make a retrograde movement; indeed, the hospitals and magazines have been already moved to Jini Bazar.

The Grand Vizier has effected his junction with Hussein Pacha. The campaign may now be considered as nearly at an end.

The Sun adds, that "to be able to maintain a position while besieging a fortress is but a poor boast, and evidently leads to the conclusion that the besiegers were in a worse predicament than the besieged."

Other accounts say that the Russians are preparing to fall back on their resources."

From Constantinople we learn that the capital was enjoying the greatest tranquillity; but the anger of the Sultan continues unabated against the Pacha of Egypt for having consented to the evacuation of Greece by Ibrahim Pacha.

The people were continually amused with reports of victories which the Porte published without intermission, but in which the inhabitants of Pera were not disposed to put implicit faith.

It is said the Spaniards were hovering over the Russian army as far as the Harube, and had captured the military chest containing 500,000 silver rubles.

The Porte is said to have despatched couriers both to the Viceroy of Egypt, and to Ibrahim Pacha, in order if possible to prevent the convention with Admiral Codrington from being carried into effect.

It was asserted at Constantinople that accounts from Alexandria stated that the Viceroy had, with great repugnance, agreed to the evacuation of the Morea, and was induced to give the order to that effect solely by the threat of Admiral Codrington to blockade all the ports of Egypt, and to bombard that of Alexandria, unless Ibrahim Pacha received instructions to quit the Peloponnese.

M. Persoon, the Russian consul at Alexandria, had ceased his functions; and recommended the Russian subjects to the protection of the Consul of the Netherlands.

Achmed Pacha has occupied Este Stamboul on Gen. Rudiger's leaving it. The Grand Vizier's troops were between Kistan and Karnabad, in order to join Hussein Pacha.

The Turks have been defeated under the walls of Akhalzik in Asia Minor, and their camp taken possession of by the Russians.

The Russian Gen. Kuvolkov was killed in the engagement.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the Russians were resolved upon making further efforts to recruit their army, in order to carry on the war against Turkey with additional vigour; and that a third levy is to be made of four out of every 500 men throughout Russia.

This (says the Sun) is a feasible commentary upon the Emperor's professions of moderation. Reckoning the number of men in Russia capable of bearing arms at 15 millions, the proportion of four out of every 500 would produce a levy of 120,000 men!

The report, says the London Courier, of Turkey meaning to declare war against France, obtains credit with the Paris papers, which argue, that as the intention of the Porte was known to be as hostile as ever to the emancipation of Greece, and as a Turkish army is said to be destined to the Morea to act against the French, a declaration of war may naturally be expected.

Greece, from the accounts of the German papers, appears to be more tranquil than usual.

At Arta and other places in that district, the people seem inclined to arrange their differences with the Porte; and the Albanian chiefs have addressed a petition to the Sultan, in which they only ask for a change of the local functionaries. This looks as if things could be settled after all.

These papers also bring some details concerning the military of the troops under General Church. The General and his colleague, Lord Cochrane, have been singularly unfortunate in Greece; they went there certain of victory in the midst of the acclamations of all the Philhellenes, and both have been obliged to fly the country for fear of being murdered by their friends.

BLOCKADE OF THE DARDANELLES.

Foreign Office, London, Oct. 1.

"H. M. Government have received information that it is the intention of R. I. M. the Emperor of Russia to establish the blockade of the Dardanelles. This blockade will be limited to the prevention of vessels bound to Constantinople, and laden with provisions or articles contraband of war, from entering the Straits."

The London Courier in publishing the above remarks, "We have not consented to the blockade. No formal notification has yet been made to us. His Majesty's intention has merely been notified and that notice conveyed to Lloyd's."

Lord Aberdeen declared in his speech on the 16th July, that it was impossible for the two neutrals to co-operate with the belligerent under the Treaty until the Emperor waived his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean."

His Imperial Majesty voluntarily gave his assurance that he would waive his right as a belligerent, and co-operate with him. But if his Imperial Majesty renounces his belligerent rights, it may be inferred that his will focus on co-operation in the Mediterranean."

The same paper of Oct. 7th, says—"It having been asserted that the Dardanelles was actually closed to our Government, we have to reply, according to the last accounts the blockade has not taken place, and may not take place for some time."

Whatever may have been the proceedings at this Island already feels the effects of a deficient harvest. The gallon loaf at this moment is at 25d; and wheat is selling at Newport market from 1.16 to 1.18 per load.

Corn, Sept. 30.—The supplies are most abundant, but not equal to the demand, which is daily increasing. Prime samples of Wheat and Barley maintain our last quotations, but the Oats at market being of rather inferior quality, a decline of 5d. per brl. must be noted.

Ennawson, Oct. 1.—We had a full supply of all sorts of Grain at this day's market, which sold readily. Top price of old and new wheat is 6s. higher.

Corn Trade in all its Branches. Hull, Sept. 30.—We have again to notice a considerable advance on Wheat, both free and in bond; the show from the farmers has been very limited, and what was sold was taken off freely by the millers, in some instances at an advance of 8s. per quarter.

Liverpool Markets, Oct. 4.—The continued serious advance in the price of Grain in London and other southern markets, has given a further stimulus to speculation here, and the transactions in all descriptions of Grain during the week have been very extensive, and they were this morning much increased by the accounts from Wakefield, stating an advance in prices of Wheat on the market of 10s. to 12s. per quarter.

GLASGOW MARKET. The Glasgow Courier says—"Grain is now getting to such a height, that sugar may probably be used in distillation. We believe that a clause was inserted in a late act of Parliament, permitting, at the option of the distiller, the use of sugar, when grain exceeded a certain price, and which price the grain now exceeds. This state of things will probably give firmness and activity to the sugar markets."

Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, Oct. 4.—The late rapid advance produced in our market this day the largest supply of Wheat from the farmer in our remembrance; a good deal remained over at the close of the market, and prices may be noted lower than on Tuesday, yet 4s. per qr. higher than last Saturday; the finest sample of Red Wheat reached 8s., and the top mealings rates for white and red were 80s and 78s per qr. respectively.

Wakefield, Oct. 5.—There is a fair supply of Wheat here, and having a pretty good attendance of buyers, both old and new have been taken off to a fair extent at an advance of 10s. per qr. upon all descriptions, and in some instances 12s. per qr. more has been obtained upon the rates of last Friday.

Cowes, Oct. 6.—We are sorry to state that this Island already feels the effects of a deficient harvest. The gallon loaf at this moment is at 25d; and wheat is selling at Newport market from 1.16 to 1.18 per load.

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From the London Sun of Oct. 8.

We have reason to understand, through the Earl of Aberdeen notified to Lloyd's, the intention of Russia to not intend to recognise that blockade, as being attempted not only in direct violation of the promises made by Russia but contrary to the spirit of the treaty of London, as well as subversive of our commercial interest.

With this view, a remonstrance of the most decided character has been forwarded to the Emperor Nicholas, couched in terms which will admit of no equivocation. The answer, must be entirely satisfactory, or the reverse; there can be no medium; the alternative is peace or war.

The Russians have stolen a march upon our Government by taking advantage of their proximity to the Dardanelles, and ordering their fleet to blockade it; but they will find that they have overreached themselves in this particular if they adopt any measures which may bring them into collision with Sir Pulteney Malcolm's fleet.

We understand that upon the receipt of the Emperor's intention to blockade the Dardanelles, our Government lost not a moment in apprising Admiral Malcolm of the altered circumstances of the case, and directing him how to act.

But to render their instructions still more effective, they determined upon reinforcing his fleet without delay; and such is the urgency in fitting out the men-of-war, that every ship has orders to sail as soon as ready, without waiting for others.

In addition to the ships already under orders, we have reason to suspect that two more line of battle ships are secretly preparing for sea. Their destination is not known, but it may be guessed at.—Despatch—is the word.

DUBLIN, Oct. 2.—4 o'clock, P. M.—The following Proclamation has just been issued:

A PROCLAMATION. By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland—ANGELSEA.

Whereas, in certain counties in this part of the United Kingdom, meetings of large numbers of his Majesty's subjects have been lately held, consisting of persons both on foot and on horseback; coming together from various and distant parts and places, acting in concert, and under the command of leaders, and assuming the appearance of military array and discipline, or exhibiting other marks and symbols of illegal concert and union, to the great danger of the public peace, and the well founded terror and dread of his Majesty's peaceable and well disposed subjects:

And whereas we have received information that in other parts certain persons have been passing through the country promoting and exciting the assemblage of large bodies of people for no purpose known to the law, to the great terror of his Majesty's subjects, and the endangering the public peace and safety:

And whereas the meeting and assembling together in such numbers and in such manner as aforesaid, and thereby occasioning such dread and terror, and endangering the public peace, is a manifest offence and an open breach of the law, and such unlawful assemblies ought, therefore, to be suppressed and put down.

And whereas many well affected, but unwary persons may be seduced by divers specious pretences given out for holding such assemblies, and an ignorance of the law to frequent the same—

We, therefore, the Lord Lieut. General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress and put down such illegal meetings, and to prevent the recurrence thereof, have thought fit to issue this proclamation solemnly & strictly warning all his Majesty's legal subjects from henceforth to discontinue the holding or attending any such meetings or assemblies as aforesaid, and do charge and earnestly exhort them, to the utmost of their power, to discontinue all meetings and assemblies of a similar nature, and thereby to prevent the danger and mischief consequent on the same; and, being determined and resolved strictly to enforce the law and the penalties thereof against persons offending in the premises, do charge and command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates and Officers, whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law, in preventing such meetings and assemblies from being held, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 1st day of October, 1828. By his Excellency's command, F. LEVENSON GOWER.

LONDON MARKETS, Oct. 6.

LOUR.—English, 10.41s. sacks.

Oct. 8.—There is very little good Wheat offering this morning, and such sells tardily, but supports Monday's quotations; in other qualities there are scarcely any transactions to day.

Barley remains as last quoted. Although the top price of Flour is fully settled at 80s. per sack, yet many of the millers do not refuse to make sales of the best quality at 75s. per sack.

All the foreign markets come considerably higher for Wheat, owing to the large orders from both France and England.

Arrivals of Wheat.—English, 3,460 qrs. Irish 250 do. Foreign 2,400.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 8.

We had a great many buyers at market this morning, and, as lately, their principal operations were for fine samples of wheat, which were eagerly purchased at Monday's prices, & free sales at that day's improvement.

Average price of Wheat, for the six weeks ending Oct. 3d, 69s. 11.

Corn Trade in all its Branches. Hull, Sept. 30.—We have again to notice a considerable advance on Wheat, both free and in bond; the show from the farmers has been very limited, and what was sold was taken off freely by the millers, in some instances at an advance of 8s. per quarter.

Liverpool Markets, Oct. 4.—The continued serious advance in the price of Grain in London and other southern markets, has given a further stimulus to speculation here, and the transactions in all descriptions of Grain during the week have been very extensive, and they were this morning much increased by the accounts from Wakefield, stating an advance in prices of Wheat on the market of 10s. to 12s. per quarter.

GLASGOW MARKET. The Glasgow Courier says—"Grain is now getting to such a height, that sugar may probably be used in distillation. We believe that a clause was inserted in a late act of Parliament, permitting, at the option of the distiller, the use of sugar, when grain exceeded a certain price, and which price the grain now exceeds. This state of things will probably give firmness and activity to the sugar markets."

Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, Oct. 4.—The late rapid advance produced in our market this day the largest supply of Wheat from the farmer in our remembrance; a good deal remained over at the close of the market, and prices may be noted lower than on Tuesday, yet 4s. per qr. higher than last Saturday; the finest sample of Red Wheat reached 8s., and the top mealings rates for white and red were 80s and 78s per qr. respectively.

Wakefield, Oct. 5.—There is a fair supply of Wheat here, and having a pretty good attendance of buyers, both old and new have been taken off to a fair extent at an advance of 10s. per qr. upon all descriptions, and in some instances 12s. per qr. more has been obtained upon the rates of last Friday.

Cowes, Oct. 6.—We are sorry to state that this Island already feels the effects of a deficient harvest. The gallon loaf at this moment is at 25d; and wheat is selling at Newport market from 1.16 to 1.18 per load.

Corn, Sept. 30.—The supplies are most abundant, but not equal to the demand, which is daily increasing. Prime samples of Wheat and Barley maintain our last quotations, but the Oats at market being of rather inferior quality, a decline of 5d. per brl. must be noted.

Ennawson, Oct. 1.—We had a full supply of all sorts of Grain at this day's market, which sold readily. Top price of old and new wheat is 6s. higher.

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From the London Sun of Oct. 8.

We have reason to understand, through the Earl of Aberdeen notified to Lloyd's, the intention of Russia to not intend to recognise that blockade, as being attempted not only in direct violation of the promises made by Russia but contrary to the spirit of the treaty of London, as well as subversive of our commercial interest.

With this view, a remonstrance of the most decided character has been forwarded to the Emperor Nicholas, couched in terms which will admit of no equivocation. The answer, must be entirely satisfactory, or the reverse; there can be no medium; the alternative is peace or war.

The Russians have stolen a march upon our Government by taking advantage of their proximity to the Dardanelles, and ordering their fleet to blockade it; but they will find that they have overreached themselves in this particular if they adopt any measures which may bring them into collision with Sir Pulteney Malcolm's fleet.

We understand that upon the receipt of the Emperor's intention to blockade the Dardanelles, our Government lost not a moment in apprising Admiral Malcolm of the altered circumstances of the case, and directing him how to act.

But to render their instructions still more effective, they determined upon reinforcing his fleet without delay; and such is the urgency in fitting out the men-of-war, that every ship has orders to sail as soon as ready, without waiting for others.

In addition to the ships already under orders, we have reason to suspect that two more line of battle ships are secretly preparing for sea. Their destination is not known, but it may be guessed at.—Despatch—is the word.

DUBLIN, Oct. 2.—4 o'clock, P. M.—The following Proclamation has just been issued:

A PROCLAMATION. By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland—ANGELSEA.

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EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1828

THE LATE ELECTION.

Whatever may be the result elsewhere, (as it has not yet reached us, though we shall still delay for it,) we, on the Eastern Shore, are responsible only for ourselves—we have been tried and proved faithful to the fundamental maxim of the Republic "That in all cases and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of the civil power" and our voices have been in unison with this revered dictate of wisdom, this hard-fought-for principle established by the Fathers of the Revolution. Here the steady advocates of civil liberty have triumphed over the temporary advocates of military despotism, and if the vote of the nation is with us, we believe in our hearts that the great body of our opponents, will, at no distant date, rejoice at our success—for in our success they will find their own safety and welfare. If on the contrary, the national majority should be against us, we are confident believe that the same body of our opponents (although they will exult, as is natural, in the first moments of triumph) will, before one half of the Presidential period is run through, become convinced, that their defeat would have been more unbeneficial to themselves and to their country, than their success proves—and that they will acknowledge, that we had a better view of the future than they had. Warmed as we have been in the political warfare and zealous in the contest, we believe the motives of the great body of our opponents are honest, and whilst we combated their errors, we felt a pleasing presage that if they were victorious and bad results arose, that we should find in them as ready redressers of the grievance as in ourselves. We wanted to prevent the occurrence of the grievance, for prevention is better than cure.

We await the final result like men who are conscious of having well done their duty. The Republic expected every man to do his duty, and we fulfilled her expectations. From Sineux Bay to the Pennsylvania Line, but two Counties dissented, and these by a small majority—Old Somerset and Talbot came with their grand majorities like mountain torrents—Dorchester steady and powerful—Caroline faithful to her pledge, gives a decisive majority, and she shows it in every district—Queen Anne's recovers from her false security and shaking off all spathy, arrays herself on the side of Law & Liberty—Kent never tires—true from first to last, she planted the good principles in her kindly soil and her generous Sons nourished its growth—and our worthy ally Harford stretched her helping hand across our geographically descriptive line and saved us from the errors of "Modern Chivalry."

But should the Hero succeed, he will have a foothold in Worcester and in Cecil, the extreme North and extreme South—and the Colossal Statue will bestride our part of the Peninsula, rendering the Pillars of Jackson as celebrated in the New World as the pillars of Hercules were in the Old.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Total.
Chapel.....	130
Trappe.....	235
St. Michaels.....	197
Easton.....	135

CANDIDATES.
Theo: R. Lookerman, 197 256 235 130 818
James Sangston, 135 116 56 114 421

Administration majority in Talbot, 397

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Upper. Middle. Lower. Tot
T. R. Lookerman, 205 235 226 666
James Sangston, 123 210 204 537

Administration majority in Caroline, 129

FIRST DISTRICT OF DORCHESTER

T. R. Lookerman, 68
James Sangston, 82

Jackson majority in the 1st Election District of Dorset, 24

Administration majority in the District 502

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Composed of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.
Administration majority, 86

NINTH DISTRICT.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Dennis, 1000
Carroll, 712

Administration majority, 288

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Littleton Dennis, 1228
Thomas K. Carroll, 760

Administration majority, 529

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Carroll, 1160
Dennis, 924

Jackson Majority, 236

Administration majority in the District 590

SIXTH DISTRICT.

HARFORD COUNTY.
Belle-Air district, 306
Abingdon do, 165
Marshall do, 137
Marshall do, 141
Dublin do, 204
Halls Cross Roads do, 384

1201 1095
1095
Adams' majority, 106

CECIL COUNTY.

	Adams.	Jackson.
Cecilton, 180	135	
Elkton, 254	499	
Charlestown, 230	169	
Rising Sun, 357	315	
	1041	1118
		1041

Majority for Jackson, 77
Adams majority in Harford, 106
Jackson majority in Cecil, 77

Nett Adams majority 29

BALTIMORE CITY.

	ADAMS.	JACKSON.
1st Ward, 268	300	
2d do, 423	609	
3d do, 507	620	
4th do, 400	574	
5th do, 362	314	
6th do, 327	272	
7th do, 320	148	
8th do, 188	386	
9th do, 335	230	
10th do, 429	440	
11th do, 402	397	
12th do, 451	703	
	4315	4783

As far as accounts have been received, the Presidential Election in Maryland has resulted as follows:

Districts.	Adams.	Jackson.
1st. Charles, St. Mary's & Calvert, 1	0	
2d. Montgomery & P. Georges, 1	0	
3d. Frederick, Washington and Alleghany, 1	0	
4th. A. Arundel, Baltimore and Annapolis, 0	2	
5th. Baltimore County, 0	1	
6th. Cecil and Harford, 1	0	
7th. Kent & Queen Anne's, 1	0	
8th. Talbot, Caroline, and part of Dorchester, 1	0	
9th. Somerset, Worcester, & part of Dorchester, 1	0	
	5	3

FREDERICK COUNTY, Md.

The Examiner of yesterday, (Adams press) says we have not received the full returns from this county—but the Administration majority will be near 400—from which deduct the Jackson majority in Washington county of 343, and the administration ticket goes into Allegany with a majority of about fifty. We believe the Jackson ticket is elected.

From the National Intelligencer.

OHIO.

A letter to the Editors, from a source entirely to be relied upon, under date of Nov. 4 says: "Trimble is elected Governor by Three or four Thousand majority. Ohio is entirely safe for the Administration."

We have lost an elector in Cumberland by a small majority; Cumberland was the only doubtful district in New England—Judge Preble was so elated with the result of his labours, that he came up in the mail stage, and was last evening distributing his handbills announcing the event. The triumph was announced by the Jackson mad caps in Portland and Brunswick by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, &c. &c.

[Salem Register.]

NEW YORK ELECTION.

From the Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday we copy the following:

Presidential Election.—Our Albany Correspondent, in whose reports we place entire confidence, informs us by a letter dated yesterday, that it was said the Northern double district of Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence, had gone for Jackson. If so, all is lost, but honour and hope.

"Steuhen and Alleghany," says our correspondent, "are still in the wind."

From our Correspondent of the Philadelphia Gas.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated New-York, Tuesday, 1 o'clock.

The 20th District consisting of Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence, have given two Jackson Electors, which make Nineteen certain in this State, and two elected by the College, twenty one.

To top off the Intelligence of the day

We refer our readers to the price of Grain a cheering incident to awaken their gratitude and to animate their exertions. In Baltimore by late advices, flour sells for \$9 a barrel.—In New York flour sells for \$9.50, & some has gone off at \$10 a barrel—old Indian Corn in Baltimore, sells at 65 cts a bushel and new corn at 55 cts.

The late foreign Intelligence quotes the London Grain Market on the 6th October at 105 shillings sterling for the Quarter of Wheat—(measuring 8 bushels weight 70 lbs.) old—and 96 shillings sterling for best new Wheat.—The first is a rise of about 35 shillings sterling the quarter—the last is a still greater rise, for the New Wheat would scarcely sell at all, it was of such bad quality.—The Liverpool Market gives the same account.—The Glasgow Market (Scotland) quotes Grain so high as to say that Sugar may probably be distilled, instead of grain, to make Spirit of.—(We hope they will not add any of the economical Scotch fuel in the process.)

In Hamburg, in the north of Europe, grain had risen considerably in consequence of rapid demands and great scarcity.—The same at Borsen Hull.

The demand in Europe was scarcely ever greater or briske—the scarcity never greater and this is almost universal—Indian Corn is much enquired for in the English Markets.

Who can doubt, seeing what our Crops are that Indian Corn must be a dollar or more per bushel next spring as soon as it is dry enough to ship?

None will be bought this fall but for Home use, of course let every man keep his corn and more than double his profits next Spring—Farmers look up!!!—huzza! huzza!

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.

FLOUR STILL HIGHER.

Flour was sold from the stores on Saturday at \$9.25, and holders were asking towards the close of the day \$10 per barrel, and quite indifferent whether they sold at that price. It is therefore evident that the market is far from being settled, and the intelligence by the Leeds at New York from London, which we publish this morning on the subject of the European markets, will in no wise tend to establish a price at less than the asking one on Saturday. The English ports were not open, nor any thing said on the subject of opening them, at the latest date.—GRAIN has also advanced amazingly within a few days: the white Wheat sold quick on

Saturday at \$2 per bushel, and good red at \$1.87 to \$1.90.—Corn has been sold at 60 cents, and holders are asking 65 per bushel.—In Rye there is not much doing.—Bread has also taken a considerable rise, unheeded as it is, and the article full high for the price of flour.—Whiskey has advanced one to two cents per gallon, and at present may be quoted at from 26 to 27 cents for 1st proof—holders careless about selling.—We have no further alterations in our market to notice.—Chronicle.

Baltimore, Nov. 13.

THE FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.—In making our inquiries relative to the markets, we find that the prices of Flour were not as well supported yesterday as on the two preceding days of the present week. The prevailing price of Howard street Flour from the wagons, was \$9 per barrel, being a reduction of 25 cents per barrel from the rate of the previous day. A sale of 300 barrels Howard street was made yesterday, at \$9.12, and another lot at \$9.25. Supplies of this description have been coming in quite freely since Tuesday at noon, a circumstance naturally to be expected in the present state of the markets. In City Mills Flour, we have heard of no transactions.

A cargo of white Wheat was sold yesterday at \$2.02 per bushel. Corn experienced no alteration from Tuesday's prices—62 a 65 cents per bushel. A sale of Susquehanna Barley was made yesterday at 75 cents per bushel.

The Flour Market of New York, on Monday at noon, is thus spoken of by the Journal of Commerce:

"Flour, to say the most, is no higher this morning, and we think that sellers, though very ready to accept of the prices quoted in our review of this morning have been able to affect but very few if any sales."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.

Our correspondents of the New York Journal of Commerce have forwarded us in anticipation of their regular publication, the following particulars respecting the state of the markets in New York, at the close of the week.

FLOUR.—Continued through the week the article of principal interest; prices advanced rapidly from day to day until Friday, when they stood at \$2 above our report on Monday, and sales were made of Canal at \$9.50, and choice brands at \$10. Howard street at \$9.10, & all other kinds at \$9.10. On Saturday the same prices were maintained with however, but few sales. There seemed a disposition to use for a while. The stock is very small so that whether the expectations of speculators are realized or disappointed, no great damage is likely to ensue, for an invoice of all the parcels in market if made at \$10 per bbl. would hardly foot up \$200,000. The accounts from Europe speak every where of an advance in prices, but we notice that in several places large quantities of wheat were brought forward, & in one market at least the supplies were larger than had been known for years. Rye Flour advanced to \$1.12 a 2, at which prices sales were effected. Indian Meal also advanced, bbls. were sold at \$3.40, and hhd. at \$15.

FRUIT.—But few Raisins remain in first hands, and prices may be considered a shade higher, say 6 to 12 cents per box. Malaga Lemons are worth \$6 per box.

GRAIN.—10,000 bushels Southern Wheat were sold on Saturday at 1 03 1/4 cash, a higher price than was obtained on any other day.—There were no arrivals of Genesee, but we learn that a sale was made in Albany of 2000 bushels at \$2. Considerable Rye was sold at 80 and 81 cents, which is an advance of 12 cents. Corn also advanced, and was sold at 60 cents for Northern and 50 cents for Southern; Barley sold at 70 cents, and Oats at 36 cents.

From the Alexandria Gazette of Tuesday.

FLOUR.—The price of Flour during the early part of last week fluctuated from 6 1/2 to \$7 until the news from England to the 31 of October was received; it then advanced to \$8, at which price it closed on Saturday from wagons. The news received yesterday by the Leeds, up to the 8th of October, advising of a further advance in England in the price of grain has had the effect to advance the price of flour. To day, 50 cents from wagons upon Saturday's prices. Some small sales have been effected to-day at \$4 6 1/2 to 8 75; holders generally ask \$9.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

WILMINGTON—Nov. 11.

Flour out of the wagons	\$8 50
Wheat, per 60 lbs.	1 70
Corn, per 57 lbs.	60
Kiln dried Corn Meal, per hhd.	15 00
Do. do. bbl.	2 75
Plaster	4 50
Oats	30 cents
Whiskey per gal.	24

PRICES CURRENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

Wheat (Delaware)	\$1 40 a 1 50
Do. (Pennsylvania)	1 50 a 1 60
Corn, white, new	48 a 51
Do. yellow,	50 a 53

BREAD STUFFS.

The New York Gazette of Saturday says: "There was a great stir yesterday in the grain and flour market, in consequence of the news from England by the Leeds, and a considerable rise took place, though the prices are not sufficiently settled to admit of accurate quotation. There were sales of Alexandria flour at \$4 and of Western at \$2 to 9 7-8, and even \$10 was in some instances demanded. There were sales of southern wheat at 1 87, and the price asked for good Western was \$2. Rye sold at 80 cents per bushel, and whiskey at 28 cents per gallon.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press also gives the following information.—"We have just heard that a merchant in Front street, returned from the south yesterday, where he had made purchases of 16,000 barrels of flour, at an average of \$4 50 per barrel; for which he has been offered this morning \$10 25 per barrel, on its arrival at this port.

The diminished size of our 10 cent loaf this morning, exhibits fair token of their rise in the price of flour. Three cent twists are no longer to be had."

New York, Nov. 6.

A FINE SIGHT.—Yesterday at one o'clock, P. M. within the distance of 10 miles off the Highlands, were to be seen seventy-four vessels of various descriptions, all standing outward with a good breeze.—Amongst them were the packet ships of the first line for London, Liverpool, Hamburg, Havre, New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, &c. They all went off safely. The Corin- than for London was clear of the Bar at 11 o'clock.—[Journal of Commerce.]

A CAUTION.—A lady a few days ago, in passing rapidly round the base of the sky-light on the dome of the grand rotunda of the Capitol, [Washington City] suddenly fell upon the glass floor, broke through one of the panes, & was fortunately stopped in her descent by the narrowness of the aperture & the extension of her arms. She remained suspended in that position for several minutes, 150 feet above her payed, without, till one of the attendants came to her assistance, her companions being too much petrified to give her any aid.—We trust this will be a warning to those whose curiosity may lead them to that splendid but dangerous apex.—[Washington Chronicle.]

"Murder most foul, as in the best it is."

A most cruel and cold blooded murder is said to have been perpetrated in Pike Run township in this county, on Saturday last, the particulars of which so far as we have heard, are the following:—

Miss ———— of that township, had agreed to meet a young man of the name of ———— of Fallowfield township, also in this county, for the purpose of paying a visit to one of her relations on the Fayette side of the Mountain, gahela river, on the day above mentioned. She left home with this view. On Monday last, she was found on or near the high road in the former township, dead, with "her throat cut from ear to ear, a knife lying in her hand, and the hand cut also. Nixon was missing, and suspicion was immediately fastened upon him; after search he was found, apprehended, and we understand is now in custody.

What increases the affliction and enormity of this case is, that the unhappy girl, it is said, had been seduced by Nixon, and was pregnant at the time.—[Washington, (P.) Examiner.]

(From the Fayette (Indiana) Observer, Oct. 14.)

It is our unpleasant duty to give a history of one of the most deliberate and cool blooded murders that has for some time occurred. On Saturday last, the 4th instant, an election took place for a Captain of a company, at the House of Mr. John Arnold, in Rush county. In the evening, Eliza Clark, Lewis Clark (brothers) and Richard Blackledge, their brother-in-law, started from the house on their way home—they had gone but a few paces from the door, when the latter discovered Edmund Swanson posted in a corner, between the fence & the house, with his rifle raised to a shooting position, and aimed at Eliza. Lewis Clark & Blackledge became instantly alarmed; but before they had time either to speak or to act, the fatal trigger was drawn, and Eliza received the contents of the gun in the back. Lewis caught his brother before he fell, and laid him upon the floor of the porch, when he and Blackledge immediately caught Swanson, and took his gun from him. After having secured the gun, Lewis was attracted by the groans of his brother, let go his hold on Swanson, and returned to Eliza's assistance, who was now expiring on the porch. At this moment Swanson's wife, assisted by some other women, rushed from the house, attacked Blackledge, and rescued Swanson from him, who immediately fled, and has not since been heard of. No quarrel had, during the day, taken place between the deceased & Swanson though it is said they had for some time previous, manifested hostility to each other.

The ball entered Clark's back, near the shoulder blade, and came out at his breast—he died in a few minutes. He left behind him, to be wail his untimely end, an aged father and mother, several brothers and sisters, a tender wife, and to render the unfortunate affair still more calamitous, six little children, all females, are thrown orphan upon the world, destitute of the means of subsistence.

VALUABLE DAIRY.—We are informed that Mr. Israel Cole, of Pittsfield, (Mass.) has made this season, 16 000 pounds of cheese, from the milk of only 28 cows—being on an average 571 pounds to each cow. We understand he increases the quantity of milk by giving his cows daily the whey mixed with meal. His cheese is of the best quality, and fetches with his established customers in New-York, one or two cents per pound more than that of ordinary dairies. Such a dairy, when cheese is 12 1/2 cts per pound, would make a man rich in a few years, and even at the present moderate prices is no contemptible income.—[Berkshire Amer.]

The following is an extract of a letter from an undoubted source, dated San Felipe De Austria, in the Province of Texas August 13, 1828.—

"Isaac B. Desha is no more. He died in confinement in this village (San Felipe) on a charge for murdering his fellow traveller on the La Bacha river, between this place and San Antonio. He died the day before his trial was to have been had. The evidence of his guilt was circumstantial entirely, but of the strongest kind. The name of the gentleman who was murdered was ———— Early."—[Alabama Journal.]

PAINTING HOUSES.—A writer in the New England Farmer says:—It has been proved by repeated experiments, "that a House painted late in autumn or in winter, will hold the paint more than twice as long as one painted in warm weather." And he gives as a reason, that in cold weather the oil and other ingredients form a hard cement, whereas in warm weather the oil penetrates into the wood, and leaves the other dry, so that they crumble off. This is a subject worthy of attention, as the expense of keeping them well painted has hitherto been a serious inroad upon the purse.

The following anecdote we find in a note to a review of the Atlantic Souvenir, in the New York Critic of Saturday last. We heard the editor, Mr. Leggett, mention the fact last summer; but did not feel authorised to give it publicly: it is, however, worth insertion.

"As an evidence of the liberality of these gentlemen, we cannot refrain from relating the following circumstance: The editor of this paper had written a tale, (called 'The Rifle,') which, being at the time under the pressure of pecuniary want, he was about disposing of to the editor of a periodical in this city for the sum of eight dollars; but receiving a letter from Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, soliciting a contribution for their forthcoming Souvenir, (1828) he transmitted it to them, asking nine dollars for it, and stating that the better part of three days had been occupied in composing it. In reply to this letter, he received a communication from them, inclosing sixty dollars!"

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

On the 12th instant, at Locust Grove, the residence of Thomas Hayward, Esq. departed this life, Mrs. MARGARET HAYWARD, in the 60th year of her age, the widow of the late George B. Hayward, Esq. after a tedious illness of more than two years.

Patience and resignation had become habitual to this amiable and highly respectable lady under the comforts of religion, with which she had been familiar during the long period of a well spent life. She had endeavored herself to a numerous train of relatives and friends, who were constantly with her during sickness, ready to gratify every want and anticipate every desire, which could alleviate the distresses of body and mind.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. at Belle Ville, in Oxford Neck, (on the farm lately occupied by Wm. Murphy, dec'd.) will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on a credit of twelve months, all the personal estate of the said William Murphy, dec'd. (except his Negroes,) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils and Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Also, a Lease of the said FARM for the term of three years, from the first day of January next.

The purchasers to give bond or note with good security for the payment of their respective purchases.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor of the last Will & Testament of William Murphy, deceased.

Nov. 15.—ts

NOTICE.

THE Officers of the "Easton Female Sabbath School Society" hereby give notice, that Sermons will be preached, and collections made in the Episcopal Church to-morrow, and in the Methodist Church on Sunday 23d inst. for the benefit of the indigent pupils of this institution.

The general claims of these necessitous objects on the charity of the christian public, the Officers deem it unnecessary to urge; but they would respectfully represent the peculiar exigency which impels them to make the present application.

Equally destitute of seasonable apparel as of moral and religious instruction, the Society is charged with the burden of furnishing many of its Scholars with the former, in order that it may have the opportunity of imparting to them the latter. To this object have been applied the funds, which ought to have been appropriated to the purchase of books, premiums, &c. and though exhausted, they have been found inadequate to the demand. This simple statement the Officers are persuaded will be sufficient with all those who duly consider the infinitely important end of their Institution—even that of rescuing immortal souls from the dominion of sin & ignorance, & of bringing them to the knowledge of their Redeemer, and relying on the intrinsic merit of their cause, and on the blessing of Him, "who clothes even the grass of the field," and "tempests the wind to the Shorn Lamb," they feel confident that their appeal will not be in vain.

By order of the Directors

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Easton, Nov. 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst. on a credit of six months all the Stock and Farming Implements on Mrs. Pinkney's farm at the Head of Wye. Among the stock is the Mule which took the Premium two years ago at Easton. WM. GRASON, Agent Nov. 15 1w of Amelia Pinkney

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE following Criminals broke the Jail of Baltimore County on Thursday night the 30th of October, to wit:

THOMAS WARD, one of the mail robbers, aged about 35 years, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high, raw boned, light hair and blue eyes, has a large scar on his neck, believed to be on the right, or perhaps both sides, still somewhat sore occasioned by the king's evil. Ward having been wounded by the guard when robbing the mail, it is probable that marks of the wound may be discovered on his breast, and one of his fingers, believed to be the middle finger on the right hand.—He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his family are said to live between Baltimore and Pittsburg, near Streystown, Pa. Ward at this time is in delicate health.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, alias THOMAS BRYSON, aged about 30 years, 5 feet nine inches high, a native of Ireland, dark complexion, hair and eyes, a few warts of the small pox, a down look, especially when spoken to, with a broken or hollow nose.

HOWARD EASTON, 19 to 22 years old, 5 feet six inches high, light complexion, fair and eyes, small person, and has the appearance of a youth.

POETRY.

[From the Boston Statesman.]
ORIGINAL POETRY.

Fast hurried by the playful hours,
The sun to his blue couch was hieing,
When on a bank of blushing flowers,
I saw a rosy creature lying,
As bright and beautiful and fair
As the rich blossoms breathing there.

It was a little roughish girl—
Her lips apart, her blue eyes raised
And laughing thro' the silken curl
Of her soft hair, she upwards gazed,
I turned—and rising clear and light
A brilliant bubble met my sight.

The bright thing glittering for a while
In silent beauty floated on,
Returned the day, god's parting smile—
Trembled and faded—and was gone—
I looked at that young child once more
And she was gazing as before:

But to that earnest brow and eye
A gentle shade of thought had crept,
And then she started eagerly,
And bent her glowing face—and wept,
For there mid flowers that wreathed it round
Her pipe lay broken on the ground.

Delighted with the splendid toy,
The pretty simple pipe had given,
She'd flung it there in careless joy,
To see her bubble rise to Heaven;
Low words stole forth—the first she'd spoken
"My bubble's burst—my pipe is broken."

Soon that bright, joyous creature blushed
To deeper lovelier bloom and now
A woman's soul the young cheek flushed,
A woman's feeling lit the brow,
Again I saw her graceful head
Upon the downy pillow laid.

And she was dreaming—thoughts that fill
"Young passionate hearts" were hers & while
The bright glow deepened brighter still,
The red lip wore a summer smile,
Her sleep was broken—she awoke,
And the rose faded as she spoke.

The same dark eyes before me shone,
That watched the bubble soaring high,
And wilder sweet the thrilling tone
Of that soft evening hour went by,
"Twas the same voice, which then had spoken
"My dream bath fled—the spell is broken."

"Years came and went" and left the trace
Of time and tears upon her brow,
But once again I saw that face,
Alas! how changed, how altered now!
Consumption nursed the hectic tinge,
That glowed beneath that drooping fringe.

The breathing smile once bright and warm
With the rich dreams her heart had cherished,
Had that too darkened in the storm,
Where light & bloom and joy had perished?
Ay! worn away with grief unspoken,
"The smile was gone—the heart was broken."

FOR CHESTER-TOWN.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore every SUNDAY Morning at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Chestertown, commencing the 2d November; returning leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock, and Corbis at 10 o'clock, and after touching at Annapolis arrive in Baltimore by Sunday. She will continue the above route throughout the season.

Passage from Annapolis to Chestertown \$2—or from Chestertown to Annapolis \$2. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, (MASTER.) November 1st 1828—tf

THROUGH IN A DAY.

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

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

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

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

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

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's - 1 50
Do. Middletown - 2 00
Do. Warwick - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras - 2 50
Do. Head of Chester - 3 00
Do. Centerville - 4 25
M. L. FORD, BRADSHAW, & Co. PROPRIETORS.

FOUNTAIN INN, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.

The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 18th day of Sept. inst. by Thos. D. Cockey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for said county, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Mark Carroll, and says he belongs to Zediah Cook, of Middle Brooke Mills, Montgomery county, Maryland. Said negro is five feet eight inches high, and about thirty years of age. Had on when committed a light roundabout of light color, and white linen shirt and pantaloons of the same, fur hat, and shoes. The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

Sept. 27—5w

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county, by John Waiter, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the seventeenth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself ANN DORSEY, and says she belongs to Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland—said negro is four feet eight inches high, about eighteen years old, (at which age she says she was to have been free.) Had on when committed a yellow stripe home-spun cotton frock, and calf-skin shoes.

The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

Sept. 27—5w

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 28th day of August, 1828, by David B. Ferguson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself FORTON GILSON, and says he is free born. Said negro is five feet, eight inches high, and about forty-four years of age—Had on when committed an old pair of black bombast pantaloons, check shirt and an old fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

Sept. 13—5w

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 2d day of September, 1828, by Charles Kernan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a black Negro woman who calls herself LILIA BROWN, and says she belongs to Samuel Ridgely, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. She is about 4 feet 10 inches high, and 35 years of age—had on when committed a blue and white striped linsey frock nearly new. The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

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DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

Sept. 13—5w

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 1st day of October, 1828, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a negro Girl who calls herself HARRIET and says she belongs to Mrs. Deborah Wright, of Easton, Talbot county, E. S. Maryland, but that she recently lived with Mr. Neibling on the Market street road; said negro is five feet high and about 21 years of age, had on when committed a blue linsey frock with white and red stripes, fine shoes and stockings. The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

Oct. 11—5w

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on THURSDAY the 4th day of December next, at the residence of the subscriber in Mile's River Neck, (formerly the residence of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of Blades and Top Fodder, with various other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over Five Dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. For all sums of Five Dollars and under, the Cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.

Nov. 8. P. S. The subscriber intending to break up House Keeping, will devote his time and attention exclusively to the transportation of grain and all other articles confided to his charge. He respectfully tenders his thanks to those who have heretofore honored him with their custom and solicits a continuance of their favours and the public in general, and pledges himself to exert the utmost of his endeavours to promote their interest.

W. J. H.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, offers at private sale, to those who may wish to purchase, his farming utensils, stock of young Horses; young Cattle, and Hogs, &c. &c. They will all be sold very low and on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL BANNING.

Baley's Neck, Talbot Co. Oct. 26, 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I INTEND to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland (to be assembled at the City of Annapolis) praying them to pass a Law to Vacate the Public Road running from the outer Gate of Doctor James P. Dickinson's Farm, where Mr. James Reynier now resides, through my Lands in Talbot county—to Choptank River, where formerly were kept a Public Ferry, known as "Bush's Ferry," but said Ferry has been discontinued for seven or eighteen years.

W. HUGHLETT.

Talbot county, Oct. 18—1828—5w

IN MISS DONE'S

Seminary for Females, ARE Taught the customary Branches of English Education.—ALSO—MUSIC, FRENCH, DRAWING, AND NEEDLE-WORK.

TERMS for Tuition in the English Branches.

1st Class, \$10
2d do. \$8
3d do. \$5 } per Quarter.

MUSIC—The French Language, AND DRAWING—Extra charges.

Board will be furnished, including Bed, Bedding and Washing, and necessary attendance at \$140 per Annum.

A deduction will be made for the Annual Vacation. It will be expected that the Quarter will be paid in advance.

Annapolis, Oct. 4, 1828.

SPLENDID VIEWS

OF AMERICAN SCENERY

ON FRIDAY the 10th of October, 1828, will be published by T. K. Greenbank, No. 64 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows:

1. A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery.
2. A view of the Light House on Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery.
3. A view of York, on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications.
4. Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River.
5. View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery.
6. View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7. The Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.
8. View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9. View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Lucerne county, Pa.
10. View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11. View of the Catskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12. View of Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon the spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

For any gentleman, postmasters and others, who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers; and remit \$10 to the editor, shall receive twelve copies. From the very flattering patronage already received (1300 subscribers) have put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Address, T. K. GREENBANK, No. 64, Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 20

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

30th day of Sept. A. D. 1828. ON application of Clement Eaton Administrator of Peter Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that 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 Caroline county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, & the seal of my office, affixed, this 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty eight.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

Test,

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

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Eaton, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Subscriber on or before the 18th day of April next 1829; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of Sept. A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

CLEMENT EATON, Adm'r. of Peter Eaton, deceased.

Oct. 18

Valuable Farms for Sale.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from the Eastern Shore offers for Sale, two Farms, in Oxford Neck, containing each about 200 acres of Land—One near Oxford on Third Haven Creek the other on Island Creek—both may be made, at a moderate expense very valuable, the soil is naturally fertile, and there is a vast fund of Marle and Shell Banks on Third Haven—the Situations are remarkably healthy and agreeable—four Brick Wells of excellent Water, two on each Farm—first rate Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep can be had for either, or both Farms at a fair price. Also, Carls, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Easton.

THOMAS COWARD.

Nov. 1.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of FRESH IMPORTED & DOMESTIC GOODS, Adapted to the present and approaching Seasons, which will be offered at a small advance for CASH.

Easton, Oct. 4, 1828.—St cow

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken that very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 8, near Beltzhoover, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.

UNION HOTEL.

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

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

Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.

Easton, Dec. 29—tf

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 his court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 tf

NOTICE.

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

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday morning the 21st inst. a mulatto fellow who calls himself ABRAHAM SULLIVAN, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight and well made, with rather a down look when spoken to, but polite and attentive.—For the last eight or nine months he has been employed as a waiter, in the Easton Hotel by Mr. Peacock. He had on when he ran away a fox coloured hat, blue cloth coat, corduroy pantaloons and new shoes.—There is little doubt he will change his clothing as he took a variety with him.

Whoever will take up said Runaway and deliver him in the Jail in Easton, Talbot county, (Md.) shall receive a reward of Fifty Dollars, if taken out in this State or the State of Delaware—if taken out of the above States, One Hundred Dollars reward will be given.

WM. H. GRIGGOME, Agent for Isabella Smyth.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Saturday night last, a negro man called DANIEL, who is about 32 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark mulatto colour, has broad shoulders and broad face, is rather lusty and well made, has large white teeth, his eyes are of a reddish colour, and when he is spoken to he has a smile on his countenance. Daniel was hired out in Easton, and went off under pretence of going to Camp Meeting, and there is reason to believe that he was accompanied by a negro man, the property of Mrs. Smyth, who was also hired out in Easton, and is of a chestnut colour and rather tall. I have no knowledge of what clothes Daniel took with him, other than a blue jacket and fur hat nearly new. It is more than probable that these negroes will make their way either to Delaware or New Jersey. The above reward will be paid for apprehending Daniel if taken out of the State, and Fifty Dollars if taken in the State and lodged in Jail so that I get him, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought to Easton and lodged in Jail.

EDWARD O. MARTIN.

Head of Wye, Talbot co. Md. Sept. 27, 1828.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself MARGARET—she is about 23 years of age; stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro.—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired herself as a free woman.

Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in Jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS D. MONNELLY.

Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

The Baltimore American will copy the above 4 times and forward the account to this office for collection.

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years:

ALSO The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Heardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO The Small Tenement on the hill, near my Dwelling.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton July, 12. tf

FOR RENT.

THE ENSUING YEAR. The House Garden and Stables on Washington street, lately occupied by me, and at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Hayward, jr.—ALSO The House Garden and Stables lately occupied by James C. Wheeler, & the House and Garden at present occupied by Mr. Wheeler, on the Landing road.—These Houses are comfortable and in good repair. To approved tenants, the terms will be very reasonable.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 9—1828. tf

HOUSES &c. TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED for the next year, the following Houses in and about Easton, to wit: The House and Premises on the East Side of Washington Street, where George F. Thompson now lives, a few doors above the Store of Mr. Jaa. Wilson.

The Houses & Gardens at the White Chimnies, near the Eastern limits of the town, on the road to Dover Bridge.

The House where Mrs. Russell now lives on Washington street near Campers Carriage shop. The House & Garden at Easton Point, where Wm. Barnett lives.

The House & Lot, at Woodenhawk's Bridge, where William Bending lately lived, and a small Farm near it.—For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 13 tf

P. S. A Farm in Banbury, & Mrs. Harwoods Farm near Hook-town, are also to be rented for next year.

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant.—It is commonly called the "Ferry Farm"—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centerville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

gent for Dr. James Tilton.

Easton, July 26—tf

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm in Banbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 26—1828.

N. B. The subscriber has also two small farms near Easton, and several Houses & Lots to rent.

For Rent at a Reduced Price,

The Fountain Inn Tavern,

LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year.—Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, agent for Mary J. Willson.

Easton, 12th July, 1828. tf

TO RENT.

THREE FARMS handsomely situated on the Waters of Broad Creek, and one on Tuckahoe Creek—for terms apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, on very accommodating terms, the House and premises adjoining Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, on Washington street at present occupied by John Bennett, Esquire—who, from the comfort and conveniences of the Building, and agreeable neighbourhood has been a Tenant for

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

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

NEW GOODS.

W. H. and P. GROOME,
HAVE the pleasure of informing their Customers and the public generally that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore & are now opening a very large supply of
GOODS

COMPRISING ALMOST EVERY VARIETY OF
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brass Ware
Carpenter's, Cabinet-Maker's, Shoe-Maker's
AND OTHER TOOLS.

Groceries and Liquors,
Among which are some very superior OLD
MADEIRA WINE & COGNAC BRANDY.

QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS,
Looking-Glasses, Powder & Shot
SPERMACEI AND COMMON LAMP OIL.

Writing and Letter Paper,
SEINE TWINE.

TIN-WARE, STONE-WARE, BRUSHES
Combs, Whips, Castings,
CART BOXES, NAILS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

Hoes, Axes, Fryng-Pans,
ROPE, FLAX, SALT, WOODEN-WARE, &c.

—ALSO—
Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, and
COTTON YARN,

Of the first quality, from No. 4, to No. 24.
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices
for CASH.

Easton, Nov. 8 6w360w

A New Firm.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
OF THE late firm of JENKINS & STEVENS,
takes this opportunity of rendering his acknowledgments to his friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement the aforesaid firm has received in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
During its continuance—and now begs leave to inform his friends, his former customers, and the public in general, that he has associated, and taken into Partnership, his son JOHN W. JENKINS. The business will be hereafter conducted, and carried on under the Firm of

WILLIAM JENKINS & SON,
At the former Stand of Jenkins and Stevens.

The Subscribers therefore beg leave to inform their friends, the customers of the late firm of JENKINS & STEVENS, and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
UNDER THE AFORESAID FIRM OF
WILLIAM JENKINS & SON,

AND INTEND KEEPING
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass
and Queen's Ware.

—AND ALSO—
IRONMONGERY,
And various other Articles

All of which will be selected with great caution and sold at a moderate advance for the READY MONEY.—Also will be taken in exchange, FEATHERS, WOOL, and COUNTRY KERSEY, (to punctual Customers as usual.)

The attention of the public are respectfully invited to give us a call and examine for themselves.
WILLIAM JENKINS,
JOHN W. JENKINS.

Easton, Nov. 8 6w

William Jenkins and Son,
expect in a short time from this, to receive a handsome supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season.

W. J. & SON.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS H. DAWSON,
HAS removed his DRUG AND APOTHECARY'S
STORE to the Stand lately occupied by
LAMBIN & HAYWARD—next door to the
Post-Office.

He takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he has made VERY CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS to his stock of

Medicines, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,
&c. and is now prepared to furnish them, with ARTICLES equal in quality to and on as reasonable terms as they can be had anywhere.

Amongst his numerous articles are the following, viz—
SWAIN'S PANACEA, COLUMBIAN SYRUP
AND OTHER APPROVED

PATENT MEDICINES,
Cologne, Lavender, Florida & Honey Waters
WITH A VARIETY OF

PERFUMERY.
MADDER, ALUM, INDIGO, COPPERAS
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c.

TEETH, HEAD, SHOE, PAINT, AND
White-wash Brushes, &c. &c.

Easton, Nov. 1 6w

THE FIRST TIME OF ASKING.**A Dilemma of Courtship.**

[As a guide in like cases of embarrassment with any of our readers, we condense the subjoined narrative of a fellow sufferer. It may be remembered that even 'Solomon' says he was puzzled in this difficulty.]

"Uncle," said I, to my sage and staunch counsellor, "you are aware that I have a feeling—that is a youthful bias, or otherwise expressed sensation towards Julia."

"A what?" inquired my uncle, and yet he was not deaf; but a man with corns is always trodden upon.

"A definition, uncle, is hard, you know; a hint is bad enough, and surely you who have lived *puellis idoneus* can measure the first advances, without any other guide than your eye."

"Ho! ho! chuckled the soldier, 'is it so my boy? it is the god of arrows, or rather of quivers, that has shaken your citadel! and what of it, my man of brass; why stop short with that silly halt, and put on so complete a black-hole expression of countenance?'"

"Uncle," I replied, "you are a married man; (he nodded sagely,) 'I want the benefit of your experience—how am I to ask her in marriage?'"

"To this important inquiry no answer was returned, except a direction 'to fish for himself,' and the poor nephew was compelled to make a plan of proceeding unaided. He thus soliloquized on the topic—

"Either the delicacy or the shame, or the forgetfulness of our predecessors, oh! ye bachelors and spinster, has led to the concealment of the most suitable talisman for our emancipation from our one-ness. The sparrows have frequent 'peachants,' and the tender oyster, that divides its heart with some bleat inmate of the mud-bank, enters upon its matrimonial engagements with no forms but a squeak, no pauses but of nature, no lengthy preliminaries, but a note of interrogation and one of admiration. But for us—set aside the cooing & wooing; it is enough that we have still left—the stung. Is not the whole courtship a system of diplomacy tending to one question—and is it not so framed & conducted as to lead to the particular form, mode, and circumstance of that question? Does not the precipitate lover crown a three days' admiration with a sentence of three words? Will not the spouse, advanced for years, hasten matters at last by a continuous, close, and well-timed blockade of at least a fortnight? Would a silent 'inamorata' so far forget propriety as to give vent to his final interrogative in articulate language; for your phlegmatic drive in articulate words exhibit one spot more of colour, one beat more of pulsation, one tremor more of utterance, than if he were inquiring the state of the barometer, or the health of the minister—Too confident of this nice dependence of the parts on each other, I had to look back on a system of love making consistent in no respect, and, therefore, utterly useless, as affording me a hint of my final measure. Should I be tragic, listless, the high fantastic; the low desponding epic, or lyrical? Should I clip my moustach, like Grecian dandies before a sacrifice, or curl my front locks, and have my coat buttons new covered?—which would suit me most judiciously, a walking stick or the brown umbrella? would wisdom before dinner be better than valor after it? these were points on which my uncle might have satisfied me if he would. Then, as to the phrases for the occasion.—Here was a 'ho-dus!'"

"Madam," I should say—and yet not Madam, for she had not surmounted her teens:—Miss Julia, (miss fire!) I am perhaps, too presumptuous when I consider, (or imagine) that my past addresses have been favorably received? She stares and is ignorant of the addresses; I assure her 'twas meant seriously: She asks 'What?'"

I reply, 'my great attentions.' She considers them not great; and I have to begin my courtship anew. Not these intelligible words may be quibbled upon. Let me see. We sit together on two chairs not far apart, and I entertain her in my usual drawl way about the mathematics and make I shall sigh very loud, long, and often; she will ask me the reason; I'll tell her, as it is just, that I'm in love; and her answer shall be my cue. Well, and if prove unfavorable, is there a chance on my part of momentary resolution enough to determine my after progress? No, not some better mode must certainly exist: 'Goddess of the translucent eye, and Pons maximus of a nose; may thy swain dream of interminable bliss—may he lead thee to the hymeneal altar?'"

Very good, this, if she happen to give the right answer, but to a question perfectly unintelligible there is equal chance of a right and a wrong one,—and this uncertainty will never do. Inevitably are great in their way; but opportunity is so much, and talent so little in this case,—at least the talent that I mean; displayed in the premeditated stock of innuendoes, for I can't think that any man thinks of extemporizing on these fatal occasions, at any rate he has no right to trifle so. But now suppose I bring into the field some poetry scraps about 'conubial loves,' and 'doves'; 'Infant brood,' and 'good,'—'marriage state,' and 'bait,'—'no, that savours of predestination, and a woman does not like to be forced to any thing—well then, once more, 'marriage state,' and 'not too late;' good! with other well known popular sentiments, might not they avail?—and after all, why not write the question? What? to be shown up before, & laughed at, by the neighborhood, as the silliest, vainest, most ineffectual and even contemptible young man out of a court of justice? Better to be dismissed by a look, and know that your writing-master had no share in your rejection. Courage, then, and—let us be wise as serpents!—

Such were my reflections during many hours of the night preceding the most critical occurrence of my life. A thousand formulas of love-making crowded upon my brain; the whole vocabulary of Venus, with the different dialects of Chidus and Paphos, was diligently explored and pressed into service. I dreamt in bliss; and my visions were of amorous polyphylas huddled pell-mell on a Mayday; I had a night-mare of interjection, and I awoke in the midst of spectral and passionate symphonies. My toilet, and other preliminary duties, were despatched as neatly as might be expected. It was odd that I felt so queer; no positive danger was to be apprehended,—I had only to encounter a woman. But my neckcloth sat very uneasily, and I had to waggle and turn and accommodate my chin to the most disastrous circumstances of shirt collar. Well! it is time!—No use delaying if it must be done, give me both stick and umbrella, Mary;—hand the dinner; order what you please. Stay!—is my coat clean behind?—Just brush off the stuff, there's a good girl, and now for the best stick—no, the other, that will do—good bye. Bang goes my own door; would that the time were come to hear that delicious thump once again.

I thought Julia more beautiful than ever; and

as we sat so near each other, without a human creature to witness, or any sound but some distant humming from the street to intrude upon us, it seemed that the long intervals of our silence were more sweet than even the words which fell like 'the music of the waters' from her own dear lips.

At any rate, I could find neither inspiration, nor the wish for it, and my mind indulged, fed with a thousand rich thoughts and happy contemplations. But my life might have been passed so, or rather the power so to pass it was to be purchased by one forcible hard effort, and the occasion for it had now arrived.

"Julia," I said in a low voice, or rather Miss Julia, for there is a decorum,—When it occurs to me, as God knows it often does; when the thought, the feeling, the persuasion comes to molest or rather to delight my solitude, of the necessity of those exertions which some people think not so disagreeable as others, there is not that in this which could enliven the bitterness of other reflections, or the painfulness, or I may say, difficulty of—

"What do you say Mr. Sims?"—interrupted my divinity.

"I said that some are capable of things that others are not—"

"No doubt that is true," said she laughingly—'but there is no need to look so solemn about so very well believed a fact; you have said nothing hazardous.'"

"Have I not?" cried I, somewhat disappointed, for I hoped I had already put the question.—Well then, to go yet a little further, I must say that the bliss of some men does not depend upon themselves but upon—

"Upon what—their dogs?"

"No, Miss Julia!" I replied with a glance that was thought to be significant—

"What then—their coats?"

"Now how can you?"

"Your sticks and umbrellas, like yourself; You have done nothing today but knock these two distinguished visitors up and down, here and there, to the great detriment of my peace, and your own amusement, I suppose."

Here was a blow—"dine nothing else!"—I fancied the citadel was undermined and nearly carried; I thought to have performed wonders; my self-possession was nearly gone; I flattered for my sentences, and belayed myself a thousand ways. What recipe should I now follow? It must be done by a *coupe main*.

Madam! or rather Miss, for you have scarcely surmounted your teens; (he looked surprised; but was carried on)—I am too presumptuous perhaps, when I consider or imagine that my past addresses have been received—

"Mr. Sims!" I faltered, but well aware, that any thing was better than delay, rushed on in a moment with my second charge.

"Presumptuous it may be—but when I fancy with the poet, that it is good to have an infant brood, that cooing dove-dove conjugal loves, and that the marriage state is ordained by fate; no—sounds!—that the marriage state; I should have said, may come to late—"

"Sir," exclaimed Julia, "I cannot guess what this rhapsody is intended for unless you are entertaining yourself at my expense."

"Entertainment, my youth?—And I moulded my face into a compound expression of jest and earnest (I fear with a wrong preponderance of the latter), and sighed four times as loudly, and long as I could. She looked alarmed.—

"Are you ill, Mr. Sims—or, I must, she would have said, but I interrupted her with a hyena grin, and an answer quite to the purpose.

"No! I'm not ill in love! yes, I'm in love, decidedly in love!—but hal! hal!—and jumped and childishly roared with laughter to convey the idea of a good joke. But my tactics were not simple enough; in the delirium of confusion and awkwardness I had mixed up all my different modes of attack, and rendered it as shapeless and unmeaning as the paroxysm of a hysteric. However I did not discover this till afterwards, and quite blind to the effects of so much rant;—stupid, muddled and bewildered, I filled up a pause created by a breathless astonishment on her part, with an explosion of my last ammunition, a burst, as I felt convinced, of rhetoric, overwhelming, sufficient and conclusive.

With one knee on a footstool, and with up-lifted hands in a theatrical pose, I exclaimed! "Oh! goddess of the translucent nose, and Pons maximus of an eye, may thy swain dream of interminable bliss—may he lead thee to—"

the word stuck in my throat, and she sang the bell in a state of fearful alarm. A servant entered.

"John!" she said, in a trembling tone, "attend to this gentleman; stay here with him, or, if you can get him safely out of the house, Poor fellow, who would have expected it?"

I found myself on the threshold of an asylum; and apologized out of it as I could.

"Dear Harry!"—It is an unusual fact to drive an old man like me into a corner, but it is done. You complain of misbehaviour on a late important occasion—I dare say; Who is wise, who prudent; who I say can possibly do otherwise. 'Tis no use to dissimble any longer. I hold this same crisis to be deadly and horrible. God forefend that I should ever be used as a monitor again. I am as ignorant as you are, Harry, how these things should be done. I may have lost; I have lost, some very fine chances by my ignorance, or clumsiness, or what not. Harry, the truth must out,—when I had to marry, I got Jack Douglas of the Blues to pop the fatal question for me. Yours ever "in vinculo matrimonii,"

"Roxana Sims."

I am still a bachelor—a plague on the untimely end of honest Jack Douglas of the Blues.

Case of Spectral Illusion.—The following very distinct and interesting narrative was read to the London Phrenological Society, & communicated for insertion in the *Phrenological Journal* by its learned author, a member of the English bar:

"In December, 1823, A. was confined to his bed by inflammation of the chest, and was supported by his medical attendant to be in considerable danger. One night, while unable to sleep from pain and fever, he saw sitting in a chair, on the left side of his bed, a female figure, which he immediately recognized to be that of a young lady who died about two years before."

His first feeling was surprise, and perhaps a little alarm; his second, that he was suffering from delirium. With this impression he put his head under the bed clothes, and after trying in vain to sleep, as a test of the soundness of his mind he went through a long and complicated process of metaphysical reasoning. He then peeped out, and saw the figure in the same situation and position. He had a fire; but would not allow a candle or horse in the room. A flick was kept by his side, to knock for the nurse when he required her assistance.

Being too weak to move his body, he endeavored to touch the figure with the stick, but, on a real object being put upon the chair, the imaginary one disappeared, and was not visible that night.

The next day he thought of little but the vision, and expected its return without alarm, and with some pleasure. He was not disappointed. It took the same place as before, and he employed himself in observations.—When he shut his eyes or turned his head, he ceased to see the figure; by interposing his hand he could hide part of it, and it was shown like any mere material substance, by the rays of the fire which fell upon, and were reflected from it. As the fire declined it became less perceptible, and as it went out, invisible. A similar appearance, took place on several other nights, but it became less perceptible, and its visits less frequent, as the patient recovered from the fever.

He says that the impressions on his mind were always pleasing, as the spectre looked at him with calmness and regard. He never supposed it real; but was unable to account for it on any philosophical principles within his knowledge.

"In the autumn of 1825, A.'s health was perfectly restored, and he had been free from any waking vision for nearly 18 months. Some circumstances occurred which produced in him great mental excitement. One morning he dreamed of the figure, which stood by his side in an angry posture, and asked for a locket which he usually wore. He awoke, & saw it at the toilet, with the locket in its hand. He rushed out of bed and it instantly disappeared. During the next six weeks its visits were incessant, and the sensations which they produced were invariably horrible. Some years before he had attended the dissection of a woman in a state of rapid decomposition—Though much disgusted at the time, the subject had been long forgotten; but it was recalled by the union of its putrescent body with the spectre's features. The visits were not confined to the night, but frequently occurred while several persons were in the same room. They were repeated at intervals during the winter; but he was able to get rid of them by moving or sitting in an erect position. Though well, his pulse was hard, and generally from 90 to 100."

"A. is a person of good education and literary habits. I have not the slightest doubt of his veracity. He never supposed the appearances above mentioned other than illusions. He has always had a propensity towards the supernatural, without any belief in it, and he ascribes these effects of imagination to the perusal of the 'Tales of wonder' and other ghost stories when a boy.—He will not allow me to lay before the society an account of his head, as connected with this statement, as he would not like to be called a dealer in the marvellous. I may, however, say, that idealism is large, and the reflective faculties very good."

Edinburgh Phrenological Journal.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.**INTERESTING LETTER.**

The following are extracts from a letter written by an English surgeon, who is in the Russian service, and belongs to the army which is attacking Turkey:—

"Odesa August 20.—I joined the regiment to which I was appointed last month, and now proceed to give you a few desultory remarks—not on political matters which I refrain from noticing for motives which you may readily divine.—But I must first tell you that, on my arrival at St. Petersburg, I immediately proceeded to the residence of the Inspector General of Surgeons.—You may recollect that several months ago, the Russian Minister published a notice, by which all competent professional individuals were entitled to enter the Russian service, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain upwards of 150 young Englishmen, but principally Irish and Scotchmen, have been induced to try their fortunes in these regions, and many of them have already received their appointments as surgeons in the army commanded by the Emperor Nicholas."

I was well received by the Inspector, and a day was fixed to undergo my examination. Knowing, as you do, that no objection had been made to my acquirements by the School of Medicine in Paris, it was not probable that I should have any difficulty in passing the ordeal before the St. Petersburg Professors. Many of the latter, I found, were foreigners either Germans, French, or Scotch; and the questions put to me were similar to those employed by the Parisian doctors. I was not found wanting, and instantly received my diploma. I have not heard that any of those who have presented themselves to be employed have been rejected; indeed, the truth is, that, at the period I am speaking of, there was a sad lack of army surgeons, either because the forces had been increased, or that during so long a peace, the surgical department had been much neglected.—You, of course, have seen the Russian Bulletins, and as there has been a good deal of fighting, I have not been without my share of employment. It is impossible to see a finer and better disciplined army than that of the Emperor, particularly the one which is now before Choulm; the soldiers are brave even to rashness, but they have to contend with an enemy fantastically enthusiastic, who being taught that, when dying on the field of battle, they exchange the miseries of this world for the happiness of Paradise, and the company of the ever-beautiful houries—these followers of Mahomet, I say can scarcely ever be prevailed upon, even in the most dangerous situations, and though surrounded by Russian troops, to deliver up their swords."

A body of men, say 400 or 500, will on certain occasions, when persuaded by their commanders allow themselves to be taken prisoners; but those same men, in an isolated state, will fight like so many ferocious wolves, and only surrender their arms with their lives. Before we reached the neighbourhood of Choulm I was witness to one of these dreadful encounters."

A company of Russian yagers, which I was ordered to follow, had entered a small village towards the close of the evening, and, as we understood the Turks had completely evacuated it in the morning, we had no fear of being attacked; eight of them had, however, remained behind, for what purpose we have never been able to learn. When they found that, being in perfect security, we began to separate, and repair to the different quarters assigned for us, they made a furious onset on 16 of our soldiers, before the latter could recover from the suddenness of the attack; they were all cut to pieces."

It fortunately happened that the next onset was made on 25 of our troops, who, having heard the clashing of arms, were quite prepared. The lieutenant, who was with these men, called out to the Turks to surrender. They heeded not what he said; they fired their pistols, by which two men were killed and one wounded. Tigers more furious, nor anxious to shed blood; but they were overpowered by numbers, and perished, not however until they had reduced the number of the little corps to fourteen."

The Russian soldiers feel extremely exasperated by the horrid sights they witness during the march; where a skirmish has taken place, if the enemy have had the advantage, the unfortunate victims to warfare are seen stretched on the ground deprived of their heads, or at least of their ears, and, in consequence of this feeling, it has been my lot to witness some dreadful cruelties on the part of our troops, who are determined on retaliation. The different Colonels of the army have, however, given strict injunctions to punish with great severity any unnecessary cruelty; & two men were ordered to be shot, a short time ago, for perpetrating a rape, & otherwise ill-using a Jewish young female, whose father they had murdered before her eyes. The Russian officers may, with propriety, be called the 'French of the North'; they are extremely polite, obliging, and most of them well educated. The accounts I have frequently seen in papers about 'ignorant and barbarous hordes' are by no means correct, as far as the Russian officers are concerned. You seldom hear any other language spoken among them than German or French; at all events they never speak Russian when I am in their company, and their accent is nearly as pure as that of an inhabitant of the banks of the Seine."

During the whole time I have been in this army we have been well supplied with meat, bread, wine and spirituous liquors; but the beverage preferred by the officers and also by many soldiers, is your English breakfast drink; fine green tea—of which there is great abundance, and finer flavoured I never tasted. As it is brought by land from China, the Russians say that it does not lose any of the aromatic qualities which a sea voyage deprives it of. It was in consequence of a severe fever, that I left the army for this place; but, as I am perfectly recovered, I shall join again in a few days. This goes by the Ambassador's bag.—You shall hear from me shortly."

DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ.

Mr. O'Connell is descended from a line of ancestors who once enjoyed a Royal sway in that part of Ireland now known as the county of Kerry, which in ages long gone by was the kingdom of Idera, ruled by kings of the race of O'Connell. The traditional throne is still occupied, by an uncle of Mr. O'Connell's of the same Christian name, who is proprietor of a large extent of territory, which yields a revenue of four or five thousand pounds a year, to which as well as the throne itself Mr. O'Connell is the heir apparent. The uncle has long excelled the usual period of human existence, being considerably more than fourscore, and ten, so that in the course of nature the heir may soon come into possession of his inheritance. The family always maintained their attachment to the Catholic religion, and he was sent to prosecute the study of Catholic Theology at St. Omers'. Before he reached his 23d year he had passed through the exercises of the Middle temple, & in Easter term, 1798, was duly admitted to the practice of the Irish bar. The time of his admission was singularly auspicious. The bar in Ireland had just been opened to Catholics. His appearance attracted attention, and with his talents which were never surpassed—and his industry which are admitted by all to be of an ordinary character to attract attention was to ensure success. He rose in eminence in the public meetings quite as rapidly as in the courts of law; and soon established himself as a most efficient advocate, not merely of his clients in court, but of a suffering people with whom he identified himself. Some years ago, Mr. O'Connell was engaged in a dispute with the corporation of Dublin which terminated in a manner that must have been painful to his feelings.

The members of the corporation are, in general, opposed to the catholic claim of equal rights; and frequently express their hostility at their meeting in no very courteous terms. Mr. O'Connell is not a man to disguise his feelings—it was scarcely possible too—that he should have felt a high respect for the hostile corporations, or the body of which they formed the majority; and at a public meeting held he gave expression to his contempt of the 'beggary corporation.' All the Aldermen, and we may conclude, the great majority of the Corporate Body, wisely thought that discretion was the better part of valour; but a ready and more courageous dependant, availed himself of the occasion to lay the corporation under a debt of gratitude by becoming their champion. The names of the unfortunate man was L'Esterre. The name paraded by persons he considered his friends he ostentatiously paraded the streets of Dublin with a horsewhip in his hand for the avowed purpose of chastising Mr. O'Connell. He then addressed a note to Mr. O'Connell, calling upon him to apologise for the insult offered to the corporation, or give him a meeting as one of the body. Apology was out of the question; and in an evil moment, Mr. O'Connell, agreed to the other alternative; he gave the rash man the meeting he demanded, an exchange of blows took place, L'Esterre was mortally wounded and lived but a few days. Not very long after this dreadful result Mr. O'Connell was engaged in a dispute with Mr. Peel then Chief Secretary of Ireland, in consequence of allusions made by each to the public conduct of the other. A meeting was appointed but happily it in some way transpired, and both parties were bound to keep the peace. It was then agreed that they should meet on the continent to which Mr. Peel and his friend immediately went. Mr. O'Connell on his arrival in London for the same purpose, was arrested and held to bail by the Court of King's Bench; he has since been admitted that the result of his reflection on conduct towards Mr. Peel, was to convince him that he was in error; and this conviction he has made known to Mr. Peel in a manner most objectionable. He has also publicly declared that he never will again be party to a duel. We have already noticed his amazing industry, the versatility of his talents is not less extraordinary. A writer who describes the principal members of the Irish bar, observes, 'It would appear as if half a dozen varieties of the human species, and that not always on the high terms with each other were crowded together in the single frame of Mr. O'Connell. As a barrister, Mr. O'Connell is vigorous and comprehensive; but there is often evidently a great variety of his sentences, probably the effect of that versatility which is indispensable to him in his profession.'

number of his public addresses. A Dublin jury is said to be the twelve stringed harp on which he delights to play. In person he is tall and muscular indicating great personal strength. His features are strongly expressive of intelligence and feeling, and when he inveighs against oppression—of indignation and varied passions: but though all must feel that he is a powerful speaker, many might dispute his claim to any very intimate acquaintance with the grapes.—*Dublin paper.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

The packet ship *Sylvanus*, Jenkins at New York from Liverpool, brings advice to the 11th ult inclusive. From the proof slips forwarded by our correspondents of the New York morning papers and from the afternoon journals of Saturday, we make the following extracts.

The English Grain Markets were still on the rise; and we proceed, in the first place, to lay before our readers the fullest accounts on this subject which have been received.

A letter from Liverpool of the 11th October says in relation to the Grain Market:—"There has been a very extensive business going forward during the week, chiefly on speculation, and prices have advanced materially—very little bonded wheat is offered, purchasers being unwilling to submit to the high prices asked, and holders are in expectation of its being shortly released at a low duty—Indian Corn may be quoted 40 a 42s. per qr. and Flour in bond 33 a 38s. per bbl. a fresh arrival of the latter would probably bring somewhat more."

Another letter from Liverpool, under date of 11th October says:

Grain and Flour.—The advance in the Corn Market is very great, thus proving [notwithstanding we are under the influence of a gold currency] that with a real, or even an exaggerated cause of alarm, the price of grain is susceptible of a great advance if public opinion be in its favor. Without questioning that there may be a serious deficiency, and consequently substantial causes for a rise in our markets, yet viewing it on public grounds, this great improvement in prices, thus early, is likely to be generally beneficial, inasmuch as it will cause an encouragement to consumption, and give an additional encouragement to foreign imports, the duties on which are weekly lessening, and when brought on a par with the prices now actually paying, they will, under the present Corn Bill, nearly cease. I have raised my quotations annexed to the rates paid at our market on Tuesday last, since which the transactions are not important; but owing to short supplies from all quarters, no general decline has yet been submitted to. A large lot of Indian Corn in bond, sold at 29s; another, duty paid, at 40 per 480 lbs. and for a parcel of American Flour, to arrive, warranted new, 35s per barrel, in bond, has been realized. Quotations—Wheat, English, old, 11 a 11s 6d; per 70 lb; new, 10s 6d and 11s 3d; Canada, duty paid, 11 a 11s 6d; Flour, American, sour, in bond, 32 a 34s for old, and 34 a 35s for new; Canada, sweet, duty paid, 34 a 35s.

Average price of Corn for the last week—Wheat 60s 1d; Barley, 32s 8d. Aggregate average for the six weeks which regulates the duty—Wheat 60s 11d; Barley, 32s 4d. Duty on Foreign Corn—Wheat, 28s 6d; Barley, 13s 10d; Oats, 12s 3d; Rye 22s 9d.

The following editorial paragraph from the *Liverpool Chronicle* of Oct. 11, may be considered highly important, as it respects the prospects of the English Corn Market:

Three weeks ago we inserted, in our paper, an article on the subject of the Corn Laws, in which we stated on what we knew to be good authority the deficiency of the late harvest, the inadequate stock of old grain on hand, and the difficulty of procuring supplies from sources heretofore open to us. We then predicted a rise in the price of grain, and strongly animadverted on the negligence of government, who appeared to be insensible to the difficulties of the country. Our prediction has been amply and alarmingly fulfilled; since the date to which we have referred, the price of corn throughout the United Kingdom has risen with a rapidity which is perfectly appalling, for it confirms our worst fears, as to the extent of the deficiency of the crop. That deficiency is, we believe, very much more than a fourth. Whilst there was a pretence for entertaining a doubt on this subject, or even a shadow of reason for attributing the advance in price to a mere speculative demand, government might be excused for turning a deaf ear to the counsel which has been publicly and privately offered to it; but now when the danger is proved to demonstration, the apathy becomes cowardly and criminal—towards, as it evinces an inward fear of the prejudices of the landholders, and criminal, as it endangers the health, and the lives of a great portion of the people. France has prepared herself against the evil, whilst England has not taken a single public step to possess herself of any of those means of obtaining even the small supplies which famine prices may still bring to her shores. This conduct the Ministry may live to lament in unavailing sackcloth, when the cry from a starving people shall go forth against them, at a time when a final crisis and a foreign war may demand their undivided attention.

[A Liverpool letter of the 10th says, in relation to the above article. "The Corn Market has experienced another advance, and as Corn and Flour in bond are likely to come in at a low duty, the prices are at present quite nominal. We cannot help thinking that the advance is precipitated and exaggerated, and we fear a reaction before long."]

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1846.—The great advance in the price of grain in the London market, and, indeed, in almost every market in the kingdom has kept the trade here during the past week in a very active state and extensive operations have been continually going on, at daily improving prices. On Saturday, the report of the great advance in Wakefield, being 10s. to 12s. per quarter on wheat, caused a very brisk demand both in this market and at Manchester, and a great extent of business was done in both places, at a considerable advance in price. Yesterday this advance was fully supported and in some instances, exceeded particularly for oats, of which some heavy sales were made. The increase in price since Tuesday up to last night, we consider to be fully 1s. per bushel on wheat 4d. per bushel on oats; 4d. per bushel on barley 4d. per bushel on beans; 4d. per bushel on Indian corn; 5s. per sack on flour; and 4s. per load on meal. For grain and flour in bond there have been no sellers although a considerable advance would have been paid; we believe 8s. per bushel might have been obtained for good Russian wheat. A cargo of foreign malted barley, on which the duty has been paid, has been selling at about 6s. per bushel.

There was a numerous attendance of both town and country dealers at this day's market which added to the report of an express from London, caused a very active demand for almost every article in the trade and a further advance on Oats, Oatmeal, and Flour, as obtained, and the business transacted on a very extensive scale. The advance realized, since this day week was 1s. 6d. per bushel on Wheat; 7d. per bushel on Oats; 5s. pr. qr. on Indian Corn; 6d. per bushel on Barley; 4s. pr. qr. on Flour; and 8s. per load on Oatmeal. We have withdrawn our quotations for Bonded Grain, as it is impossible to give any thing like a correct state of prices.

General Corn Exchange, Oct. 11.

We had again a large importation of Oats and Wheat from Ireland, for last Tuesday's market, and there was an extensive business done in all articles of the trade, at a very considerable advance in prices, viz:—Of wheat, new 1s 3d to 1s 6d, and old 1s to 1s 3d per 70 lb.—Of Oats, 6d per 45 lb.—Of Oatmeal, 5s per sack.—Of Barley, 4d to 5d per 60 lb.—Of Beans and Peas, 3s to 4s per quarter.—Of Malt and Indian Corn, per quarter, the former 1s, the latter 8s.—Of Flour, 10s per sack, from the prices of Tuesday last.—The value of Bonded Wheat and Flour may be considered nominal, in consequence of the expected reduction of duty.

The arrivals of nearly all descriptions of Grain reported last week were considerable; and there was a good quantity of Flour. The fresh supply of Wheat and Barley from Essex, Kent and Suffolk this morning, was moderate, and the condition improved of other kinds of Corn, the quantities were considerable. Fine Malt Barley is 2s per quarter higher, being very scarce, but other qualities being very plentiful, such do not participate in the advance. Beans, both old and new, are 4s per quarter dearer than this day's night.

Boiling Peas are 2s, and gray Peas 1s per quarter higher. There is a fair demand for Oats, and this article has advanced 1s. per quarter on all parcels that are sweet, but the stale samples are still neglected.—The top price of Flour being established 80s per sack, but millers appear now disposed to make a pause in buying Wheat; and though the advance of 2s to 3s per quarter obtained on Friday has been supported to-day, yet the trade has become dull.

Corn exchange London, Wednesday 8th. We had a great many buyers at market this morning, and as lately, their principal operations were for fine samples of Wheat, which kind was eagerly purchased at Monday's prices, and free sale at that day's improvement. Malt Barley was also in request, and sold at our last currency. Oats fully maintained Monday's advance.

HULL MARKET, Oct. 7. There have been extensive sales of all grain, both for and in bond since our last, at considerably advanced prices, for which we refer to our quotations. The market has been well supplied with Wheat from the farmers; but the high prices demanded caused less briskness than had been previously experienced; however, we quote an advance of 10s to 12s per quarter, in the business transacted on the best run of old Wheat, and 6s to 8s on new, for the prices of last week. Oats have also been in considerable request, and are dearer; 2s. to 3s. per quarter on free, and the same advance may be noted on those under lock. Good malted barley is in request at an advance of 2s per quarter, but very little offered: bonded barley has nearly all changed hands at 2 to 3s per quarter in advance, and is now held firmly. Hopped and linseed are both in improved demand at better prices.

ENGLAND & RUSSIA.—The British government have acknowledged the Russian Blockade of the Dardanelles, which extends only to the exclusion of the contraband of war.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It is now nearly certain that the Russians will be compelled to fall back from before Choumou, and take up their winter quarters. The Journal des Debats of the 7th Oct. contains another Russian Bulletin, under date of September 2d, which complains in sad terms of the want of forage before that fortress, and says, that it will compel the Russians to make a retrograde movement. "It then adds" says the Morning Herald, "that the head quarters of the second army will be again transferred to Jemibassar; that the hospitals and heavy artillery had already taken that route: and that the army itself would probably begin to move on the 12th or 13th. This important intelligence is conclusive as to the difficulties in which the Russians are entangled. It is also the clearest possible indication of the extraordinary activity displayed by the Turkish cavalry, who, as the last advices from Constantinople stated, constantly hovered round the Russian army, and extended their excursions as far as the Danube. It also shows that the army of the Grand Vizier had formed a junction with that of Hussi Pacha.

The Turkish Bulletin received at Boston via Smyrna, was received in Paris on the 7th October, together with still another, bearing date at Choumou, September 2d, three days later—it is as follows:—

On Sunday, the 31st of August, the Seraskier sent 7000 horse under Alish Pacha, to harass the rear of the enemy's camp. This General proceeded towards Jemibassar, four leagues from Choumou, and having attacked with impetuosity the little Russian camp which was there, an action ensued, which continued four whole hours, the result of which, by the favor of the Almighty, was most glorious to the Ottoman arms. The Russians were defeated, and obliged to retreat into the surrounding woods. The enemy lost 200 killed and 20 prisoners in the affair. A pretty considerable number of cavalry horses, and above 200 oxen which fell into our hands, were distributed among the troops. We set fire to one hundred provision waggons.

The next day our troops attacked 120 Russian Hulus, on their retreat, half of whom were killed and the rest taken prisoners. Among the latter are three superior officers and a Commissary. They said they had been lately sent to the head quarters of the Field Marshal before Silistria, to carry their pay to the troops besieging that place, and were to go on their return to Jemibassar, when they fell into our hands.—We took from them 120 horses, and 250,000 silver piasters, all of which were distributed among the troops. The papers, letters and accounts found upon the Commissary have been sent to the Porte by the Seraskier.

The enemy has abandoned the positions of Marzen, Velibey and Timurdaki, to retreat a league beyond them. The Seraskier continues his arrangements to force the enemy to an absolute retreat.

A letter bearing date, Constantinople, Sept. 12th, says:—"The Turks are still in the intoxication of victory, but great alarm had been excited by the landing of the Russians near Bourgas. On receiving this news the Grand Vizier stopped at Adrianople. He appears to have entered into concert with Hussi Pacha to attempt to relieve Varna. The measures for the defence of the Capital are actively prosecuted. On the 7th of September fifteen thousand Kurdish cavalry landed at the Dardanelles, and at the environs of Constantinople took the road to Choumou.

Other letters of the 14th September, from Constantinople, the contents of which are briefly as follows:—"The capture of the small port of Bourgas on the Black Sea is confirmed; it was, however, only two hours in possession of the Russian squadron. The inhabitants assembled from parts of the surrounding country, and having driven in the Russian out posts, the whole of the troops re-embarked. The Sultan remains at Constantinople; and it is now stated that the standard of Mahomet will not be unfurled, as the Tartars have brought intelligence from the frontiers, that the Russian soldiers are in such a miserable state, from the climate and disease, and the want of food, that they are unable to withstand the furious sorties from the Turkish garrison. A reinforcement of 10,000 men, with a supply of provisions, is ordered to Varna, and the report was, that the fleet would proceed to raise the blockade of Varna, and cut off the chance which the Russian armies have in passing into winter quarters by their transports to Odessa.

Letters from Frankfort state that the Grand Vizier has arrived at Choumou with a reinforcement of 40,000 men; and letters from Vienna, which appear entitled to credit, announce quite positively, that the siege of Choumou has been raised, and that the Russians are in full retreat from before that formidable position. They are

further described as experiencing considerable embarrassment in the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, who amount to the distressing number of between 30,000 and 40,000 men.

It is asserted that the Pacha of Widdien still maintains the offensive, notwithstanding the reinforcements sent from Bucharest to the Russian General Geismar. The Pacha, possessing a numerous cavalry, causes all the flat country to be scoured to intercept the Russian convoys. He is said to have entered Craiova and to be waiting reinforcements in order to make a serious incursion into Great Wallachia.

The news from Varna is no later than before received. We are informed, however, that the garrison of that fortress consists of 20,000 men, who are full of animation, and will make a desperate defence. If that fortress falls it will probably cost the assailants as many lives as it has defended. Victory, at this rate, will be dear to the Russians. Nor can we see what motive the Russians can have for incurring this expense, when they are compelled to fall back from all their positions along the Danube. There is but little prospect that they would be able to retain possession in such a case.

The editors of the American have been favored by an esteemed friend with a copy of the following letter, from the respectable house of Cropper, Benson & Co., dated

Liverpool, 10th month 6th, 1828.

"We have to communicate that a further advance in grain has taken place within the last few days, in all the markets around us.—At the Manchester market of the 4th, great eagerness was evinced to buy, and all of every description was immediately taken at an advanced price. Purchases made here of wheat on the 4th have been re-sold here to-day at an advance of 6d to 8d per bushel. We may now quote fine wheat at 12s a 12s 3d; inferior 10s 6d a 11s per 70lbs; oats 4s a 4s 2d per 45 lbs. It is very difficult to give a correct quotation of Flour in bond; we would, ourselves, give to-day 35s a 36s per barrel for small orders. We have on hand; but there is none to be got just now. It will be seen that the advance which is now taking place in all the country markets, is scarcely yet in proportion with the rise which had previously taken place in London, and the reaction upon the latter will probably drive it up much higher. At the present moment there are very few markets of any importance in the whole Kingdom where the lowest quotation is below 55s a 70s per imperial quarter. It must therefore be clearly seen that our averages must soon rise, so as to reduce the duties on foreign grain to a mere trifle.

10th month 6th.—At our Corn Exchange yesterday there was a great deal of business done in all descriptions of Grain, both on speculation, and by the trade, and all at advanced prices. We may now quote Wheat at 10s 6d a 12s. 6d. Oats 4s a 4s 3d. Barley 5s a 5s 3d, and Irish Flour at 6s a 7s per 280 lbs. American Flour duty paid would now be worth 46s a 48s per barrel; even 50s is asked for Canada. The accounts this morning from London respecting the market here on the 6th, state that a good deal of business was done in free Grain at full prices, and that there was a demand on speculation for bonded Grain at an advance of 4s a 5s per quarter, no confident is public opinion that the duties will become trifling.

10th month 10th.—This conveyance being still detained here, we may now state that there has not been much doing in our Grain Markets during the past two days; but the prices both here and in London, are fully maintained; indeed in the latter market, bonded wheats are held at higher rates.

We have bought American Flour to arrive, at 35s per barrel, and we could still give as much for a further quantity.

10th month 11th.—This conveyance being still detained by bad weather, we are now enabled to give the average returns received this morning from London, viz: wheat, 55s; barley 33s 5d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 23s 6d; beans, 34s 6d; peas, 38s—and the aggregate of the six weeks is wheat, 61s 3d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 23s 5d; rye, 31s 5d; beans, 37s 7d; peas, 41s 10d. We have no change to notice in our grain markets in any respect, and we have no doubt that next week's averages will be a great deal higher."

The annexed gloomy paragraphs appear under the editorial head, in the *London Free Press* of the 4th of last month.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The state of Ireland is daily becoming more and more alarming; and the violence of the Orangemen seems now to exceed that of the Catholics leaders.—The state of our manufactures too, is generally bad. From Sheffield, Macclesfield, Taunton, and other towns, we have most disastrous tidings.

Bread is daily advancing, and the present prospect is that it will advance to a price far beyond the reach of the mass of the community.

Money in the hands of a few is abundant; but amongst the traders generally, not only in town, but the country also, it is becoming excessively scarce.—There appears to be a general expectation of some dreadful panic.

The same paper, in treating of the agricultural and commercial news of the week, makes the following further ill-foreboding observations:—

It is lamentable that the difficulties under which the productive classes are likely to labour in consequence of the short harvest are so little attended to by the government. Corn rises week after week in our markets, and the French are buying it up at every market on the Continent, and still ministers, with a supineness quite unaccountable, seem inclined to leave the people to their fate as to the chance of procuring the first necessary of life.—If ministers can be as easy as to the feeling of the nation for the next twelve months we confess that we are at a loss to know from whence they can derive their information, for that which we have received from all quarters of the empire leads to anticipate with dismay the state of the industrious portion of the community in a few months.

The quarter loaf is now getting beyond the price at which operatives can procure it without the greatest exertions, and without privations as to their other humble comforts. When the price of bread narrows these comforts, it is lamentable; but when that price is as the increase as in the present instance, it is appalling. We do trust that the government will speedily turn their attention to the difficulties under which the operatives are labouring; and by the speedy assembling of Parliament or some other measure, endeavor to avert the evils of scarcity that press upon us by opening the ports at a moderate duty.

In London trade is very dull. The middle classes have but little money to spare, and that little they are prudently husbanding in the event of distress, which we apprehend is likely to occur. In manufactures the residue of the season's orders has caused steadiness if not briskness of business.

GOBBETT'S CORN.—Gobbett who is determined to be *Prophet* in something, has taken it into his head at last that it is easier to make himself *Prophet* in growing corn in England than in his Majesty's Councils. Accordingly, this summer he has made the experiment and has succeeded to his expectations.

The corn has ripened, the bread is made, and specimens are sent to all the editors who copied his letter; an extract from which we give below for the entertainment of our subscribers in the country. It is really amusing to see the joy it gives Gobbett that he is the first who has suc-

ceeded in growing this crop. He has given out that on a certain day he will distribute the seed and not till then, because it is his son's birth day. He seems to expect that all England will be planted with it next summer, and that his name will grow on every leaf of it.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

My field of corn is in a state for taking off the tops and several workmen are now engaged in that business. The public will have no difficulty to perceive that great inconvenience, if not injury to me, must now arise from the indiscriminate admission of visitors. Hitherto there has been little inconvenience; but the confusion would now be very great and very embarrassing. I have given a whole month, or thereabouts, for the purpose of viewing this crop. I have shut out nobody on any day or hour of the week; and with two exceptions, my people have met with no disposition in any one to do what was wrong. It has required two or three men to be almost constantly in attendance to show the field, to hold horses in the field, &c. but now that we are entering upon the harvest interruptions of this sort would be very detrimental, besides being attended with possible disagreements that I am desirous to avoid.

The corn is ripe; the experiment has completely succeeded; many thousands of persons have been eye witnesses of it. I shall, in due time, publish a minute account of the result; but, in the mean while, I hereby notify to the public, that it will be inconvenient for me to admit any visitors after the 27th of this month; that is to say next Saturday, and I mean that day to be inclusive.

I have before pointed out that there is no road to the field except through the farm-yard; and the road to that yard from the south end of the Suspension Bridge, at Hammersmith, is a long the turnpike road, until you come to a white gate on your left hand; that white gate opens into a lane that leads you down to another white gate; and from that white gate, at a hundred yards distance on your left, is the gate of the farm-yard. People have trespassed by going across the meadows from the Surrey end of the Suspension Bridge. They have first trespassed on my neighbor's land, and then on mine, to get at the farm-yard. They will find this very difficult to do again as far as relates to my land; but they will oblige me by refraining from trespassing on that of my neighbor.

I wish very much to make an exception with regard to farmers who live at a great distance from London, and especially those in the west, and those who live in the hop countries, who are bound to their houses and their affairs at precisely this season of the year. Therefore I will extend to them the liberty of visiting until the seventh of October inclusive provided they come to the farm yard before eight o'clock in the morning. They will find some one always ready to show them every thing relating to the matter. They will be so good as to come by the lane that I have pointed out, and to ring at the farm yard gate.

Allow me to trespass a little further, (trespass here being not so dangerous as trespass in the case above mentioned,) to congratulate your readers, and the people in this country in general, on the complete success of this novel and most important undertaking. If this corn had been in general cultivation, every farm of one hundred acres would naturally have had from 10 to 20 acres of it, and if that had been the case, we might have laughed at the short or damaged crop of wheat. My bread is made of one-fourth of corn flour and three-fourths of wheat flour. In America they use one-third of corn flour and two-thirds of wheat; and, in many cases among the country people, they use one half of the one and one half of the other.—There are many thousands of persons who never taste wheaten bread at all, and are yet persons of good property and good living. But suppose the thing were not at all applicable as bread (I state the supposition for argument sake the fact being notoriously the reverse,) all the hogs and pigs, all the poultry, in America, are fattened upon this corn. Turkey, so difficult to be made fat in England, crammed by the hand, become fat as they can walk being fed with whole Indian corn, and running about the yard at the same time. It is the same with all poultry without exception. The hogs are fattened by tossing down to them the ears of corn in the sty, or upon the grass of an orchard or some such place, or indeed upon the ground of the yard. The fodder alone is nearly equal in value to an average crop of barley; the crop is a fallow crop, and excellent preparation for wheat, rye, barley or oats, by one of which it is always followed in America. Every body has said, "If it will but ripen it is a blessing indeed." That fact is now ascertained; some thousands of acres will be planted with corn in England next year, for I shall sell the seed of course; and, as far as I can calculate at present, about six quarts of seed to an acre is the quantity required. As I have before stated, I intend as soon as my crop is housed, and I have ascertained the quantity of the produce, as well as that of the straw or stalks, I will publish a minute account of the whole together with instructions relative to the cultivation of the plant, and the application of the produce.

The Young Napoleon.—An article from Vienna mentions the arrival of 24 battalions and 28 troops of horse, amounting in all to 30,000 men with 80 pieces of artillery, in the camp near Drey Kirseben, whither the Emperor had proceeded from Baden, and adds:—

"As they defied before his Majesty, the young Duke of Reichstadt (the son of Napoleon,) who appeared for the first time in uniform, attracted great and universal attention. Joy beamed in his countenance. Her Majesty the Duchess of Parma, and her Imperial Highness the Arch Duchess Harriet and her family, followed the Emperor in their carriages on his return to Baden."

This young Duke of Reichstadt must now be about eighteen years of age. How rapid the flight, and how numerous the changes of time! It seems but as a reminiscence of recent labor, when we recorded the repudiation by the great Napoleon of his favorite Josephine—the gorgeous celebration of his marriage with the Austrian Princess, now Duchess of Parma—the birth of the long wished for son—and his cradle-coronation as King of Rome! How do events of deep and highest moment crowd upon the mind in awful and splendid array, like the thick coming fancies of a dream, bringing the multifarious acts and incidents of a long series of years into the narrow space of an hour's fitful slumber! The glorious scenes at Dresden, where Kings and Emperors were rivals in doing the child of fortune homage—the splendid campaign of Moscow—the rout and overthrow—the great contest at Leipzig against Europe in arms—the disastrous result—the turning of the weapon back upon the haughty foe—the siege and fall of Paris—Elba—the return, and the triumphant march to the famous seat of his glory—the Champ de Mars, where the Emperor once more found himself surrounded by France in arms—the field of Waterloo, and the awful catastrophe which at a blow hurried him from the giddy height of fortune—and the inglorious flight—the Bourbon re-ascends—the mighty family of Napoleon is dispersed—St. Helena, &c. &c. and other scenes and incidents of subsequent occurrence—all—all crowd upon the imagination, like the rapidly changing vicissitudes of the drama.—And where are Napoleon, and Josephine, Alexander & the Bourbon—Morat and Bay—and many others of the princes and

nobles who bore conspicuous and splendid parts in the great twenty years' tragedies and grand melo-dramas of Europe? Alas! "Echo answers Where?" But the blood of the conqueror flows in the veins of the young Duke of Reichstadt—and though mingled with that of the house of Hapsburgh—yet there is the blood of Maria Theresa also. And who can tell that the boy now "first in uniform," sprung from such parentage—may not yet perform some splendid part in a world which less than fifteen years ago trembled beneath his father's tread!—*N. Y. Commercial.*

INTEMPERANCE.—Near the close of the Christian Almanac, for 1829, is an article, entitled, "The Cost of Intemperance," prepared by Mr. Sidney E. Morse. After discussing the subject at some length, the writer sums up the result of his investigation in the following bill of charge:

The People of the United States

To Intemperance, Dr.

To 56,000,000 gallons of spirits at 50 cts. per gall. 28,000,000

To 1,344,000,000 hours of time wasted by drunkards, at four cts. per hour, 53,760,000

To the support of 150,000 paupers, made so by intemperance, 7,500,000

To loss by depravity of 45,000 criminals, do. unknown, but immense.

To the disgrace and misery of 1,000,000 persons (relatives of drunkards), do. incalculable.

To the ruin of at least 50,000 and probably 45,000 souls annually, do. infinite; unspeakable!

To the loss by premature death of 30,000 persons in the prime of life, 30,000,000

To losses from the carelessness and the mismanagement of intemperate seamen, agents, &c. &c. unknown, but very great.

Certain pecuniary loss (in round numbers), \$120,000,000

Losses which cannot be estimated, infinite; eternal!

Thus it appears that, independently of items which cannot be estimated, our country pays or loses, at the rate of 120,000,000 per annum by Intemperance! This sum is five times as large as the revenue of the United States' government—it would pay off our national debt in six months—it would build twelve such canals as the Grand Erie and Hudson Canal, every year—it would support a navy forty times as large as that of Great Britain—it is six times as much as the aggregate income of all the principal religious charitable societies in Europe and America—it would supply every family on earth with a Bible in eight months—it would support a missionary or a teacher among every two thousand souls on the globe!—How prosperous this country might be—what blessings might it confer upon the world, if it were only relieved from the curse of Intemperance!

Entertainment Extraordinary.—At Atteys Theatre in London, which is a kind of circus where equestrian feats are displayed, animals exhibited, and pantomimes and melo dramas performed, an entertainment was lately given by one of the performers which had not been promised in the bills. An elephant who had been employed in conveying *Blue Beard* over the mountains, and had behaved with great propriety and strict adherence to the part assigned him, was brought into the circle to perform certain feats of dexterity and sagacity, with which all the audience were much delighted. The animal however had contracted the bad habit too common among comic actors, who "say more than is set down for them," and sometimes interlard with their own buffooneries even the sacred scenes of Shakespeare. After the example of these worthies the elephant undertook to interpolate a joke of his own. All at once in the midst of his tricks, he made towards the audience, and with a spring, throwing his fore legs over the railing planted them in the pit. The audience did not wait for the rest of the animal, but made with all haste for the doors, and as it was a crowded night a curious scene of confusion ensued among them, recoiling upon each other and scrambling over each other's heads. In the meantime the elephant who had preserved in his trunk a few gallons of porter with which he had been rewarded by his master for his good behaviour in the pass of the mountains, raised his trunk to a proper elevation, and swinging it over the heads of the recoiling multitude liberally distributed the generous liquid among them—drenching the bonnets and beavers, mottling the white gowns caps and tuckers, and making the artificial roses to droop under the brown showers with which they were drenched. The rush for the door was redoubled with great squeezing and screaming among the crowd, who imagined the gigantic animal treading upon their heels.—At length, however, the elephant who had had his joke was prevailed upon by his attendants to carry it no further and to retire. The audience again came back to their seats, wiped their faces, and now that the fright was over were highly amused at the adventure.

N. Y. Post.

NEWSPAPERS.—A late writer in the Scotsman, remarks.—It is almost superfluous to speak of the value of newspapers as mediums of commercial information. They are, in the most strict and proper sense, instruments of trade. Every man, from the highest to the lowest, has occasion either to buy or sell, and will see something in the advertisements, the notices of markets, or the general information about all sorts of things which it is his interest to attend to setting apart every thing connected with news or literature, it may be truly said, that to all classes a newspaper is useful, and to many it is indispensable.

It is not enough in any country that human industry produces or imports every commodity which the moral and physical wants of man call for. An apparatus is required to make it universally known where, and on what terms such commodities are to be found, to bring those who have and those who want, the buyers and the sellers, together—and this apparatus is the advertising press. What a large show-window is to a single retail shop, the advertising press is to a whole city or a whole country; it exhibits the contents of its stores and warehouses of the fireside of every private citizen. It supplies him with a thousand facts which he could not retain in his memory; it informs him of new inventions, new arrangements—in short, to increase his happiness or aid him in his business, of which he might otherwise never hear at all, or hear when it was too late and at the expense of much trouble.

A sailor on board one of his Britannic Majesty's ships, who had been for several years on a foreign station, and had hardly ever been on shore, asking leave to have a trip by land, and accordingly proceeded to Alverstone, where, for the first time in his life, he witnessed a funeral. He was evidently very much surprised at the ceremonial, and when he returned on board at night could talk of nothing but what he had seen in the church-yard. "Why what d'ye think they do with the dead corpses ashore?" said he to a shipmate. "How should I know," said the other. "Why then Bill, may I never stir?" replied Jack, "but they put 'em up in boxes and direct 'em."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1928

PRICE OF GRAIN.

No intelligence has occurred which we give with half the pleasure to our readers, that we do the continued rise in the price of Breadstuffs abroad, as it is abroad that we are alone to look for the rate of prices to reward our industry.

The packet ship "Sylvanus Jenkins" has just arrived at New York from Liverpool and brings news as late as the 11th of October, at which time Grain of all sorts, Wheat, Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Rye, were all gradually rising in prices, and had been rising for some time.

Some benevolence and wise-ness in our country have been pouring out their deeply drawn predictions, as well as their wonderfully precautionary advice to our buyers of Grain, to persuade them not to adventure in purchases at so high a rate, stating, that nothing had occurred in Europe to justify such high prices—and saying it was all wild speculation—These things, falling in with the fears and the interests of the Grain purchasers, being spread abroad, had their influence upon the sales of Grain, and wheat actually fell, between the last and former accounts, twenty-five cents a bushel—and Flour fell rather more than a dollar in the barrel. But the moment the last news came by the "Sylvanus Jenkins" purchasers were forced to violate these officious instructions of intermeddling regulators of other people's concerns, and put back the quarter of a dollar on the price of Wheat and more than a dollar upon the price of Flour—and Wheat is still ranging at two dollars a bushel and upwards—and Flour at nine dollars and upwards.

There being but little old Corn to go to market, and the new Corn being unfit and unsafe to ship this winter, Corn moves slowly, but has advanced again to sixty two for old, and above fifty for new—Nor is there a probability of its being much higher this fall, as there will be no demand but for home use—but if wheat continues at two dollars a bushel, (and we know of no cause why it should be less but think the chances are rather that it will be more) Corn must rise to at least one dollar, next spring, when it can be shipped, the foreign demand will raise the home market for home consumption to that price per bushel at least.

The high price for grain now is owing to general failure of crops in Continental Europe as well as in Great Britain—the lowest statement of deficiency in England that we have seen is one fourth an average crop—and that amounts to a quantity more than five times the sum total of Flour which these United States ever exported in one year with their best crop. The supply on hand of old breadstuffs in England when the late harvest came in, was unusually short—the quantity of grain in the great north European Depots was alike deficient at the same time. Such is the scarcity in France this year in consequence of the loss of her crop, that the French Government has been obliged to send agents abroad to purchase up at the expense of Government all the Grain they could get to furnish the French people with Bread. The anti-ministerial prints in England are complaining, that the British Government is so apathetic and listless in these times of alarming scarcity—and whilst some are talking of speculations in grain, others are rejoicing, that this rise in grain has occurred so soon, as it will, they think, not only admonish all to be more than usually frugal of the Breadstuffs they consume, but it will draw at an early period all the disposable breadstuffs to the places where they are wanting, and thus give a general idea of what can be depended on—for uncommon scarcity stares all in the face, both here and in Europe—for when did this Country ever make so little wheat for exportation as in this fatal year? There is scarcely a Country in Europe whose crops of grain has not failed this year, and generally speaking, the news is, that those countries which have commonly the most redundant crops of grain have suffered most.

The afflictions of others we meet with sympathy—our own Countrymen have tasted the bitter draught of the cup of affliction, and can therefore feelingly estimate with compassion the sufferings of those whose destiny it is to pledge them. Our prayers are in behalf of suffering humanity, that "the wind may be tempered to the shorn lamb." It is a painful, a seductive condition that our Agriculturalists are placed in, when they find the most ample & desirable rewards for the surplus products of their labour spring from the calamities of others, and the greater those calamities, the greater their profits. Even our rewards are not without alloy—we must refrain from speculating too minutely into distresses beyond our reach—the world is forever full of woe, and if we "sell all we have and give to the poor" we can neither feed all the hungry nor cloth all the naked—our only alternative is in the reflection, that Good and Evil are allotted to man by the inscrutable designs of infinite wisdom.—To whom Evil is assigned, let him show submission.—To whom Good, gratitude and benevolence.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.
The Flour and Grain Market.
The advices from Liverpool, to the 11th of October, received by yesterday morning's mail, have completely rallied the prices of breadstuffs in this market. Early yesterday morning the new Flour was generally known, a sale of Howard street Flour from store was made at \$7 75; but as soon as the intelligence was promulgated, a rise took place, and sales were subsequently made from stores at \$8, \$8 25, \$8 50, and \$9 per barrel, cash. The sales from the stores were chiefly at \$8 50, and were generally effected as early as ten o'clock in the morning, when further transactions were suspended and higher prices asked. The sale at \$9 was for a lot of 200 barrels. The wagon price commenced yesterday at \$8 and was very soon run up to \$8 50; at the latter price a number of loads were taken. In the afternoon offers were made for several loads at \$8 75 & 80, refused. In City Mills Flour there were no

transactions. Small parcels of Susquehanna Flour continue to arrive in market. [We learn that on Saturday afternoon, extensive purchases of Howard street Flour were made on speculation, at \$8.] Sales of Corn Meal were made yesterday morning at \$3 75 per barrel, and \$14 50 per cask, cash. It is now held at \$3 87 1/2 per barrel, and \$15 per cask.

Early yesterday morning, sales of good red Wheat were made at \$1 85 and \$1 90; and sales of white Wheat at \$2 per bushel. We have heard, subsequently, of several sales of good red Wheat at \$2.

Our inquiries authorize us to quote old Corn at 60 a 61 cents, and new Corn at 50 a 55 cents. Rye is worth 65 a 67 cents. Sales of Oats were made yesterday at 30 cents.

Sales of small lots of Whiskey in hhds. yesterday at 25 cents; but the article is now held firmly at 27 cents. Supplies are now arriving from the Susquehanna.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
MARYLAND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
Districts. COMPLETE. Adams, Jackson. 1st. Charles, St. Mary's & Calvert, 1 0
2d. Montgomery and P. George's, 1 0
3d. Frederick, Washington and Allegany, - 0 2
4th. Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Annapolis, - 0 2
5th. Baltimore county, - 0 1
6th. Cecil and Harford, - 1 0
7th. Kent and Queen-Ann's, - 1 0
8th. Talbot, Caroline, part Dorchester 1 0
9th. Somerset, Worcester, part Dorchester, - 1 0
6 5

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS.
DELAWARE.
On Monday the 10th instant the Legislature of this State was organized at Dover, and in the afternoon of that day proceeded to choose three Electors of President and Vice President. The gentlemen chosen were David Hazzard, John Adams, and Jas. Canby all friendly to the re-election of John Quincy Adams. The vote on joint ballot was 19 for the Administration, and 11 for the Jackson candidates.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Nov. 8.
The Governor's Message to the Legislature, embraces many subjects of the first importance to the State. Although his views on the Tariff subject are not entirely in accordance with the sentiments of many of our citizens, who would give a preference to "stronger measures," it is very likely that the course he proposes is the most prudent and dignified that can be devised.

On Thursday last, our late Governor, GEORGE M. TOWNS, was elected by the Legislature—without opposition, Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next—and Oliver H. Prince, was yesterday elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States created by Mr. Cobb's resignation.

The Electoral Colleges meet in their respective states on Wednesday, the 3d December, at their several seats of government. They vote by distinct ballots, and make distinct lists of persons for whom they vote. The lists are then signed, certified, sealed and sent to Washington. On the second Monday of February next, the votes are opened in the presence of the Senate and House, and counted. Whoever has a majority of all the electoral votes, is declared President, and the same as regards the Vice President.—The certified lists are sent to Washington by special messengers paid for that purpose.—Nat. Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The public are anxiously looking for the completion of this great undertaking, and as we have had an opportunity of conversing with one of the principal contractors, we are induced to make a few remarks on its present situation, the correctness of which may be entirely relied on. The water has been let into the Canal from the Delaware, to some distance beyond the summit ridge, and presents a complete line of navigation nearly eight miles in length; through the low grounds it is very broad, and through the Deep Cut the regularity of the large stone walls on each side, give it an appearance of neatness, solidity, and magnitude scarcely equalled in any similar work. On the Western side it is finished for four miles, from the Chesapeake, and the water will be admitted this week into that portion of the line. This will leave unfinished about a quarter of a mile, where the excavation does not exceed an average depth of four feet. On this small extent a large force is actively employed; and it is the decided opinion of our informant that, in a very few weeks the navigation will be complete and open for the public. A visit to the Canal at this time could not fail to be extremely interesting.—[Nat. Gazette.]

[From the New York Evening Post.]
Prosecution on account of Mr. Adams' disclosures. A criminal prosecution of a singular nature has been instituted at Boston against Theodore Lyman, Jr. Esq. for a publication which appeared in the Jackson Republican, and of which he was the author. On the 29th, of October, the letter of Mr. Jefferson to Gov. Giles and Mr. Adams' statement, which appeared in the National Intelligencer, were published by some remarks, in which Mr. Daniel Webster was said to be one of the persons to whom the President referred in charging upon the Federal party and their leaders a plot to dissolve the union, and a traitorous correspondence with a foreign government.—Mr. Webster took offence at being classed among the leaders of the Federal party at the period of which Mr. Adams spoke, and caused a complaint against General Lyman, for a false, malicious, and infamous libel, to be laid before the grand jury of the Supreme Court, now sitting in Boston. An indictment has been found, and a trial is to be had, which it is intimated may bring out all that Gov. Giles and President Adams may have to tell on this interesting subject. The Jackson Republican, speaking of this subject holds the following language:

"It is not probable that this interesting prosecution will be brought to an immediate close. Among other testimony which it may be important for the defendant to obtain, is that of Governor Giles and President Adams. The latter now to a certainty will cease to be officially detained in Washington, after the 3d, of March next, and in all probability will soon after become again a citizen of this state and be subject to the jurisdiction of our courts."

A more interesting trial than this will be, if the whole merits of the question are fully and fairly discussed, has not often been heard in a court of law.

MASONRY "in the tented field."
While a popular stream is running strong against Masonry in one of the largest States of the Union, and some abjuring communion with the institution, it may be pleasant to the faithful to read an occurrence which evinces a generous spirit, in the midst of the tumult of war. In one of the memorable events of a revolutionary war, the Constitution of a *British Military Lodge* fell into the hands of the American Army, the generosity of a patriot and a mason instantly restored it, accompanied by a letter of the following import: "When the

ambition of monarchs, or the jarring interests of contending States, call forth their subjects to war, as Masons we are distressed at that resentment, which stimulates to political dissension; and, however our political sentiments may impel us in the public dispute, we are still brethren, and (our professional duty apart) ought to promote the happiness, and advance the weal of each other. Accept, therefore, at the hands of a brother, the Constitution of the Lodge Unity, No. 18, held in the 17th British regiment, which your late misfortunes have put in my power to restore to you."

Consumptions of French Wines.
Each country has its customs. In France as in Holland, every one wishes for natural wines; and it is for that reason that Holland imports her wines from France upon the lees, in order to manage and take care of them after the manner of the country. In the north, especially in Russia and Prussia, experience has taught men to prefer exporting wines from France at two or three years old, because they are already freed from the greater part of their dregs and tartar. In England every one being long accustomed to drink strong Port wines, Madeira, and ready Spanish wines, the pure wines, such as we gather them, are not so much esteemed; because they are found in comparison with the others, not sufficiently strong tasted, and too cold.

Our natural wines however, are infinitely preferable for health to the spirituous, heady Spanish wines; the Bordeaux wines, especially, are highly recommended by the faculty for the sick, and those menaced by consumption, or suffering from inflammation in the chest. But in order to give the Bordeaux wines some resemblance to those of Spain and Portugal which are used in England, to render them of the taste preferred in that kingdom, from the effects of long habit, the greater part of our wine merchants who trade with England are obliged to work them, that is to say, to mix them with other wines by means of a particular operation. This is the reason, why, in general, the wines shipped for England are not pure, and can no longer be known to be the same, when compared with those which remain at Bordeaux such as they are produced in the department of Gironde.

he operation consists in making a certain quantity of Hermitage, and other fine strong wines of the south which give fire to the Claret, but which render it dry when old, turn it of a brick red colour, and cause a deposit of sediment when it has been some time in bottle.—When, by the effect of mixing several sorts of wines a working or fretting results which might injure the quality, they take some mineral crystal, reduce it to powder, and put an ounce into each barrel, beat up with a proper quantity of isinglass, and rack off the wine about 15 days after, when it has got clear, and it has entirely ceased to work. To give odour (be-quest) to the wine, they take two drams of Orris-root racine d'iris in powder put into a fine rag, and let it hang about fifteen days in the cask; after which it is taken out, because the wine has acquired a sufficient odour; you may also, if desired, put the powder in the barrel, beat up with fining, and fifteen or twenty days after it may be racked off.

Many persons, to make the wine appear older and higher flavored, and at the same time to prevent the injuring its quality, employ raspberry brandy, *esprit framboise*: in this case the dose is two ounces for each cask; this spirit is well mixed with the wine, and fifteen or twenty days after, the wine has acquired a certain degree of apparent maturity, which is increased by a kind of odour which this mixture gives it. The bouquet which by these means is given to the common or ordinary wines never replaces perfectly the natural flavor which distinguishes our choice wines of Madec & Grave, which ought to embalm the palate.

It is very easy to distinguish the fictitious bouquet which has been given to the wine, if you have ever so little habit of tasting; for the smell of the iris, as well as the raspberry, always predominates in the wines which have been worked, and forms a striking contrast with the natural flavour of the same wine. *** The best growth of Bordeaux are those of Lafite, Latour, Chateaux, Margaux, Haut Brain, and Mouton. Fugniere's Classification and Description of the Wines of Bordeaux.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]
AN EXTRAORDINARY AGREEMENT.
An honorable Senator, member of the Bar and supporter of the present Administration, received, a few weeks since, from a Jacksonian, one hundred dollars, as a consideration for an agreement in writing to pay the Jacksonian one cent for the first electoral vote above one hundred and thirty, which General Jackson will obtain, two cents for the second, four for the third, eight for the fourth, and so on, doubling for each additional vote. The lawyer on receiving the \$100 pocketed it with great apparent satisfaction, declaring, that "he had never obtained a fee so easily in his life!" From present appearances, however, the result may not be so agreeable to him; as he will be amusing to some of your readers to examine the following calculation, extended only to thirty votes, which number at least it is probable Gen. Jackson will receive above 130. It may be gratifying to the Senator's friends to learn, that the Jacksonian has liberally offered to release him, on payment of "Ten Thousand Dollars!"

1	1	16	367
2	2	17	735
3	3	18	1,470
4	4	19	2,941
5	5	20	5,882
6	6	21	11,866
7	7	22	23,531
8	8	23	47,063
9	9	24	94,126
10	10	25	188,252
11	11	26	376,504
12	12	27	753,008
13	13	28	1,506,016
14	14	29	3,012,032
15	15	30	6,024,064

A SINGULAR DECISION.
The New York Evening Post reports a case in the Superior Court of that city, of which the following is the material part:
Cornel & Wing vs. Lovett—Lovett, in the regular course of business, but after bank hours, drew and passed a check of \$1000. The next day, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the bank on which the check was drawn stopped payment, and the above suit was afterwards brought. On the trial it was proved that Lovett had ample funds in bank, and that, if the check had been presented in time, it would have been paid. The counsel of Lovett moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that no presentation of the check had been proved; but the court denied the motion, and ruled that, under the circumstances of the case, proof of presentation was not necessary.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William H. Dawson, to Miss Sophia Kemp, all of this country.
—On Thursday evening, 13th inst., at the Wood Yard, Prince George's County, by the Rev. Mr. Clayton, Horatio L. Edmondson, Esq. of Talbot County, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Lowndes, of the above place.

DIED.
In this town yesterday, Mr. Robert Hopkins.
—In this town yesterday, Mr. Thomas Cross.

POSTSCRIPT.

[BY LAST NIGHT'S STEAM-BOAT.]

NEWS EXPECTED.—The 16th of October packet ship New York, from Liverpool, was below at New York on Tuesday at noon. The advices by her will be received by this morning's mail.

Letters from New York mention a rumour, brought by the packet, of the death of the King of England.

The Flour and Grain Market.

Various and contradictory reports were in circulation yesterday, relative to the intelligence said to have been brought by the 16th of October packet, below at New York from Liverpool. We have not been able to gain any satisfactory information on the subject. A sale of 300 barrels Howard street Flour was made yesterday from the store, at \$8 75; and several parcels of same description at \$8 25. A lot of Howard street extra brand, was taken at 8 50. The prevailing wagon price yesterday was about \$8, although some loads were taken at a trifle above and below that price.

There were no sales of Wheat yesterday—both buyers and sellers declining to operate, until the news by the Liverpool packet, below at New York, should transpire.

Sales of Corn were made yesterday, at 60 cents per bushel for old, & 55 cents for new. A sale of 4500 bushels of Rye was made yesterday at 65 cents per bushel.

[From the Philadelphia U. S. Gaz. of Tuesday.]
FLOUR.—Some small quantities of flour were sold yesterday as high as \$9 50 and \$10; but we believe generally that offers were not extended beyond \$9, notwithstanding the anticipations caused by the news from Europe received on Sunday. The article is in good demand, and we congratulate the farmers of the state, upon the probability of receiving a fair price for their produce.

POST MASTER AT NEW YORK.

The Post Master General has appointed S. L. GORHAM, Esq. of New York, to be Post Master of that city. Mr. Gorham is the son-in-law of Col. MONROE, and though a gentleman of high respectability and talents, to whom the attention of the Government might well be drawn for his individual and estimable qualities, the appointment has no doubt been made with particular and kind regard to the feelings of Col. MONROE, to whom it will, without doubt, prove a source of comfort and gratification; and that consideration would of itself, be sufficient to command the public approbation.—Gazette.

OHIO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The State Journal of the 13th instant, printed at Columbus, contains returns from all the counties in Ohio. In 44 counties the returns are complete, and in the remainder, the majorities have been ascertained. From these it appears that there were given:
For the Jackson electoral ticket 54,200 votes.
For the Adams do. do. 50,307

Majority for the Jackson ticket 3,893
So that the Jackson Electors are chosen by the majority just stated. In reference to the returns, the State Journal says—

It is possible that when the votes shall be fully counted out by the proper officers—a business in which they are now engaged, and which will probably require until Saturday to get through with—some errors may be discovered in the above, though not sufficient in amount to change the result.

The State Journal contains some additional returns in relation to the late gubernatorial election. The aggregate of votes given for Trimble is 51,904, and for Campbell 50,051. The editor adds—

A few small counties remain to be heard from which will probably increase Governor Trimble's present majority, but cannot, under any circumstances, vary the result, so as to prevent his re-election.

KENTUCKY.

The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from Lexington, under date of 8th instant which says—

"There is no longer any doubt about the result of the Election in this State. The majority in favor of Jackson is decisive, even large. The August majorities in the Administration counties have been diminished, while those in the Jackson counties have been increased. I consider the result in Indiana very doubtful."

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Caroline county Court, setting as a Court of Chancery, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE on the premises in Caroline county, on Monday the 15th day of December next, A FARM called Boonsborough, lying near the road leading from Hillsborough to Greensborough, about four miles from the latter place, & two miles from Anthony's Mill on Choptank River, and six miles from Henton, this property formerly belonged to Malachi Meeds dec'd, and contains four hundred acres more or less.

The terms of sale will be, the purchaser shall give bond to the Trustee for the payment thereof with good security to be approved by him, in three equal instalments, at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest thereon from the day of sale, when the terms will be more minutely stated by the subscriber.

GEORGE REED, Trustee.

Nov. 22—1828.—1s

STOLEN.

FROM the Steam-Boat Maryland, on the night of the 28th of October last, a sealed packet addressed to Samuel Maynard, Esq. Cashier, Annapolis—which contained \$3050 in Notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—as part of the money has been found on the shore near Oxford and returned by the respectable finders, to the subscriber—it is hoped that the balance may also have been found and will likewise be restored on the receipt of what may be deemed a generous Reward by the Finders. Should the holders of any part of the Stolen Notes refuse to give them up after this Public Notice, they will be prosecuted to the extent of the Law.

LEWEL G. TAYLOR.

Nov. 22—3t

PORK & CORN WANTED.

THE TRUSTEES of the POOR, for Talbot County, wish to purchase a quantity of PORK & CORN, for which Sealed Proposals will be received until the 11th of DECEMBER, next, on which day they will meet at the Poor-House to make Contracts. Proposals left at the Store of the Subscriber.

WM. JENKINS, Treasurer.

Nov. 22

Agricultural Notice.

THE TRUSTEES of the Maryland Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at "Wye Heights" the seat of Edw'd. Lloyd, Jr. Esq. on Thursday next, the 27th inst. at which the Members are respectfully invited to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, B. SPENCER, Secretary.

Nov. 22

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his

Fall and Winter supply of Goods, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Super & Common Broad Clothes, Cassimeres & Cassinets,

Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, CALLICOES, JACKONET, CAMBRIC AND

BOOK MUSLINS, &c. AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC GOODS, Hard-ware, Glass & Queen's-ware,

Groceries & Liquors, &c. &c. He has also, and constantly keeps a general

ASSORTMENT OF LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices for CASH, Hydes, Wool, Feathers, Kersey or Meal, &c. and invites an early call.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Nov. 18.

THE NEW FIRM.

WILLIAM JENKINS & SON,

HAS just received their supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching Season, from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hard-Ware, Queen's-Ware, China

and GLASS. They intended to sell them, at as small advance as can be afforded. They would therefore invite their Friends, and the Public in general to give them an early call, especially those who wish to buy HANDSOME & CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM JENKINS & SON, Easton, Nov. 22—3t

REMOVAL.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his Customers, and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed his SHOP to the stand lately occupied by Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, next door to the Easton Hotel, where he is now prepared with a FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS, To execute Work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for the CASH. He assures the Public that his Work shall be done in a workman-like manner, and warranted for twelve Months. All orders addressed to the Subscriber will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

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

Easton, Nov. 22.

Lands for Sale in Caroline County.

THE subscribers offer for Sale on Saturday the 29th instant, at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Mrs. Catharine Green, at Fowling Creek, all the real estate that fell to them in the rights of their Wives being Heirs at Law of the said Catharine Green, viz:

The home Farm situated on Fowling Creek, containing 420 acres—also a very Valuable Mill Seat adjoining the above mentioned tract, containing 12 acres or thereabouts—another Tract or parcel of land containing 694 acres, adjoining the land of Thomas Edgen—one other parcel of land adjoining the lands of the Heirs of Jas. Hubbard, containing 100 1/2 acres—one other tract or parcel of land adjoining the land of Garrison Reece, supposed to contain 16 acres—a tract of land called Partnership in Fishing, containing 3 1/2 acres, this Fishery is very Valuable, and is generally known by the name of Wing's Landing.

The above property will all be offered at Public Sale on the day above-mentioned at 12 o'clock, unless sold at Private Sale before that time. The Terms will be—One half Cash, the other half, at 12 months, with the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest, with approved security for the payment of the purchases in 12 months, the purchaser to have possession on the 1st day of January next, and a good and sufficient deed given as soon as the Lands are paid for.

WILLIAM KELLEY, ARCHIBALD McCLIESH.

Nov. 22.—gts

In Talbot County Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

November Term, 1828.

ORDERED that the Sales of the Lands made to Peter Stevens and John Edmondson, by Wm. H. Tilghman, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Trench Tilghman, deceased, in the cause of Juliana Goldsborough & Ann Goldsborough, administratrix of James Goldsborough deceased, against Trench Tilghman and William H. Tilghman, and reported by the said Trustee to this Court be ratified and confirmed, unless to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine; provided a copy of this Order be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the 10th day of January in the year last aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of Sales to be \$2694 22 1/2.

A True Copy, J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk.

Nov. 22. 3w

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore, and the Eastern Shore in general, that she has taken the very convenient and commodious House in McClellan's street, No. 6, near Baltimore, Indian Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or year. Families can be accommodated with private rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED, fifty young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 35 years, for which he will pay the highest cash price. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.

J. D. WOODFORD.

PRINTING.

Of every description handbills, circulars, &c. OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

POETRY.

(From the New York Morning Courier.)

DESTINY.

Sybil! look upon my brow—
Read to me my destiny—
Mark the thoughts that, even now,
Burn to burst their secrecy.
Many a bright and laughing morn,
Grading in the sigh of sorrow,
Or in lines of light revealing
Withered hope and blasted feeling.
Sybil, speak! what'er the spell,
Name—for I can hear it well.

Tell of blisses, rich and rare,
Woofing hearts to meet them—never;
Tell of all that's bright and fair,
Grappled, dash'd aside forever;
Tell of roses pluck'd and withering,
Storm clouds in the blue sky gathering,
Serpents coiling round the bower,
Blasted bud and falling flower.
Sybil speak! what'er it be,
Read to me my future.

I can nerve to meet the doom
I can bear the scorching flame—
'Tis but once to cloud the morn,
But the blighting of one name—
Bloom or burning, joy or anguish,
'Tis but once to writhe or languish,
Speak the matter'd malin, louder,
Never can ye crush a prouder—
Speak! and be my future
Dark or bright unveiled to me.

NORNA.

NOTICE.

THE Officers of the Eastern Female Sabbath School Society hereby give notice, that Sermons will be preached, and collections made in the Episcopal Church to-morrow, and in the Methodist Church on Sunday 23d inst. for the benefit of the indigent pupils of this institution.

The general claims of these necessitous objects on the charity of the Christian public, the Officers deem it unnecessary to urge; but they would respectfully represent the peculiar exigency which impels them to make the present application.

Equally destitute of reasonable apparel as of moral and religious instruction, the Society is charged with the burden of furnishing many of its Scholars with the former, in order that it may have the opportunity of imparting to them the latter. To this object have been applied the funds, which ought to have been appropriated to the purchase of books, premiums, &c. and though exhausted, they have been found inadequate to the demand. This simple statement the Officers are persuaded will be sufficient with all those who duly consider the infinitely important end of their Institution—even that of rescuing immortal souls from the dominion of sin and ignorance, & of bringing them to the knowledge of their Redeemer, and relying on the intrinsic merit of their cause, and on the blessing of Him, "who clothes even the grass of the field," and "tempers the wind to the Shorn Lamb," they feel confident that their appeal will not be in vain.

By order of the Directors,
ELIZABETH NICOLS.
Easton, Nov. 15.

FOR CHESTER-TOWN.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore every SUNDAY Morning at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Chestertown, commencing the 2d November; returning leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock, and Corisca at 10 o'clock, and after touching at Annapolis arrive in Baltimore by sundown. She will continue the above route throughout the season.

Passage from Annapolis to Chestertown \$2.50—or from Chestertown to Annapolis \$2. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, (Master.)
November 1st 1828—tf

THROUGH IN A DAY.

FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middletown, Warwick, Head of Sasfras, and Head of Chester to Centerville.

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

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

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

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

There is also in connection with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patient, at Georgetown, to intersect the Dispatch Line at Massey's Cross Roads, and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross Roads to the Steam Boat.

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

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City \$1.25
Do. St. George's, " 1.50
Do. Middletown, " 2.00
Do. Warwick, " 2.25
Do. Head of Sasfras, 2.50
Do. Head of Chester, 3.00
Do. Centerville, " 4.25

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 27—3w

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOUNTAIN INN, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, informs his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.

There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families. The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favorite stopping place with them.

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.

Terms of board one dollar per day.

Baltimore, May 3, 1828—5m

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of FRESH IMPORTED & DOMESTIC GOODS, Adapted to the present and approaching Seasons, which will be offered at a small advance for CASH.
Easton, Oct. 4, 1828.—St cow

BENNETT R. JONES, Clock and Watch Maker.

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage he has received and informs them that he still continues the above business at the old stand next door to the Bank, where he is prepared with a good assortment of Materials to meet all orders in his line. He assures the Public that his work shall be done in a workman-like manner, and Warranted for 12 months. Persons who have Clocks to repair or clean may be waited on at their residence or otherwise, as they may see proper.

N. B. B. R. J. has on hand and wishes to dispose of an elegant 8 day Brass Clock of superior workmanship, for which he will take Cash or good Paper.

Easton, Oct. 25 1828—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his Shop to that well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, and lately by Mr. Thos. S. Cook on Washington Street. He informs them that he has just returned from BALTIMORE with

A New and Elegant Assortment of MATERIALS.

All of which being purchased for Cash, enables him to Manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES

In the NEATEST & most DURABLE manner, and upon the most moderate terms. COUNTRY HIDES will be taken in payment for work.

N. B.—The Ladies are informed that his attention will be more particularly turned to their Branch of his Business. PETER TARR.
Easton, Nov. 1, 1828.—tf

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 18th day of Sept. inst. by Thos. D. Cockey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Mark Carroll, and says he belongs to Zediah Cook, of Middle Brooke Mills, Montgomery county, Maryland. Said negro is five feet eight inches high, and about thirty one years of age. Had on when committed a linen roundabout of light color, and white linen shirt and pantaloons of the same, fur hat and shoes. The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
Sep. 27—3w of Balt. Co. Jail

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore county, by John Water, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the seventeenth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself ANN DORSEY, and says she belongs to Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland; said negro is four feet eight inches high, about eighteen years old, (at which age she says she to have been free.) Had on when committed a yellow stripe home-spun cotton frock, and calf-skin shoes.

The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
Sept. 27—3w of Baltimore county Jail

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the 22d day of October, 1828, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself RACHEL ROSETTA VIEW, alias Phoebe, and says she is free born, that she lately lived with Benjamin Coons, of Smyrna in the State of Delaware; said negro is 5 feet 2 inches high and about 24 years of age, had on when committed a white gingham frock with blue and purple stripes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
Oct. 11 8w of Baltimore County Jail

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the first day of October, 1829, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a negro Girl who calls herself HARRIET, and says she belongs to Mrs. Deborah Wright, of Easton, Talbot county, E. S. Maryland, but that she recently lived with Mr. Neibling on the Market street road; said negro is 5 feet 1 inch high and about 21 years of age, had on when committed a blue linen frock with white and red stripes, fine shoes and stockings. The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
Oct. 11 8w of Baltimore County Jail

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on THURSDAY the 4th day of December next, at the residence of the subscriber in Mile's River Neck, (formerly the residence of William Ray, deceased), sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of Blades and Top Fodder, with various other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over Five Dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of Sale. For all sums of Five Dollars and under, the Cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.

Nov. 8.
P. S. The subscriber intending to break up House Keeping, will devote his time and attention exclusively to the transportation of grain and all other articles confided to his charge. He respectfully tenders his thanks to those who have heretofore honored him with their custom and solicits a continuance of their favours and the public in general, and pledges himself to exert the utmost of his endeavours to promote their interest.

(W)

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. at Belle Ville, in Oxford Neck, (on the farm lately occupied by Wm. Murphy, dec'd.) will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on a credit of twelve months, all the personal estate of the said William Murphy, dec'd. (except his Negroes,) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils and Household and Kitchen Furniture—Also, a Lease of the said FARM for the term of three years, from the first day of January next.

The purchasers to give bond or note with good security for the payment of their respective purchases.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor
of the last Will & Testament of
William Murphy, deceased.

Nov. 15—ts

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, offers at private sale, to those who may wish to purchase, his farming utensils, stock of young Horses, young Cattle, and Hogs, &c. &c.—They will all be sold very low and on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL BANNING.
Baley's Neck, Talbot Co.
Oct. 28, 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I INTEND to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland (to be assembled at the City of Annapolis) praying them to pass a Law to Vacate the Public Road running from the Outer Gate of Doctor James P. Dickinson's Farm, where Mr. James Reynier now resides, through my Lands in Talbot county—to Choptank River, where formerly were kept a Public Ferry, known as "Bush's Ferry," but, said Ferry has been discontinued for seventeen or eighteen years.

W. HUGBLETT.
Talbot county, Oct. 18—1828.—6w

IN MISS DONE'S

Seminary for Females,
ARE Taught the customary Branches of English Education.—ALSO—

MUSIC, FRENCH, DRAWING, AND
NEEDLE-WORK.

TERMS for Tuition in the English Branches.
1st Class,.....\$10
2d do.....\$8
3d do.....\$5 per Quarter.

MUSIC—The French Language,
AND DRAWING—Extra charges.

Board will be furnished, including Bed, Bedding and Washing, and necessary attendance at \$140 per Annum.

A deduction will be made for the Annual Vacation. It will be expected that the Quarter will be paid in advance.

Annapolis, Oct. 4, 1828.

SPLENDID VIEWS

OF
AMERICAN SCENERY

ON FRIDAY the 10th of October, 1828, will be published by T. K. Greenbank, No. 64 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery as follows:

1. A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery.
2. A view of the Light House on Long Island Sound with the adjacent scenery.
3. A view of York, on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications.
4. Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River.
5. View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery.
6. View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7. The Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.
8. View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9. View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10. View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11. View of the Catskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12. View of Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon the spot. Each plate will be accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person. The work will be printed and issued to subscribers in the first style, on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

Any gentleman, postmasters and others, who will interest themselves to procure ten subscribers; and remit \$10 to the editor, shall receive *twelve copies*. From the very flattering patronage already received (1200 subscribers have put down their names) this volume will probably be succeeded by another, as soon as other plates can be engraved. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 64, Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
Sep. 30

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

The Publics Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begins to inform them that he is about to remove to the STAND at the corner of Harrison & Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.

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

Mr. Lowe's Hack will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—tf

NOTICE.

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

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

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 his court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 tf

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE following Criminals broke the Jail of Baltimore County on Thursday night the 30th of October, to wit:

THOMAS WARD, one of the mail robbers, aged about 35 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, raw boned, light hair and blue eyes, has a large scar on his neck, believed to be on the right, or perhaps both sides, still somewhat sore occasioned by the king's evil. Ward having been wounded by the guard when robbing the mail, it is probable that marks of the wound may be discovered on his breast, and one of his fingers, believed to be the middle finger on the right hand—He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his family are said to live between Baltimore and Philadelphia, near Styestown, Pa. Ward at this time is in delicate health.

WILLIAM ANDERS'N, alias THOMAS BRYSON, aged about 30 years, 5 feet nine inches high, a native of Ireland, dark complexion, hair and eyes, a few wits of the small pox, a down look, especially when spoken to, with a broken or hollow nose.

HOWARD EASTON, 19 to 22 years old, 5 feet six inches high, light complexion hair and eyes, small person, and has the appearance of a youth.

ELBERT EASTON, brother to Howard Easton, description same as Howard, as far as can be recollected, supposed one or two years younger—both natives of Montgomery County, Maryland.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the above mentioned prisoners, or Fifty Dollars for each, with all reasonable charges, if taken out of this state, or secured in any jail in the United States.

DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden Baltimore County Jail.
Nov. 15

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday morning the 21st inst. a mulatto fellow who calls himself ABRAHAM SULLIVAN, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight and well made, with rather a down look when spoken to, but polite and attentive.—For the last eight or nine months he has been employed as a waiter, in the Easton Hotel by Mr. Peacock. He had on when he ran away a fox coloured hat blue cloth coat, corduroy pantaloons and new shoes.—There is little doubt he will change his clothing as he took a variety with him.

Whoever will take up said Runaway and deliver him in the Jail in Easton, Talbot county, (Md.) shall receive a reward of Fifty Dollars, if taken in this State or the State of Delaware—if taken out of the above States, One Hundred Dollars reward will be given.

WM. H. GROOMER, Agent
for Isabella Smyth.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Saturday night last, a negro man called DANIEL, who is about 32 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark mulatto color, has broad shoulders and broad face, is rather lusty and well made, has large white teeth, his eyes are of a reddish colour, and when he is spoken to he has a smile on his countenance. Daniel was hired out in Easton, and went off under pretence of going to Camp Meeting, and there is reason to believe that he was accompanied by a negro man, the property of Mrs. Smyth, who was also hired out in Easton, and is of a chestnut colour and rather tall. I have no knowledge of what clothes Daniel took with him; other than a blue jacket and fur hat nearly new. It is more than probable that these negroes will make their way either to Delaware or New Jersey. The above reward will be paid for apprehending Daniel if taken out of the State, and Fifty Dollars if taken in the State and lodged in Jail so that I get him, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought to Easton and lodged in Jail.

EDWARD O. MARTIN.
Head of Wye, Talbot Co. Md.
Sept. 27, 1828.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on or about the 15th of April last, a negro woman who calls herself MARGARET—she is about 23 years of age, stout and well made, rather light complexion for a negro.—The subscriber understands the above negro has made her way to Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired herself as a free woman.

Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS D. MONNELLY,
Chapman, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

The Baltimore American will copy the above 4 times and forward the amount to this office for collection.

Valuable Farms for Sale.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from the Eastern Shore offers for Sale, two Farms, in Oxford Neck, containing each about 200 acres of Land—One near Oxford on Third Haven Creek the other on Island Creek—both may be made, at a moderate expense very valuable, the soil is naturally fertile, and there is a vast fund of Marls and Shell Banks on Third Haven—the Situations are remarkably healthy and agreeable—four Brick Wells of excellent Water, two on each Farm—first rate Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep can be had for either, or both Farms at a fair price. Also, Carls, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Easton.

THOMAS COWARD.

Nov. 1.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY SHARES in the Choptank Bridge Stock. It is the property of a Lady in Virginia, who finds it inconvenient to receive the Dividends as they become due—She therefore wishes to dispose of it. For terms apply to Bay-Side, Talbot co.

Nov. 8 3w

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years:

ALSO

The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Reardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road—the most healthy spot in Easton.

ALSO

The Small Tenement on the hill, near my Dwelling.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton July, 12. tf

FOR RENT.

THE ENSUING YEAR, The House Garden and Stables on Washington street, lately occupied by me, and at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Hayward, Jr.—ALSO

The House Garden and Stables lately occupied by James C. Wheeler, & the House and Garden at present occupied by Mr. Wheeler, on the Landing road.—These Houses are comfortable and in good repair. To approved tenants, the terms will be very reasonable.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 9—1828. tf

HOUSES &c. TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED for the next year, the following Houses in and about Easton, to wit: The House and Premises on the East Side of Washington Street, where George F. Thompson now lives, a few doors above the Store of Mr. Jas. Wilson.

The Houses & Gardens at the White Chimnies, near the Eastern limits of the town, on the road to Dover Bridge.

The House where Mrs. Russell now lives on Washington street near Campers Carriage shop. The House & Garden at Easton Point, where Wm. Barnett lives.

The House & Lot at Woodhawk's Bridge, where William Bending lately lived, and a small Farm near it.—For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 13 tf

P. S. A Farm in Banbury, & Mrs. Harwoods Farm near Hook-town, are also to be rented for next year.

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant.—It is commonly called the Tan-yard Farm.—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centreville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
agent for Dr. James Tilton.

Easton, July 26—tf

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm in Banbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 26—1828.

N. B. The subscriber has also two small farms near Easton, and several Houses & Lots to rent.

For Rent at a Reduced Price,

The Fountain Inn Tavern,
LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year.—Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, agent
for Mary J. Willson.

Easton, 12th July, 1828. tf

TO RENT.

THREE FARMS handsomely situated on the Waters of Broad Creek, and one on Tuckahoe Creek—for terms apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

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. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1828.

NO. 45.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

THE SMUGGLER.

The life and Remains of Wilnot Warwick.—Edited
by his friend Henry Vernon. 12mo. pp.
396. London, 1828.—Bridgway.

This volume of tales is of the Crayon school,
and dedicated to Geoffrey, the first of that
name.

We should prefer quoting the haunted Mill,
but as it is rather too long for us, we must adopt
the Smuggler as our sample story. The author
describes himself as having entered Elmouth, a
small fishing town, just as the sea was sinking
below the horizon; and he proceeds thus:—

"The mad house, being in tolerable repair,
was decidedly the most cheerful looking edifice
in the village, and I was only at a loss to conceive
why so melancholy a situation should have been
chosen as suitable to the purpose of the asylum.

At the back of the building was a high wall,
which appeared to enclose a garden of pleasure
ground for the benefit of the patients; and I
walked round it, in the hope of finding some
aperture or grating whence I might obtain a
view of the interior. Unsuccessful, however,

in this attempt, I turned to leave the spot, when
my steps were suddenly arrested by the sound
of voices within the enclosure; and as the speaker
drew nearer to the place, which I occupied,
I could clearly distinguish their words. One
voice was too truly that of some poor female
maiden;—the other, that of her keeper. "Rest
assured," said the latter, "all will be well.

Your husband loves you both for your sake
and his own; and in due time (though you must
amuse up all your patience) he will discover
him, wherever he may be hidden. "Hidden!"
exclaimed the female, "why should my brother
hide himself?" "Doubtless," answered her keeper,
"to escape the cruelty of the pirates." "And
if the pirates have him?" "Your husband still
shall effect his rescue." "If he do not," said the
female, "with that merciless laugh peculiar to
insanity, if he do not—his blood—"

The keeper emphatically interrupted her threat. "Nay," he
cried, "in a tone almost amounting to a shriek—
"your blood, too, yours—"

"Silence, madam!"
exclaimed the former sternly. "treat your
regent with more respect." Suddenly she became
quiet, speaking, in a sweetly subdued tone,
but in a manner so indicative that for some
minutes I could scarcely divine any meaning.

length she desired her companion to play upon
his flute.—He did so. The air was cheerful and
plaintive by turns. "O!" said she, "it could
speak—speak thus—saying 'that she had her
keeper's attention, and sung as follows:—

"Poor hapless maiden, desolate and lone—
Come hither—hither—sleep upon a breast
Which never yet felt sorrow of its own.
But which can still feel thine & give thee rest.

Come! at my smile thy many griefs shall fly—
I'll yield thee joy, or share in thy distress;—
I'll fill thee with the signs of sympathy,
And thou shalt wake again to happiness.

For I'm so rich in comfort, nothing more—
Can soften waking thoughts or sweeten sleep!
This only now remains to increase my store—
The bliss of weeping off with those who weep."

"I need only comment on the peculiar
qualities of insanity, which frequently endows its
victims with a store of fancy, whence they derive
a much greater consciousness of wealth,
power or happiness, than the mines of reality
ever yield even to the most fortunate among
the children of reason. But, alas! in the joys
of a mania we experience nothing reciprocal;
and look upon her imaginary happiness as upon
the phosphorescent gleam of decay, visible only
when all around is gloom—shining, perhaps
brilliantly, but dispensing no light. The reason
of this poor girl had evidently been crushed
beneath the ruin which involved either a husband's
or a brother's fate; and the words of her song—
so expressive of entire and perfect happiness—
were, most probably an extreme contradiction
of all that would have been elicited by sanity
and truth. The last words of her song fell
distinctly upon my ear, as she retired towards
the house. I waited a few moments to discover
whether she would again pass by; but all was
silence, save the turret clock, which sounding
the hour of nine, reminded me that the distance
of a league and a half separated me from my
bedchamber. Determining to revisit this place
at another and more seasonable time, for the
purpose of making some inquiry into the history
of one who had so deeply interested me, I di-
rected my steps homeward. It was a lovely
night; and the moon nearly in the full, shewn
with more than usual splendour. Every now
and then a light cloud passed like a thin veil
over her disk, bore rapidly on by the rising
breeze, which had already curled the wave, and
set the breakers in commotion. I walked for-
ward with divided attention; now gazing with
admiration upon the noble cliffs which reared
their darkened profiles against the deep blue
sky; and then, recurring with melancholy
reflection to the subject of the poor maniac.

I had proceeded a considerable distance, when
I suddenly espied a man in the dress of an officer
of the preventive service, who, at a more
moderate pace than mine, was walking the
same way, and thing of a somewhat sociable
turn (particularly when I take late walks in
lonely situations, I quickened my steps, and soon
came up with him. "Hallo!" said he, turning
short round as he heard my steps, "friend or
foe?" "Certainly no foe," I replied, "but wil-
ling to be your companion to Elmouth, if you
are going that way." Which I am," said he
and shall be happy in your society, "pray how far
may we be? I inquired, from the place of our
destination?" "Why," said he, pointing towards
the summit of the cliff, "that gibbet is the half
way mark between Elmouth and—"

the extremes of my ramble. I looked up, and per-
ceived the gibbet to which my companion had
pointed. It bore the skeleton of a man, which
swung to and fro in the wind and creaked loud-
ly with every motion. On passing the spot
previously, this frightful warning of justice had
escaped my observation; but it now appeared
doubly conspicuous, suspended as it was in dark
recesses of the light of the moon. "Alas!" said
my companion, "that's been the way with Dick
Darwell for many a year, during a seafaring life
of daring and danger. For fifteen years he
acknowledged no ruler but the winds, and since
his death (nearly half that time) he has been
keeping up the game upon the gibbet." "And
what is his history?" I will inform you briefly,

replied the narrator, who thus proceeded:—"It
is pretty generally known, I believe that old
Darwell—the father of our hanging carcass—
was an old brute, whose temper was such as to
render home the least desirable place in the
world to his children consisting of a boy and
girl. The latter was fortunate enough to escape
his tyranny in some measure by an early mar-
riage with a Capt. Hardy—one of our craft; an officer
in the preventive service, commanding the
Dragon cutter: but poor Dick remained to
suffer under a double share of wanton severity,
while his sister, who loved him dearly, feared
even to commiserate much more to defend
him. Dick, however was not unable to fight
his own battles; on the contrary, he partook of
his father's violence, though he never evinced
it except in retaliation. He saw people on all
sides ready to defend him; but was loath to em-
broil any one in his disputes; and perhaps knew
too well the impregnability of his father's heart
which would rather acquire renown from being
opposed than permit the intrusions of humanity.

Many and violent had been their quarrels: at
length the son, unable any longer either to bear
his father's impetuosity or to curb his own, ran
away; and old Darwell, when, it was too late,
became more inclined to think and feel as a
parent should have done. The loss and uncertain
fate of her brother greatly embittered the days
of Mrs. Hardy, who had otherwise lived happily
in the society of her husband. Yet, even here,
she had much to grieve her. The occasional
dangers to which Capt. Hardy was subject in
the fulfilment of his duties excited her constant
apprehension; while his frequent absence from
home contributed to her uneasiness. Many
were the sighs which followed her brother's
self-banishment; and neither the sight nor
mention of her father was calculated to enliven
her reflections. Had death been the separator,
time might have restored to the affectionate
sister her comfort and peace of mind; but it was
doubt, which worried her; and the melancholy
probability of her brother having committed
suicide would occasionally force itself upon her
thoughts, and make her doubly miserable.

Captain Hardy had only just recovered from a
severe wound received in the chase of a smug-
gler, when secret information was given him
concerning the re-appearance of the same vessel
within two leagues of his station. Foiled in
his previous attempt, though with no loss of
honour, he determined this time on more effica-
cious exertion; and, tearing himself away from
the arms of his disconsolate wife (who now
more than ever, despaired of seeing him return
in safety,) he once again took the command of
his service-tried cutter. It was night when
they put off, and blowing stiffly from the shore
so that they had much ado to keep within the
bearing of a headland, which, as they were led
to understand, covered the position of the
smuggler. They were not mistaken in their
object; their search was no where visible.—
Apprised of their situation, the smugglers had
taken advantage of the wind and put out to sea.

Disappointed but yet not hopeless of success,
Hardy, making a random course, continued the
pursuit; and at break of day, to his great joy,
came in sight of the enemy. At noon he arrived
within shot and received immediate proof of the
smuggler's intention to risk an engagement. Every-
thing, indeed, had been favorable for neces-
sary preparation on the part of the latter, and a
well-directed ball from her stern chaser brought
down a sailor from the rigging of the Dragon
Hardy had the courage of a lion, but not, per-
haps, the coolness fitting a commander; and
bearing onward beneath a heavy fire, he soon
came alongside the smuggler—fixed the rap-
pling iron with his own hand—and was the first
to board her. The Captains met hand to hand;
but after a short conflict, were separated in the
confusion of the fray. Hardy's sword however
fell with mortal force upon two of his antagonists
and in the course of ten minutes the smuggler's
deck was in the possession of our officers! A-
mong the vanquished dead which lay around the
chief smuggler and several of his crew were not
to be discovered; and the conquerors had scarce-
ly time to range the deck, when a shot from
the Dragon struck Hardy, and the light was
renewed on board his own vessel. The contest
however, was too unequal to be of long dura-
tion and the lawless captain, after a furious re-
sistance, was secured a prisoner. Seeing the
impossibility of making any stand on board his
own ship, he had taken advantage of the smoke
and confusion, leaped into a boat at her un-
der-gate side, and together with three of his de-
graded comrades, had moved round to the stern
of the Dragon, and ascended her deck unobser-
ved. Hardy fell to rise no more, but ere he
breathed his last, the exulting shout of victory
blest his ears, and he now only desired to part
from life upon the deck of the Dragon. Having
invoked the aid of heaven in behalf of his
beloved, he would have gazed upon the captive
author of her widowhood, but death prevented
it; and he closed his eyes forever, unknowing
that he had been instrumental to the seizure of
one, whom, only a few years back, he had
deeply loved, and whose memory he had ever
fondly cherished. I need scarcely add that he
had fallen by the hand of his brother-in-law—
the self abandoned Darwell! Mrs. Hardy
was among the first who saw the victorious
Dragon towing its prize to port. But what
she was victorious to her? and where was
she to find consolation for the loss with which
it had been purchased? Death would most likely
have relieved her from a prolongation of her
misery, if the last sad horror which awaited
her had not been sufficient to deprive her of
reason. The sight of her husband's murderer
effected this; but she is now ignorant that the
gibbeted bones of a British smuggler are those of
her once beloved brother! You have seen our
sad object;—if you enter the private madhouse
at — you may behold the other!

We have only to add, that there are several
little poetical productions, scattered through
these pages, similar to the piece above quoted.

A SCHOOL-MASTER BOARDING-MASTER.
Extract from the Journal of a Vermont School-master
published in a Vermont paper.

MORRIS—Went to board at Mr. B—'s, he
had a baked goose for dinner; supposed from
its size, the thickness of the skin, and other
venerable appearances, to have been one of the
first settlers of Vermont; made a slight impres-
sion on the patriarch's breast. Suffered cold
goose and potatoes; family consisting of the
man, good wife, daughter, Peggy, four boys,
Pompey, the dog, and a brace of cats—five
built in the square room about nine o'clock,
and a pile of wood lay by the fire place, saw
Peggy scratch her fingers, and couldn't take
the hint—felt squeamish about the stomach
and talked about going to bed; Peggy looked
sullen, and put out the fire in the square room;
went to bed, and dreamed of having eaten a
quantity of stone wall.

TODAY—Cold gander for breakfast; swamp
tea and some nut-cakes; the latter some con-
solation—Dinner—The legs, &c. of the gander
done up warm, one nearly despatched. Sup-
per—the other leg, &c. cold; went to bed as
Peggy was carrying the fire to the square room
—dreamed I was a mud turtle and got on my
back and could not get over again.

WEDNESDAY—Cold gander for breakfast; com-
plained of sickness and could eat nothing.—
Dinner—Wings, &c. of the gander warmed up;
did my best to destroy them for fear they
should be left for supper; did not succeed
dressed supper all the afternoon—Supper—
Hot Indian Jonny cakes, and no goose; felt
greatly relieved, thought I had got clear of
the gander, and went to bed for a good night's
rest; disappointed; very cold night, & couldn't
keep warm in bed; got up, and stopped the
broken window with my coat and vest; no use;
froze the tip of my nose before morning.

THURSDAY—Breakfast; cold gander again;
felt very much discouraged to see the gander
not half gone; went a visiting for dinner and
supper; slept abroad and had pleasant dreams.
FRIDAY—Breakfast abroad—Dinner at Mr.
B—'s; cold gander and hot potatoes; last
very good; eat three, and went to school quite
contented. Supper—Cold gander, and no po-
tatoes; bread heavy and dry; had the head
ache, and couldn't eat; Peggy much concern-
ed; had a fire built in the square room, and
thought she and I had better sit there out of
the noise; went to bed early; Peggy thought
too much sleep bad for the head ache.

SATURDAY—Breakfast; cold gander and hot
Indian Jonny cakes; did very well; glad to
come off so. Dinner; Cold gander again; didn't
keep school this afternoon, weighed, and
found I had lost 6 pounds the past week; grew
alarmed; had a talk with Mr. B. and con-
cluded I had boarded out my share.

CARRIAGES AND STEAM-BOATS.
It appears from Bockman's History of Inven-
tions, vol. 1. p. 114, that covered carriages were
known in the beginning of the sixteenth century,
but they were only used by women of the first
rank, for men thought it unbecoming to ride
in them. During the sixteenth century the
French Monarchs rode commonly on horses, &
the servants of the Court on mules or asses. In
Anderson's History of Commerce, vol. iv. p.
180, we are informed that coaches were first
known in England about the year fifteen
hundred and eighty, and were introduced
from Germany by Fitz-Alburt, Earl of Arundel.
Arnot, in his history of Edinburgh, p. 595, men-
tions, that in 1598, when the English Ambassa-
dor came to Scotland, he had a coach with him;
but Anderson places the period, when coaches
began to be in common use about the year 1605.

The celebrated Duke of Buckingham was the
first person who rode in a coach, with six horses;
this took place in 1619. To ridicule this new
pompey the Earl of Northumberland put eight
horses in his carriage.

According to Anderson, vol. v. pp. 6, 162,
187, 326, 347, "coaches to be let for hire were
first established in London in 1625. At that
time there were only twenty. They did not
stand on the streets, but at the principal inn-
Ten years after this, they became so numerous
that King Charles I. issued an order for limiting
their number, and for keeping only two horses
for each coach. In 1635 there were in London
and Westminster, fifty hackney coaches, in 1652,
the number had increased to two hundred;—in
1654, to three hundred; in 1694 they were lim-
ited to seven hundred; in 1755, to eight hun-
dred." In 1826 the number was twelve hun-
dred, besides, I believe, about three hundred
other hackney carriages were introduced a few
years ago.

Stage coaches were first established in Scot-
land in 1678. On the 6th of August in that year,
Provost Campbell and the other Magistrates of
Glasgow entered into an agreement with Wm.
Hume, a merchant in Edinburgh, to the effect
that he should run a coach between Edinburgh
and Glasgow. The indenture was as follows:—
At Glasgow, the 5th day of August, 1678:—The
foresaid parties fully agree that the said Wm.
Hume shall, with all diligence, have in readi-
ness a sufficient strong coach to run betwixt
Edinburgh and Glasgow, to be drawn by six able
horses, to leave Edinburgh ilk Monday morning
and return again (God willing) ilk Saturday
night, the passengers to have the liberty of
taking a cloak bag for receiving their clothes, lin-
ens, and siclike, the "bourgeois of Glasgow" al-
ways to have a preference to the coach; the fare
from the first of September, which is considered
summer weather, is to be 16 Scots (8s. ster-
ling) during the other months, considered win-
ter weather, the fare is to be 15 Scots. As the
undertaking is arduous, and cannot be ac-
complished without assistance, the said Magis-
trates agree to give the said Wm. Hume two
hundred merks a year for five years, the latter
agreeing to run the coach for that period wheth-
er passengers apply or not, in consideration of
his having actually received seven years premium
in advance." (22, 4s. 5 1/2 sterling.)

It does not appear how long Hume's coach
kept the road. We find from Greco's Fugitive
Pieces, that in 1763, with the exception of two
coaches which ran between Edinburgh & Leith,
there was only one Stage-coach in Scot-
land. It set out once a month from Edinburgh
to London, and was from 12 to 16 days upon the
road. About this time a heavy coach drawn by
four horses in good weather, and by six in bad,
commenced running betwixt Edinburgh & Glas-
gow three times a week. In a short time it ran
every day, and was from 11 to 12 hours on the
road. At the time this carriage was started
there was no other public conveyance from
Glasgow. Having run about 30 years, it was
succeeded by diligences or chaises with two
horses and a postillion.—These vehicles were
between seven and eight hours on the road.

The diligences were in their turn succeeded
by carriages drawn by four horses. Mail coaches
from London were established in various
parts of England before they reached Scotland,
and the experiment was made at Edinburgh a
considerable time before Glasgow. Mr. Baie,
one of the present contractors, who had an in-
terest in the mail of 1790 says, that Mr. James
Buchanan & the other contractors lost money by
it; that for the want of passengers, the one half
of the coach was frequently filled with goods. It
was usual for the mail coach at that time to ar-
rive at eleven o'clock A. M. at the Saracen's
head from London via Carlisle, round by Leeds,
distance 406 miles, which is performed in forty
four hours and a half.

On Thursday, 10th Jan. 1809, Mr. J. Gardiner
of the Star Inn, Glasgow and partners, started
the Royal Telegraph Coach between Glasgow
and Edinburgh, with four horses; it performed
the journey of 43 miles in six hours.—The ex-
ample was soon followed by others, and on the
14th October, 1812, there were four or five de-
partures eight stage coaches each drawn by four
horses, and seven by two horses, which departed

from and returned to Glasgow every lawful day,
of these the Royal Mails every day, besides one
coach with four horses and one with three,
which departed from and returned to Glasgow
three times a week.

According to Arnot's History, p. 598, hackney
coaches were first established in Edinburgh in
1693. Their number was twenty; but as the
situation of the city was unfavourable for car-
riages, it fell in 1752 to fourteen, and 1778, to nine.

STEAM-BOATS.—Since January, 1813—
when Mr. Henry Bell launched the Comet on
the Clyde, the first Steamboat which plied on
any river in Europe, the transport of passengers
by water has been very great. From July, 1827,
to July 1828, fifty-nine steam-boats plied on the
Clyde, and at a later period the Waverly and
Sultan were in a state of forwardness, and are
now plying on the river, some of the boats,
which carry passengers and goods, are of large
dimensions.—Tonnage of the 59 boats, carpenter's
measurement, 8283; average, 140 33/95.

The engines used in these boats are from 10 to
50 horse power. The largest boats have two
engines. Farry in his recent work on the steam
Engine, says:—"A horse's power is equal to the
power of 14 ordinary horses, for instance, the
power of a 10 horse steam engine is equal to 15
horses acting together." That distinguished
author further says, "The power of a man may
be assumed equal to that of raising 60 cubic feet
of water (or a weight of 3150 pounds, avoirdupois)
to the height of 1 foot in a minute; 114
horses power is equal therefore, to 1000 men."

During the year ended 8th July, 1826, 64 steam-
boats plied on the Clyde, and consumed 18,543
wagons of coals—22,251 tons 12cwt. The average
price in that year, taken monthly, was 13s.
11d per wagon, making the value of coals con-
sumed in steamboats plying from Glasgow amount
to 112,902 16s. 9d.—[Glasgow Free Press.

"The last time I dined with Dean Swift,
which was about three years before he fell in-
to that distemper which totally deprived him of
his understanding, I observed that he was af-
fected by the wine which he drank, about a
pint of claret. The next morning as we were
walking in the garden, he complained much
of his head, when I took the liberty to tell
him (for I sincerely loved him) that I was afraid
he drank too much wine. He was a little start-
led, and answered, "that as to his drinking he
had always considered himself a very temperate
man; for he never exceeded the quantity
which his physician allowed and prescribed
him. Now his physician never drank less than
two bottles after his dinner."

King's Anecdotes.
So it is:—ask a man who is fond of brandy
what is most for your health, and he will refer
you to good old French brandy. And when your
body has become like a swill-tub and your
face like a bladder, then the brandy doctor
will tell you how healthy you are. Too many
persuade themselves that nature requires ar-
tificial stimulants; and but very few awake
from this delusion till it is too late to escape
from the misery and wretchedness that is the
certain portion of the drunkard. Dr King re-
marks, "a man who has contracted the pernicious
habit of drinking drams, is conscious that
he is taking a slow poison, and therefore he
will never omit either to his friend or his
physician, though it is visible to all his ac-
quaintance."

In connection with this, he tells another an-
ecdote at the expense of Pope. Dr. King
says that he dined with Pope at Earl of Bur-
lington's and that after the first course Bur-
gess sick and went out of the room. When
dinner was ended and the cloth removed, the
party went to see Pope, who had been throw-
ing up and was very pale. King told him
that he wanted a dram, at which he expressed
great resentment, and said he would not taste
any spirits; but a large glass being brought to
him, he drank it all in less than half an hour.
Dr. King says that his frame of body did not
promise long life; but he certainly hastened
his death by feeding on high seasoned dishes,
and drinking spirits.

Longevity of the Russians.—It must be admitted
at the same time, that cases of longevity are
not only much more common, but are also
more extraordinary in respect to a greater du-
ration, in Russia than in any other part of Eu-
rope. Thus from the report of the Holy
Synod, published in 1825, it appears that there
were living in 1825, among those who professed
the Greco-Russian religion throughout the
empire, not fewer than 848 men who were a
hundred and more years old; among whom, 33
had passed the age of 120, four were between
125 and 130; and 4 others between 131 and
135 years of age. The Gazette of the Royal
Academy published, in the month of January
of the present year, a statement of the pro-
gress of the population in Russia as far as it
concerns those who profess the Greco-Russian
religion, in the course of 1826. This docu-
ment contains results still more extraordinary;
out of 606,881 males who died that year,
2,785 had passed the age of 90 years; 1432
that of 95; and 818 that of 100. Among the
latter, 38 were more than 115 years of age;
24 more than 120; seven more than 125; and
one was 160 years old at his death.—Dr. Gren-
ville's St. Petersburg.

A curious, and rather interesting case, was
brought before the tribunal of the Judges de
Paix of the 8th arrondissement in Paris, on
the 12th inst. It was an action for compensa-
tion by an old woman of 84, against M. Jeanty;
whose cabriolet had run against her, and caused
an injury which prevented her for some
time, pursuing her ordinary labours. The
counsel for the plaintiff, in addressing the
court, said:—"This woman whom you now see
bending under the weight of age, poverty and
infirmity served in the French armies in the
uniform of a soldier, by the side of her husband,
from 1773 to 1806. In that time she travelled
over 27,000 leagues of ground, received eleven
severe wounds, and in the year 1783, was taken
by the English in the Ville de Paris. Her
pension, which formerly was 500 francs per
annum, was reduced at the restoration to 166
francs, 60 centimes." The counsel was pro-
ceeding with great feeling, with considerable
emotion, when the defendant, with considerable
cause, by paying the whole amount of compen-
sation sued for, and expenses.

ANECDOTE.—Professor D'Wolfe, in one of
his recent Lectures on Chemistry, speaking of
the pyramids of cotton cloth now piled up in
our streets, contrasted the present state of man-
ufactures with that which were not many years
ago, when our New England fields presented a
wide spread sheet of linen and tow cloth, put
out by the industrious housewife to whiten, a-

mong which a strip of cotton was not to be
found. As a further illustration of the total
ignorance of the use of cotton that prevailed at
that period, he related an anecdote of an old
lady, who, before the revolution, received as a
bundle of cotton, the use of which had been
carefully specified in labels attached to the
packages. But unluckily, the directions for
the cotton, were attached to the tea, and those
for the tea to the cotton, so that the good lady
carded the tea and boiled the cotton! The
husband marvelled at the taste of cotton, and the
dame was equally astonished at their ingenuity
in making cloth out of such a material as tea.

SINGULAR FACT.—The Georgia Mes-
senger, in noticing the recent murder of a Mr.
Early in Texas, by Isaac B. Deane, says:—It is
supposed that Early was the son of Gov. Early,
of Georgia, the same who about two years since
murdered an individual in that state. He made
his escape, and the fact of his murder is the first
that has since been heard of him. It is singular
that both Deane and Early should have been
the sons of men filling the highest office in their
respective States—that both should have com-
mitted murder—that both should have eluded
justice—and that, meeting afterwards in a dis-
tinct and comparatively unsettled country, one
should fall by the hands of the other. It is a li-
teral fulfilment of that passage of the Bible which
declares, that "whose blood shed man's blood,
man shall his blood be shed." There is some-
thing too, like retribution in one murderer's
becoming the victim of another. It is "even
handed justice, returning the poison'd chalice"
to the lips of one who had himself administered
it to his fellow-being.—[Lynchburg Virginian.

A certain female, in one of the Atlantic cities,
was prosecuted for keeping a "disorderly house."
She engaged a professional gentleman to defend
the suit;—but when the trial came on, she ap-
peared in court, and possessing a fervent spirit,
she commenced a "plea justificatory in
propria persona."—The counsel whom she had
retained for the occasion expostulated with her
in vain. The opposing counsel, hoping she
would commit herself, encouraged her to pro-
ceed, and begged her to "go on." Her lawyer,
trembling for his cause, renewed his expostula-
tions, when she appealed to the Judge. "Sir,"
said she, "have I not a right to be heard in my
defence?" The Judge who enjoyed the empha-
sized manner of her lawyer, replied, "O certainly,
pray proceed." She then went on:—"May I
please your honor, I am accused of keeping a
disorderly house. Can that be a disorderly
house which is frequented by such gentlemen
as Mr. — and Mr. —?" naming several
eminent merchants, and adding at the same
time, the names of a number of lawyers. The
court was convulsed with laughter. Upon
which her counsel, who could contain himself
no longer, begged, in heaven's name, that she
would sit down, "what!" exclaimed the archly
smiling Judge, "you are not afraid I hope, Mr.
—?" "No, my plea please your honor," he im-
mediately replied, with inimitable self-possession,
"I have no fear for the bar, but I tremble
for the bench."

FATAL SENSIBILITY.—For some time
past, crowds of people had been in the habit of
congregating round the doors and windows of
a pastry-cook's shop, in Regent street, London,
to gaze at a remarkably beautiful girl, about
seventeen years of age, the daughter of the pa-
stry-cook—a Swiss, of the name of Verrey—who
served in the shop. Such was the conduct of
the mob, on several evenings, that application
to the police became necessary, but no exertions
on their part were adequate to the sup-
pression of the nuisance. Finding that keep-
ing his daughter in the shop was the ruin of
his business, access to the shop being only ob-
tainable by efforts and struggles thro' the mob,
which few customers would choose to under-
go.—Verrey came to the resolution, which he
publicly announced of sending her home to
Lausanne, but it not being convenient to carry
that intention immediately into effect, in order
to remove her from the public gaze, he kept her
under a very strict confinement in her room.

This together with the accounts which ap-
peared in the papers, preyed on her mind, which
was very sensitive, and brought on her pre-
mature death at six o'clock last Monday even-
ing. Up to the last moment of her exist-
ence, she was perfectly sensible, and contin-
ued to repeat, in broken French, "Oh, could I
see my mother before I die, I should be happy."

While uttering these words she expired. Up-
on her death being made known to her father,
he rushed into the room, tearing his hair and
exclaiming, in the most frantic manner against
the cruelty practised towards his family, and
no persuasion of his friends could induce him to
remove himself from the sight of the corpse.

A poor simple Highlander, who last week
made his appearance at Spring store, and por-
chased a cart of lime, met with an adventure
sufficiently untoward and provoking, but for-
tunately no-wise disastrous. Donald had no op-
por-tunity to get his cart well filled than he turned his own
and his horse's head to his dear Highland hills.
He had not, however, got far beyond Strling
Bridge, when a short shower of rain came on.
The lime began to smoke. Donald, suppos-
ing it to be nothing more than a whiff of mountain
mist, proceeded on his way, regardless of the
descending torrent, ever and anon bestowing
smart whacks on the bony posterior of his horse
to quicken her pace. At length Donald
became enveloped in a cloudy smoke, so long
able to see his way before him, he began to
wonder what was the matter, and he began to
not a little amazed to discover that the cause
of annoyance proceeded from his cart.

It was on fire—but how, and beyond his
comprehension. He stopped his horse and al-
most still, in hopes that the rain would quench the
intruding element. Remembering to his own
astonishment, that this was only adding fuel to the
flame; he actually drove the cart to a stream,
a short distance, and taking his spade, be-
gan to shovel the water on the smoking lime.
This speedily brought Donald's difficulties to
a crisis; for his steed, unconvinced by the rain,
which threatened to divert him of his tail, be-
gan to exhibit tokens of great rebellion, and
sides, seeing his cart was in danger of being
burnt to a cinder, and not knowing that the
lime might take it into his head to commence
burning too, he was resolved to bewitch him.

His best and bravest steed, who had been
disappointed, he accordingly invoked the
patient animal, and immediately began
smoking lime into the stream, thus
claiming as the burning man's wife, the
powerful element "the devil in his
burn now."—[Strling Advertiser.

When bad time arrives, every birth is filled and every mattress and settee. And yet the half are not accommodated. These have to take what is called a *standee*. Talk they will and a man might as well sleep on the top of the piston rod, as in the best birth of the boat. "Passengers for Newburgh," calls out the captain. "Where's my trunk?" "What sort of trunk was it?" The big trunk with iron corners. "Gone ashore at West Point." "O dear, then all my money and clothes is gone—can you put back captain?" "Put back! No—how away the boat there." "Look at that man's red night cap there," says one, as an old man thrusts his head through the curtains and requests less noise. "Here friend lend me a corner of your blanket." My blanket?—that shall I give you a mackerel's weighing. "The neighbors—somebody's sick yonder," says the captain, as a woman in clerical dress headdresses mine. "Shut your chain shells, roars out the tenant of a birth. "Turn that man's voice," calls out another, in response to a fat alderman, whose nose began peal forth a nocturnal hymn. "A-h, let lie sleep, says one. And 'on the roof of a backstreet's shop," says another. "Who give fifty cents for my settee?" inquires another. "I'll give three and six pence." "Done!" "You, mister, you may have mine for three shillings." "No! I'll give you two." "Done!" "Captain, send I going to have a birth?" "Blight it, don't you see they are all full." "Well, I'll pay my money and I expect to have a birth." "My money's as good as any other folks' cloth." "That's right, my good fellow, stick to him," says a wag in an undertone, tipping him a knowing wink at the time. "Why, Captain how my name aboard at Newburgh?" "Only 37 and children." "You'll have to pile them up." "Look there for the passengers were so that these legs stuck out of the cabin window." "Och! honey, and why don't you put them with your blathering nonsense." "Here all these honest gentlemen here, I've been sailing with their eyes open these 12

"I have not asserted this liquid to be blood because I had not an opportunity of being at that it was so, and I wished to record *facts only*, and not *opinions*; I believe it, however, has been blood, in which the head resorted to writing paper, and to a white handkerchief, such a color as blood which has been kept for a length of time, generally leaves a stain, the present fact is a doubt of its being blood; and it appears from the King's narrative, that the King was embalmed immediately after decapitation. It is probable, therefore that the large blood vessels continued empty themselves for some time afterwards. am aware that some of the softer parts of human body, and particularly the brain, undergo, in the course of time, a decomposition, and will melt. A liquid, therefore, might be formed after a long liquid, where solids only are present. I have seen the head, in this instance gave no suspicion that it was lost its substance, and no moisture appeared any part of the coffin, as new wax could, excepting at the bottom of the coffin."

Singularly salubrious circumstances well knew the neighborhood in which it took place—consequence of some alterations made in Gilles' churchyard, several large flat tombstones became superfluous articles since persons over whom they had been placed sunk into the narrow house at so distant a spot, that no man lived to insist on the despoiling of the privilege of that sculptured mass which duty or affection had consecrated to their memory. It happened that the churchwarden for the time being was a baker, he looked with a longing eye on these nice, polished stones; for his oven wanted fresh fuel. Whether he went into church or out of church he never passed the flat, polished stones but he thought of the bottom of his oven. In a bold hour he winked at parochial duty, removed the tablets, and gratified his itch by placing them in that fiery place which thought scorred from every eye except his own.

But the stones, though very nicely polished by the wear of years, yet retained some of their former destination, and these cherished traces they very naturally imparted to the bottom crust of the bakers bread.

The novel suppers was first discovered an elderly man in a finely marked outline

Let the unripe and rotten apples be put out and given to the hogs. Let the press, barrels and hogheads be well cleanse with fire from acids. Let the straw be brushed having no rust nor mould, and the little water that may be used, soft and clear.

After the apples are converted into fine mash, it should be suffered to remain unundergoes the proper fermentation. The fact that this will require is from twenty to seventy two hours, depending on the state of the weather. The greater the warmth the quicker

gentlemen, these offences can be avoided. There is another evil to which I think proper to advert. The practice of betting has been carried to an alarming height at the late elections. I understand that many of the fortunes of the men of large fortunes have been ruined in consequence of losses sustained thereby. No exists for the punishments of this offence must be at its next session the legislature will pass a penal law for its prohibition. I practice leads directly to corruption in elections. When man has staked his fortune on such an event he is prepared to purchase, in order to ensure success.

Gentlemen, you will retire to your chamber and at all times refer to the Attorney and to aid you, in any legal difficulties the court will be ready to communicate you if you should find it necessary to consult them.

EAST

SATURDAY

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EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1828

It is now reduced to a certainty that General Jackson is elected President of the United States by a large majority of Electoral votes—Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Louisiana, have all gone for him, which makes his majority much greater than even his warmest friends anticipated.

OHIO.—The Ohio State Journal of Thursday past, contains an official statement of the votes given in that State for electors of President and Vice President. The total number of votes given was 131,052; of which 67,696 were given for the Jackson ticket, and 63,456 for the Adams ticket, making the true majority for the Jackson ticket 4,140.

Ohio Legislature.

The Ohio Republican of Saturday last, contains a full return of the members of the next Legislature of this State, from which it appears that in the house of Representatives there are 38 members for the Administration; and 34 for Jackson. In the Senate 20 for the Administration, and 16 for Jackson, which gives a majority of four members in each House, and EIGHT in joint ballot.

Kentucky Electoral Vote.—Official returns from all the counties in Kentucky, except three, have been received. The vote stands, for Adams, 31,153; for Jackson, 38,960—Jackson's majority, 7,807.

We believe that there are few people in the Union who are not rejoiced that the Presidential election is over. It was a campaign of nearly four years. We had hopes that when it was over there would be an interval of peace. Alas! however, notes of preparation are heard, and before the new President is elected, much less warm into office, there are six Richmonds in the field. "The New York American" informs us that it is proclaimed, in that city, that Mr. VAN BUREN "will be the successor of General Jackson." "The antagonist of Mr. Van Buren," says the same paper, "always among friends, is Mr. CALHOUN." The American does not appear disposed to give its support either to Mr. Van Buren as a Northern, or Mr. Calhoun, as a Southern candidate, but gives us to understand that when the time comes, it means to propose, as a candidate, Smith Thompson.

With all respect for the opinions of others, we think it quite too early to nominate candidates for the years 1832-33. Who can tell what may then be the situation of the country? Who can tell how far the question may turn on the American System, or on some other great principle of National policy, on which parties may be organized? (Dem. Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has tendered to Captain CARRUTHERS, of the navy the command of the ship of war *Peacock*, now fitting at New York, for the voyage of exploration in the Pacific and South Seas, pursuant to a resolution of Congress of the last session. Considering the nature of this expedition we deem the appointment very complimentary to the officer selected; but, from our knowledge of that officer, we think the Government has made a most judicious choice, for the service, and we are glad to learn that Capt. Jones has promptly accepted it.

The venerable NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. The reasons which induced his retirement we have not heard, having learnt merely the fact of his resignation by a letter from Raleigh. Mr. Macon has been a Member of Congress, we think, since the year 1791, a term of thirty seven years, without intermission—the last fifteen of which he has been a member of the Senate; and it has rarely been the good fortune of any Representative to enjoy so unvarying or so highly the confidence of his constituents as he has. The Legislature of the State being now in session, the vacancy will no doubt be immediately filled. (Nat. Int.)

The public are hereby notified that spurious dollars are in circulation, which are an excellent imitation of Spanish Milled Dollars. Several have been passed in the neighborhood of Alexandria. Two persons have been apprehended on strong suspicion, and committed by the proper authority for further trial. The dollars already discovered to be spurious are dated 1806 and 1808, and will be found well executed. They are rather light, and very much projected on the head side.

HAGERS TOWN, Nov. 20. On Thursday last, after the receipt of the full returns in this electoral district, a number of the Jackson party repaired to the two pieces of cannon on opposite sides of our town for the purpose of rejoicing at their triumph. The pieces were fired nearly at the same moment, and both burst. No injury was sustained by the bursting of that on the West of the town, though several lives were immediately endangered. On the East the case was different.—Mr. George Bowers lost his life.—His head was severed from his body and carried nearly 100 yards into an adjoining field.

It is with much regret we announce the death of the Hon. DAVID J. CAMPBELL, of Kent County. Mr. Campbell was a Representative of his county in the General Assembly, during the session of 1826, and was distinguished for his talents and industry. At the last general election he was again chosen by his fellow citizens one of their delegates; but death has deprived them of his valuable services, his family of a most interesting relation, and his personal friends of a highly honorable member of their circle.

From the Pall Mall. SIR.—The extraordinary agreement or Bet, noticed in the Baltimore papers, as having been made between an honorable Senator and one of his neighbors, has been cancelled by the neighbor having offered to take one thousand dollars, and the Senator promptly paying that sum.

We understand that the proprietors of Delaware city, have made arrangements for the erection of a spacious hotel, near the Delaware tide lock; with a view to the accommodation of the new line of steam boats between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and that it will be finished as early as the ensuing season is practicable. We are also informed, that they have recently sold a large number of lots, to actual improvers, and that there is a very promising prospect of profitable employment for mechanics there, early in the ensuing spring. (Philad. Aurora)

From the National Intelligencer. The Temple of Janus has been closed in regard to the violence of factional parties has temporarily ceased; and during the brief suspension of hostilities, let causeless enmities be quelled, and "measure not men," still be the ruling principle of our policy.

The crowded incidents of the last few years will be long remembered. We hope that they may not elicit painful associations—that the virtuous of the land may not be ready to exclaim, "the glory of our country! where is it? The great error of Republics has ever been licentiousness of freedom. Party spirit is the ailment of liberty; it is requisite for its existence. But party spirit is as widely different from factional intrigue, as wholesome diet is from riotous excess. The one invigorates, and renders firm, the other enervates and destroys the system. Life and active usefulness are the rewards of one—the wages of the other is death.

Our nation is now beheld towering in strength, powerful in its own resources, feared and respected by foreign Courts—yet is that tenure so carefully frail by which it holds our national prosperity. "Unum cor, una vis," is and must remain the motto of American Freemen, while the Union of the States subsists. Reject this maxim, and these confederated Powers are no longer United. Others may cry peace! peace! but truly there will be no peace for us. Then, indeed, shall we possess that lamp, which never is deceptive, the lamp of experience—but its shadow will be cast before us, and, in bright but painful retrospect, will be exhibited the departed glory of this our boasted land. For ourselves, and our country's sake, we deprecate the day of such reverses.

It has been said, however, nay, publicly proclaimed, that the so termed "Augean stables," shall be "swept," and that a thorough expurgation shall ensue the coming of the "Hero!" What! And would these underground insinuations, that they shall direct the cleansing; that they shall regulate the ways and means of him who has thus far made instruments of them? Unless his character, who is to rule this nation, has been sadly and radically misapprehended, he will exhibit by his measures that knowledge of human nature which forbids implicit confidence where interest is the tie which binds policy to success. Above all, he will demonstrate that, though opinions vary upon principles in themselves indifferent, yet where not the prosperity merely, but the safety of our common country is concerned, he will unite in sentiment with those whose elevation depends not on the vacillations of factional feeling, and in accordance with such sentiments will act. He will therefore, partially, at least, endeavor so to close the deep and bleeding wounds which party strife has already inflicted as that their consequence may not prove fatal to the body politic. That this may be accomplished most effectively, measures not hostile, certainly, if not conciliatory, must be pursued; for, by these, and by these alone, may danger be averted.

The policy of the next Administration, if adopted in the spirit of our Constitution, will be supported; but there are those on the alert, whose penetrating minds will apprehend and deprecate each deviation from that course which may alone secure the welfare and the glory of the People. We are prepared to greet him who has been the Nation's choice. At a stormy period has the helm been offered him, and on his skill the safety of the ship depends. But while we proffer, thus freely, the courtesies of friendly feeling to our anticipated Governor, may we not extend the hand of fellowship to one who has so long and so unceasingly directed us—whose life has thus far been devoted to his country's service and whose reward has been reproach and calumny? The Philosopher of future years, as he traces in succession the series of events which are now rapidly transpiring, will pause, to investigate the latent motives which actuated American Freemen, in excluding from the Councils of their Nation one, whose character was so exalted, and whose noblest energies had been successfully exerted, in securing for his countrymen, their highest privileges.

But the conflict is not over. Another will assume his office, and the last remaining duty is cordially to render him the tribute of our praise for benefits conferred, and earnestly to pray, that, in the retirement of his father's house he may enjoy more real and lasting happiness than the excitements and the cares of power yield to its possessor.

UNION. The returns received from this and the adjoining States, satisfy us that the Opposition has triumphed, and that General Jackson will be elected President by a considerable majority. That by an organized system of persécution and misrepresentation, commencing even before the inauguration of the present incumbent an unprincipled faction should have succeeded in laying down an Administration, as virtuous as able, and as patriotic as the present, is truly a matter of lamentation; but as Republicans we must submit to the will of the majority, and hope that none of the evil forebodings that force themselves on the mind, may be realized.

General Jackson's situation is a most peculiar one, and to a sensitive mind it would be a most painful one. In the South he is supported because he is a "Southern man, possessed of Southern feelings, and of course an Anti-Tariff man." In Ohio he was supported because he was a "Western candidate," and in the North, generally, because he was a "Tall man," or at least not opposed to the "American System." In the States he was advocated as a "Democrat," and in others the "Federalists" claimed to support him; in short, truth has never been an obstacle in the way of his supporters, and whatever was their geographical situation, or the prejudices of the people, they have been made to aid his election. From the charge of encouraging this system of misrepresentation, he is himself by no means clear, and his equivocal expressions have been construed in different parts of the Union, to have diametrically opposite meanings. In this state of things, the eyes of the people will be naturally turned with anxiety to discover indications of his probable course in the Government, which will greatly depend upon his selection of the cabinet, as upon its members must rest all the duties, if not the responsibilities of the Administration; and a large portion of its supporters, either at the North or the South, must necessarily be disappointed.

Mr. Adams, to become a "Republican" measure when General Jackson presides, or does a man being a "Democrat," or a "Federalist," depend upon his birth, or the peculiar arrangement of the letters which form his name, and not upon the principles or policy he advocates? The same measures have been pursued by Mr. Adams, which have been pursued by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, yet these consistent gentlemen, call the latter "Republican," and the former a "Federal" Administration. Now, if the same course of policy is continued, as that which was "Republican," under Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and which became "Federal," under Mr. Adams, to become "Republican," again under General Jackson? The sovereigns must answer.—[Ohio Republican.]

The Flour and Grain Market.

Yesterday's wagon price of Howard street Flour may be quoted at \$7.12 1/2. Limited sales from stores are reported to be at \$7.20. A lot was offered at that price, but was not taken; while on the other hand, other holders are unwilling to sell for \$7.60. Sales of City Mills at \$7.25. Some holders refuse to sell at less than \$7.50.

Sales of Wheat were made yesterday at the following rates:—Good red at \$1.50 a 55 per bushel; fair to good, at \$1.40 a 1.45, and ordinary at \$1.20 a 1.25. Sales of new Corn at 50 cents; and of old at 55 cents per bushel. Rye was offered yesterday at 60 cents, but no buyers were found at that rate. Whiskey is held at 26 cents for hhd. and 28 cents for barrel.

Extracts of letters, dated New York, Nov. 23, 1828. The Flour Market is not settled here, and at the close of the Exchange yesterday, sales were made at \$7.25. A sale of Southern Corn to day at \$1.25. Flour quiet to day. Sales of rye yesterday at \$1.25 for wharf flour—dull to day and difficult to find the exact state of the market.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[From the Daily Advertiser of Saturday.] FLOUR.—On Monday and Tuesday some sales of N. York Flour were made of \$9 to \$9 1/2, but in the afternoon of Tuesday, the packet ship New York arrived, bringing accounts of a material decline in the English market, which produced a great depression here. 4 or 5000 barrels of New York and southern brand, were purchased the next day at \$8, some for shipment to Liverpool. On Thursday about 2000 Barrels New York were sold at \$7 1/2, also supposed for England, and some Virginia Flour at \$7 1/2. Yesterday about 2000 barrels of the latter description changed hands at \$7 1/2 and 8 or 300 bbls. Baltimore wheat, at 12 cash. The stock in this market is large in consequence of the transactions being so largely speculative; the small shipments made at the late high rates, and the heavy imports from the South.

We quote:—New York, superfine bbl 7 1/2 Troy, do 7 1/2 Western, do 8 00 a 8 50 Philadelphia, do 7 50 Baltimore City, do 7 25 a 7 50 do Howard st. do 7 1/2 Richmond City Mills, do 7 50 GRAIN.—A number of cargoes of Virginia Wheat have arrived since our last, but we have heard of no sales since the great decline in Flour, to fix the value of Wheat, except a small parcel at 1.50. The grain market has, however, materially declined, not only for Wheat, but also for coarser grains. Prices, however, are so unsettled, that our quotations this week, cannot be made with much accuracy. Wheat, Northern bushel 1 87 1/2 a 1 50 Do Western 1 50 a 1 62 1/2 Do Virginia 1 50 a 1 60 Rye, Corn, Southern, do 50

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 22.] FLOUR.—Canal Flour was selling freely yesterday at \$9.—Some of our first Merchants have been buying up Flour on speculation for some days. They give generally \$8; and in some instances, for choice brands, \$9 1/2 and \$9. Such is the rage for speculation, in the belief that Flour will advance considerably higher than money men who never dealt in the article before, are now buying it up on speculation, at \$9.

WHEAT.—Prime red was selling yesterday to the millers at \$1.35—\$1.30 for common good red—and \$1.87 1/2 to \$2 was given for white wheat on Thursday. We heard of no sales of white wheat yesterday.

Shocking Occurrence.

The Little Falls People's Friend contains an account of a most dreadful case of the taking of the life of an infant, by a boy only five years of age.

About dusk, on the evening of the 17th inst. Sarah, a colored woman, and wife of Jack, alias John Wernum, set out with the wife of Mr. John Lepper, (who resides in the little cleared valley above Brown's distillery, a quarter of a mile from the turnpike passing through that village,) to go on an errand across the river. They left the house in care of Mrs. Lepper's children, a boy of nearly five and a girl of three years old, her infant being laid in the cradle, and Sarah's (a girl of sixteen months old) in the bed—his mother having charged the boy, Amos, not to meddle with Sarah's child. Returning in an hour after, Sarah observed the boy and girl getting up the bed, and going to look after her child, Amos told her a black man had come and killed it. She immediately ran out to seek her infant, and found it lying dead, and awfully mangled about twenty feet from the door. Its head was deeply gashed & bruised apparently with severe blows of an axe; the left leg was chopped off close to the foot, and wounds were seen upon the other foot, and various parts of the body.

The alarm soon spread, and a crowd of people gathered at the house; but no intelligence could be obtained that might concern the probable perpetrator of the horrid deed, but from the story of the boy, viz.—that "a drunken black man, dressed in light colored clothes, killed Sarah's child, and cut its leg off." Next morning, however, his sister, Irene, being asked on waking, who killed the baby, answered, that it cried while mamma was gone, and Amos carried it out and killed it with the axe. The boy soon after acknowledged to the same effect.

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.—We have seen it stated in several respectable prints that there will be a small majority in the 7th States Senate after the 4th of March next, in favor of the present Administration. We are, however, inclined to believe from the best information we can obtain, that there will be exactly a tie, unless Sanford of New York should come down on the Adams side, which would give us one majority. Now should this turn out to be the case, how is a Senator to act, who is willing to take a Secretaryship or foreign embassy? If one or more should resign, the majority is thrown against them, and the hands of the President are tied, as the Senate can negative all his recommendations to office, and thus disappoint many a hungry expectant. We are disposed to think it would puzzle a lawyer to manage such a concern.—[Del. Journal.]

POSTSCRIPT.

[BY LAST NIGHT'S STEAM-BOAT.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28, 1828.

The Flour and Grain Market. The wagon price of Howard street Flour opened yesterday at \$7.25 per barrel, and fluctuated in the course of the day between that price and \$7. Towards the close of the day, the price appeared to preponderate towards the latter rate. The store price remains at \$7.50.

We have no variation to note in the price of Wheat. Good red is worth \$1.50, and other qualities in proportion. Sales of New Corn yesterday at 43 a 45 cents. We quote old white at 45 a 47 cents, and old yellow at 47 a 50 cents. Sales of Rye at 40 and 55 cents per bushel.

From the New Orleans Price Current, Nov. 8. Business since our last has been partially suspended by the state election, consequently we have few alterations from real transactions to notice. The Mississippi has fallen this week three inches, and is now twelve feet below high water mark. The weather is warm for the time of the year, and favorable for out-door business. Our city, with a few exceptions, continues healthy, and particularly so considering the number of unacclimated persons now here.

COTTON.—Arrived from 31st ult. up to yesterday morning, 2809 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 1109; Havre, 451; Boston, 16; in all 1876. The sales since our last have been about 850 bales, principally Louisiana, at various prices, from 11 1/2 down to 10 1/2. We hope in our next to be able to venture quotations from better established rates than exist at present, when no doubt (weather permitting) the transactions will be sufficiently large to warrant the attempt. We find purchasers still complain of the quality in market not being so good as at this time last year.—Stock on hand, 15397.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.—By the quantity on the plantation, have met a moderate demand & fair inquiry, particularly the former at various prices, ranging near 8 1/2 cents. It is still uncertain what price the crops may be expected to bring when fairly offered in market. We have heard of several engagements in molasses for what the article may be worth at stated times hence, agreed upon by the contracting parties, which again compel us to continue blank quotations.

Tobacco, with the exception of a few retail transactions in these descriptions termed crossed continues extremely dull and not in demand. We have no imports to mention this week.—Cleared for Boston 11 hhd.

FLOUR.—Arrived since our last 2462 bbls. The principal sales of the week were for city consumption at \$6 00 for well known brands. We do not know of any heavy sales for exportation, and consider it dull at \$5 75 per bbl.

Whiskey, Pork, Lard Bacon and other western produce, have not varied materially in value or request since our last.

Freights for Europe and coastwise, are low dull and uncertain as to any established rate.—Vessels in port, 61, against 121 at same time last year.

Exchange on N. York, 1 1/2 a 12 discount.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The packet brig *Kentuck*, Capt. Rathbone, arrived at New York from Orleans, bringing advices to the evening of the 8th inst. The Hon. Mr. Gurley, member of Congress, is a passenger.

It was ascertained that the Electoral vote of Louisiana was for Jackson, by an estimated majority of about 800.

In the First, (or Livingston's) District, the Administration majority was 481.

In the 2d, (Gurley's) District, the majority for Jackson, was 1224. At the former election in this District, Mr. Gurley's majority was 40.

The returns had not been received from the third District, which was claimed by both parties, and generally believed to be about equally divided.

The vote in New Orleans, was 747 for Jackson, 665 for Adams—majority for Jackson 82.

Preparations are making in New York to erect a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Emmett, in the cemetery of St. Paul's, adjacent to Broadway, within a few yards of the monument to Montgomey. The plan adopted is of an antique obelisk, thirty feet high, in a single piece of the finest white marble, bearing a sculptured profile of Emmett on one face, with a suitable inscription.

Mrs. REBECCA JONES—a native of Virginia, & now residing in Clarke county, Alabama, is the mother of 13 children, grand mother of 64, and great grand mother of 65.—The fruitfulness of 142, the most of whom are living. She is in her 82d year, remarkable for health, rides on horse-back, walks one or two miles with ease, her health good, reading is the only amusement of her declining life.

Hat-making.—A correspondent of the Barnstable Journal mentions that Mr. Alex. Clark of Falmouth has invented a machine, very different from any heretofore constructed for carding hat bodies. It requires but half the labour of the ordinary mode, making two hat bodies at once, of an even thickness, and partly hardening them. It has been in operation several months, to the satisfaction of the ingenious inventor, and also to those manufacturers who have used the hat bodies thus made, and who prefer them to those carded by hand.

MARRIED On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Thomas P. Townsend, to Miss Mahala Littleton, all of this county.

DIED Departed this life, in Baltimore, on Monday morning, the 17th inst. in the 62d year of his age, Mr. PATRICK MCNEAL, a native of Ireland and for many years a citizen of Baltimore.

BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR, Firkin Butter, Bunch Raisins, Currants, &c.

Wm. H. & P. Grooms, have just received a supply of the above articles, of the first quality. Nov. 29—4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of a Court of Chancery, Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE on the premises in Caroline county, on Monday the 15th day of December next, A FARM called Boonsborough, lying near the road leading from Hillsborough to Greensboro, about four miles from the latter place, and two miles from Anthony's Mill on Choptank River, and six miles from Denton, this property formerly belonged to Malachi Meeds dec'd. and contains four hundred acres more or less.

The terms of sale will be, the purchaser shall give bond to the Trustee for the payment thereof, with good security to be approved by him, in three equal instalments, at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest thereon from the day of sale, when the terms will be more minutely stated by the subscriber.

GEORGE REED, Trustee. Nov. 22—1828.

A CARD.

Mrs. Julia Ann Stevens

BEGS leave to inform her friends, and the public generally, that she has taken the

NEW BACK BUILDING,

Lately put up by Mr. James M. Lambdin, directly back of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store. The Buildings are all new, and completely finished, and also in a central part of the town. Mrs. STEVENS has just moved, & would receive a few Girls and Boys to Board, either by the year or for a less time. Terms made known by application to JULIA ANN STEVENS. Easton, Nov. 29 4w

The Washington City Chronicle,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON BY RICHARD L. UTTER.

THIS Paper has been established at the Seat of the General Government, under auspices which the Publishers think favorable to the encouragement of a Periodical devoted to it, to the diffusion of Literary, Scientific, and Miscellaneous information. Its object has been, as it will continue to be, to promote the cause of Letters, & to spread, within its range, a knowledge of all that may be new, interesting, and valuable, in Science, Literature, and the Arts, together with the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence. Mere party disputes, are, and shall be, sedulously avoided, and nothing will be admitted but what may tend to enlarge and interest the mind, and improve and benefit the heart.

A summary of the Proceedings of Congress will, during the Session, be regularly given.

The Chronicle is published every Saturday; and is printed in the best manner, on a large sheet (imperial size) price \$3 per annum; or \$2.50 if paid in advance. Nov. 29

PORK & CORN WANTED.

THE TRUSTEES of the POOR, for Talbot County, wish to purchase a quantity of PORK & CORN, for which Sealed Proposals will be received until the 11th of DECEMBER, next, on which day they will meet at the Poorhouse to make Contracts. Proposals left at the Store of the Subscriber.

W. M. JENKINS, Treasurer.

Nov. 22. The lowest Proposal, for either the PORK or CORN, the quality equal, will be accepted by the Board of Trustees. W. J.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his

Fall and Winter supply of Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Super & Common Broad Clothes,

Cassimeres & Cassinets,

Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts

CALICOES, JACKONET, CAMBRIC and

BOOK MUSLINS, &c.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hardware, Glass & Queen's-ware,

Groceries & Liquors, &c. &c.

He has also, and constantly keeps a general ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices for CASH, Hydes, Wool, Feathers, Kersey or Meal, &c. and invites an early call.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Nov. 18.

Lands for Sale in Caroline County

THE Subscribers offer for Sale on Saturday the 29th instant, at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Mrs. Catharine Green, at Fowling Creek, all the real estate that fell to them in the rights of their Wives being Heirs at Law of the said Catharine Green, viz:

The home Farm situated on Fowling Creek, containing 420 acres—also a very valuable Mill Seat adjoining the above mentioned Tract, containing 12 acres or thereabouts—another Tract of land containing 69 1/2 acres, adjoining the land of Thomas Edger—another parcel of land adjoining the lands of the Heirs of Jan. Hubbard, containing 100 1/2 acres—one other tract or parcel of land adjoining the land of Garrison Reece, supposed to contain 16 acres—a tract of land called Partnership in Fishing, containing 53 acres, this Fishery is very valuable, and is generally known by the name of Wing's Landing.

The above property will all be offered at Public Sale on the day abovementioned at 12 o'clock, unless sold at Private Sale before that time. The Terms will be—one half Cash, the other half at 12 months, with the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest, with approved security for the payment of the purchase in 12 months, the purchaser to have possession on the 1st day of January next, and a good and sufficient deed given as soon as the Lands are paid for.

WILLIAM KELLEY, ARCHIBALD MCCLIESH.

Nov. 22—qts

In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

November Term, 1828. ORDERED that the Sales of the Lands made to Peter Stevens and John Edmondson, by Wm. H. Tilghman, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Trench Tilghman, deceased, in the cause of Juliana Goldsborough & Ann Goldsborough, administratrix of James Goldsborough deceased, against Trench Tilghman and William H. Tilghman, and reported by the said Trustee to this Court be ratified and confirmed, upon cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty nine; provided a copy of this Order be inserted once each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the 10th day of January, in the year last aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of Sales to be \$5694 32 1/2.

A True Copy, Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk. Nov. 22. Sw

BOARDING.

MRS. M. TAYLOR, begs leave to inform the Citizens of Baltimore and the Public generally, that she has taken that convenient and commodious House in Baltimore street, No. 8, near Belthover, and Queen's Avenue, where she is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week, or month. Families can be accommodated in comfortable rooms on the most reasonable terms. Baltimore, Oct. 22.

POETRY.

From the Taken for 1828.
COLUMBUS BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY
OF SALAMANCA.—By Mrs. S. S. S. S. S.
Columbus found, that, in advocating the spher-
ical figure of the earth, he was in danger of
being convicted, not only of error, but of hetero-
odoxy.

St. Stephen's cloistered hall was proud
In learning's pomp that day—
For there a robed and stately crowd
Pressed on in long array;
Some, from stern vigil's measured hours,
Where trembling Penance kneelt,
Some, from arched domes or hermit bowers,
Where cowered Science dwelt.

Why doth that simple mariner,
Approach that cloister high?
What mighty thoughts his bosom stir,
And fire his sparkling eye?
His toil-stained hands the pictured chart
With dauntless zeal display,
While words of wonder from his heart
Win forth their rushing way.

What hath he said? Their frowns are dark
In muttered tones they speak,
And lines upon their tablets mark
Which flush the ashen cheek.
The Inquisition's vengeful doom
Seems traced on brows severe,
And heresy from burning tomb
Groans on the startled ear.

Courage bold Genoese! for Time
Thy splendid wreath shall crown;
That vast and undiscovered clime
Where pathless forests frown.
The heaven-wrapt mountain's haughty brow,
The Indian with his bow,
The gold-sown rocks and rivers, thou
To thankless Spain shall show.

Courage, world-finder!—thou hast need!
In fate's unfolding scroll,
Dark wrongs and nameless woes I read,
That rack the noble soul;
Pale Envy's shaft in secret hurled,
Ingratitude's dire pain—
The bitter payment of the world
To those who wear her chain.

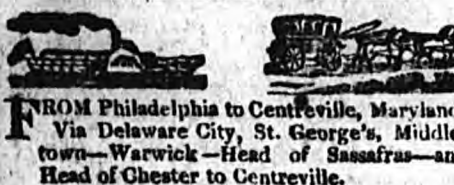
On! on! creation's secret probe,
Its curtain rend in twain,
And give the old and crime-sick globe
Her sisters' broad domain;
Then with torn beard and smothered frown
Exhaust the cup of scorn,
And in thy lowly grave lie down,
The glorious, yet forlorn.

FOR CHESTER-TOWN.



THE STEAM-BOT MARYLAND.—will
leave Baltimore every SUNDAY Morning
at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Chestertown,
commencing the 23d November; returning leave
Chestertown at 8 o'clock, and Corica at 10
o'clock, and after touching at Annapolis arrive
in Baltimore by Sundown. She will continue
the above route throughout the season.
Passage from Annapolis to Chestertown
\$2—or from Chestertown to Annapolis \$2.
LEWEL G. TAYLOR, (MASTER.)
November 1st 1828.—tf

THROUGH IN A DAY.



FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland,
Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle-
town—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and
Head of Chester to Centerville.
This line is now running, and will continue
throughout the Season—to leave Philadelphia
by the Steam-boat BALTIMORE, Captain W.
WHILLDIN.—From Pine Street Wharf, on
Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6
o'clock, for Delaware City—there to take the
Canal Packet-boat LADY CLINTON, for St.
George's, and from thence in Stages to Middle-
town, Warwick, Head of Sassafras, Head of
Chester, and Centerville, arriving at Centre-
ville the same evening at eight o'clock.
Returning, leaves Centerville on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock,
arriving at Delaware City in time to take the
Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there
at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Connected with the Despatch Line is a line
Stages from Centerville to Easton, leaving Cen-
terville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.
Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern,
Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1
o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the
morning following for Philadelphia.
There is also in connection with this Line a
stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore
Steam Boat Packet, at Georgetown, to inter-
sect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads,
and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross
Roads to the Steam Boat.
Passengers coming in this Line for Newcastle
or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at
St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's - 1 50
Do. Middletown - 2 00
Do. Warwick - 2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras - 2 50
Do. Head of Chester - 3 00
And Do. Centerville - 4 25
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
Sept. 23—w

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—That neat &
convenient White House and premises ad-
joining the South-West corner of the
Public Square, near the Court House,
now occupied by Mrs. Stevens,
—ALSO—
The STORE ROOM & CELLAR in the brick
House above Mrs. Parrott's residence, nearly op-
posite the Bank. WM. CLARK.
Easton, Sept. 27th 1828.—31 row

BENNETT R. JONES, Clock and Watch Maker,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Public
for the liberal patronage he has received
and informs them that he still continues the
above business at the old stand next door to the
Bank, where he is prepared with a good assort-
ment of Materials to meet all orders in his line.
He assures the Public that his work shall be
done in a workman-like manner, and warranted
for 12 months. Persons who have Clocks to
repair or clean may be waited on at their resi-
dence or otherwise, as they may see proper.
N. B. B. R. J. has on hand and wishes to
dispose of an elegant 8 day Brass Clock of su-
perior workmanship, for which, he will take Cash
or good Paper.
Easton, Oct. 25 1828.—tf

REMOVAL. CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to
his Customers, and the Public in general,
for the liberal patronage he has received since
his commencement in the above business, and
begs leave to inform them that he has removed
his SHOP to the stand lately occupied by Dr.
Thomas H. Dawson, next door to the Easton
Hotel, where he is now prepared with a
FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
To execute Work at the shortest notice and
on the most reasonable terms for the CASH.—
He assures the Public that his Work shall be
done in a workman-like manner, and warranted
for twelve Months. All orders addressed to the
Subscriber will be thankfully received, and
promptly attended to.
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Nov. 22.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of inform-
ing his Friends and the Public generally,—
that he has removed his Shop to that well known
Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Soule,
and lately by Mr. Thos. S. Cook on Washing-
ton Street. He informs them that he has just
returned from BALTIMORE with

A New and Elegant Assortment of MATERIALS.

All of which being purchased for Cash, enables
him to Manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's
BOOTS AND SHOES
In the NEATEST & most DURABLE manner,
and upon the most moderate terms. COUNTRY
HIDES will be taken in payment for work.

N. B.—The Ladies are informed that his at-
tention will be more particularly turned to their
Branch of his Business. PETER TART.
Easton, Nov. 1, 1828.—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

Gentlemen disposed to purchase boots
would do well to call as he will turn his at-
tention more particularly to that part of the busi-
ness and flatters himself that he can furnish
them with as handsome and as good boots as
can be had here or else where.
The Public's Ob't Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Nov. 17.

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore
county on the 15th day of Sept. inst. by
Thos. D. Cockey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace
for said county, as a runaway, a negro man, who
calls himself Mark Carroll, and says he belongs
to Zediah Cook, of Middle Brooke Mills, Mont-
gomery county, Maryland. Said negro is five
feet eight inches high, and about thirty one
years of age. Had on when committed a linen
roundabout of light color, and white linen shirt
and pantaloons of the same, fur hat and shoes.
The owner of the above described negro man
is requested to come forward, prove property,
pay charges and take him away, otherwise he
will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
of Balt. co. Jail
Sept. 27—8w

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore
county, by John Walter, Esq. a Justice of
the peace for said county, on the seventeenth
day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-
eight, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls her-
self ANN DORSEY, and says she belongs to
Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery
county, Maryland—said negro is four feet eight
inches high, about eighteen years old, (at which
age she says she was to have been free.) Had
on when committed a yellow stripe home-spun
cotton frock, and call-skin shoes.
The owner of the above described negro is
requested to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take her away, otherwise she will
be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
of Baltimore county Jail.
Sept. 27—3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore
County, on the 2d day of October,
1828, by James B. Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the
Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a negro
woman who calls herself RACHEL ROSETTA
VIEW, alias Phoebe, and says she is free born,
that she lately lived with Benjamin Coons, of
Smyrna in the State of Delaware; said negro is
feet 2 inches high and about 24 years of age;
had on when committed a white gingham frock
with blue and purple stripes. The owner of the
above described negro is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges and take
her away, otherwise she will be discharged ac-
cording to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
of Baltimore county Jail.
Oct. 11 8w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore
County on the first day of October, 1828,
by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the
Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a ne-
gro Girl who calls herself HARRIET and says
she belongs to Mrs. Deborah Wright, of Easton,
Talbot county, E. S. Maryland, but that she re-
cently lived with Mr. Neibling on the Market
street road; said negro is 5 feet 1 inch high and
about 21 years of age, had on when committed
a blue linen frock with white and red stripes,
fine shoes and stockings.—The owner of the a-
bove described negro woman is requested to
come forward, prove property, pay charges and
take her away, otherwise she will be discharg-
ed according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden
of Baltimore county Jail.
Oct. 11 8w

PRINTING

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

New Ironmongery, Grocery, QUEEN'S-WARE, CHINA & GLASS STORE.

WILLIAM H. GROOME,
HAVING thought it advisable to with-
draw from the Dry Goods business, &
to remove from the Store-House which he
has so long occupied, to that lately occupied
by his brother Samuel Groome, opposite the
Bank, begs leave to inform his customers and
the public generally, that he has taken his
nephew Peregrine Groome, formerly of this
place, into partnership with him, and re-com-
menced business under the firm of

W. H. & P. GROOME,

And intend keeping constantly on hand a large
AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ironmongery, Groceries, Queen's
Ware, China, Glass, and

FANCY ARTICLES,

Of the best qualities—and to sell them on the
lowest terms for CASH.

W. H. G. therefore solicits for himself and
partner, a continuance of the custom of his
old friends as well as those of the late Samuel
Groome, and the public generally for any arti-
cles in the above line, assuring them that the
strictest attention will be paid to the business,
and to all Orders addressed to them.
Easton, Oct. 11 8wtf

NEW GOODS.

W. H. and P. GROOME,
HAVE the pleasure of informing their Cu-
stomers and the public generally that they
have just received from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore & are now opening a very large supply of

GOODS

COMPRISED ALMOST EVERY VARIETY OF
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brass Ware
Carpenter's, Cabinet-Maker's, Shoe-Maker's
AND OTHER TOOLS.

Groceries and Liquors,
Among which are some very superior OLD
MADEIRA WINE & COGNAC BRANDY.

QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA, GLASS,
Looking-Glasses, Powder & Shot
SPERMACEIN AND COMMON LAMP OIL.

Writing and Letter Paper,
SEINE TWINE.

TIN-WARE, STONE-WARE, BRUSHES
Combs, Whips, Castings,
CART BOXES, NAILS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

Hoes, Axes, Fryng-Pans,
ROPE, FLAX, SALT, WOODEN-WARE, &c.

—ALSO—
Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, and
COTTON YARN,

Of the first quality, from No. 4, to No. 24.
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices
for CASH.
Easton, Nov. 8 6w3row

A New Firm.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
OF THE late firm of JENKINS & STEVENS,
takes this opportunity of rendering his ac-
knowledgments to his friends and the Public
in general, for the liberal encouragement the
aforesaid firm has received in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

During its continuance—and now begs leave
to inform his friends, his former customers, and
the public in general, that he has associated,
and taken into Partnership, his son JOHN W.
JENKINS. The business will be hereafter
conducted, and carried on under the firm of

WILLIAM JENKINS & SON,

At the former Stand of Jenkins and Stevens.
The Subscriber therefore beg leave to inform
their friends, the customers of the late firm of
JENKINS & STEVENS, and the public in gen-
eral, that they intend carrying on the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

UNDER THE AFORESAID FIRM OF
WILLIAM JENKINS & SON,
AND INTEND KEEPING
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass
and Queen's-Ware.

—AND ALSO— IRONMONGERY,

And various other Articles
All of which will be selected with great cau-
tion and sold at a moderate advance for the
READY MONEY—Also will be taken in ex-
change, FEATHERS, WOOL, and COUNTRY
KERSEY, (to punctual Customers as usual.)

The attention of the public are respect-
fully invited to give us a call and examine for
themselves.
WILLIAM JENKINS,
JOHN W. JENKINS.
Easton, Nov. 8 6w

William Jenkins and Son,

expect in a short time from this, to receive a
handsome supply of GOODS, suitable for the
present and approaching season.

THE NEW FIRM.

WILLIAM JENKINS & SON,
HAS just received their supply of GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching
Season, from PHILADELPHIA and BALTI-
MORE, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hard-Ware, Queen's-Ware, China and GLASS.

They intended to sell them, at as small advance
as can be afforded. They would therefore in-
vite their Friends, and the Public in general to
give them an early call, especially those who
wish to buy HANDSOME & CHEAP GOODS.
WILLIAM JENKINS & SON.
Easton, Nov. 22—3t

N. B. WOOL, FEATHERS, & Country-mixt
LINSEY, will be taken in exchange.
JENKINS & SON.

TO RENT.

THREE FARMS handsomely situated on the
Waters of Broad Creek, and one on Tuck-
ahoe Creek—forterms apply to
SAMUEL HARRISON.
Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

UNION HOTEL.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken the well
known Brick House in Denton,
occupied the last year by Mr. Samu-
el Lucas, where his customers will
be accommodated with the best of
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 gener-
ally are invited to give him a call. The subscri-
ber is provided with rooms to accommodate
his court and bar during the session of our
Courts.
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.
Feb. 18 tf

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE following Criminals broke the Jail of
Baltimore County on Thursday night the
30th of October, to wit:
THOMAS WARD, one of the mail robbers,
aged about 35 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, raw
boned, light hair and blue eyes, has a large scar
on his neck, believed to be on the right, or
perhaps both sides, still somewhat sore occa-
sioned by the king's evil. Ward having been
wounded by the guard when robbing the mail,
it is probable that marks of the wound may be
discovered on his breast, and one of his fingers,
believed to be the middle finger on the right
hand.—He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his
family are said to live between Baltimore and
Pittsburg, near Styestown, Pa. Ward at this
time is in delicate health.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, alias THOMAS
BRYSON, aged about 30 years, 5 feet nine in-
ches high, a native of Ireland, dark complexion,
hair and eyes, a few pits of the small pox,
a down look, especially when spoken to, with a
broken or hollow nose.

HOWARD EASTON, 19 to 22 years old, 5
feet six inches high, light complexion and fair
eyes, small person, and has the appearance of a
youth.

ELBERT EASTON, brother to Howard Easton,
description same as Howard, as far as can
be recollected, supposed one or two years
younger—both natives of Montgomery County,
Maryland.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehen-
sion and delivery of the above mentioned
prisoners, or Fifty Dollars for each, with all
reasonable charges, if taken out of this state,
or secured in any jail in the United States.
DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden Baltimore County Jail.
Nov. 15

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday
morning the 21st inst. a mulatto fellow who
calls himself ABRAHAM SULLIVAN, about 21
years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight
and well made, with rather a down look when
spoken to, but polite and attentive.—For the
last eight or nine months he has been employed
as a waiter, in the Easton Hotel by Mr. Peacock.
He had on when he ran away a fox coloured hat,
blue cloth coat, corduroy pantaloons and new
shoes.—There is little doubt he will change his
clothing as he took a variety with him.

Whoever will take up said Runaway and de-
liver him in the Jail in Easton, Talbot county,
(Md.) shall receive a reward of Fifty Dollars, if
taken in this State or the State of Delaware—if
taken out of the above State, One Hundred
Dollars reward will be given.

WM. H. GROOME, Agent
for Isabella Smyth.
Easton, Oct. 4—tf

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Saturday night last, a negro
man called DANIEL, who is about 32 years
of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark
mulatto color, has broad shoulders and broad
face, is rather lusty and well made, has large
white teeth, his eyes are of a reddish colour,
and when he is spoken to he has a smile on his
countenance. Daniel was hired out in Easton,
and went off under pretence of going to Camp
Meeting, and there is reason to believe that he
was accompanied by a negro man, the property
of Mrs. Smyth, who was also hired out in Easton,
and is of a chesnut colour and rather tall. I
have no knowledge of what clothes Daniel took
with him, other than a blue jacket and fur hat
nearly new. It is more than probable that
these negroes will make their way either to Dela-
ware or New Jersey. The above reward will
be paid for apprehending Daniel if taken out of
the State, and Fifty Dollars if taken in the State
and lodged in Jail so that I get him, and all rea-
sonable expenses paid if brought to Easton and
lodged in Jail.

EDWARD O. MARTIN.
Head of Wye, Talbot co. Md.
Sept. 27, 1828.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on or about
the 15th of April last, a negro woman who
calls herself MARGARET—she is about 23
years of age, stout and well made, rather light
complexion for a negro.—The subscriber un-
derstands the above negro has made her way to
Baltimore, where she has no doubt hired her-
self as a free woman.

Whoever takes up said negro and secures her
in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall
receive the above reward.
THOMAS D. MONNELLY.
Chappel, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1828.

The Baltimore American will copy the
above 4 times and forward the account to this
office for collection.

STOLEN

FROM the Steam-boat Maryland, on the night
of the 28th of October last, a sealed packet
addressed to Samuel Maynard, Esq. Cashier,
Annapolis—which contained \$3050 in Notes of
the Farmers Bank of Maryland—as part of the
money has been found on the shore near Oxford
and returned by the respectable farmers, to the
subscriber—it is hoped that the balance may
also have been found and will likewise be re-
stored on the receipt of what may be deemed
a generous Reward by the Finders. Should
the holders of any part of the Stolen Notes re-
fuse to give them up after this Public Notice,
they will be prosecuted to the extent of the
Law.
Nov. 22—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on THURS-
DAY the 4th day of December next, at
the residence of the subscriber in Miles River
Neck, (formerly the residence of William Hay,
deceased,) sundry articles of Household and
Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of Blades and
Top Fodder, with various other articles too te-
dious to mention. A credit of six months will
be given on all sums over Five Dollars, the pur-
chaser giving note with approved security,
bearing interest from the day of Sale. For all
sums of Five Dollars and under, the Cash will
be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock,
A. M. and attendance given by
WILLIAM J. HAMILTON.

Nov. 8.
P. S. The subscriber intending to break up
House Keeping, will devote his time and atten-
tion exclusively to the transportation of grain
and all other articles confided to his charge.—
He respectfully tenders his thanks to those who
have heretofore honored him with their custom
and solicits a continuance of their favours and
the public in general, and pledges himself to
exert the utmost of his endeavours to promote
their interest.
W. J. H.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I INTEND to prefer a Petition to the next
General Assembly of Maryland (to be as-
sembled at the City of Annapolis) praying them
to pass a Law to Vacate the Public Road running
from the outer Gate of Doctor James P. Dick-
inson's Farm, through Mr. James Reynier now re-
sides, through my Lands in Talbot county, to
Choptank River, where formerly were kept a
Public Ferry, known as "Bush's Ferry," but
said Ferry has been discontinued for seventeen
or eighteen years.
W. HUGHELETT.
Talbot county, Oct. 18—1828.—6w

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

The Subscriber has some small farms which
he wishes to lease for one or more years:
ALSO
The Dwelling House now occupied
by Mrs. Charlotte Reardon, on Wash-
ington Street, opposite the Easton Point road
—the most healthy spot in Easton.
ALSO
The Small Tenement on the hill,
near my Dwelling.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton July, 12. tf

FOR RENT.

THE ENSUING YEAR. The House Garden
and Stables on Washington street, lately oc-
cupied by me, and at present occupi-
ed by Mr. Thos. Hayward, in—ALSO
The House Garden and Stables lately
occupied by James C. Wheeler, &
the House and Garden at present occupied by
Mr. Wheeler, on the Landing road.—These
Houses are comfortable and in good repair.—To
approved tenants, the terms will be very reason-
able.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 9—1828. tf

HOUSES &c. TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED for the next year, the fol-
lowing Houses in and about Easton, to wit:
The House and Premises on the East
Side of Washington Street, where
George F. Thompson now lives, a few
doors above the Store of Mr. Jas.
Wilson.
The Houses & Gardens at the White Chim-
nies, near the Eastern limits of the town, on the
road to Dover Bridge.
The House where Mrs. Russell now lives on
Washington street near Campers Carriage shop.
The House & Garden at Easton Point, where
Wm. Barnett lives.
The House & Lot, at Woodenhawk's Bridge,
where William Bending lately lived, and a small
Farm near it.—For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 13 tf

P. S. A Farm in Banbury, & Mrs. Harwoods
Farm near Hook-town, are also to be rented for
next year.

For Rent at a Reduced Price, The Fountain Inn Tavern,

LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray,
for the remainder of the present and
ensuing year.—Immediate possession
will be given.
Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, agent
for Mary J. Willson.
Easton, 12th July, 1828. tf

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—That neat &
Convenient Framed DWELLING-
HOUSE, with Garden & Stables &c.
situate on Goldsborough street, at
present in the occupancy of Mr. WM.
F. SHANAHAN.—To a good Tenant the terms
will be liberal.—Apply at this office, or to
WILLIAM BARN