

## EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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every subsequent insertion.

## Sufferings from Famine.

There was lately living at Frankfurt in Germany a man who resided in Mannheim, when that place was besieged and taken by the French. The following account of his sufferings was taken from his mouth, and as nearly as possible in his own words. During the progress of the siege, and when the firing had become so frequent as to render exposure in the streets dangerous to the inhabitants, the cellars of the houses became the only secure places of refuge. To the cellars most of the people betook themselves with such provisions as they could. These cellars being strongly arched over, it was a rare circumstance that a bomb, after falling through the roofs and floors, had force enough left to penetrate them. The person whose sufferings are now to be detailed, retreated to his cellar, which was connected by another at the other end of the building by a vaulted passage occupied by his two female domestics and a boy named Ernest. About the centre of the vaulted passage was a flight of stone stairs, leading to the kitchen above. One morning, the firing from the siegers seemed to rage with uncommon violence; the earth shook with the explosions from the batteries; and the boy Ernest left his master, to see what the terrible loudness of the fire indicated. He had hardly time to make his egress from the vaulted passage when a noise and crash equal to the loudest thunder involved the master in dust and darkness. A load of rubbish choked up the doorway, extending some feet within the entrance of the room. A shell had fallen upon the house & exploded on the arched passage at the entrance of the cellar, making its inmate a prisoner. The remainder of the story we present in the language of the narrator.

When I had a little recovered from my surprise, I found the entrance hermetically sealed against ingress or egress; and what was, in my circumstances, equally dreadful, a tinder-box, candles, and a little store of provisions, which were just without the cellar door in an excavation in the wall of the passage, were lost. I might have crawled thither from my mattress and secured them, but the masses of stone piled on each other forbade the most distant prospect of hope from any exertion of my own. I threw myself back in an agony of despair. In the confusion which reigned without, I must remain forgotten! All the horror of my situation came upon me at once & my heart died within me. To add to my misfortune, my candle was nearly burnt out; with what feelings did I watch its glimmering in the socket! Its last flash was like the arrow of death, passing through my heart. I now saw like woman amid the darkness of my unseen abode, that was, as far as I could judge my charnel vault. Death from hunger was before me, with all the keenness of suffering. The dull and as it were remote sound of the guns from without, so different in intensity from what it had lately been, told me that the mass interposed between myself and the upper world must be very considerable. I felt my heart shrink up at the discovery of my situation. The hours lingered into ages; but it was long before the feeling of hunger affected me—so much was my mind occupied with apprehensions for the future, and filled with hopes and fears of continual ebb and flow. In groping around me I found two stale crusts of bread, and some water yet remained in a vessel by the side of my mattress. Both I used avidly, yet at every mouthful my apprehension for the future increased, and a hundred times did I vainly feel around carefully for some other relic of food. I had, I then thought no alternative but to die. Why should I fear to do so?—hundreds perhaps, thousands, were at the same moment, dying above, but a short distance from me, in the violence of angry passions, and with horrible laceration. I should go out from life like a taper, and most probably the pains of such a death had been greatly exaggerated. Such were my self-comforts—refuge from despair.

I soon found a sensation of emptiness come over me, bordering upon faintness, similar to what many people feel who delay a meal to a very late hour. It appeared to me that my eyes were weak, and I fancied if I had had light near me that still I could have seen nothing distinctly. This sensation was accompanied by a tremor of the eyelids, and a swimming in the head. I tried to relieve myself by giving way to sleep, the inclination for which came at times very strongly over me, but I could not gain more refreshment than a restless doze imparting and this was always cut short by some horrible vision that prevented its affording me the least benefit. Now I thought I was seated at a splendid feast, where all that could attract the palate and delight the senses was before me. I was touching the richest viands—nay actually lifting the envied morsel till it touched my mouth and its flavor was in my nostrils, when I was awaked by some hideous phantom snatching the untasted morsel from my shrivelled lips and dashing it away. Sometimes I found myself in a delicious island, where the finest fruit grew in nature's prodigality; but on tasting them, they were nauseous & sickening mere soot and ashes; and if I sought to relieve my thirst from the pure limpid streams that ran in crystal among the luxuriant scenery, I found them changed into bitter blood. Every thing seemed to combine to mock my sufferings and edge my tortures. I was afflicted by spasms and twitching sensations internally, as if the viscera were drawn together and expanded too suddenly. Hollow, aching, gnawing pains, as if my vitals were torn with piners, frequently assailed me, but seemed to diminish in force from repetition. I strove with all my might to bear up with patience and resignation; and at times I subdued my bodily pain with my mind's energy, but alas! such periods were of momentary duration. Drowsiness generally accompanied the cessation of pain, but it was only to make me start from hideous visions and tantalizing dreams. It seemed as no recollection of my past life—no images such as would distress me to the utmost at such a moment, were ever recalled; such as they were, they appeared horribly vivid and true, torturing me like fiends, and rendering my mind an instrument of pain, horrible as that where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.

That absolute weakness which is the fruit of inaction in general, did not come over me for some days. It is true I had no opportunity of trying my strength; and I knew not what effect my recent accident might have on my frame, in

rendering it less or more capable of resistance to the approach of hunger. My mind seemed to me first susceptible of the advance of suffering, for my memory was very quickly impaired. All my recollection seemed in disconnected links, or united with what had not the remotest affinity to each other, as is often the case in a fevered dream. Almost intolerable restlessness of spirit at first accompanied by bodily torment, ending in deep depression of mind, and sighing, I poured forth my prayers to God incessantly; but they seemed to give little or no consolation. Instead of being followed by resignation, (I am speaking of the early part of my suffering,) I felt inclined to murmur the more at my destiny, and to task the justice of the Almighty in predestinating me to such a doom. Then my feeling would be converted into a keen regret, or rather torment, for my murmuring. The prospect of death added weight to my mental anguish, and suddenly summoned before me, enlarging darkly in bulk, the sins of my past life, until they arose to be inaccessible barriers to the hope of eternal glory, when my miserable existence on earth should have closed. I always rate the mental torment I endured on this occasion as equal to the bodily, during the time the body preserved the consistency of its functions. Afterwards the mind sunk down with it into a species of apathy no apprehension could rouse. In that dreadful state I demanded of heaven if my terrible sufferings, would not propitiate my sins—whether heaven that had so permitted agony to be heaped upon my head, would not balance it against my offences towards its majesty. Thus I prayed or murmured. Reason seldom aided me. I was the victim of suffering's impulses, and was cast upon wild fancies enjoying no repose.

The stage of my trial soon had its end. I had no mode of computing time, for the hands of my watch were invisible from the darkness; I knew that it had concluded just after I had finished the last drop of my water. The absence of this beverage, though I had made it last me as long as I could, produced a rapid change in my sensation; this I well recollect. I began to feel fainter and more weak, and my limbs grew painfully cold. Shiverings now and then came over me; and my mind contrary to what had happened before, seemed to have by far the advantage of the body. I was conscious of delirium at times, and of demoniacal dreams, but at intervals I was more composed, and suffered little pain but inexorable debility. The viscera seemed to me diminished, & all energy in them extinct, feeling like a dead mass, & as if the soul of a dead disembowelled animal had been placed within instead of my own. My giddiness of head increased, together with spasms and faintness. I am certain too, that about this time I became totally blind, at least such is my firm impression. I found too that in my paroxysms of delirium, I had attempted to gnaw my arms, but the laceration was not deep, simply from the want of physical power to penetrate the muscle with my relaxed jaws. "When, O God, will my agonies end?" was my frequent sigh, for I was too weak for an articulate ejaculation. I seemed to have forgotten words, even to myself, as I found when I tried to pray: I could not connect what I would say, I can well remember. At length a repose, which seemed the forerunner of speedy death, came upon me, though still sensible, but powerless as a corpse. I looked for my deliverance by death with unconcern. I have an impression, that while lying in this state, I heard the sound of artillery, but I cannot be certain any more than I can tell how long it was before I became wholly insensible.

My next recollection of myself is a most painful one. I was I could not guess where. Strange voices were around me, and I could not see the speakers, from the utter want of vision. The horrible debility I felt in body combined with the activity of my mind during my resuscitation, was unspeakably painful—so much so that the recollection almost overpowers me even now. It appeared that Ernest had escaped the effects of a 13 inch shell, which burst over the passage to the cellar and broke in the arch. The siege grew warmer, and the city was taken. When matters were a little quiet, the faithful lad did not fail to implore all he met in his behalf. A humane French officer ordered a search to be made, and I was found, apparently lifeless, stretched on my mattress. To the care of a French surgeon I also owe my recovery, and the power of now relating my suffering. That recovery was slow. I had endured a fasting of nine entire days. I am six feet high, and proportionately stout; when found, a boy could have carried me on his back and I seemed shrunk to the lowest nature, a mere cage of bone and skin. Nothing of inconvenience remains to me now from this my severe trial, save now and then, a stream of horrible vividness, which comes upon me whenever I suffer from feverishness or indigestion, & fearfully recalls the past.—*Boston Courier.*

## Discovery of a Wonderful Cave,

Near the Chaudier Falls—Canada.

Among the interesting scenery which surrounds the above place, a curious cave has recently been discovered, which has excited the attention of such as have visited it, and is reported as being well deserving the notice of the curious and scientific traveller. The opening to it is through a fissure of the rock, which appears to have been at one period a rent, but is now, from the upper place having fallen together, of the form of a gothic arch. The entrance is low, only capable of admitting a person crawling on the hands and knees. After proceeding in this way for a short distance, the height of the opening, as well as its width expands so as to admit of a person standing upright, & is nearly 8 feet in diameter. This forms what may be termed the first chamber.—The sides and roof of this part are covered with beautiful stalactitic incrustations, which can be readily detached from the solid rock, which under them presents a smooth surface, of the same appearance as the limestone rock about the Falls. From this first apartment there are several other openings, branching off in various directions, and which, in all probability, lead to other caverns. The whole appears to have been excavated by some convulsion of nature, and at one period the course of water.

Our informant, not being provided with the necessary implements, was not able to ascertain the exact dimensions, nor would his time permit of exploring this interesting object farther. It has been very appropriately denominated Cobb's Cave from the name of a lady who first discovered it.

## PRINTING

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

## The ten lost Jewish Tribes.

The following paragraph lately appeared in a German paper, under the head of Leipzig. "After having seen some years past merchants from Tiflis, Persia and Armenia, among the visitors at our fair, we have had, for the first time, two traders from Bucharia, with shawls which are there manufactured of the finest wool of the goats of Thibet & Cashmere by the Jewish families, which form a third part of the population. In Bucharia, (formerly the capital of Sogdiana) the Jews have been very numerous ever since the Babylonian captivity, and are there as remarkable for their industry and manufactures, as they are in England for their money transactions. It was not till last year that the Russian Government succeeded in extending its diplomatic mission into Bucharia. The above traders exchanged their shawls for coarse and fine woollen cloths of such colors as are most esteemed in the East."

The existence in Bucharia of so large a body of Jews was unknown, it is said, to any of our Geographers—and the question has arisen, Whence have they proceeded, and how have they come to establish themselves in a region so remote from their original country? The Editor of the Caledonian Mercury thinks that this question can only be answered by supposing that these persons are the descendants of the long-lost Ten Tribes, concerning the fate of which theologians, historians, and antiquarians have been alike puzzled. The Editor remarks—

However wild this hypothesis may at first appear, there are not wanting circumstances to render it far from being improbable. In the 17th chapter of the Second Book of Kings it is said, "In the ninth year of Hoshea, the King of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Helath and in Habor, by the river of Gozan and in the cities of the Medes; and in the subsequent verses, as well as in the writings of the Prophets, it is said, that the Lord then "put away Israel out of his sight, and carried them away into the land of Assyria, unto this day." In the Apocraphy, 2d, Edras xii, it is said, that the Ten Tribes were carried beyond the river (Euphrates) and so they were brought into another land, when they took counsel together, that they would leave the multitude of the heathen, and go forth into a further country where never mankind dwelt; that they entered in at the narrow passage of the river Euphrates when the springs of the flood were stayed, and went through the country a great journey, even in a year and a half; and it is added, that there they will remain, until the latter time, when they will come forth again. The country beyond Bucharia, was unknown to the ancients; and, as we believe, generally admitted, that the river Gozan, mentioned in the book of Kings, is the same as the Ganges, which has its rise in these very countries in which the Jews reside, of whom the Lipsic account speaks. The distance which these two merchants must have travelled, cannot, therefore, be less than three thousand miles; and there can be little doubt that the Jews, whom they represent as a third part of the population of the country, are descendants of the Ten Tribes of Israel, settled by the river Gozan.

The great plain of central Asia, forming four principal sides, viz. Little Bucharia, Thibet, Mongolia, and Manchou, contains a surface of 150,000 square miles, and a population of 20,000,000. This vast country is still very little known. The great traits of its gigantic formation, compose, for the most part, all that we are certain of. It is an immense plain of an excessive elevation, intersected with barren rocks and vast deserts, of black and almost moving sand. It is supported on all sides by mountains of granite, whose elevated summits determine the different climates of the great continent of Asia, and form the division of its waters. From its exterior flow all the great rivers of that part of the world. In the interior a quantity of rivers, having little declivity, or no issue, which are lost in the sands, or perhaps feed stagnant waters. In the southern chains are countries, populous, rich and civilized: Little Bucharia, Great and Little Thibet. The people of the north are shepherd and wanderers. Their riches consist in their herds. Their habitations are tents and towns and camps, which are transported according to the wants of pasturage. The Bucharians enjoy the right of trading to all parts of Asia, and the Thibetians cultivate the earth to advantage. The ancients had only a confused idea of Central Asia. The inhabitants of the country, as we learn from a great authority, are in a high state of civilization; possessing all the useful manufactures, and lofty houses built with stone. The Chinese reckon; (but this is evidently an exaggeration) that Thibet alone contains 33,000,000 of persons. The merchants of Cashmere, on their way to Yarkand in Little Bucharia, pass through Little Thibet. The country is scarcely known to European Geographers. The immense plain of Central Asia is hemmed in, and almost inaccessible by mountain ranges of the greatest elevation, which surround it on all sides except China; and when the watchful jealousy of the Government of the Celestial Empire is considered, it will scarcely be wondered at that the vast region in question is so little known.

Such is the country which these newly-discovered Jews are said to inhabit in such numbers. The following facts may perhaps serve to throw some additional light on this interesting subject.

In the year 1822, a Mr. Sargon, who if we mistake not, was one of the agents to the London Society, communicated to England some interesting accounts of a number of persons resident at Bombay, Cannanore, and their vicinity, who are evidently the descendants of Jews, calling themselves Beni-Israel, and bearing almost uniformly, Jewish names, but with Persian terminations. This gentleman feeling very desirous of obtaining all possible knowledge of their condition, undertook a mission for this purpose to Cannanore; and the result of his inquiries was a conviction that they were not Jews of the one tribe and a half, being of a different race to the white and black Jews at Cochim, and consequently that they were a remnant of the long lost Ten Tribes. This gentleman also concluded, from the information he obtained respecting the Beni-Israel, that they existed in great numbers in the countries between Cochim and Bombay, the North of Persia, among the borders of Tartary, and Cashmere; the very countries in which, according to the paragraph in the German paper, they exist in such numbers. So far, then, these accounts confirm each other, and there is every probability, that the

Beni-Israel, resident on the west of the Indian peninsula, had originally proceeded from Bucharia. It will therefore be interesting to know something of their moral and religious character. The following particulars are collected from Mr. Sargon's accounts. 1. In dress and manners they resemble the natives, so as not to be distinguished from them except by attentive observations and inquiry. 2. They have Hebrew names of the same kind, and with the same local termination as the Sepoys in the 9th regiment Bombay Native Infantry. 3. Some of them read Hebrew, and they have a faint tradition of the cause of their original exodus from Egypt. 4. Their common language is the Hindoo. 5. They keep idols and worship, and use idolatrous ceremonies intermixed with Hebrew. 6. They circumcise their own children. 7. They observe the Kippor, or great expiation-day of the Hebrews, but not the Sabbath-day, or any feast or fast days. 8. They call themselves Goral Jehudi, or White Jews, and they term the Black Jews Goral Jehudi. 9. They speak of the Arabian Jews as their brethren—but do not acknowledge the European Jews as such, because they are of a fairer complexion than themselves. 10. They use on all occasions and under the most trivial circumstance, the usual Jewish prayer,—"Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." 11. They have no cohen, (priest) Levite, or Kasi, among them, under those terms; but they have a Kasi, (reader) who performs prayers and conducts their religious ceremonies; and they appear to have elders and a chief in each community, who determine in their religious concerns. 12. They expect the Messiah, and that they will one day return to Jerusalem. They think that the time of his appearance will soon arrive, at which they much rejoice, believing that at Jerusalem they will see their God, worship him only, and be despised no more.

CORBETT seems to be as industrious as ever in laboring to enlighten the English Ministers. The following characteristic passage is from a letter to Lord Wellington, in one of his latest Registers:—

To what Prime Minister of my day have I not had to address my remonstrances? What pains have I not taken with them all (including yourself) too? How many letters have I addressed to each? Not less, in the whole, than three or four hundred! And yet how little impression have I made on them; always excepting you, my Lord Duke, who have in one thing, at any rate, acted, I do not presume to say, on my advice, but according to the principles that I have so long been endeavoring to inculcate. All the other nine have been perverse and obstinate beyond all description: they have seemed to have in view, as their principal object, a desire to thwart me; though from year to year, and almost from month to month, they had the fatal evidence of the soundness of my advice, and of the truth of my predictions; and, during all the twenty five years, or indeed twenty seven, have had the mortification to behold them going on in their sad course, & settling at length all my warnings, until at last the concern is brought into a state that makes every man, when he meets another man, ask, with a deep sigh and an affectionate look, what is to happen next; just like People in an earthquake country, when they hear the rumbling of the elements. Yet all this time I have been patient as a post; and at the same time active as a bee; all their perverseness; all their obstinacy; all their something else, which I will not now mention; all these things have disgusted me; or, at least, they have made me cease to endeavor to make them believe well. Talk of "plagues," indeed! Where is there a man on earth who has had to endure such plagues as these nine ministers have been to me? Smoky house, scolding wife, squalling children, footmen that cannot eat shoulders of mutton, and even "female domestics" who are too handsome to please their mistress, and who, for the sake of their master, will do any thing in the world, work only excepted; all these plagues put together are not equal to the plagues that my nine Prime Ministers have been to me.—When I was a little boy, I made one of four to worry my mother, during more than half the time that our eyes were open, for nuts, bread and cheese, or for something or other; and at times when we were tugging and tugging at her apron, and bothering her in the midst of her work, she, though a very mild, and patient, and indulgent mother, used to exclaim, "hold your tongues, do you, you plagues of Egypt." Little did the dream of the plagues that her poor son William was destined to endure! If she had it would have made her lament having brought him into the world. Pharaoh's plagues were child's play compared with mine; they were of short duration, and ceased with the conviction that calamity brought with it: mine have never ceased; no experience, no calamity, nothing has been able to procure me a cessation. Pharaoh had ten, indeed, but each of my nine has been greater than the whole of his ten; and I do, my Lord Duke, most earnestly pray, that I am to be spared the most unspeakable anguish of completing his number!

(From the Boston Bulletin)

Bonnets.—The prerogative of carrying fashions to extremes does not belong exclusively to either sex; but in the article of bonnets, the palm of victory has been decidedly obtained by the ladies of the present day. And as if determined to exhibit their trophies above all future possibility of depression, they have crowned themselves with domes of pasteboard, satin, ribbons & feathers, that resemble the overloaded market-baskets of flowers and wreaths and chaplets whilome used to decorate the Roman conquerors withal. It is impossible, according to any canon of fashion now recognized, for the sterner sex to outdo this tremendous reach of female ambition. A hat seven stories high, with all suitable out-buildings, is not so easily overtopped or cast into the shade. Wherefore, let those who wear male attire content themselves with weaving their way along Washington street as chance and opportunity may dictate—let them contrive to take the altitude of the Old South steeple, or obtain a squint, at its clock, during a snow storm or in the midst of a shower; for while the sun shines, in vain shall they endeavor to accommodate themselves with the shade of a position whereby such observation may be accomplished. Let them sit down at the Theatres and console themselves with the comforts of listening, and the idea that they are enclosed behind impenetrable forests of peacock plumes or embowered beneath the umbrage of impenetrable convolutions of gauze and buckram, where neither gust nor dust can disturb, nor quizzers peep through and grin. Let them crouch like humblebees at churches and concerts and all other places where horizontal floors afford a common level and a footstool to every

heel, and watch their fortunes with Argusian optics. Adventure some slight turn of an intervening head-apparatus may afford an accidental prospect a few feet beyond—or a lucky nod give some slight glimpse even of the very performers. One grand effect results from this fashion, besides this proof which it furnishes of good breeding; viz, it teaches patience and humility to proud and imperious man.

Scotch Pride.—A carter, at one of the ports in Scotland, had the misfortune to back his horse and cart over the pier, into the river. The horse was drowned, and the cart broken. When the merchants of the town heard of the accident, they kindly resolved to assist the poor man to obtain another horse and cart, because he had always been very steady and industrious. But, lo! when they told him that they were about to raise a subscription for him, the honest man scratched his head and said, "Na, gentlemen, I'm muckle obliged to ye for your gude will, but I canna consent to be begg'd for yet. Ye see, the wheels o' the cart are no broken, nor a bit the waur, & the sheen (shoes) of the horse are a' four as gude as new; and I have just ta'en aff my skin and sold it in a gude market; and so with the siller for it, and a little that I laid by for a rainy day, I'll just try to do for myself since mair. But I'm as muckle obliged to ye as if I could tak your siller. It's no pride, ye see but just that I dinna like any thing in the shape of alms."—*World.*

One of the crew of the Macedonian, having received the wages of the late three years' cruise, went with the money in his hand, into a store and having purchased a pocket book, put the roll of notes in his waistcoat pocket, & took the book out of that of his round jacket. The store keeper told him that it was the fashion to put the money into the pocket book, but the sailor affirmed, he was up to the tricks of the land-lubbers, and went off. The next day he returned to the store, exclaiming, in great glee, "they've got it—give me another!" He had indeed lost his pocket book, but secured his notes.—*ib.*

## 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, & will 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

## FALL &amp; 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 &amp; Common Broad Clothes,

Cassimeres &amp; Cassinets,

Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts

CALICOES, JACKONET, CAMBRIC AND

BOOK MUSLINS, &amp;c.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Hard-ware, Glass &amp; Queen's-ware,

Groceries &amp; Liquors, &amp;c. &amp;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.

## PORK &amp; 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.

N. B. The lowest Proposal, for either the PCOR or CORN, the quality equal, will be accepted by the Board of Trustees. W. J.

## The Washington City Chronicle.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

By ROTHWELL &amp; UTICE.

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 the diffusion of Literary, Scientific, and useful 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 25 cents per copy, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Nov. 29.

Magistrate's Blanks  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



[From the National Intelligencer.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1827.  
**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

The President of the United States transmitted, this day, to both Houses of Congress, the following MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives:

If the enjoyment in profusion of the bounties of Providence forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgment, we are admonished at this return of the season when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up the tribute of fervent & grateful hearts for the never-failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries and in tranquility within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands; and in the fruition of all his favors of devoting the faculties with which we have been endowed by him to his glory and to our own temporal and eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of Peace, and to the cultivation of harmony. Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the Empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been no other than a constant exchange of good offices, and that of the Ottoman Porte, a nation from which geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxims of Government on their part, little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from the benefits of commerce, had kept us in a state, perhaps too much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. The extensive, fertile, and populous dominions of the Sultan, belong rather to the Asiatic, than the European division of the human family. They enter but partially into the system of Europe; nor have their wars with Russia and Austria, the European states upon which they border, for more than a century past, disturbed the peaceful relations of those States with the other great Powers of Europe. Neither France nor Prussia, nor Great Britain, has ever taken part in them; nor is it to be expected that they will at this time. The declaration of war by Russia has received her approbation or acquiescence of her allies, and we may indulge the hope that its progress and termination will be signaled by the moderation of forbearance, no less than by the energy of the Emperor Nicholas, and that it will afford the opportunity for such collateral agency in behalf of the suffering Greeks as will secure to them ultimately the triumph of humanity and of freedom.

The state of our particular relations with France has scarcely varied in the course of the present year. The commercial intercourse between the two countries has continued to increase for the mutual benefit of both. The claims of indemnity to numbers of our fellow-citizens for depredations upon their property heretofore committed during the Revolutionary Governments, still remain unadjusted, and still form the subject of earnest representation and remonstrance. Recent advice from the Minister of the United States at Paris encourage the expectation that the appeal to the justice of the French Government will ere long receive a favorable consideration.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to for the decision of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the Northeastern boundary of the United States. By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the Convention of the 29th of September 1827, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent been selected as the umpire between the parties. The proposal to him to accept the designation for the performance of this friendly office will be made at an early day and the United States relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitration of it to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments. The state of them has been materially changed by the act of Congress passed at their last Session, in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, and by acts of more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdiction of direct trade commenced by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow-citizens. The expense, the revenue, the navigation of the United States, have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies. The colonies pay more dearly for the necessities of life, which their Government burdens with the charges of double voyages, freight, insurance and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exclusion has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which, at the expense of the distant colonies, and of the U. States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the United States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent Acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated, with 12 months' notice, at the option of either party.

A treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, and by the Baron de Lederer, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relation which may be thus commenced with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the Earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recent Treaties concluded by the United States, to extend those principles of liberal intercourse and of fair reciprocity which intertwine with the exchange of commerce the principles of justice, and the feelings of mutual benevolence. This system first proclaimed to the world in the first commercial Treaty ever concluded by the U. States, that of 6th February, 1778, with France has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail as the established system of all civilized nations. With this principle our fathers extended the hand of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to this policy our country has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has been adopted, has been favorable to the inter-

est of any foreign nation, has been essentially defensive and counteracting to similar regulations of their's operating against us. Immediately after the close of the war of independence, Commissioners were appointed by the Congress of the Confederation, authorized to conclude treaties with every nation of Europe disposed to adopt them. Before the war of the French revolution, such treaties had been consummated with the United Netherlands, Sweden, and Prussia. During those wars, treaties with Great Britain and Spain had been effected, and those with Prussia and France renewed. In all these, some concessions to the liberal principles of intercourse proposed by the United States, had been obtained; but as, in all the negotiations, they came occasionally in collision with previous internal regulations, or exclusive and excluding compacts of monopoly, with which the other parties had been trammelled, the advances made in them towards the freedom of trade were partial and imperfect. Colonial establishments, chartered companies, and ship building influence, pervaded and encumbered the legislation of all the great commercial states; and the United States in offering free trade and equal privilege to all, were compelled to acquiesce in many exceptions with each of the parties to their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

The colonial system by which this whole hemisphere was bound has fallen into ruins. Totally abolished by revolutions, converting colonies into independent nations, throughout the two American Continents, excepting a portion of territory chiefly at the northern extremity of our own, and confined to the remnants of dominion retained by Great Britain over the insular Archipelago, geographically the appendages of our part of the globe. With all the rest we have free trade—even with the insular colonies of all the European nations, except Great Britain. Her Government also had manifested approaches to the adoption of a free and liberal intercourse between her colonies and other nations, though, by a sudden and scarcely explained revulsion, the spirit of exclusion has been revived for operation upon the United States alone.

The conclusion of our last Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was shortly afterwards followed by a Commercial Convention, placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity than had ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much farther extended by Treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America, in this Hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges, upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties, is the general maxim which characterizes them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other nations, both of Europe and America, and to hope that, by its universal prevalence, one of the fruitful sources of war of commercial competition will be extinguished.

Among the Nations upon whose Governments many of our fellow-citizens have had long-pending claims of indemnity, for depredations upon their property during a period when the rights of neutral commerce were disregarded, was that of Denmark. They were soon after the events occurred, the subject of a special mission from the United States, at the close of which the assurance was given, by his Danish Majesty, that, at a period of more tranquility, and of less distress, they would be considered, examined, and decided upon, in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress that the fulfilment of this honorable promise is now in progress; that a small portion of the claims has already been settled, to the satisfaction of the claimants; and that we have reason to hope that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected, from the character of personal integrity, and of benevolence, which the Sovereign of the Danish Dominions has, through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The general aspect of the affairs of our neighboring American Nations of the South has been rather of approaching than of settled tranquility. Internal disturbances have been more frequent among them than their common friends would have desired. Our intercourse with all has continued to be that of friendship, and of mutual good will. Treaties of Commerce and of Boundaries with the United Mexican States have been negotiated, but, from various successive obstacles, not yet brought to a final conclusion. The civil war which unfortunately still prevails in the Republic of Central America, has been unpropitious to the cultivation of our commercial relations with them; and the dissensions & revolutionary changes in the Republics of Colombia and of Peru, have been seen with cordial regret by us, who would gladly contribute to the happiness of both. It is with great satisfaction, however, that we have witnessed the recent conclusion of a Peace between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil; and it is equally gratifying to observe that indemnity has been obtained for some of the injuries which our fellow-citizens had sustained in the latter of those countries. The rest are in a train of negotiation, which we hope may terminate to mutual satisfaction, and that it may be succeeded by a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation upon liberal principles, propitious to a great and growing commerce, already important to the interests of our country.

The condition and prospects of the Revenue are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, exclusive of the moneys received under the Convention of 13th November, 1826, with Great Britain, was five millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars, and eighty-three cents. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the 30th of September last, so far as they have been ascertained to form the basis of an estimate, amount to eighteen millions six hundred & thirty-three thousand nine hundred & eighty dollars & twenty-seven cents, which, with the receipts of the present quarter, estimated at five millions four hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred & eighty-three dollars and forty cents, form an aggregate of receipts during the year, of twenty-four millions and ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents. The expenditures of the year may probably amount to twenty-five millions six hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-three cents; and leave in the Treasury on the first of January next, the sum of five millions one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars, fourteen cents.

The receipts of the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress. The amount of duties secured on imports from the first of January to the 30th September was about twenty-two millions nine hundred & ninety-seven thousand, and that of the estimated accruing revenue is five millions, leaving an aggregate for the year of near twenty-eight millions. This is one million more than the estimate made last December for the accruing revenue of the present year, which, with allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies, was expected to produce an actual revenue of twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars. Had these only been realized, the expenditures of the year would have been also proportionally reduced. For these twenty-four millions received, upward of nine millions have been ap-

plied to the extinction of public debt bearing an interest of six per cent a year, and of course reducing the burden of interest annually payable in future by the amount of more than half a million. The payments on account of interest during the current year exceed three millions of dollars; presenting an aggregate of more than twelve millions applied during the year to the discharge of the public debt, the whole of which remaining due on the first of January next, will amount only to fifty-eight millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars, seventy-eight cents.

That the revenue of the ensuing year will not fall short of that received in the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, a uniform experience of forty years has shown that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been the amount of importations has always borne an average value nearly approaching to that of the exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more and sometimes less. It is, indeed, a general law of prosperous commerce, that the real value of exports, should, by a small and only a small balance, exceed that of imports, that balance being a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation. The extent of the prosperous commerce of the nation must be regulated by the amount of its exports; and an important addition to the value of these will draw after it a corresponding increase of importations. It has happened in the vicissitudes of the seasons that the harvests of all Europe have, in the late summer and autumn, fallen short of their usual average. A relaxation of the interdiction upon the importation of grain and flour from abroad has ensued; a propitious market has been opened to the granaries of our country; and a new prospect of reward presented to the labors of the husbandman, which, for several years, has been denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of our Union is accidental & temporary: It may continue only for a single year. It may be, as has been often experienced in the revolutions of time, but the first of several scanty harvests in succession. We may consider it certain that, for the approaching year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importations. It may, therefore, confidently be foreseen, that the revenue of 1829 will equal, and probably exceed that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinguishing ten millions more of the principal of the public debt.

This new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence, is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the suffering of scarcity in distant lands, it yields a consoling reflection, that this scarcity is in no respect attributable to us. That it comes from the dispensation of him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness, and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good. That, far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its severity, and the in pouring forth, from the abundance of our own granaries, the supplies which will partially restore plenty to those who are in need, we shall ourselves reduce our stores and add to the price of our own bread; so as in some degree to participate in the wants which will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are like under the protecting power of the legislative authority; and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging the debt, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted as it is meant to be, to the special interests of its own people will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of its neighbors. Thus, the legislation of Great Britain, when, as has recently been avowed, adapted to the depression of a rival nation, will naturally wound with regulations of interdiction upon the productions of the soil or industry of the other which come in competition with its own and will present encouragement, perhaps even bounty, to the raw material of the other State, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, competitors in the markets of the world with those of its commercial rival. Such is the state of the commercial legislation of Great Britain, as it bears upon our interests. It excludes, with interdicting duties, all importation (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our Middle and Western States; it proscribes, with equal rigor, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It reiters even the rice of the South, unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the Northern carrier who brings it to them. But the cotton, indispensable for their looms, they will receive almost duty free to weave it into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufacturers which they are enabled thus to under-bid. Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless that there exists, in the political institutions of our country no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation? that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More justly, and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found, by experience, to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the Representatives of the States and People will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreigner shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures, they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow-citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union. While the tariff of the last session of Congress was a subject of legislative deliberation, it was fore-told by some of its opponents that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the revenue. It is yet too soon to pronounce, with confidence, that this prediction was erroneous. The obstruction of one avenue of trade not unfrequently opens a new one to another. The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exportation, and to diminish the importation of some specific articles. But, by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others. The duties upon which will supply the deficiencies which

the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury. As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labor of his own countrymen, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interest which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burden upon native industry, imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief allotted to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed, by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revival of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another.

The U. S. of America, and the People of every State of which they are composed, are each of them Sovereign Powers. The legislative authority, of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is sovereign within its own province. The distribution of power between them presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous Nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of perjury.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the People and Legislatures of one or more States, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; & the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were unconstitutional. The People of no one State have ever delegated to their Legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within this State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities, Patriotism and philanthropy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both, which must be its victims.

The Reports from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that Department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the current year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of the force of which it is composed, will be seen from the Report of the Major General. Several alterations in the disposal of the troops have been found expedient in the course of the year, and the discipline of the army, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War which concerns the existing system of our relations with the Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the United States, the principle was adopted of considering them as foreign and independent powers; and also as proprietors of lands. They were, moreover, considered as savages, whom it was our policy and our duty to use our influence in converting to Christianity, and in bringing within the pale of civilization.

As Independent Powers, we negotiated with them by treaties; as proprietors, we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell—as brethren of the human race, rude and ignorant, we endeavored to bring them to the knowledge of Religion and of letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate in our own institutions that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed, as tenants at discretion, to be disposed as occasion might require—as hunters, to be intimidated by trifling concessions for removal from the grounds upon which their game was exterminated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting-grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of Christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our Union. The state of things requires that a remedy should be provided. A remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the Report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Report from the Engineer Department presents a comprehensive view of the progress which has been made in the great systems promissive of the public interest, commenced and organized under the authority of Congress, and the effects of which have already largely contributed to the honor and dignity of the nation. The first of these great systems is that of fortifications, commenced immediately after the close of our last war, under the salutary experience which the events of that war had impressed upon our countrymen of its necessity. Introduced under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, it has been continued with the persevering and liberal encouragement of the Legislature; and combined with corresponding exertions for the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, prepares for our extensive country a condition of defence adapted to any critical emergency which the varying course of events may bring forth. Our advances in these concerted systems have for the last ten years been steady and progressive, and in a few years more will be so completed as to leave no cause for apprehension that our seacoast will ever again afford a theatre of hostile invasion.

The next of these cardinal measures of policy, is the preliminary to great and lasting works of public improvement, in the surveys of roads,

examination for the course of canals, and labors for the removal of the obstructions of rivers and harbors, first commenced by the Act of Congress of 30th April, 1824.

The report exhibits in one table the funds appropriated at the last and preceding Sessions of Congress, for all these fortifications, surveys, and works of public improvement; the manner in which these funds have been applied, the amount expended upon the several works under construction, and the further sums which may be necessary to complete them. In a second, the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

In a third, the report of the annual Board of Visitors at the Military Academy at West Point. For thirteen fortifications erecting on various points of our Atlantic coast, from Rhode Island to Louisiana, the aggregate expenditure of the year has fallen a little short of one million of dollars.

For the preparation of five additional reports of reconnoissances and surveys since the last session of Congress, for the civil constructions upon thirty-seven different public works commenced, eight others for which specific appropriations have been made by Acts of Congress, and twenty other incipient surveys under the authority given by the Act of 30th April, 1824, about one million more of dollars have been drawn from the Treasury.

To these two millions of dollars are to be added the appropriation of 250,000 dollars, to commence the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of the Delaware river; the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeake, the Louisville and Portland, the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; the large donations of lands to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, for objects of improvements within those States, and the sums appropriated for Light Houses, Buoys, and Piers, on the coast, and a full view will be taken of the munificence of the Nation in the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings, the Academy at West Point is among the most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that Institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expense of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and duties of military life. It is the living armory of the Nation. While the other works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress, are destined to ameliorate the face of nature; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union; to assist the labors, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals—the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and expands the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of society. The Institution is susceptible still of great improvement from benefactions proposed by several successive Boards of Visitors, to whose earnest and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Commissioners will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that Department of the public service. The repression of piracy in the West Indian and in the Grecian seas has been effectually maintained with scarcely any exception. During the war between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious blockades, irregularly enforced, or imposed on the sea, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and even plundered under legal pretences, are disorders never separable from the conflicts of wars upon the ocean. With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American coast, and among the Islands of Greece, discover how far we have been involved. In these, the honor of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Barmes, indicate the danger of other obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those seas. To the suggestions repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of this institution, I invite the favorable consideration of Congress.

A resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting that one of our small public vessels should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, to examine the coasts, islands, harbors, shoals, and reefs, in those seas, and to ascertain their true situation and description, has been put in a train of execution. The vessel is nearly ready to depart, the successful accomplishment of the expedition may be greatly facilitated by suitable Legislative provisions; and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second, and perhaps, a third vessel, with a slight aggravation of the cost, would contribute much to the safety of the citizens embarked on this undertaking, the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted, in conformity to the Act of Congress, of 3rd March, 1827, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, statements of the expenditures under that act, and of the measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statute contains a distinct provision, looking to the great object of the whole, the gradual improvement of the Navy. Under its salutary sanction, stores of ship-umber have been procured; and are in process of seasoning and preservation for the future uses of the Navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live oak timber growing on the lands of the United States, and for its re-production, to supply, at future and distant days, the waste of that most valuable material for ship building, by the great consumption of it, yearly, for the commercial as well as for the military marine of our country. The construction of the Dry Dock at Charlestown and at Norfolk, is making satisfactory progress towards a durable establishment. The examinations and inquiries to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a Marine Railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished have been postponed, but to be more effectually made. The Navy Yards of the U. States have been examined, and plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property therein; at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport; and to which two others are to be added, have been prepared, & received my sanction; and no other portion of my public duties has been performed with a more intimate conviction of its importance to the future welfare and security of the Union.

With the report from the Postmaster General, is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment, from five to five years, since 1793, till this time, in the number of Post Offices, which has grown from less than two hundred to nearly eight thousand; in the revenue yielded by them, which, from sixty-seven thousand dollars, has swollen to upwards of a million and a half, and in the number of miles of Post Roads, which from five thousand six hundred and forty-two, have multiplied to one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-six. While, in the same period,

population, doubled, in nearly five years, travelled more than one million of miles.

The expense of the year will have exceeded twenty-five hundred thousand dollars, and the revenue will have been about one million less.

The Postmaster General has transmitted to the President a report of the year's operations, and the President has transmitted it to the Senate and House of Representatives.

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## POETRY.

[From the Forget Me Not for 1828.]  
REBECCA PARTING WITH JACOB.

BY MISS EMILY TAYLOR.

My youngest born, my pride, my heart, thou  
must, thou must away;  
Thy brother's wrathful hand is raised, & here  
thou canst not stay,  
Oh, I have deeply sinned for thee! the chastise-  
ment be mine,  
And I will bear it all my son, the blessing shall  
be thine.

What matter though my childless years in grief  
and pain pass on?  
Thou wilt be safe from danger's hour, my own,  
my darling son!  
And like the fountain sending forth a sweet and  
murmuring sound,  
Thy pleasant voice will come to me from some  
far distant ground.  
Go, bear thy mother's blessing back, to those  
from whom she came;  
My kinsmen's hearts will leap with joy, to hear  
Rebecca's name.

Say to them, Haran's shaded well, and flocks  
that near it stray,  
Come to me in my midnight dreams, as fresh as  
yesterday.  
Speed on, & when thy nimble feet have brought  
thee to the place,  
And when thou standest, an exiled one, before  
my brother's face,

Tell him thou bear'st thy mother's soul, and  
therefore wilt not twine  
Around the savage olive tree a strong and noble  
vine.

Ask if, of all my kinsmen's house, no maiden  
bright there be,  
Of lofty soul, with heart to seek, thy father's  
God with thee.

And if there be, oh say to her, "Rebecca left her  
all,  
The father of the faithful spake, and she obeyed  
his call."

The angel of the covenant protect thee, pre-  
cious child,  
Defend thee from the covered snare, direct thee  
in the wild!

Oh I shall weep in darkness oft, to think thy  
houseless head  
Must pillow on the stony ground, or seek the  
foxes' bed.

But glory, breaking on the gloom, my grief to  
joy shall turn,  
Proud mother of a favored race, ah! wherefore  
should'st thou mourn.

Go then, fulfil Jehovah's word, the blessing is  
for thee,  
And joy and pride and thankfulness, beloved  
son, for me.

## FOR CHESTER-TOWN.



THE STEAM-BOT 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—or from Chestertown to Annapolis \$2.  
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, (MASTER.)  
November 1st 1828—t

## 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 BAYMOND, Captain W.  
WHILDIN—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 Mid-  
dletown, 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 6 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 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 connexion with this Line a  
Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore  
Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to inter-  
sect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads,  
and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross  
Roads to the Steam Boat.

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

## FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City	\$1 25
Do. St. George's	1 50
Do. Middletown	2 00
Do. Warwick	2 25
Do. Head of Sassafras	2 50
Do. Head of Chester	3 00
And Do. Centerville	4 25

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.  
Sept. 13—t

## 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.

W. H. HUBBARD.

## 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—t

## 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 Scoll,  
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 TARR.

Easton, Nov. 1, 1828.—t

## 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 atten-  
tion 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 elsewhere.

The Public's Ob't Serv't

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Nov. 17.

## 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, Mont-  
gomery 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

of Balt. Co. Jail

Sept. 27—8w

## NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore  
county, by John W. W. 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 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—8w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balti-  
more County, on the 2d day of October,  
1828, by James H. 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 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, 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 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 discharg-  
ed according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden

of Baltimore County Jail.

Oct. 11 8w

## TO RENT.

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

SAUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, Aug. 15.

## 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 Balti-  
more & 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

SPELLACETI 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, Frying-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

BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR,  
Firkir Butter, Bunch Raisins, Cur-  
rants, &c.

Wm. H. & P. GROOME, have just received a  
supply of the above articles, of the first quality.  
Nov. 29—4w

## 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 Subscribers 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 a short time from this, to receive a  
handsome supply of GOODS, suitable for the  
present and approaching season.

W. J. & SON.

## 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.

## 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 pre-  
mises in Caroline county, on Monday the 15th  
day of December next, A FARM called Bone-  
borough, lying near the road leading from Hills-  
borough to Greensborough, about four miles  
from the latter place, & two miles from Antho-  
ny'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 there-  
of with good security to be approved by him, in  
three equal instalments, at six, twelve, and eight-  
een 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.—t

## 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 Baltimore, Indian  
Queen Tavern, where she is prepared to re-  
ceive BOARDERS by the day, week, month or  
year. Families can be accommodated with pri-  
vate rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.

## 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—t

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 t

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 11 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 complex-  
ion, 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  
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 appre-  
hension 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 States, One Hundred  
Dollars reward will be given.

WM. H. GROOME, Agent

for Isabella Smyth.

Easton, Oct. 4—t

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 complexion, has broad shoulders and broad  
face, is rather lusty and well made, has large  
white teeth, his eyes are of a reddish color,  
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 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.

Oct. 25.

## S TOLE

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 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.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.



# 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, DECEMBER 13, 1828.

NO. 47.

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.

## 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, di-  
rectly back of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug  
Store. The Buildings are all new, and com-  
pletely 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

## 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**  
**GALLICOES, 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.

## 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. 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—4f

## 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 Eastern  
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 Scull,  
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 TARIK  
Easton, Nov. 1, 1828.—4f

## 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  
could do well to call as he will turn his atten-  
tion 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 elsewhere.  
The Public's Ob't Serv't  
Easton, Nov. 17 JOHN WRIGHT.

## Brilliant Distribution of Prizes

ON THE  
**31st OF DECEMBER.**

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE,  
November 27, 1828.

The three first sub-schemes of the MA-  
RYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6 for 1828,  
being over in order to allow time for distant  
adventurers to render small prizes, as well as to  
afford an opportunity to those not yet supplied  
with tickets, to procure them, the drawing of  
the 'Fourth Sub-scheme' which completes the  
Lottery, will take place in the City of BALTI-  
MORE on Wednesday the 31st DECEMBER,  
when the whole of the following Prizes will be  
distributed, viz:

## HIGHEST PRIZE,

## Ten Thousand Dollars.

BRILLIANT LIST:  
1 prize of 10,000 Dollars is 10,000 Dollars.  
1 prize of 3,000 Dollars is 3,000 Dollars.  
1 prize of 2,000 Dollars is 2,000 Dollars.  
1 prize of 1,000 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars.  
2 prizes of 500 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars.  
5 prizes of 100 Dollars is 500 Dollars.  
10 prizes of 50 Dollars is 500 Dollars.  
40 prizes of 20 Dollars is 800 Dollars.  
100 prizes of 10 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars.  
400 prizes of 5 Dollars is 2,000 Dollars.

The whole payable in CASH, and which as  
usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment  
they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 Quarters, \$1.25  
Halves, \$2.50 Eighths, 62 1/2 cts.

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

## COHEN'S OFFICE,

114 Market Street, Baltimore,

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous  
Classes were sold, and where some of the Great  
Prizes of

One hundred thousand Dollars each  
were sold in former Lotteries, and where more  
Capital prizes have been sold than at any other  
office in America.

\* ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or  
private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Pri-  
zes, will meet the same prompt and punctual at-  
tention as if on personal application. Address to  
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS—Balt.

The Register, containing the Official List,  
will be forwarded immediately after the draw-  
ing, to those who may request it.  
Baltimore, Dec. 6. 3f

## I WILL SELL

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at "Locust  
Grove," the balance of my FARMING  
UTENSILS.—Also some valuable Stock,  
CONSISTING OF A NUMBER OF

Young Hogs and Breeding Sows,

Cattle and Work Horses.

—ALSO—

A VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MATCH OF

YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES

FOUR YEARS OLD LAST SPRING.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS.—On all sums over Five Dollars, a  
credit of six months, the purchaser giving note  
with approved security.

GEORGE W. NABB.

Dev. 6 3w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland.

## A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General As-  
sembly of this State, passed at November  
Session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled,  
"An act to reduce into one the several acts of  
Assembly, respecting Elections, and to regulate  
said Elections, it is directed that the Governor  
and Council, on receiving returns of Elections,  
for Electors to choose a President and Vice-  
President of the United States, shall enumerate  
and ascertain the number of votes given for each  
and every person voted for, as an Elector, and  
shall thereupon declare by proclamation, signed  
by the Governor, the name of the person or per-  
sons duly elected in each respective District." And  
an election having been held, on Monday  
the 10th inst. agreeably to law, in the several  
electoral districts of this state, for Electors to  
choose a President and Vice President of the  
United States, as aforesaid; and full returns of  
the said election having been received, and the  
number of votes given for each and every per-  
son voted for as an elector as aforesaid, having  
been enumerated and ascertained by the Gov-  
ernor and Council.—We do, by this our

## PROCLAMATION,

Declare, that by the said returns, it appears  
that Henry Brawner, Esq. in the first District;  
Benjamin S. Forrest, Esq. in the second Dis-  
trict; William Tyler and William Fitzhugh, Jr.  
Esqrs. in the third District; John S. Selman &  
Benjamin C. Howard, Esqrs. in the fourth Dis-  
trict; Elias Brown, Esq. in the fifth District;  
James Sewall, Esq. in the sixth District;  
Thomas Emory, Esq. in the seventh District;  
Theodore R. Lockerman, Esq. in the eighth  
District; and Littleton Dennis, Esq. in the ninth  
District, were duly elected electors on the part  
of this State, for choosing a President and Vice  
President of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of  
the said State, this twentieth day  
of November, in the year of our  
Lord, one thousand eight hundred  
and twenty-eight, and the  
Independence of the United States,  
the fifty third.

JOSEPH KENT.

By the Governor:—

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk. of the Council.

Nov. 25. [Dec. 6]

## 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. 23.

N. B. The lowest Proposal, for either the  
PORK or CORN, the quality equal, will be  
accepted by the Board of Trustees. W. J.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## RUSSIAN MANNERS.

An amusing anecdote illustrative of Russian  
Manners is told by a gentleman who has recently  
travelled in the north of Europe. An officer in  
the prime of manhood of high rank in the Rus-  
sian army, was appointed by the emperor Alexan-  
der to the command of a remote province of  
the empire. On his arrival at the chief town of  
his government, he was visited by the nobility  
and great officers of the district, and among the  
rest by a certain Count, whom he recognized  
as one of his old classmates at a military school  
where they had parted in hostility, on account  
of an insult received by the Count, which he  
had not courage to resent. Of all the visits this  
Count was the most overpowering in his civi-  
lities. Meeting the Governor as one whom he  
had never seen before, he endeavored to  
give the impression that they had always been  
strangers to each other.

To his new ruler, he spoke as if he had no re-  
membrance of his person or name, and played  
his part so well, that the former was almost con-  
vinced that the youthful quarrel had escaped his  
recollection. Knowing however the duration of  
a Russian resentment, the Governor prudently  
resolved to be upon his guard. Still every-  
thing continued to proceed smoothly, and the  
smiles and civilities of the Count continued to  
be lavished upon his old enemy, and nothing oc-  
curred to awaken suspicion or to cloud their  
mutual courtesies. At length the Count appoint-  
ed a day for giving a great fete at his castle.—  
This castle was situated on rough and difficult  
tract of country, protected by mountainous de-  
fences, yet but a few miles distant from the head  
quarters of the Governor.

To this castle his Excellency was invited, to  
attend the fete, which was to be adorned with  
all the splendors and magnificence of the Russian  
noblesse. He accepted the invitation, but after  
he had done so, was visited by certain nobles as  
the sincerity of his host, notwithstanding the  
complete oblivion to which a period of twenty  
years, had apparently consigned the recollection  
of the Count. He took the precaution there-  
fore to order a body of dragoons, twenty  
of whom should be provided with stirrups, leath-  
ers or leather thongs, to follow him privately, and  
when the clock should strike nine, to close round  
the castle, while the subaltern officer in com-  
mand proceeded to report himself to him, where-  
ver he might be. To this office the orders  
were strict. No matter when, how, or about  
what, the Governor might be engaged, when  
the clock struck nine the officer must be in  
his presence and ready to receive his com-  
mands.

After giving these orders the Governor re-  
paired to the fete. He was received with great  
politeness, and greeted with every demon-  
stration of respect. The halls were decked with  
oriental magnificence. Barbaric pearls and gold  
were literally showered upon the splendid dra-  
peries of the ample halls, and the dresses of the  
ladies glittered with jewelry. Rich music form-  
ed by a concert of horns (on which each per-  
former is taught to sound only a single note, so  
that there must be as many performers, as there  
are notes in the gamut, in order to play a single  
tune), and an immense number to compose a  
band, was pouring forth its inspiring harmony.  
Plumes were nodding, bright eyes were glanc-  
ing, generous wines were sparkling, every thing  
was in accordance with festivity and joy. Still  
the Governor observed that of all the guests,  
whether ladies or the noblemen, not one was  
present who was not connected by blood or  
marriage with the lord of the castle.

He gave himself up to the fascination of the  
scene, however, enjoyed the splendid arrange-  
ments, suffered himself to be led from the grand  
saloon to the library, from the library to the pic-  
ture hall, from the picture hall to the cabinet of  
genius, through the variety of apartment which had  
been prepared for the gratification of a refined  
and luxurious taste, until at length he observed  
that of those who had attended him there were  
only six who remained, all the nearest blood re-  
latives to the Count. His ease of manner con-  
tinued, and he moved forward with them to-  
ward the cabinet of mineral, when, as he was  
passing through a smaller apartment the doors  
were suddenly shut and fastened, and himself  
seized and bound at once, without the slightest  
notice of the intention. His doubt then became  
a very unsatisfactory certainty. The Count  
proclaimed his hatred, reminded him of their  
ancient quarrel, and proceeded with the as-  
sistance of his kinsmen to strip the back of his ac-  
cused, and to inflict a severe flagellation upon his  
naked body.

After gratifying their malignity with this in-  
fliction, the Count and his kinsmen directed  
their guest to return to the dancing room and  
display his disgrace to the company by dancing  
till supper time. The Governor who had not  
from the first betrayed the slightest expression  
of suffering, walked with a firm step, and a man-  
ner not in the least confused to the ball room,  
and accosting one of the ladies desired the honor  
of her hand for the dance. The lady only laugh-  
ed in his face. He tried another and another  
with the same success. The shrill voice of fe-  
male derision, and sneers, and jests and ridicule  
were heard in every part of the apartment, "cow-  
ard and coward," and a variety of other deligh-  
tful juxtapositions, were bandied about with  
great alacrity. Still the composure of the high  
born Governor, was imperturbable.

He had now asked the hand of every lady in  
the room, but one whom he had purposely  
omitted 'till the last for she was the loveliest  
of them all, and had a sweet and compassion-  
ate expression of countenance, and did not  
join in the general laugh, and looked as if she  
could not have the heart to wound the feelings  
of a slave. To this lady he now advanced  
and begged that she would honor him, so much  
as to be his partner, led her to commence the  
waltz, when as his features were beginning  
for the first time to assume an appearance of  
anxiety, the clock struck nine. He listened  
a moment—he heard nothing—his features  
grew darker—he listened again; and the heavy  
tramp of a dragoon's foot steps greeted his ear.  
Presently, in marched the fierce and  
whiskered subaltern, taking his way straight  
through the bevy of ladies and gay nobles-  
men, who shrunk from him in breathless  
stiffness, he proceeded to his master and mak-  
ing his military salute, awaited his orders.—  
Then for the first time, the Governor's manner  
changed entirely. He shouted loud & free.  
"Let no one leave the Castle, guard every  
gate. Let 20 dragoons advance with their  
weapons, to this room." Then turning to the  
lady who had consented to dance with him, he  
committed her to the charge of an officer, to  
be led to her carriage and sent home with the  
greatest respect. For the rest of the com-  
pany, ladies and gentlemen, they were striped  
by the dragoons and hogged without re-  
serve by the stirrup-leathers. After undergo-  
ing this discipline, they were compelled to

dance till supper time; for the gratification  
of the Governor, who had already been exhorted  
by them to go through the same exercise for  
their own particular amusement. After the  
dance was done, the Governor departed, tell-  
ing the company that he hoped they had been  
as much satisfied with their entertainment as  
he was with his.

From the Journal of a traveller, published in the  
Boston Daily Advertiser.

**HERCULEANEUM.**—The story of this city is  
soon told. Like Pompeii, it was totally destroy-  
ed by the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79.  
But the destroying element was very different  
from the ashes which covered the other city.—  
Herculeaneum was buried and hermetically seal-  
ed, 60 feet deep in liquid lava, which on cooling  
became like stone.—Thus far, it has been more  
than a match for the workmen employed. The  
che of the city has been ascertained, and an  
immense Theatre developed 60 feet below the  
surface. The city proves to be directly under  
the modern town of Portici. This is another se-  
rious obstacle to excavations. They would be  
done at the peril of the modern town. While  
exploring the dark recesses of the Theatre by  
torch light, we heard the vehicles trundling al-  
ong the streets over our heads, with the noise  
of thunder. In spite of all these impediments,  
a grand effort is about to be made, to bring to  
light the long lost ruins of Herculeaneum. The  
world of taste and letters will await the result,  
with the most anxious solicitude.

Naples, Friday, Jan. 25.—The Royal Academy  
of Study. This Museum contains the most rare  
collection of genuine antiquities in the world.—  
The vast mines of Pompeii have been rifled of  
every venerable treasure, with no sparing hand.  
Every thing movable has been transferred to  
Naples. Other museums of antiquities are com-  
posed chiefly of statues, monuments, and coins—  
things that are durable in their very nature.—  
The Vatican in Rome stands pre-eminent in ob-  
jects of this kind. But here we are in the midst  
of a profusion of the most minute and common  
utensils of every day's necessity, that have been  
preserved fresh as the day they were used by  
the Pompeians! It would be endless to particu-  
larize, except in classes. We have below, as  
the ornaments of the banquetting hall, and the  
drawing room—the *tout en semble* of the bed  
chamber, and the ladies toilette—rouge, beads  
rings, bracelets, combs and trifles; and last, not  
least, in number or interest, we see all the par-  
aphernalia of the larder, and the kitchen, lamps,  
knives and forks, cauldrons and stewpans, pots  
and kettles, with hooks, and trammels. These  
are usually of bronze, and are in excellent pre-  
servation.

But what is more remarkable, the very es-  
tates still survive! Loaves of bread more  
than 1700 years old, still bear the initials of the  
baker's stamp, in legible characters! It is prob-  
ably rather stale by this time, but still retains  
its shape. Platters of eggs, dried figs, prunes,  
beans & grain are seen in the same shape as when  
originally brought from market. These things  
appear like the wild dreams of fancy, but they  
are real, and open to the inspection of the world.  
Hundreds of workmen, and others who witness  
their resurrection, place their history be-  
yond a doubt. Liqueur in various glass vessels,  
is still seen, as movable as ever. A fragment  
of a bronze aqueduct from a bath, which became  
stopped up by accident, contains water, the mo-  
tion of which is distinctly heard within! There  
are dice like those used at present, and a purse  
containing money.

I pass over an infinite variety of coins and sta-  
tuets, mosaics and cameos, because they were  
made for duration, and still exist, as a matter of  
course. These comely utensils, whose charac-  
ter is perishable, are far more interesting to  
contemplate. They possess a charm more fasci-  
nating than the most elegant specimens of art.  
One beautiful cameo, however, claims notice.  
Cameos are little known in America, the art  
not having reached there, and specimens being  
extremely rare. The art is a peculiar and deli-  
cate kind of sculpture. Figures in base relief,  
are engraven upon precious stones of variegated  
colors. The engraving is so admirably accom-  
modated to the different veins and hues of the  
stone, that the native variety of tints, adds a  
beautiful shade and effect to the figures. It is  
exceedingly difficult to convey any idea of this  
delicate art, without seeing a specimen. The art  
is of high antiquity, and is much in vogue  
and fashion at present in Rome. Indeed I have  
seen rude specimens of it, on wood, among the  
wild mountains of Switzerland. The cameo al-  
luded to above, is said to be the largest and  
most elegant known. It represents on one  
side the head of Medusa, and several fanciful  
figures on the other. It is on a large precious  
stone, 7 or 8 inches in diameter, whereas came-  
os are usually wrought on seals, rings and  
small trinkets, designed for the most elegant  
and fashionable presents and souvenirs.

Next we were introduced into an apartment  
called the "GALLERY of Obscenities." It contains  
a great variety of objects found in the baths and  
private houses of Pompeii; they afford so many  
monuments of the depraved state of the ancients;  
on this account, they perhaps claim a passing  
glance, but do not admit of description. This  
gallery is kept private.

From this we passed into the gallery of paint-  
ings; it is highly attractive, but too extensive,  
to admit of description here. Indeed, however  
attractive a collection of paintings may be for  
inspection, it is tiresome in description.

Another very interesting room is that which  
contains the manuscripts found at Herculeaneum.  
They are very numerous, and written on Egyp-  
tian Papyrus, the common material for writing  
prior to the invention of paper. It is composed  
of vegetable substance found, I believe, near the  
Nile. These manuscripts were found rolled up,  
and so long cemented by time, that but few  
have been capable of spreading, and this, by a  
long and tedious process, in which much of the  
text has been lost. Fragments of poems and  
works on rhetoric and philosophy, have been  
brought to light, but the major part are still  
rolled up, probably forever. We saw several  
that had been extended, some in the Greek,  
and others in the Roman characters, and all  
legible. They are rare literary curiosities.

Coming down stairs we explored several long  
galleries, lined on each side with beautiful an-  
cient statues, collected from all parts of Italy.  
They are magnificent specimens, fresh as when  
they came forth from the plaster-hand of the  
sculptor; but it would require volumes to con-  
vey an adequate description of them.

## To Rent for the ensuing Year,

The House and Lot on Golds-  
borough street, the property of Geo.  
Martin Esq. of Denton—at present  
occupied by Mr. Wm. Hulsey—for  
terms apply to

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Dec. 6 1828—3f

## THE FROZEN SHIP.

One serene evening in the middle of August,  
1775, Captain Warrens, the master of a Green-  
land Whaleship, found himself becalmed among  
a vast number of icebergs in about 77 degrees  
north latitude. On one side, and within a mile  
of his vessel, these were of immense height and  
closely wedged together, and a succession of  
snow covered peaks appeared behind each  
other as far as the eye could reach, showing  
that the ocean was completely blocked up in  
that quarter, and that it had probably been so  
for a long period of time. Captain Warrens did  
not feel altogether satisfied with his station, but  
there being no wind he could not move either  
one way or another, and he therefore kept a  
strict watch, knowing that he would be safe as  
long as the surrounding icebergs continued in  
their respective places.

About midnight the wind rose to a gale ac-  
companied by thick showers of snow, while a  
succession of tremendous thundering, grinding,  
and crashing noises gave fearful evidence that  
the ice was in motion. The vessel received  
violent shocks every moment, for the heaving  
of the atmosphere prevented those on board  
from discovering in what direction the open  
water lay, or if there actually was any at all on  
either side of them.—The night was spent in  
tacking as often as any cause of danger hap-  
pened to present itself, and in the morning the  
storm abated and Captain Warrens found to his  
great joy that his ship had not sustained any at-  
tention injury. He remarked with surprise that  
the accumulated icebergs which had on the pre-  
ceding evening formed an impenetrable barrier,  
had been separated and disarranged by the wind,  
and that in one place a canal of open sea wound  
its course among them as far as the eye could  
discern.

It was two miles beyond the entrance of this  
canal that ship made its appearance about noon.  
The sun shone brightly at the time, and a gen-  
tle breeze blew from the north. At first some  
intervening icebergs prevented Captain War-  
rens from distinctly seeing any thing except her  
masts, but he was struck with the strange man-  
ner in which her sails were disposed, and with  
the dismantled aspect of her yards and rigging.  
She continued to go before the wind for a few  
furlongs, and then grounding upon the low ice-  
bergs, remained motionless.

Captain Warrens' curiosity was so much ex-  
cited, that he immediately leaped into his boat  
with several seamen, and rowed towards her.—  
On approaching he observed that her hull was  
miserably weather-beaten, & not a soul appeared  
upon the deck, which was covered with snow to  
a considerable depth. He hailed her crew sev-  
eral times but no answer was returned. Previ-  
ously to stepping on board, an open port hole near  
the main chains caught his eye, and on looking  
into it, he perceived a man reclining back in a  
chair, with writing materials on a small table  
before him, but the feebleness of the light made  
every thing very indistinct. The party, there-  
fore went upon deck, and having removed the  
hatchway which they found closed, they descend-  
ed to the cabin. They first came to the apart-  
ment which Capt. Warrens had viewed through  
the port hole. A tremor seized him as he en-  
tered it. Its inmate retained his former position,  
and seemed to be insensible of strangers. He  
was found to be a corpse, and a green damp  
mould had covered his cheeks and forehead and  
veiled his open eyeballs. He held a pen in his  
hand, and a log book lay before him, the last  
sentence in whose unfinished page ran thus:—  
"11th Nov. 1763; We have now been enclosed  
in the ice seventy days. The fire went out yester-  
day and our master has been trying ever  
since to kindle it again without success. His  
wife died this morning. There is no relief."

Captain Warrens and his seamen hurried from  
the spot without uttering a word. On entering  
the principal cabin, the first object that attract-  
ed their attention was the dead body of a female  
reclining on a bed in an attitude of deep inter-  
est and attention. Her countenance retained  
the freshness of life, and a contraction of the  
limbs alone showed that her form was inanimate.  
Sealed on the floor in one corner of the room,  
was the corpse of an apparently young man  
holding a steel in one hand a flint in the other,  
as if in the act of striking fire upon some tinder  
which lay beside him.

In the fore part of the vessel several sailors  
were found lying dead in their births, and the  
body of a dog was crouched at the bottom of  
the gang-way stairs. Neither provisions nor fuel  
could be discovered any where; but Captain  
Warrens was prevented by the superstitious  
prejudices of his seamen from examining the  
vessel as minutely as he wished to have done.  
He therefore carried away the log-book already  
mentioned and returned to his own ship, and  
immediately steered to the southward, deeply im-  
pressed with the awful example which he had  
just witnessed of the danger of navigating the  
polar seas, in high northern latitudes. On re-  
turning to England, he made various inquiries  
respecting vessels that had disappeared in an  
unknown way, and by comparing the results of  
these with the information which was afforded  
by the written documents in his possession, he as-  
certained the name and history of the impris-  
oned ship and of her unfortunate master, & found  
that she had been frozen up seventeen years  
previous to the time of his discovering her  
among the ice.

**Singular Circumstance.**—We called in at the  
office of Dr. J. F. Vaughan, of this Borough, on  
Thursday last, when he related the following  
wonderful occurrence, which we have no doubt  
is destined to make a great noise in the world,  
and to be a subject of much discussion among  
the faculty.

A child about fourteen months old, in the  
neighborhood of this Borough, had been suffer-  
ing from some singular disease, for upwards of  
six months, and for the last three months, ex-  
perienced the most excruciating pain. His pa-  
rents supposing its illness to proceed from  
worms, administered the remedies usual in such  
cases, but with little effect. On Sunday last  
they consulted Dr. Vaughan, who, after hearing  
their narration, agreed with them in opinion, &  
thinking that a more powerful dose was all that  
was necessary, accordingly gave it. The next  
day a full grown mouse, dead, and one worm  
were expelled from the child. The skin of the  
mouse was entirely destitute of hair, and so  
transparent that the animal could be seen  
through. The child had become very much  
emaciated, and its piercing cries, at times were  
insupportably distressing. The parents state  
that their children had several times discovered  
nests of mice and brought the young ones into  
the house, and they suppose that on one of  
these occasions the infant has put one in its  
mouth, and that it entered the stomach, & so  
it had lived until destroyed by the medicine,  
which produced its removal.

The mouse may be seen at the office of Dr.  
Vaughan, in East Third Street, near the Livery  
Hotel—Del. Farmer.



## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

[From London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.]  
THE FEEDING OF HORSES.

The feeding of horses, generally, is an important feature in their management. In considering the food for horses, we are apt to locate our notions to the matters around us, without taking into account that every country has its peculiar products. White observes that the best food for horses is hay and oats; and had he added for English horses, it might have been just; but without such notice the assertion is much too confined. In some sterile countries, horses are forced to subsist on dried fish, and even vegetable mould; in Arabia on milk, flesh balls, eggs, broth, &c. In India, where the native grasses are tall, but little nutritious, the better sorts are fed on Indian corn, rice, millet, &c.; and the poorer on rushes, sedge, leaves, &c. In the West Indies on maize, Guinea corn and sugar cane tops; and in some instances on the sugar itself, in the form of molasses. In France, Spain, and Italy, besides the grasses, the leaves of linens, vines, the tops of acacia, the seeds of the carob tree, &c. are used.

The food of British horses may be divided into herbage, grain, roots, and mixtures. Of herbage, the principal kind is the proper graminæ, eaten either moist or dried into hay. When eaten moist in their natural state, such a horse is said to graze; but when these matters are cut and carried to the stable to a horse, he is said to be soiled. Hay is herbage cut during its flowering and seedling processes which being subjected to the action of the sun and air a proper time, are then collected into large masses called ricks, where a certain degree of fermentation takes place before the matter is fitted to become wholesome or nutritious, or before it receives such alteration as fits it for resisting further decomposition and decay. The judicious management of this fermentative process, forms one of the greatest desiderata in hay making. Pursued to a proper extent, the remaining moisture acting on the farinaceous parts, as the seeds, &c. in conjunction with the heat evolved during the process, as it were, mashes the whole, and sugar is produced. Pushed beyond this, the hay becomes carbonized, and now burnt; its nutritive properties are lessened, and its noxious qualities increased, it being found in this state to excite diarrhoea, sweating, and extreme weakness and emaciation. The quality of the hay is too little attended to, but which is of great importance; and more particularly so where little corn but much hay is given. Hay should therefore be of the best, whether meadow, clover, or mixed. Many horses thrive best on clover hay particularly draft horses. It is very grateful to horses, and it saves much waste of saliva; to sprinkle hay with water has the same effect, but it should only be done as it is wanted.

Hay should never be given in large quantities at a time; horses breathe on it, become disgusted, and then waste it. They also, when it is good, eat too much, and distend their stomachs, and then become crib-biters. Hay should not be kept in the stable in great quantities, otherwise it becomes impregnated with the volatile alkali of the stable, and is then spoiled. As substitutes for hay, the straw of wheat, barley, oats and rye are used; but these are much less nutritious, and rather serve to excite mastication by mixing them with other matters, than to be depended on for animalization. On hay, when good, many horses subsist, and when no exertions are required of them they are sufficiently nourished by it. The grain used as horse food is of various kinds, possessing, it is supposed, different degrees of nutritive, according to their different proportions of gluten, sugar, or farinaceous matter. In South Britain, oats are almost exclusively used as horse grain; and which, according to the experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy, a horse will eat, contain 748 parts of nutritious matter out of 1000. In wheat, 955 parts of 1000 are nutritious; but wheat is seldom given with us except to racers and hunters, or on extraordinary occasions when great excitement is required, when it is sometimes given in the form of bread. Barley is more frequently given than wheat, and contains 920 parts in 1000 of nutritious particles. Made into malt, where its sugar is evolved, it becomes still more highly nutritious. Barley appears to have been the principal horse food of the ancients.

The pulse used as horse food, are the seeds of beans, peas, vetches, &c. Beans are seldom given alone on account of their heating and astringent qualities, but are mixed with straw or hay, cut into chaff, either whole or broken.

The roots used as horse food, are such as contain much sugar, but in which the gluten is in small proportion only. Carrots stand deservedly high on this list. They are favourable to condition, as the skin and hair always look well under their use. They are a highly nutritious food, and the feeding that occurs from them. They also generate good flesh, as we know horses can work on them, and have their wind increased by their use; indeed, so favourable are they to the proper action of the lungs, that a course of carrots will frequently remove the most obstinate coughs. The parsnips have similar properties. Swedish turnips, as having the saccharine particles in abundance are also found good. Beet root likewise.

Mixtures, or mixed food is formed of several kinds among agriculturists; and it possesses many advantages, as it can be varied to every taste and made either cooling as an alternative, or nutritious and stimulating as a tonic. Although it is principally used for wagon, post and farm horses, it would be better were its use more universal. Of this manner feeding one of the best is formed from a chaff made of one part best meadow or clover hay, and two parts wheat straw; to three bushels of this mixture add one of bruised oats. The importance of bruising, or fattening the oats is very great. When used whole, the grains are apt to slip between the teeth or the chaff in mastication. In fact, corn when either given alone, or with chaff, would in most instances benefit by bruising. To horses under great exertion, the stomach must be, to a certain degree, weakened also, in such cases, by bruising their corn, not only the work of mastication is much of it spared, but that of the stomach also. In old horses with worn teeth, bruised oats are of great consequence. Past eating horses do not properly masticate more than one half of their corn; much of it remains in the dung so perfectly unaltered, that it will afterwards vegetate; and the celebrated agriculturist Curwen states, that during his residence in India, in a season of scarcity, half famished wretches actually followed the cavalry, and drew their principal subsistence from the unchewed grains of corn extracted from the excrement of the horses. Of this manner food, three, four, five, or six pecks may be given daily, according to size and exertions required; and as but little hay is required, so hard worked horses are enabled to lie down much more, instead of standing on their already fatigued limbs to eat hay.

Quince root is also now much used by practical agriculturists for horses. The articles made use of are potatoes, carrots, turnips or parsnips. To horses with their digestion weakened by hard work, old age, or other causes, food in sufficient quantities, thus already reduced to a pulsatious mass, resembling chyme, without the loss of time or waste of saliva may be very important; for as Curwen very judiciously observes, a horse will consume nearly six hours in eating a stone of hay, whereas he will eat a stone of steamed potatoes in twenty minutes.

Horses are observed of themselves to lie down after eating cooked food sooner than other times.

THE QUANTITY OF FOOD to be given to a horse must be regulated by circumstances, the principle of which is the exertions or nature of the work required of him. If this be simply laborious as drawing of loads, or carrying of weights all that is requisite is that the food be sufficiently nutritious. The bulk from whence such nutriment is gained is not a matter of import; but if such exertions are to be combined with celerity, as in our racers, hunters &c., it is evident that such feeding is the best adapted to the end required which combines nutriment without bulk; and which increases the durability by increasing the mental irritability, and thus giving tone and courage. These are found to be better derived from a proportionate allowance of grain or corn, than any other mode of feeding at present known. It remains only to add, that although experience has fully proved this, in all cases where the exertions are extreme, yet it has also led to another evil, by introducing a plan of treating all horses of value alike. Thus most of the more valuable hockneys, the carriage horses of the wealthy, &c. are accustomed to be fed, not as though their exertions were moderate, but as though they were unceasing to the great injury of themselves, and to the destruction of a vast quantity of valuable corn. To thousands of such horses, at least one third of their hay and corn might be advantageously abstracted.

TOO GREAT A QUANTITY OF FOOD, injures not only the community but the horse also. The stomach becomes distended by over-feeding and it then becomes weak and incapable of a healthy digestion; crib-biting, hide-bound, and perverseness follow, or when the stomach does digest this undue quantity, it generates fulness which shows itself in inflammations or foulness, appearing in the form of cracks and grooves.

A horse in full work, of whatever kind, will require, according to his size, a peck of sound oats in twenty four hours; and when the work is unremitting, as in post horses, even more may be required. Some post horses have an unlimited quantity given them; but this practice is always erroneous. If they eat more it serves only to distend the stomach unduly, and also to require stronger digestive powers; if they blow on it they leave it, and it is wasted, or a more greedy one swallows it up without mastication; and both stomach, horse and master are thereby robbed. The oats should be of the very best with a thin skin, and should weigh from thirty eight to forty pounds the bushel. They should also be sweet and free from must, and not kiln-dried. When put into a wide manger & spread about, being first sprinkled with water, their benefit is increased. No horse will require more than eight or ten pounds of hay in twenty four hours: from six to eight pounds are usually sufficient. When it can be conveniently done, the quantity of both hay and corn should be divided into four portions. The largest portion both of hay and corn should be given at night; the next in quantity in the morning; the other two portions at noon, and about four in the afternoon. This, however, must depend on the work of the horse & other circumstances.

WATERING OF HORSES is an important part of their management, and many errors are committed relative to it. It is equally erroneous to debar them from it, as it is to allow them too much; and the former is much the most common evil. In summer, or when from great exertion, the animal juices are wasted, it generates fevers, and wastes the strength and spirits. All horses prefer soft water, and as nature is unerring, there is no doubt but that it is the most wholesome. As some bores seek drink quicker than others, it is not a good custom to take riding horses to a pond, unless at night, when the quantity cannot harm them; or when not intended for early work the next morning, as hunting, &c.

The necessary quantity of water for a horse should be regulated by circumstances, as the weather, the work, &c. In common cases, a large horse requires rather more than the half of a large stable pailful twice in the day. At night a full pail should be allowed. Horses should never be galloped after drinking; it has destroyed thousands by gripes, inflammations & broken wind. This custom also uses horses to expect they are to run away directly they are accidentally watered at any time. Others, expecting they are to be fatigued with gallop, avoid drinking at all. To most that should ever be done, is to suffer no horse to drink his fill at a river or pond; but having given him half what is necessary, walk him ten minutes, and then give him all that is required, and walk him again.

### DOCUMENTS

#### Accompanying the President's Message.

FROM THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Department, 17th Nov. 1828.

The Post Master General has the honor to submit to the President of the United States the following statement, shewing the gradual increase, and present condition of the Post Office Department:—

Years.	Post Offices.	Revenue.	Post roads.
In 1792	195	\$67,444	5642
1797	564	213,998	16,180
1802	1114	327,045	25,315
1807	1848	478,763	33,755
1812	2610	649,208	39,378
1817	3459	1,002,973	52,009

1823 e.g. 4498 1,114,344 82,763  
[July 1.] 1824 7651 1,538,134 114,336

The above exhibit shows an augmentation of annual revenue within five years, ending 1st July, 1828, of \$433,190, a sum exceeding by \$18,654 a similar increase for eleven years preceding 1823, and falling short only \$155,418, of being equal to the total revenue of the Department in 1812.

Within the same time there have been established 3,153 additional post offices; being a greater number than was in operation in the United States in the year 1815.

From the most accurate calculation that can be made for the year ending 1st July, 1823, the mail was transported in stages four million four hundred & eighty-nine thousand seven hundred & forty-four miles; and on horseback, six million five hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-five miles; making a total transportation of ten millions one hundred thousand two hundred and forty miles annually. Since that period there has been added a transportation of one million nine hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty miles annually in stages; and on horseback one million six hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-nine miles; making an increase of three millions six hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine miles, which adds two hundred and seventy-five thousand and fifty-three miles, more than one third, to the mail establishment of the country in 1823. The augmented stage conveyance falls short only two hundred and ninety-five thousand and 22 miles of being equal to one half of the entire stage transportation in the Union at that time. This extension of the mail has been accompanied by great increase of expedition on almost all the important routes; on many of them it is now conveyed at the rate of one hundred miles a day.

As Congress at their last session declined making any appropriation of the surplus funds of the Department, with the expectation, as was believed, that they should be applied in diffusing mail facilities throughout the Union, and increasing them where required by the

public interests, an augmentation to the conveyance of the mail of five hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-four miles in stages, and two hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and four miles on horseback, making a total of seven hundred & ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight miles, has been made the past year. This, with the additional compensation to postmasters, arising from increased receipts, the accumulation of free letters, for which two cents each are paid, and, incidental expenses, has added to the expenditures of the Department within the year, the sum of \$250,094 46. The augmented revenue of the Department since 1st July, 1823, has been sufficient to meet the annual expense incurred by the increase of mail facilities, & leaves the sum of \$187,023 52 unexpended.

It is believed to be good policy to keep the funds of the Department actively employed in extending its operations, until the reasonable wants of every community shall be supplied. By withdrawing mail accommodations from unproductive routes, and substituting a horse for a stage transportation on many others, a very large surplus of funds would annually accumulate; but the public convenience would be greatly lessened, and the means of information withheld from districts of country sparsely inhabited. There is no branch of the Government in whose operations the people feel a more lively interest than those of this Department; its facilities felt in the various transactions of business, in the pleasures of correspondence, and the general diffusion of information. In the course of every year, no inconsiderable amount of the active capital of the country, in some form or other, passes through the mail. To connect important places by frequent lines of intercourse, combine speed with all the security possible, and extend the mail wherever it may be wanted, constitute the objects which have influenced the policy of the Department.

It may be advantageous to the public and the Department, at some future time, for it to become insurer for moneys transmitted in the mail, being authorized to charge a higher rate of postage in such cases, to indemnify for the risk incurred. To guard against frauds, this responsibility must necessarily be limited to packets mailed at the principal offices, under such regulations as shall afford the greatest possible security.

Some pains have been taken to ascertain the exact number of persons employed by the Department, including Postmasters, assistant postmasters, Clerks, Contractors, and persons engaged in transporting the mail, and although only partial returns have been received, it is believed the total number is about twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-six.—There are about sixteen thousand five hundred and eighty-four horses employed, and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine carriages, including two hundred & forty-three sulkeys and wagons. The receipts of the year ending 1st July, 1823, are above stated, amounting to the sum of - \$1,598,134 48

Those of the preceding year were 1,473,551 00

making an increase of this sum above the receipts of 1827 124,583 48

The expenditures of the year ending 1st July, last, amounted to the sum of - 1,623,338 46

Leaving an excess of expenditure beyond the receipt of - 25,199 03

In this excess there is not included the sum of \$12,729 24, which was paid by the Department under a special act of Congress.

By the last Annual Report there was a surplus sum of money in deposited due from Post Masters, including payments made on old accounts, amounting to 370,033 37

From this sum deduct the above excess of expenditure 25,199 03

And the amount paid into the Treasury under the above law 12,729 24

Leaving this amount of surplus \$332,105 10

### CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the resolution for the appointment of the Standing Committees was laid on the table, with the understanding that it would be taken up in a few days. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would introduce a bill on Friday for the preservation of the Cumberland Road, a portion of which he presented as being in a ruinous condition.—The President pro tem, stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, that spectators would hereafter be excluded from the floor of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Little, the various Committees were ordered to be appointed. The names on the Committees were, therefore, announced yesterday.—They are as follows:

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Anderson, of Maine, Alston, Claiborne, Phelps, Storer, Davenport, Randolph, of N. J.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Sprague, Verplanck, Dwight, Brent, Gilmer, Smyth, of Va.

Of Claims.—Messrs. McCoy, Whittlesey, Barber of Conn. Clark, of N. J. McIntire, Ramsey, Lea.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Newton, Gorham, Barney, Harvey, Sutherland, De Graff.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Isaacs, Vinton, Jennings, Duncan, Shepherd, Hunt, Gurley.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. McKean, Vance, Marable, Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Alexander, Ingersoll, Weems, Kremer, Varium, Allen of Va. Washington.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Buchanan, Rives, Wickliffe, Kerr, Storrs, Bell.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Wolf, Dickinson, Tucker, of N. J. Fry, Healy, Wingate, Sloan.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Johnson of N. Y. J. S. Barbour, Gale, Maynard, Barnard, Bartley, Chambers.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Buckner, Moore, of Ala. Earl, Stergore, Bates of Missou, Nuckolls, Blake.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallory, Stevenson, of Pa. Condit, Moore of Ky. Wright of N. Y. Stanbury, Martin.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. McLean, McKee, Casson, Daniel, Swan, Lumpkin Smith of Indiana.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Everett, Taylor of N. Y. Archer, Sergeant, Owen, Polk, Wilde.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Deas, Floyd of Geo. Robbie, Orr, Buck.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Bartlett, Crowninshield, Carter, Miller, Dorsey, Ripley.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Roane, Wilson of Md. Barlow, Martindale, Merwin, Culpeper.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Strong, Clark, Wright of Ohio, Green, Garrow, Armstrong, Foot.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Mitchell of Ten. Bates of Mass. Lawrence, Long, Leconte, Forward, Markell.

On Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Pearce, Reed, Pearson.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Allen of Mass. Plant, Anderson.

On Expenditures of the Department of State.—Messrs. Blair, Leitch, Trevaunt.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Hall, Mitchell of Pa. Barrenger.

On Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Haynes, Woodcock, Turner.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Little, Lyon, Keese.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Holmes, Leffler, O'Brien.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sprigg, John W. Wood, Swift.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Roads & Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Stewart, Woods of Ohio, Bryan, Marvin, Barker, Bateman.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Thompson of Geo. Findlay, Ward, McHatton, Tucker, S. C., Tallafiero, King.

On the Fifth Census.—Messrs. Storrs, Buchanan, Holmes, Little, Daniel, Johns, Duncan.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the several points in the Message of the President were referred to Standing or Select Committees. The subject of the organization of the militia; which was taken up at the last session, was also referred to a Select Committee; and instructions were sent to the Committee on Military Pensions, to inquire into the expediency of revising and amending the existing laws on that subject.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

In the Senate, yesterday, a Resolution was adopted for the appointment of the standing Committees on Monday next. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, to day, ask leave to introduce several Bills, among which was a Bill for the graduation of the price of the Public Lands.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the standing and Select Committees ordered by the resolution of Wednesday to be appointed, had been announced, a few resolutions were offered & adopted. Among others, a resolution on was offered by Mr. Sutherland, instructing the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present system of giving credits for duties on imported goods.

Mr. Smith of Indiana, submitted a resolution, referring to the Committee on Roads and Canals the subject of the continuance of the Cumberland road through the State of Indiana, which was amended on motion of Mr. McLean. This resolution was barely carried, there appearing—ayes 69, noes 66.

Mr. Tucker, of New Jersey announced in a feeling manner the death of his colleague Hedge Thompson, during the recess, and on his motion the usual order was made for the House to wear crape for 30 days. It was ordered that the House should proceed to elect a Chaplain this day at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Tyler of Va. appeared and took his seat. Mr. Johnson of Ky. obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the preservation and repairs of the Cumberland Road. The Senate, no business being before it, adjourned to Monday.

Yesterday was the first day on which petitions were called by the Speaker, and a considerable number were presented. Various resolutions were adopted. Mr. Long offered a resolution, referring to the Committee on Manufactures, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the duty on salt and molasses, which was rejected without debate—ayes 38, noes 102.

A resolution offered by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, referring to the Committee of Public Lands the propriety of extending the benefits of the act of May last to certain purchasers of public lands, was adopted. Mr. Hutton submitted a resolution calling on the President for information as to any negotiation which had been entered into with G. Britain relative to the surrender of any fugitive slaves that may have taken refuge in Canada. This resolution by rule lies one day on the table.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, the bills before the House, at the last session, for the relief of sundry officers and widows, and for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers were referred to the Committee on Military Pensions.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the election of the Standing Committees was continued and completed. Mr. Silbee submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the existing difference of two and a half per cent, between the duties on imported goods, and the drawback allowed on their re-exportation, and also to inquire whether some of the Custom House Charges to which Importers and Exporters of merchandise, and owners of vessels are now subjected, ought not to be discontinued.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the various resolutions laid on the table on the preceding day, calling for information on various subjects, were taken up and agreed to. A resolution was offered requiring the Committee on Manufactures to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Salt. When this resolution was read, Mr. Woodcock demanded the question of consideration, and asked for the Ayes and Noes on the question which were ordered. The question was then taken by ayes and noes, when the House refused to consider the resolution—ayes 75, noes 99.

The annual Treasury Report was communicated to the House by the Speaker and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed. A Report from the Secretary of War, on the subject of the civilization of the Indians, was communicated to the House, and ordered to be printed.

After the morning business had been disposed of, the Speaker called the Orders of the Day; when on motion of Mr. Strong, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to authorize the establishment of the territorial Government of Huron. Mr. Strong moved several amendments to the bill and having filled up the blanks, the Committee rose and reported the bill as amended. The bill and amendments were then laid on the table and ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The House then adjourned.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

To the Editors.

A STRIKING COINCIDENCE.—The effect of the singular coincidence of the decease of the two Patriarchs of the Revolution, caused a sensation which vibrated throughout our country and excited the surprise of the world. We have to notice another event of the same kind, of men who "in life were united, and in death were not divided."

Colonel Aaron Benjamin, and Major Joseph Wheaton, both died on Sunday, the 23d, ult. In the war of the Revolution, they served in the same line, and shared the dangers of the same battles. During the last war they were both again found in the service of their country, and discharged with youthful zeal their various and responsible duties. On the close of war, 1815, they exchanged their swords for the pen, and received appointments in the Treasury Department. They were located in the same room, and constantly associated in all the amenities of public and private life. About two years since Major W. came to the office laboring under strong mental derangement; his friend, Col. Benjamin, took him home, and on his return, said, "he believed the Major and himself were about to follow their companions to the tomb." About midday he remarked, "that he would go home and die among his children." He left Washington the next morning for Hartford, Connecticut, & Maj. Wheaton never resumed his place in the office; thus these soldiers and friends closed their official duties on the same day; and both, on the 23d, ultimo, sunk to that quiet rest which will only be broken by the clangour of the last trumpet.

So sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
By all their Country's wishes blest.

W.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Latest from England.

New York, Dec. 9.—The packet ship Brighton, Capt. Sebor, which arrived yesterday from London, brought papers to the evening of the 30th of October and Portsmouth papers to the 3d of November containing London dates of the 1st.

Varna has at length fallen into the hands of the Russians. It was carried by a general assault on the 7th Oct.

The present aspect of affairs is far more favorable to the invaders than we had reason to expect after our late accounts. Schumla is still besieged by the Russians; and in Little Wallachia the Turkish force has been scattered.

The Allgemeine Zeitung gives a Constantinople date of Sept. 25th, which says, that the Porte has given an answer to the last demand of the powers, which has been sent to Corfu; and that it is in substance, that notwithstanding the favor of Providence has been shown to his arms—he was willing to negotiate on the basis mentioned, and wished to see the Ambassadors at Constantinople.

The new levy in Russia had excited great enthusiasm.—Daily Adv.

FRANCE.—The brig Mary, at Philadelphia, from Havre, brings Paris papers of the 24th October, and Havre to the 25th. These papers furnish no confirmation of the fall of Varna, as stated in a private letter from Hamburg.

The Journal of the 25th says:—"Until the present time, those who had interpreted most unfavorably for Russia the news from the theatre of war, considered the fall of Varna as inevitable; indeed, devoid of all fortification, pressed for many months by a numerous army, which was encouraged by the presence of the Czar,—this place appeared condemned to fall into the hands of the besiegers. Now, the deliverance of Varna is at least probable."

In another part of the letter to the Editor of the Journal, it is said Varna need not fear an attack,—before opening the breach for entrance, it will be necessary for the Russians to disperse the thirty thousand men of Omar Vrione—otherwise the combined attack of the besieged, and the Turks on the outside, would threaten them with almost inevitable ruin.

It is mentioned as a matter worthy of notice, that the name of the Emperor of Russia does not once appear in the Russian bulletins. 'Was Nicholas,' asks the Journal, 'in the camp, or was he on his way to the Capital?'

The reports from Constantinople represent the Turks as in excellent spirits. The Grand Seigneur was at the camp, with the standard of the Prophet;—all public officers are clothed in military costume.

The daily victories gained by Hussein Pacha, under the intrenchments of Shumla, which are called the "tomb of the infidels."

The Journal says the Emperor must have lost eighty thousand men in this campaign. His armies have been decimated by the sickness resulting from the climate.

The French army have suffered much by sickness in the Morea.

We have given the opinion of the French writer, touching Varna; but opinions go but for little, against fact;—and hence deference is due to the private letter from Hamburg.

The Havre paper quoted above, has the following paragraph.

"Letters from Amsterdam of the 20th October, announce the fall of Varna, after a frightful carnage, for which the courier Anglais of the 23d, is credited."

A number of persons connected with the Post Office have been arrested in Paris, in consequence of a robbery committed in that department.

### KEEP OUT OF THE KITCHEN.

"Where ignorance is bliss,  
'Tis folly to be wise."—GRAT.

"You are too inquisitive."—PAUL PRY.

"Curiosity" caused the "expulsion of our first parents from Paradise."—Somebody else.

In our college days, we once strolled into the Kitchen of the great hall, being naturally curious to learn how cooking was managed on a scale so extensive as to meet the wants of some two hundred students. It was a quarter of an hour before breakfast, and an enormous kettle, filled with coffee (as it was denominated) hung gloomily over the fire. As its contents boiled & bubbled, we observed ever and anon some dark substance evidently too large to be a grain of coffee rising to the surface, and instantly ducking down, as if its deeds were evil. What was it? Of that very same fluid in fifteen minutes we were to partake; we were to persuade our palate that it was bona fide coffee, despite of all insinuations that it was made of poplar leaves and damaged rye. What could that mysterious black substance be? Was it a sturgeon, or a negro's head, or a stick of wood, or a stove-pipe? The question was one of great personal interest.—Curiosity took the alarm; our evil star had provided a cane—we plunged it in the boiling ocean before us, and raised to the fair light of the laughing morn, an old hat. Heavens!—what a discovery—even now we tremble at the horrid recollection.

In a few minutes we were in the breakfast hall, carrying the hat on the cane's point.—There were our class mates masticating, with all their might, the toughest bread in Christendom, and pouring down their devoted throats, cup after cup of that infernal beverage. [Reader permit us to become 4—for a few minutes.] We—sounds so outlandish in a dialogue. I took my place next to my friend Frank Stanley.

"Frank what are you drinking?"

"Coffee."

"Will you take your oath of that?"

"What the deuce do you mean?"

"I have been in the Kitchen—I have made a terrible discovery—put down that cup, for mercy's sake."

"Here the whole table caught the alarm—"

"speak out, speak out," resounded on all sides.

"Fellow Juniors, who fondly imagine that you have been drinking coffee—no such thing; you have been drinking hot soup—here is the hat itself,—(holding up the still reeking & horrid mass, which had been boiled into a pologon) five minutes ago I fished this out of the coffee-kettle!"

That same Junior Class was composed of as many reckless dare devils as were ever congregated under one roof—they cared nothing for thunder claps, or



hung with breathless interest on the mimic scene. But one fatal night, we went behind the scenes. We took a glass of wine with Virginia, cracked a joke with Appius Claudius, & made our best bow to Virginia, just after the old man had killed her in the market. The charm was broken—the golden chain of imagination was severed—it has never been reunited.

## EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1828.

### Symptoms of Discontent Already.

Mordecai M. Noah, a great Jackson man, and Editor of the New York Enquirer seems to think, that they have got a good many in with the Jackson party there that they cant depend on, and had better be without them.—This is good—the more voters they could get to carry the point the better, but the point once carried, the more of these voters they can discard or repudiate, the better chance for offices for the rest. This is the beginning of Jacksonism.—The calculation is, that Jackson will first appoint old Gen. Sweep to office who will clear the Decks fore & aft—and that there will be, upon an average, from twenty-five to seventy-five candidates for every vacant office in the Country, EACH ONE OF WHOM MUST BE GRATIFIED upon the principles of services rendered—besides whom, there are supposed to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty expectants more for every office, that will play fast and loose if they do not get a part of the loaves and fishes. Poor chance for converts to fill their crow—Go on Gentlemen, we will look at you and give you our full attention.—In two years time we expect you will come back to the Administration men & tell us in confidence that you have been most egregiously bitten.

### THE MESSAGE.

No testimony can be stronger in behalf of a state paper than the universal approbation of friends and opponents which has been bestowed on this. It embraces every topic involving the national interest and treats on all in a full, lucid, and satisfactory manner. The general condition of our Country is shown to be prosperous, and the resources of its continued welfare rapidly augmenting. Our national establishments are amply adequate to our wants and are constantly improving by time.—The national debt is rapidly sinking by the application of augmenting revenues.—Internal Improvements are every where gaining ground upon public opinion and are greatly progressive in all parts of the Country. The commerce & revenues of the Country derived from Commerce, notwithstanding the evils & impediments which have been heretofore thrown in their way, are gradually improving—and great attention is shown to have been paid to this interest by the commercial treaties which are constantly forming and the liberal principles of intercourse upon which they are founded.

The remark in the Message that "our Commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments" is a just one, fully called for by the existing state of things at this time, and is one that leads to most serious and interesting considerations.—Our trade with Great Britain has been always greater than with the rest of the World, but from the happy day of our separation from her colonial government, there has always been an unfortunate spirit of jealousy or unfriendly feeling kept up either to suit the political parties of the day, or to aid some local or partial interest that was intended to be subserved.—Thus to aid one political party, its adversary party is accused of improper devotion to Great Britain either in her form of Government or in her interests.—And when a particular interest here is attempted to be forced up, British monopolies & British systems have been held up as examples to our view as they have beneficially operated there, and our unextinguished resentments, artfully kept alive, while our jealousies are appealed to, to pursue similar courses, as well upon the expectation of similar benefits as of indulging a little retaliatory rancour. To these causes we are mainly to ascribe the war of restriction and the frequency of the bickerings which have existed between this Country and Great Britain, so much to the annoyance & injury of both. God and nature intended us to be mutual friends and helpmates, and all that resists this decree is destructive to both. The more intimate, the more extended our intercourse is with Great Britain, the better for us in every possible way.—She

can give us the best, nay, the only permanently good, markets for our produce that the world affords—denied that as we have been for the last ten years, we have looked in vain throughout the world for another profitable market for our surplus produce—Now, when misfortune assails Great Britain and her Crops are destroyed by the weather, a demand occurs in her Markets for our Crops and up they rise instantly to a most enormous price.—If it is remarked that Great Britain only opens her markets when she cant help it? Does any Independent Nation do otherwise than consult its own pleasure and interests? Do we ourselves pretend to do otherwise? But whatever the wrongs & errors of British policy may have been, have we ourselves not been instrumental in a considerable degree, by the course of policy we have pursued of our own accord, to cause Great Britain to increase or to strengthen some of her restrictions and monopolies? Has not jealousy on both sides, particularly on our own, prevented commercial arrangements of intercourse that would have been eminently beneficial to both? No time was ever more propitious than the present for new modelling and establishing our Commercial relations with Great Britain—the wants and the wishes of both require it—if the fortuitous condition of things recently presented is permitted to pass away unimproved, it will be as disgraceful to the intelligence as it will be ruinous to the welfare of the Country.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We refer our readers to the Report of the Post Master General, as a document of the greatest interest to the community, and highly complimentary, from the continued improvement which it exhibits in that department, to the able officer at its head.

### Maryland Presidential Election.

We give below, the official returns of the several districts of this State, in the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, as received from the office of the Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland; [Commercial Chronicle.]

Return of the Election for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, November 10, 1828.

FIRST DISTRICT.				
	*Brewer.	†Stone.		
St. Mary's.....	761	639		
Charles.....	739	551		
Calvert.....	537	181		
	2098	1101		
Majority.....	936			
SECOND DISTRICT.				
	*Forrest.	†Herbert.		
Prince George's.....	755	687		
Montgomery.....	1036	641		
	1771	1328		
Majority.....	443			
THIRD DISTRICT.				
	*Baltzell. *Price. †Tyler. †Fitzhugh.			
Frederick.....	3633	3624	3234	3225
Washington.....	1743	1743	2087	2087
Alleghany.....	741	741	856	856
	6117	6108	6177	6171
			6117	6108
			60	63
FOURTH DISTRICT.				
	*Stewart *Boyle †Howard †Sellman.			
Balt. City.....	4314	4315	4782	4783
A. Arundel & Annapolis.....	1427	1428	1273	1275
	5741	5743	6055	6058
			5741	5743
Majorities.....	314		315	
FIFTH DISTRICT.				
	*McCulloch. †Brown.			
Baltimore Co.....	1602		2942	
			1602	
Majority.....	1340			
SIXTH DISTRICT.				
	*Sewall. †Foreman.			
Harford.....	1201		1095	
Cecil.....	1041		1118	
	2242		2213	
Majority.....	29			
SEVENTH DISTRICT.				
	*Emory. †Reese.			
Kent.....	540		461	
Queen Anne's.....	688		661	
	1208		1122	
Majority.....	86			
EIGHTH DISTRICT.				
	*Lockerman. †Sangston.			
Talbot.....	818		421	
Caroline.....	666		537	
Part Dorchester.....	67		92	
	1551		1050	
Majority.....	501			
NINTH DISTRICT.				
	*Dennis. †Carroll.			
Somerset.....	1285		760	
Worcester.....	991		1102	
Part Dorchester.....	1000		712	
	3256		2574	
Majority.....	682			
*Adams Electors. †Jackson Electors.				
For Mr. Adams.....	25627			
For Gen. Jackson.....	24568			
Majority for Mr. Adams in the State.....	959			

### Maryland Electoral College.

Agreeably to the Constitution, on the 3d inst. the Electors of President & Vice President for this State met at Annapolis; when LITTLETON DENNIS, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Wm. Kilty, Esq. appointed Secretary. A committee was then appointed to count the ballots, when it appeared that Mr. ADAMS had 6 votes, and Gen. JACKSON 5 votes for President; and that Mr. RUSH had 6 votes, & Mr. Calhoun 5 votes for Vice President. Wm. Kilty, Esq. was appointed special messenger to deliver the certificate of the votes at Washington.

It will be perceived by the extract from a letter in our paper to-day, that Mr. Adams has made arrangements to reside the better part of each year at Washington. In addition to which we also learn that it was believed to be his determination to write two works, which all will acknowledge will be of immense value to the literature of our country—the one, the life of his late venerable and patriotic father—the other, the History of his own times.—Should these expectations be realized, we feel certain there is no American but will hail the completion of his arduous and meritorious labors as an era of great moment in the annals of our country.—Marylander.

### Extract of a Letter, dated.

Washington, 4th. December.  
The general appearance of Washington has been greatly improved since the termination of the last session. Many new edifices, both public and private, have been erected here in a handsome style of architecture. Population, business, and capital, have been considerably increased. It is evident that industry has received a strong stimulus. This improvement I attribute to the gradual increasing expenditure of the public money within the city to the introduction of better private economy; to the improvement in agriculture adopted in the country neighbouring to the city from which we are supplied with provisions; and to the progress of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which opens a wide horizon to the hopes of the industrious classes.

The members from the South have come to Congress hot against the tariff. Mr. Gimer, Mr. M'Duffie, and others, wear a coarse dress of woollen and cotton, mixed, manufactured in Georgia, and exhibit it with much pride, as an evidence that the South cannot be dragged into a support of northern measures. Our northern men, however, tell them that the tariff has had upon them precisely the effect which it was intended to have, a member from South Carolina called yesterday at Gorton's to buy a whip, but finding that it was marked "Philadelphia," he refused to purchase it. [N. Y. Com. &c.]

[Extracts from the Correspondence of a U. S. Naval Officer in the Mediterranean.]

"SMYRNA, July 7.—I have lately visited the garrison of the Turkish officers and troops, where every possible attention was shown us by the Turkish officers. The greatest respect they think they can show to strangers is to present them with pipes and coffee. We were first conducted all round the barracks, and afterwards taken to the Capt. Pachas, and there were compelled to drink & smoke. The Turks never drink anything stronger than coffee, & it is altogether unavailing to attempt to persuade them to do it. The troops are exercised in the European manner, and go through the different evolutions with the greatest precision. All the officers and soldiers have their Koran in a large silver box, hung round their necks, and previous to going into action one or two chapters of the Koran are read aloud, after which they sing, and then commence their charge.—I was very much pleased with their appearance."

"June 16.—Last evening a very large fire broke out in Smyrna, which destroyed nearly all of the barracks. It commenced about six o'clock in the evening, and was not extinguished until nearly three o'clock in the morning. All our men and the crew of the Warren were sent on shore to assist them, and got pretty well intoxicated. The Austrians, Dutchmen, French and Englishmen, all took the weather side of the fire, where they were of use at all. Our men all went to sea-word of it, and after pulling down three or four houses, soon got it under. Capt. Downs received a very handsome present from the Bashaw, on account of his assisting them."

July 30.—This evening we came anchor off the city of Scio, which is so completely in ruins that there are not more than 100 houses standing.—It was here that in the year 1811 the most horrid massacre ever known took place. In one day 150,000 were put to death, and the once flourishing city of Scio, which could equip 100 ships, was completely destroyed."

THE NEW AMAZONS.—An hour's journey from Shumly in Bulgaria, lies the little town of Madara, inhabited solely by women, whose profrigacy has become proverbial in Turkey. They are in number about two thousand & form a sort of community; they are free from all imposts and taxes, and they acknowledge themselves to be Mahomedans, but they seldom or never wear veils. Madara is a sort of city of refuge for those unfortunate beauties who wish to withdraw from the vengeance of their husbands the anger of their relatives and friends. Women of all ranks and stations in life, and from all parts of the Ottoman dominions, are to be met with here.—As soon as a traveller appears among them, a body of them advance dancing towards him, with the most voluptuous gestures and motions into their houses. This does not cease until he gives one of them the preference, and accompanies her into her dwelling, when scenes of feasting commence, which, perhaps, as they often do, last several days. All who are willing to pass a pleasant season with them are received with joy—the laws of hospitality are performed in the most extended sense, and with the greatest naïveté; but the traveller who is content with merely satisfying his curiosity, and is unwilling to join in the amusements of the place, or to take the ton of the company is treated in the grossest manner and is driven out of the place, with the greatest insults being heaped on him. The Dere Bey chooses from the Bulgarian women of Madara his Givindas, (a body of dancing girls who perform the most lascivious dances,) who not only serve for the diversions of their Lord but also are completely armed and serve as a body guard, and are in time of peace, provided with the swiftest war-horses. The colonists of Madara refuse to admit any women among them to enjoy the privileges of the place, who is either old or ugly; there appears to have been a society similar to the present at this place at a very remote period; this perhaps has given rise to the various and wonderful stories of the Ancient Amazons.—Eng. papers.

[From the New Orleans Mercantile Adv. Nov. 5.]  
HURRAH FOR JACKSON.  
Capt. Jones of the barque Catharine states that on Monday night a decent dressed man came on his deck, vociferating "Hurrah for Jackson," deliberately pulled off his coat, saying he intended to die for Jackson and throw himself into the river. The by-standers threw him a rope, which he took, crying "Hurrah for Jackson." But as the boat approached to take him in, he swore he would die for Jackson, and let go his hold, and was actually drowned.

ARMY MATTERS.—The interest felt in the fate of General Scott will render the publication of the annexed order acceptable to our readers. By this order, appointing Brigadier General Atkinson to the command of the Western Department, it will be seen that Gen. Scott has not as was reported, been dismissed the service, but that, by order of the War Department, he has been suspended from his command. This encourages us in the hope, that the services of this meritorious and gallant soldier may still be preserved to the country which he honors, and which honors him.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, 27th Nov. 1828.

(Order No. 63.)  
Brevet Major General Scott, having by order of the War Department of the 26th inst. been suspended from the command of the Western Department of the Army, Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson will immediately assume the Command of the Western Department, and establish his Head Quarters at Jefferson's Barracks near St. Louis, Missouri, to which place all returns, reports, and communications, having reference to the command of the Western Department, will hereafter be directed.

By order of the Major General Macomb.

(Signed) R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters, E. Dept.

(A true copy) E. BACKUS, Aid de Camp, A. A. Ad. Gen.

Another order will be found below—and it is with pain we learn the fact, announced by it, that Major Worth, who has been for so many years, and with so signal success, the commander of the Corps of Cadets at West Point, has requested to be relieved from that duty.—His successor, Capt. Hitchcock, was for some time the assistant of Major Worth, and is probably as well qualified as any officer in the army, to take his place.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, 25th Nov. 1828.

(Order No. 62.)  
Brevet Major Worth of the 1st Regiment of Artillery having requested that he may be relieved on the 1st of January next, from the duties assigned him at the Military Academy at West Point, as Instructor of Tactics, and Commandant of the Corps of Cadets, he is hereby relieved accordingly; and Captain Ethan A. Hitchcock, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, is appointed by the Secretary of War his successor.

Captain Hitchcock will repair to West Point with as little delay as practicable, and report in person to Lieutenant Colonel Thayer, Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty.

Brevet Major Worth, on being relieved will join his regiment at Fortress Monroe.

By order of Major General Macomb.

(Signed) R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters, E. Dept.

(A true copy) E. BACKUS, Aid de Camp, A. A. Ad. Gen.

STEAM SHIPS OF WAR.—A late English paper, containing the following notice of the purpose of the British Government to construct some steam frigates:  
We believe there is no doubt of the fact, that Government has determined on the building at least of six war steamers. They are to be of 1,600 tons measurement, to be propelled by double engines of 180 horse power, and each carry 50 guns of the heaviest metal. It is calculated that a steam vessel of 40 guns of large calibre, will, from the facility of her wearing, and rapidity of movement, be a match for any 74 gun ship hitherto built.—[Berkshire Chron.]

FANATICISM.—A man who calls himself Christ, and who says he has come to judge the world, appeared in Guernsey county in the State of Ohio, a few weeks ago, and, strange as it may seem, has collected a band of deluded followers who worship him as a God. Some of his disciples are said to be respectable people, and have neglected their business to follow after this fanatic.—Nat. Intel.

GENERAL JACKSON.—The New York Statesman learns that General Jackson, to avoid the fatigues and inconveniences of a journey to Washington in mid-winter, has made arrangements for taking up his residence at Philadelphia, till the 4th of March, and that he is shortly expected in that city.

### BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.

#### The Flour and Grain Market.

The Market was yesterday again thrown into a state of excitement & uncertainty, in consequence of the receipt of late intelligence from England, transmitted by express from New York to commercial houses in this city. The advices from Liverpool are said to be to the 2d November, and announce a great advance in the prices of Bread-stuffs—that Wheat was as high in England, as it had been at any time since harvest;—and that it was supposed bonded Wheat would be admitted duty free, in a short time.—Early in the morning the wagon price of Howard street Flour was \$7.50—and purchases from the stores were made for shipment and on speculation at \$7.56, \$7.62, and \$7.75. The bulk of the transactions was at \$7.62. As soon, however, as the intelligence by express transpired, holders refused to sell except at an advance, and operations were consequently arrested. The wagon price did not go beyond \$7.50. In the morning, sales of small lots of City Mills Flour were made at \$7.50, but holders were unwilling, of course, to take that price, later in the day.

Early yesterday morning, a sale of good red WHEAT was made at \$1.55; and another parcel, not quite so good, at \$1.52. Sales of new CORN were made at 44 & 45 cents, and old at 46 cents per bushel. Sales of RYE at 47 & 50 cents. These were transactions before the news from England, above alluded to, was known.—As soon as it transpired, sales were suspended, and higher prices are now expected.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of a 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 Bonborough, 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 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 in three equal instalments, 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.—u

### Another Supply of New Goods.

**WILLIAM CLARK,**  
Begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore with a large and BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Fresh Imported Staple and FANCY GOODS,**  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

AMONG WHICH ARE  
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Baize, Handsome Tartan and Circassian Plaids, Bombazeens, Bombazettes & Norwich Crapes, Elegant new style Calicoes, Handsome super, dark Cambric Gingham, Cambric Muslins, Jackonet, do. Book, do. Swiss and Scotch Mull, do. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Irish and Russia Table Diapers, Elegant plain and figured Gro de Nap Silks, Blue and Black Italian Mantuas, Florences, Levantines, Satins, Modes, Senchews, Sarsnets, Silk Hosiery, Silk and Kid Gloves and Mitts, Thread Laces and d'ings, Bobinet do.

—ALSO—  
Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Cordial, Cheese, Crackers, Fresh Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Chocolate, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, salt-petre, Mustard, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other

### Good things for Christmas

All of which will be offered very low for Cash—His friends and Customers are respectfully invited to give him an early call as GREAT BARGAINS may be expected.  
Easton, Dec 13

### POSTPONED SALE.

#### I WILL SELL

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at "Locust Grove," the balance of my FAIRMING UTENSILS.—Also some valuable Stock,  
CONSISTING OF A NUMBER OF

Young Hogs and Breeding Sows, Cattle and Work Horses.

—ALSO—  
A VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MATCH OF

YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES  
FOUR YEARS OLD LAST SPRING.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS.—On all sums over Five Dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security.  
GEORGE W. NABB.

Dev. 6 3w

The above sale is Postponed to the 24th inst.

G. W. NABB.

Dec. 13.—

### TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful for past favours, takes this method of informing his customers and the Public Generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his old and well known stand, opposite Messrs. Seth Goddard & Herrington's Store, in Greensborough, and that he has and will continue to receive, the LATEST FASHIONS from Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also having a variety of journeymen who are all recommended, he feels confident that he will be able to accommodate his friends at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.  
THOMAS E. TILDEN.  
Greensborough, Dec. 13th 1828. 3w

### TUITION.

ROBERT HAMILL respectfully informs his friends and the public that he intends to open School in the school room formerly occupied by the late Mr. Cross, in Easton, on the first of January next, on moderate terms; and solicits a share of the public patronage.  
Dec. 13—St

### TO BE HIRED.

A House Girl, of about 12 years old, handy and smart, for her Victuals and Clothes, for the next year.—Enquire at this office.  
Dec. 13.

### RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 24th Dec. last, as a runaway slave, a mulatto man, who calls himself JOHN M'DANIEL, about 25 years of age 5 feet 9 inches high—has a small scar above his left eye. Had on, when committed, a drab domestic suit and pantaloons, Wilmington striped waistcoat, and old white fur hat. Says he belonged to Wm. Hill, living at Falmouth, Va. and was sold to John Daily, living somewhere in the South. The owner of said slave is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.  
CHRIST'N NEWCOMER, Jr. Shff.  
Dec. 13—3w

New Ironmongery, Grocery, Queens-ware, China & Glass Store

### WILLIAM H. GROOME,

HAVING thought it advisable to withdraw 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 recommended 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 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. 1827

### NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Morling, dec'd. are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims against said dec'd. properly authenticated.  
ROBERT B. A. TATE, Adm'r.  
of Samuel Morling, dec'd.  
Dec. 6.



## POETRY.

### THE WIFE.

She flung her white arms round him—thou art  
All that this poor heart can cling to—  
I could have stem'd misfortune's tide,  
And borne the rich one's sneer—  
Have brav'd the haughty glance of pride,  
Nor shed a single tear—  
I could have smil'd on every blow  
From life's full quiver thrown,  
While I might gaze on thee, and know  
I would not be alone.  
I could—I think I could, have brook'd  
Even for a time, that thou  
Upon my fading face had look'd  
With less of love than now—  
For then, I should at least have felt  
The sweet hope still my own,  
To win thee back—and whilst thou dwelt  
On earth, not been alone.  
But thus to see, from day to day,  
Thy bright'ning eye and cheek,  
And watch thy life sands waste away  
Unnumber'd slowly, meek—  
To meet thy smile of tenderness,  
And catch the feeble tone  
Of kindness ever breathed to bless,  
And feel, I'll be alone.  
To mark thy strength each hour decay,  
And yet thy hopes grow stronger,  
As filled with Heaven-ward trust, they say  
"Earth may not claim thee longer;"—  
May, dearest! 'tis too much—this heart  
Must break when thou art gone;  
It must not be, we may not part,  
I could not live alone!

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Sarah Hatcliffe, late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby notified to produce them, legally authenticated; and those indebted to her are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.  
N. HAMMOND JR. Esq.  
Easton, Dec. 6 '81

### NOTICE.

THE Principals of the Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution, situated in the vicinity of Baltimore, respectfully request those gentlemen, who intend to place their sons, or wards, under their superintendence the approaching year, to signify to them this intention, by letter, or in person, on or before the first of January, 1829. This request is made for the purpose of enabling them to determine what number of Teachers will be required, and that they may have time to call from a distance an adequate supply.  
Baltimore, Dec. 6 '29

### FOR CHESTER-TOWN.



THE STEAM-BEAT 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 Corvica 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.  
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, (MASTER.)  
November 1st 1828—tf

### THROUGH IN A DAY.



FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland, via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle-town—W. Wick—Head of Sasparas—and Head of Chester to Centerville.  
This line is now running, and will continue throughout the season—to leave Philadelphia by the Steam-boat BARTON, 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 Sasparas, 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 Patent, at Georgetown, to intercept the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Road, 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 Sasparas	2 50
Do. Head of Chester	3 00
And Do. Centerville	4 25

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.  
Sept. 13—w

### 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 15. WM. HUSSEY.

### TO BENT.

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

## The Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution.

THIS Institution, occupying a commanding and salubrious spot, two miles west from the City of Baltimore, was opened for the reception of scholars on the first of November last, under the superintendence of Professor F. HALL, M. D. late of Washington College, and DANIEL P. BACON, A. M. of the City of New-York.

Pupils will be admitted of any age between four and sixteen, and instructed by the Principals, and by the best qualified Assistants, in all the branches of useful knowledge, taught in the American Schools and Colleges. The languages of France and Spain will be taught by natives of those countries. Particular attention will be given to practical Arithmetic, Geometry and Engineering; also, to Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture and the Arts, to Mineralogy, to aid them in the study of which, pupils will have access to a valuable cabinet of minerals, containing upwards of four thousand specimens; to Botany, and to Experimental Philosophy.

The Principals, or Assistants, will always be in company with their pupils, paternally to direct them, both in their studies and amusements, and to assist in the formation of a courteous, moral, and gentlemanly deportment. Gymnastic exercises will be taken daily.

Religious instruction, free from sectarianism, will be given within the Institution, not only on Sunday, but the exercises of every day will be commenced and closed with reading the Scriptures and Prayer.

There will be two vacations; the 1st, from the last of July to the first of September; the 2d, the two weeks immediately succeeding the 23d of December—During the vacations, Pupils may remain at the Institution, under the supervision of their instructors, free of expense.

The Charge for tuition, board, room, fuel and light, not including washing or stationary, will be \$20 dollars a year, payable semi-annually in advance. Each scholar must furnish a bed or mattress, with its proper accompaniments, a chair and table. No student will be received for a shorter term than one year. In an Institution isolated as this will be, very little pocket money is needed; and that which is allowed must pass through the hands of the Principals, and be given to the pupils, at their discretion: Parents will be credited for money deposited for this purpose, and charged for the same delivered.

Letters, relating to the Institution, may be addressed to either of the Principals at the Institution, or to David A. Hall, Esq. City of Washington.

### TESTIMONIALS.

Having seen the Prospectus of a Gymnastic School to be established near Baltimore, under the superintendence of Prof. Hall, I take the liberty to express my full approbation of the plan of the Institution, and a conviction, that his christian character, his talents and attainments, his opportunities of foreign travel, and his long experience in the higher departments of instruction, are qualifications fitted to gain confidence of those, who may afford him their patronage.

Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. & L. D. President, Yale College.

I fully coincide in the above opinion and recommendation.

B. Stillman, L. L. D. Prof. Chemistry and Mineralogy, Yale College.

Yale College, June, 1828.

Professor HALL, who proposes establishing a Literary Institution, near Baltimore, has been well known to me for several years. I consider him to be a gentleman of Sound Learning, and strict integrity, and every way entitled to the confidence of those who may be disposed to instruct youth in his care.

Rev. T. C. BROWNELL, D. D. & L. D. Bishop of Conn. & Pres. W. College

A long and intimate acquaintance with Prof. Hall, of Washington College, authorizes me to state, that I consider him entitled, as a man, a christian, and a scholar, to the entire confidence of those who may patronize the establishment, which he is about to commence;—and which, I have every reason to believe, himself and his associates will make one of the most respectable and useful in our country.

Rev. T. H. GALLAGHER, Principal A. Asylum for the education of Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, [Connecticut.]

The following recommendation is from the gentleman, recently elected President of the Columbian College at Washington.

Mr. Daniel P. Bacon was for more than two years in the senior department of the New-York High School. He happily unites the accurate scholar with the polished gentleman; and both as a teacher, and disciplinarian, I know not his superior. Those who trust their sons to his care will not be disappointed.

D. H. BARNES, A. M. Principal of the New-York High School.

New-York, June, 1828.

[Extract of a Letter from JOHN GRISCOM, L. L. D. Principal of the New-York High School]

"From an intimate acquaintance with Daniel P. Bacon, during his engagement in this school, I can freely certify, that I consider him, as a most thorough & efficient teacher in any branch of Classical and English Literature, in which he may be willing to give instruction. His moral and religious character, as far as I have observed is free from the slightest suspicion."

Reference may be made to the following gentlemen:

- Robert Gilmore, Esq.
- Rev. Dr. Wyatt
- William Frick, Esq.
- J. B. Davidge, M. D.
- Rev. Mr. Henshaw
- Maxwell McDowell, M. D.
- Daniel Raymond, Esq.
- Rev. Mr. Nevins
- Rev. Mr. Breckenridge
- Joseph Cushing, Esq.
- N. S. Smith, M. D.
- R. B. Magruder, Esq.
- J. Finley
- Rev. J. Johns
- J. Purviance, Esq.
- C. H. Appleton, Esq. Pikesville.
- John P. Fane, Esq. Wye.
- Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. Myrtle Grove.
- John Goldsborough, Esq.
- Nicholas Hammond, M. D.
- Rev. Charles P. McVaine, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Hon. Wm. Hall, Bellows-Falls, Vermont.
- A. W. Ives, M. D.
- John W. Mulligan, Esq.
- Joseph C. Hart, Esq.
- Rev. Frederick Schroeder
- Hon. Aaron Ward, Westchester, N. Y.
- Rev. Reuben Ford, City of Washington, D. C.
- Humphrey Atherton
- Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D.
- Pres. of University of Penn.
- Samuel Hazellburn, Esq.
- Rev. Ruel Keith, D. D. Alexandria, D. C.
- Rev. H. N. Gray, Georgetown, D. C.

Dec. 6—3t

### PRINTING

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

## 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 & Shott

SPERMACETI 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 6w3eow

BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR,

Firkin Butter, Bunch Raisins, Currants, &c.

Wm. H. & P. GROOME, have just received a

supply of the above articles, of the first quality.

Nov. 29—4w

## 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

above said 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, FLATHERS, 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 less short time from this, to receive a

handsome supply of GOODS, suitable for the

present and approaching season.

W. J. & SON.

## 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

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

N. B. WOOL, FEATHERS, & Country-mix

LINSEY, will be taken in exchange.

JENKINS & SON.

## 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 pre-

misses in Caroline county, on Monday the 15th day of December next, A FARM called Boons-

borough, lying near the road leading from Hills-

borough to Greensborough, about four miles from the latter place, & two miles from Anthony's Mill on Choptank River, and six miles from

Denton, this property formerly belonged to Malachi Meads 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.—4t

## 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 Beltsborough, 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

complaint 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

## 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

everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can

assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent

servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors

that can be had in Baltimore, and his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times

be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate

he court and bar during the session of our Courts.

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 '81

## 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

Pittsburg, near Styestown, 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 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 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 STANBURY,

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. GROOME, Agent

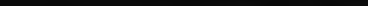
for Isabella Smyth.</



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

NO. 51

A person walking the streets at his leisure may amuse himself with the innumerable expedients resorted to by the beggars to attract notice. I once observed a couple of hale fellows, one of whom had left both, and the other one of his legs, on the field of glory, crawling along on the boulevards, chaunting most lustily, and leading a beautiful *dog*. The animal arrested the attention of the passers-by long enough for the chanters to beg of them a few sous, for poor crippled soldiers. Another chant all day long upon his knees by the way side, with his charity box in his hand. A third wears a broad brass plate of pasteboard, on which is inscribed in large letters—*Six miles sensible*.—followed by some melting tale of distress. A fourth sits from morning till night, plucking his coppers in a tin cup; and another covers his head and face, as if oppressed by a burning heat, big for utterance all some kind of painful ailment, inquires into the cause of her grief. But these are not only beggars by profession, but dwell in all the places of resort; but away, when the trade occasionally, as some families are going out, or because a market is open, is going on, and they are not to be seen.





singing, gossiping with a companion as light hearted as herself. As you approach, she disfigures her face with a look of sorrow, and begins some melancholy ditty; and you can hardly refrain from repaying her hypocrisy with a grin of derision. One has more patience with the regular practitioners of the profession, many of whom are real objects of pity.

#### NEW MILCH COWS.

The Committee on Neat Cattle, at the Worcester Show, through their chairman, present among others, the following remarks which are instructive and useful to the farmer, and deserve to be placed in the Almanac of every person who keeps a Cow.

"In addition to this, some may deem, dry detail, the Committee beg leave to offer one or two remarks of a general character. They cannot but express their surprise, that any man will ever keep a poor milch cow when, as has this day been shown, animals so much more profitable can be kept at so equal cost. It is deplorable want of economy, and worse even than that of a man who should invest his money in two per cent stock when he might as safely receive ten per cent on his capital in any other way. The animal who pays so richly the charges of her keeping, as a good milch cow, she is a treasure to a poor man, and a source of luxury to the poor and the rich alike. It is in this light that she is extremely an interesting object, for good eating comes home to us all. We have heard our brother farmers talk of 'living like poor folks,' when they had more luxuries in their dairies than they could dream of, if deprived of them. 'Sir,' said an obsequious waiter at a city hotel, to a good honest yeoman of a neighboring county, as he handed him a pitcher of what city folks call cream, 'do you like cream in your coffee?' 'Yes,' said he with a sigh, 'a plagues sight better than skim milk.' Most of our best eatables derive their origin from our milch cows. But the quality of the one depends upon that of the other. It is in vain that the housewife sets the milk if it is not of a rich quality. She may select her pans with the skill of a Humphrey Davy, but it matters not whether of tin, or earthen or what not, for if the cream is not in the milk she cannot get it out. She may warm it, or cool it, skim it, or churn it altogether; poor milk will make poor butter. All the patent churns that Connecticut ingenuity ever invented, or Dr. Thomson's puzzled his brain over, could not make sky blue milk into yellow cream, or white frothy cream into hard sweet butter. Such milk and butter, some may think, may do for hired men and boarders, but when we think of one's children, especially those of us who have none, this becomes a subject of grave consideration since the raising & education of children have employed all sorts of talents from those of the school dame among her A. B. C's up to a thorough in the halls of parliament. As a committee, on milch cows we would modestly suggest that theorists do not begin at the foundation of the matter. We believe a good deal in the blood and breed of animals, but do not attach such importance to mere name as some have done. But when we come to eating, we should 'for-swear,' for our children, 'thin potatoes,' as heartily as Jack Falstaff in the play. We could quote even sacred writ in favor of milk diet but we need only refer to the good old times of bread and milk suppers, when slops and nick-nacks were not the staff of life, and when the rich bloom of health on the cheek of childhood, like the brilliant twilight on a summer's day, played around the features even as old age making it fresh, fair and vigorous. Bodily and mental vigor are too nearly allied, not to attach importance to what promotes either. And as friends of the rising generation are the lovers of good order, & good eating, of good education and good bread and butter, your committee would earnestly recommend all who have viewed, the animals this day exhibited, to sell their poor cows and buy good ones."

#### GASTRIC EXPERIMENTS.

In some recent number of the Clinician, a Paris paper chiefly devoted to medical and surgical reports, there is an account of several experiments performed with the gastric juice of a young man who had a fistulous opening of the stomach. The results were curious, as showing the rate of time at which this extraordinary fluid acts upon different animal substances. Through the opening alluded to, the following substances were introduced into the stomach, each being secured by a silk thread: A piece of very highly seasoned cooked beef, a piece of lean salted beef, a piece of raw bacon, a piece of raw lean beef, a piece of boiled beef, some bread and a piece of white raw cabbage. The quantity of each substance was forty grains. At the expiration of an hour, during which time the young man followed his usual occupations these substances were drawn from the stomach. It was found that the cabbage and bread were more than half digested, whilst the meat did not appear to be at all affected by the gastric juice. These substances were then replaced in the stomach; and at the end of another hour, the cabbage, the bread, the bacon and boiled beef were completely digested, and of course separated from the thread.

The other pieces of meat were, however, scarcely altered; they were replaced in the stomach; and in an hour afterwards, it was found that the highly seasoned beef (beef a la mode) was partly digested while the raw beef was merely softened a little on its surface, but retained internally its hard cellular texture. The fluid contents of the stomach had at this time rather a disagreeable and rancid smell, and the young man complained of uneasiness and pain in the epigastric region. The undigested substances, however, were replaced. At the end of the fifth hour he complained of a sense of oppression, nausea and headache. The meat was then withdrawn in the same state it had been two hours previously, but the liquid of the stomach had become more rancid and bitter. Dr. Beaumont then introduced into the stomach, through the fistulous opening, some calomel pills, which produced the same effect as if they had been taken by the mouth.

A few days afterwards the young man having previously fasted for eleven hours, there was introduced into the stomach the bulb of a Fahrenheit thermometer the mercury of which rose in five minutes to more than 100 degrees and remained at that point. By means of a tube of Indian rubber, there was then drawn from the stomach, an ounce of pure gastric juice which was put into a 3 ounce glass and placed in an earthen vessel, filled with water of the same temperature as that indicated by the thermometer, the point of temperature being kept up by means of a sand bath. Into the gastric juice thus arranged, was put a little piece of salted beef of the size of a little finger. At the end of 40 minutes the surface of the beef was being acted upon, and in ten minutes more the liquid seemed to be penetrated, & the exterior of the beef was evidently softened. In three hours it was half dissolved, and in 10 hours no trace remained of it. The gastric juice, which, when taken from the stomach, was perfectly clear, and nearly as thin as water, had become thick and when placed in a state of repose for a few minutes, it gave a sediment of the colour of flesh. At the same time that the meat was placed in the glass, a piece of newspaper, in size was introduced into the stomach. The result was similar, except

cept that the solution in the glass had been rather more prompt, owing to frequent stirrings, by which the gastric fluid was brought to act upon it more generally. A last experiment was made seven days after the first, with an ounce and a half of gastric juice, into which were placed two pieces of boiled fowl; they were longer dissolving than the beef, on account of their close texture, and the sediment which they left was more clear. The contents of both glasses were kept hermetically sealed for one month, at the end of which time they had neither unpleasant smell nor taste. Some days afterwards the liquid in which the beef had been dissolved began to corrupt; the other, on the contrary, remained unaltered. It was the intention of the author of these experiments to follow them up with others, the result of which might have been highly useful to the medical world; but he was prevented doing so by the flight of his patient who suffered some inconvenience from the experiments. —Literary Gazette.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### Latest from England.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Brighton, Captain Sebor, from London, London papers to the 1st of November have been received by the New York Editors.

They contain the important intelligence of the fall of Varna. Two mines having been laid by the Russians under the walls of the fortress, were sprung on the 4th of October, by which two breaches were made in the north bastion. On the 7th, the sharpshooters penetrated into the bastion without firing a shot, killed and dispersed the soldiers by whom it was defended, and meeting no resistance were imprudently led to enter the town. The besiegers endeavored to support them by making false attacks on various parts of the town, but notwithstanding this, the party that had entered Varna, were obliged to retreat before the enemy. They brought with them many Christian women and children, and spiked 10 cannon in the north bastion. The Russian loss was estimated at 80 killed & 300 wounded, and that of the Turks at 600. On the 9th, Jussuff Pacha opened negotiations with the besiegers, and on the 11th capitulated. The garrison it appears amounted to 6000 men.

Some of the papers, however, attribute the fall of Varna to the treachery of some of the Turkish officers. It appears that the Captain Pacha refused to capitulate on any terms, but Jussuff Pacha, who had been employed with some other Turks in negotiating with Admiral Greig, put themselves under the protection of the Russians on the 10th, and resolved not to return into the fortress. When this resolution was known in the town, all the troops that were under the command of Jussuff Pacha, immediately laid down their arms; and during the night of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th, they came in troops, with their commanders, out of the town to surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the besiegers.

After the garrison had in this manner dissolved itself, the Captain Pacha, who, with those that remained faithful to him, had fled into the citadel, requested to be allowed to retire unmolested with 300 men to the corps under Omar Vriane. The Emperor granted this on condition that he should either take the road by way of Pravati, or embark for Bourgas. Towards noon, Deputies came from the town and requested permission to deliver the keys to the Emperor.

The papers contain but little other political intelligence of importance.

It will be seen that there was a further advance in the Grain market.

Parliament was further prorogued to the 15th of December.

SCHUMLA.—We have an account of the operations, before Schumla from Sept. 25th to Oct. 3d, which prove that they were pressing the Turks up to the latter date in that important fortress. An attack of the 28th was repulsed by the fire of the Russian batteries, & 4000 infantry, & 5000 Turkish cavalry sent out against Gen. Nabel, on the Silistria road, on the 3d Oct. were beaten by Gen. Orlov.

Our latest accounts from the army in Little Wallachia are to the 28th Sept. when Gen. Geismar, who had been attacked before by the Seraskier of Widdien, fell upon him in the night, and routed him with great loss, by which victory the tranquility of that province is said to be secured.

PORTUGAL.—The intelligence from this unfortunate country, which is chiefly contained in long letters from English residents, &c. is of a most melancholy nature. There are accounts of more arrests, imprisonments and outrages, than we should have imagined Don Miguel, with all his ferocity, could have found subjects for, after the multiplied calamities which he had before heaped upon the Portuguese. We read of the consignment of hundreds more to those prisons which we have been assured were "full" weeks ago; and the manner in which the room is made for so many, is by allowing none space enough to sleep, without lying partly upon each other. Twenty coffee houses in Lisbon were closed in one day, by the arrest of their masters; and communication seems to have been almost cut off among the inhabitants, for fear that the public affairs may be discussed. An English ship of war was most scrupulously guarded by row boats, to prevent the escape of Portuguese; assassinations were apprehended in the streets; and in the country armed bands kept the country in agitation.

The news of the favorable reception of the young Queen in England produced great consternation at court. The Emperor is reported to have exclaimed in despair, "England has betrayed me!" Intelligence

had also been received, not less calculated to terrify him, that Don Pedro had expressed his utmost indignation against him, and declared his resolution to make him feel the punishment due to his perfidy.

Great discontent is said to exist in the fleet of Don Miguel, off Madeira, on account of the irregularity in the payment of wages.

SPAIN.—Alarm of a contagious fever at the village of Lictor, was spread in Murcia; but it proves to be a local disease not dangerous.

Sr. Ballesteros has written to the Governor of Gibraltar that by his Majesty's (Ferdinand's) order, he will place at his disposal 10,000 loads of corn or flour, for the benefit of the sick.

The Mexican brig, Gen. Figueras, has been taken by a Spanish privateer, on her passage to Lima, with a cargo worth \$100,000.

FRANCE.—200 cargoes of foreign corn had entered at Havre and Rouen within three months, amounting to about 17500 hectolitres; considerable imports at other ports.

Two transports bound to the Morea are reported to have been taken by the Barbary cruisers.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

##### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, for the loan of the Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th of November, brought by Captain Baldwin, of the packet ship Alexander, arrived here yesterday, from which the following information was extracted:

#### LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

Recent letters from Oporto represent the whole northern provinces of Portugal to be in a most convulsed state. On the 22d ult. a force of 2,000 Guerrillas was stated to be within three leagues of Oporto.

An article from the lower Elbe, in the Nuremberg Correspondent, states that a Hanoverian regiment entered the Brunswick territory on the 12th ult. and occupied the district of Thedinghausen.

After a trifling reaction, the price of corn has again risen, and we believe there is no doubt entertained that the ports will open for the admission of foreign grain, at the low duty of one shilling per quarter.

Letters have been received here, stating that the French government has prohibited the export of corn from France, and that the shipment of fifteen cargoes of grain, at Havre, had been, in consequence of this prohibition, prevented.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 30th October, brings down the news from Varna to the 15th ult.—The following is an extract:—

"Early in the morning of the 12th of October, a TE DEUM was chanted in the camp of Count Woronzow, and in presence of the Emperor, in celebration of the fall of Varna. The finest weather favored the solemnity, at which all the diplomatists and officers were present. On the same morning, the Captain Pacha marched out of the citadel, together with the troops in favour of whom a capitulation had been agreed to. On the 13th, His Majesty the Emperor attended divine service in the Greek metropolitan church at Varna. On the evening of the 14th, his majesty had it in contemplation to embark for Odessa, and thence to continue uninterruptedly his journey to St. Petersburg. The corps diplomatique was to embark for Odessa at the same time. Omar Vriane retreated immediately after the surrender of Varna, and had taken up a position on the opposite bank of the Kautshik. He was closely pursued by Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg. The Grand Vizier had already advanced as far as Kautshik to support Omar Vriane, but in consequence of recent events had also made a retrograde movement.

#### PORTUGAL.

Letters from Portugal confirm the reports of the renewed efforts of the Constitutionalists in the north of Portugal. The guerillas of Tras-os-Montes, were, at the date of the last advices in such force as to menace Oporto; and the governor in alarm, had sent the 19th regiment of infantry, with a quantity of artillery, to occupy Carvalho d'Este, for the purpose of checking their progress. They had entered Villa Real, however, and released all the constitutionalists who were in prison there.

#### GREECE.

The Moniteur of Nov. 2, states, that despatches have been received from the Marquis de Maison, announcing the surrender of the fortresses of Coron Modon, Navarino, Patras and the Castle of the Morea, which had been left by Ibrahim Pacha, in the occupation of 5500 Turkish and Egyptian troops, who were to be immediately embarked for Egypt, with their arms and baggage.

The colours of the allied powers, (French and English), were hoisted in the several forts; and the Marquis de Maison, states his intention to deliver up Coron to the Greek Government, as soon as it shall send regular troops to occupy it.

DEACON SOLOMON SLOW.—Deacon Slow had three sons—it is unnecessary to mention his daughters—who were as Deacon's sons are apt to be—the dukes only can tell why—very roguish. They were in the habit of poking fun at an old ram, who endeavored to make his share of the sport by butting them over, a kind of fun which he often manifested a disposition to play off upon the Deacon; as he marched down to salt the flock—for these were duties to which he paid strict attention, as he was exceedingly humane, except when he was made very wrathful on which occasion his anger would burn like a furnace seven times heated. Now the Deacon's sheep pasture was upon the Shaw-sheen river, which is narrow but deep, and the pasture terminated in a precipice which is fifteen feet above the water and shelved over it, a beetle brooded hill hangs over a narrow stream, and the boys, after they had exhausted all other fun upon the ram, were in a habit now and then of squatting on the edge of the precipice, and darting a hat at him, upon which he would come with blind fury thereat. The boy who held the hat, could easily leap aside, and the exasperated ram was quickly cooled by a plunge headlong down the precipice. At this trick they were one day caught by the Deacon, their father, who took them into a thicket close by and annotated their backs thoroughly with the oil of b're—an excellent application in such cases made and provided. It is not always effectual, however, and in this case the disease was not cured, as the boys were a few days after waiting around the place in order to repeat the joke upon the unsuspecting and innocent ram; but on beholding their father coming at a distance with his basket of salt, they hid in a thicket— which they had so good occasion to remember. Slowly came Deacon Solomon Slow, and after he had scattered his salt he stood upright, and thought within himself, that it would be amusing to see the ram bolt over the precipice into the river. He saw no one high—how should he when the boys were hid in the bushes? and taking off his broad brimmed hat he made demonstrations which at once attracted the notice of the lord of the flock, who set out as usual in full speed. The deacon had squatted close to the edge—and, as he saw the ram bounding along he pictured out to his fancy, for Deacons have fancy, the ridiculous figure the silly sheep would make bounding with a splash into the water—he began to smile—the ram at last came close, on the fierce charge, more enraged, as the hat was larger than common—the Deacon grinned outright, as he did at the parson's joke; but in the midst of his delight at the ram's ridiculous appearance, he forgot to jump aside, and the beast butted him over with a splash into that water where he meant the silly sheep should have gone. The boys ran out clapping their hands, 'you've got it dad—you've got it dad,' in all the ecstasy of revenge.—Deacon Solomon Slow, crawled out from his bath with a visage longer than he had ever worn before. This was his second and last smile. He was afterwards called Deacon Solem by his neighbours among whom he lived and died at a venerable old age.

#### CONGRESS.

##### THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sissbee's resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the existing difference of two and a half per cent. between the duties on imported goods and the drawbacks allowed, &c. was agreed to. The memorial from sundry inhabitants of Alexandria, containing charges against a Justice of the Peace for the county of Alexandria, and praying for his removal, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill for graduating the price of public lands making provisions for actual settlers, &c. was read a second time and referred. Mr. Ryland was elected Chaplain of the Senate for this session. The several subjects of the President's Message were referred to their appropriate Committees.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, several bills were reported from the Committees of Ways and Means, the Territories and Claims which were read and committed. Various resolutions were then offered. Among others, a resolution was offered by Mr. Weems, the object of which was to produce a re-investigation of the Tariff Law of the last session, with a view to the reporting of a bill which would be more acceptable in its provisions, to those sections of the Union which regard the existing law as unconstitutional. It was the intention of Mr. Weems to lay his resolution on the table for the present, and he made a motion to that effect; but Mr. Mallory demanded the question for consideration, and Mr. Taylor asked for the Ayes and Noes on that question, which were accordingly ordered. The question on considering the resolution was then put, after the House had refused to permit Mr. Weems to withdraw it, and negatived by a vote of 122 to 51. The House then acted on several bills in Committee of the whole. The bill to extend the time for the allowance of drawback, and the bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The bill to increase the drawback on sugar refined in the United States was acted on in Committee, and reported without amendment, but its further consideration was postponed till Monday. The bill relative to a Territorial Government in Huron was made the order of the day for Monday.

The attention of the House was yesterday arrested by the enormous length of the Anti-Auction petition from the City of New York, which was presented by Mr. Johnson. On presenting it, Mr. Johnson unrolled the petition until it reached about half the width of the House, and the immense roll which remained in his hand seemed to be scarcely diminished. On a moderate calculation, we may estimate at least half a ream of paper, and that the number of names appended to it must have been eight or ten thousand.

Mr. Weems made a vigorous effort yesterday to obtain a revival of the Tariff, in order to accommodate it to the constitutional notions of gentlemen who have taken exception to the existing law on account of its presumed unconstitutional, but his resolution was put down by a decided majority. We have strong doubts whether the Anti-Tariff gentlemen feel that gratitude for the exertions of Mr. Weems which he probably expected, and which his efforts seemed to deserve. There is no doubt that he acted from the strongest desire to satisfy some of the Southern gentlemen; and if the effort was a premature one, it was an error of judgment, and not of intention. Be the purpose, however, of the mover what it may, it has elicited a vote which will probably put the question of the Tariff finally at rest for the present session.

##### FRIDAY, Dec. 12.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Hayne presented a memorial from the Masters and Commandant of the United States Navy, complaining of the impolicy of the laws regulating the pay of the officers of the navy. Mr. Robbins introduced a bill prescribing a mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies arising between States; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Sanford, Robbins, and Woodbury, were appointed members of the Joint Library Committee, on the part of the Senate. A special Committee on Roads and Canals was chosen by ballot.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a number of Resolutions were adopted; among others, a resolution offered by Mr. Sprague, requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the sale of spirits to the army;—and a resolution relative to the appropriation of the produce of sales of lands to the purposes of education, by Mr. Vinton. A resolution offered by Mr. Lawrence, referring it to the Post Office Committee to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath day, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Barnard. Mr. Bartlett offered a resolution for the printing of 4000 additional copies of the Annual Treasury Report, which, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, was laid on the table.—Ayes 81, Noes 56. The bills relative to Drawbacks, ordered to be engrossed on Wednesday, were read a third

time and passed. On motion of Mr. Vance, the bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army was postponed till Monday. A bill to authorize the President to erect Military Store Houses at New York and New Orleans, was acted on in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. A bill relative to the Northern boundary of Illinois was acted on in Committee, and laid on the table.

#### SATURDAY, Dec. 13.

The House of Representatives was yesterday occupied on Private Bills during the short time it remained in Session. A few resolutions were offered and adopted, but none of them were of public interest. The House adjourned till Monday.

#### EXTRAORDINARY ABSTINENCE.

A case of extraordinary suffering and abstinence lately occurred in this village. On Saturday evening, the 8th. of November, during a storm of wind and rain, a struggling man in sailor's dress came into the tavern of Mr. Samuel Carman, near the Fulton Ferry, and asked if he could have lodging. On ascertaining his destitute condition, Mr. C. gave him some supper, and showed him the way into the barn where he could sleep comfortably among the hay. Such a circumstance was very common, and was quite forgotten by Mr. C. who on the following Monday took a load of hay into the barn and a few days after another. The poor sufferer thus lay under the hay until Monday the 24th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being nearly sixteen days! He was apparently sick when he went into the hay, and when taken out had nearly the appearance of a dead man with a long beard, and utterly helpless. He was instantly refreshed and nourished and sent to the almshouse, and is now able to walk about. It appears that his name is John Wall, about 46 years old, and lately discharged from the United States service. He had several apples and some chestnuts in his pockets, which is all the nourishment he could have received.

[Brooklyn L. I. Star.

The Floridian, published at Tallahassee, speaks in terms of exultation of the progress of that city. "The editor declares that no city in the union has sprung up with greater rapidity amidst the wilds of the south and west, than Tallahassee. It is now assuming the appearance, as well as the comforts and amusements, of elder cities. The hand of improvement is every where visible, in the erection of new and convenient stores, and public and private dwellings. The rich products of the soil are now offered in considerable quantities for exportation. Four years of uninterrupted health have removed every doubt of the salubrity of the climate; and all are looking forward to years of prosperity and happiness."

The same paper says that the most flattering accounts of the successful cultivation of Sugar continue to be received.

CANADA.—Fort George is soon to be garrisoned by a regiment of British troops. A Regiment of troops is to be stationed at Niagara the ensuing summer—the works at the Short Hills are to be abandoned, and Fort Mississauga is to be finished after the original plan. The approach of winter has been early, and its severity almost unprecedented. At Kingston Nov. 16, the thermometer stood for several hours 15 below the freezing point. Nov. 22, a violent snow storm set in which continued all night, and rendered sleighing generally good until November 27, when the rain fell in torrents, leaving Nov. 29 little vestige of the intrusive visitor. No ice had been made November 29, to obstruct navigation on Lake Ontario.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham, Although the result of the late Presidential Election has disappointed all our hopes, yet it is a great relief to the minds of all, both friends and foes of the successful Candidate, that the war of words has ceased and that political strife in our Country is brought to a temporary close. Whilst the tocsin of disorder sounded, and the flames of battle raged, dreadful were the throes and convulsions of contending Parties. Many were the gallons of ink expended, and many were the blows and bruises loaned and returned with interest. But it has been heretofore, and on the present occasion the glorious characteristic of the independent voters of America to acquiesce in the Will of the majority of the People, and to subdue, like good Citizens, those heart-burnings and regrets that unavoidably accompany a political overthrow. We all contend like lions, eager and fierce, each for his favorite Candidate, but when the trumpet of victory reverberates from the mountain tops, the River's and the Ocean's shores, like lambs we mingle & feed together, & interchange the loud laugh, the jest—the song. This noble trait bespeaks a nation proud of its inestimable privileges, and promises a perpetuity to our liberal institutions. And may our fervent prayer to Heaven be, aro revereza.

It will be Sir, the province of the future historian to enquire into the causes that have produced this great revolution. The events are too recent—the wounds of strife are too fresh & too strongly imprinted on the feelings of each party are too sensitive to bear, even the truth to be told, or to permit either to admit a passage to their hearts for that truth, even if it should be narrated. After the march of time shall have obliterated or smoothed the asperities of party strife, and the light of reason shall again illumine the minds now darkened by the mists of prejudice and passion, then we may venture to trace the origin and progress of the existing state of things.

Our opinions and our apprehensions as opponents of Gen. Jackson are still the same, because we were actuated by patriotic and not by personal motives. A large majority of our Countrymen have proclaimed their confidence in their Candidate and we are willing to extend to their opinions that charity which we claim for ours. Majorities are not always infallible, and we must wait till the tree bears, before we can judge of its fruits.

The man who has been called by the People's voice to rule this mighty Empire for the next four years, will not find the chair of state altogether free from thorns. He will find it a nice and delicate task to adjust the conflicting interests that exist in different sections of our Country, many contradictory in their means and measures, all unanimous in his support. Every dark and malignant spot in his character has now been exposed to the gaze of his Countrymen, and as he may probably feel some "compunctious visitings of nature," these may have a tendency to make him more circumspect in his future conduct, that he may faithfully bode the predictions of his Adversaries. Age may have also so tempered the fiery current of his blood, that any ebullition of dangerous consequence is less to be dreaded. At all events we shall patiently await the events as they arise and be prepared to censure or applaud according to the views we entertain of the measures of the new Administration. A change of rulers is most always attended with a change of policy, and is in fact desired and effected by those who have wrought this change. It would be worse than folly to speculate upon the probable course that will be adopted by the new Incumbent. He will find the nation free, prosperous and happy; and if through imbecility, or any other cause, our majestic march to greatness should be stayed, it will be a powerful consolation to the minority to reflect, that they are exempt from all the responsibility and all the blame.

ARISTIDES.

Tallot county, Dec. 10th 1828.

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BOSTON GAZETTE.

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1828

The article on Rare Ripe Wheat, which we are requested to Publish by a Subscriber, will be found on our first page.

The political world has become quiet; nothing moving—We hope the tranquility is not protentious of a rising storm—We learn of nothing but of a fine Coach preparing to convey the new President to the Seat of Power—and of a great many Citizens of leisure that have all the Hacks of Baltimore in requisition to see the inauguration—so much for effect—this is to drill the Administration World to prepare their necks for the next dynasty; that is either to be North or South as management may arrange it. An opposition was formed by certain men against Mr. Adams' Administration before he had taken his seat—the same men and their followers are now preparing to settle a new dynasty after Gen. Jackson's four years, before the General takes his seat. What next?—There is a state of things to come to pass that will produce its effect, and we must wait and see these things before the plans now preparing can be carried into effect.

Congress are still and peaceful—no signs of the times except that they mean to keep up the Tariff, and will not let us have Salt any cheaper by taking off the duty.—The Salt-works Men must be encouraged—the molasses men must be encouraged—the weavers and spinners of the large manufactories must be encouraged, and all must be encouraged except our Farmers and Mechanics who must be ground down to pay the whole.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will be held on the 26th instant.

According to the National Intelligencer, the friends of General Jackson, in the Legislature of Ohio, decided on the day which was fixed for the election of a Senator to Congress.—The Intelligencer adds—“he sergeant-at-arms was sent for the absentees. Three members were found, and they declined attending; and not being able to obtain the attendance of a quorum to go into the election, the time fixed on for the election passed by, and the two Houses adjourned. An attempt was to be again made on the 5th into the election.”

The Legislature of the State of Alabama assembled at Tuscaloosa on the 17th ultimo.—Nicholas Davis was chosen President of the Senate, and C. C. Clay Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Governor, and many of the members of the Legislature, it is added, appeared in full suits of domestic manufacture. The same is said of the Members of the Legislature of Geo. & several such dresses are observed to be also worn in the Halls of Congress. By domestic manufacture, we mean fabrics literally domestic, spun and wove in the families of the wearers, or of their neighbors.—Nat. Intel.

Virginia Legislature.—Mr. Newton submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended, that the President or Chief Magistrate of the Union, may be elected for one term of six years; and be rendered forever, thereafter, ineligible to the same office.

From an official statement presented to the New York Corporation, it appears that during the first eleven months of the present year, there have occurred one hundred and twenty five fires, the damage from which is estimated at six hundred and eighty thousand dollars!

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. Dec. 16, noon. THE NEWS AND THE MARKET.—We do not find that there are any important changes this morning. Holders of Flour ask about 25 cents advance, but there have been but few if any sales.

The merchants in Boston intend in future to decline giving a discharge to their debtors either in Boston or in the country, for less than one hundred cents on a dollar, in cases of loss by fire, unless their property is insured to near the amount of its value.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. The Mansion of the President was opened last evening, for the first time this season, for the reception of visiting friends and strangers. An unusually large concourse of ladies and gentlemen thronged the Hall, and met with a cordial and hospitable reception. A more cheerful scene has seldom been witnessed in Washington.

Amongst the number of strangers present we observed Mr. Gallatin, Gen. Clarke former Governor of Missouri, Mr. Shaler, our Consul General to the Barbary Powers, Judge Preble, and Mr. Filibrown of Maine with many others. Music and the dance added to the harmony of the evening.—Nat. Intel.

BALTIMORE, December 18—1828. THE FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET. Sales of Howard street Flour were made yesterday from stores, at 98 per barrel, cash, and on short credit.—Sales of Wharf Flour were made on terms which were within a small fraction of 98 per barrel, cash.

We heard of no transactions in Wheat.—Sales of new Corn at 46 & 47 cents—and of old at 48 cents.—Sales of Rye at 52 cents.

BALIFAX, N. S. Dec. 4. Flour is still very high in our market \$94 in bond \$11 by the single barrel, and from a careful survey of the quotations, both in the American and English papers, we are decidedly of opinion that it must command a high price, until the result of the next harvest be known.—The only refuge the people of these colonies have, is to find a substitute—they have abundance of Indian corn of their own growing—much Buckwheat and plenty of oats and potatoes—and if they are forced to live on these for a year, they will be just as hale and hearty as the ingathering of the next crop, as if flour had been but 27 the barrel; and many will have in their pockets the price of a few barrels, which had the article been cheaper, would have been sent off to Boston or New York.

[From the N. Y. American, Dec. 16.]

The arrival of the packet ship Manchester last evening from Liverpool, adds nothing to the political intelligence before received. We observe by the Liverpool Saturday Advertiser of the 1st of November, that the first mate, Jeremiah Andrew, and the steward, Thomas Alexander, of the packet ship New York, from this port, had, together with a boatman named John Jones, been fined one hundred pounds each, for smuggling tobacco—and been committed to prison in default of payment.—The London Times of the 30th October, notices the publication by Parliament of a series of documents and official papers and letters, concerning the Tariff Laws of the United States, which it speaks of as likely to afford materials for future comment.—For the present, however, says the editor, “we content ourselves with quoting one short sentence from an able letter of Mr. H. U. Addington, to Mr. Canning, bearing date May 30, 1824, wherein he accounts for the Tariff policy of America, in the following terms, which we trust will not be wholly overlooked by the landed oligarchy of England:—“It has only to add, that had no restrictions on the importation of foreign grain existed in Europe generally, and especially in Great Britain, I have little doubt that the Tariff would never have passed through either House of Congress, since the great agricultural states, and Pennsylvania especially, the main pillar of the question, would have been indifferent, if not opposed, to its enactment.” Upon this official assurance from a British Minister on the spot, we leave his Grace who rules the Treasury, to chew the cud for a little.

St. Louis Nov. 20.

DESHA THE MURDERER.

Extract of a letter from Thomas M. Duke, Esq. to his friend in this City, dated

San Felipe de Austin, 23d sept. 1828.

“On the 15th day of last month, the celebrated Isaac B. Desha departed this life, in prison, where he was confined, charged with the crime of having killed his travelling companion, Thomas Early, from the State of Ohio. He died the day before his trial, but on his death bed confessed having perpetrated the murder, and likewise of having killed Mr. Baker in Kentucky. He came here, and was apprehended under the feigned name of John Parker. I have a copy of the examination and of the depositions taken before me, in this case, and likewise Desha's confession, which I will send on to Kentucky, as it may be interesting to the public.

HORRIBLE.—In attempting to execute Christian Sharp, who was convicted in Washington County of murder, on Friday, the 21st ult. the rope broke, and the miserable man fell to the ground. A scene ensued which must have melted the most obdurate hearts—a scene shocking to humanity, and which we would not have witnessed for all the wealth of the Peruvian mines. The Washington Reporter says, “The Sheriff having cut the rope supporting the drop, the cord instantly broke, and the miserable man fell to the ground! Rising immediately to his feet, and being a little recovered from the shock, he implored for mercy. He was soon helped up the ladder, the drop again raised and secured; the cord spliced and poor Christian replaced in his first position. During this time he piteously exclaimed, “Blessed Jesus have mercy on my Soul! Lord Jesus help me! Oh! Major McFarland, Oh! Capt. McKinnan, Oh! Mr. Bailey, they are murdering me!”

We mention this heart-rending matter merely for the purpose of recording, in the most pointed terms, our most severe rebuke of the culpable negligence of the Sheriff, in not providing against such a sickening and awful contingency, as the breaking of the rope in the hanging of a poor mortal. If we must have public executions, let them in God's name, be carefully, speedily and solemnly performed.—We are opposed to public executions.—They are demoralizing to society, and they fail in toto of their great and primary object. A law has lately been passed by the Legislature of Conn. by which criminal executions are to be inflicted privately. This is a salutary provision, and one which we should be extremely glad to see incorporated in the criminal Jurisprudence of Pennsylvania. There is something peculiarly appalling in secret executions—they are stripped of all the excitement and preparation, which has a tendency to lend support, courage, or philosophy; if you choose to call it so, to the subject of them. One secret execution has more horror in it, and will have a greater tendency to suppress crime, than twenty public ones. Indeed, we do not believe that public executions have the effect of ‘suppressing crime,’ in any extended degree, and if we were to judge by their effects in this country we should say quite the reverse. We saw murdered a man almost under the gallows of Lechler, and on the same day.

Leicester Reporter.

BALTIMORE Dec. 16.

The steamboats Maryland and Constitution came in contact with each other, on Saturday night, in the Patapsco. The former was coming up the river from Annapolis, and the latter going out, on her regular trip to Freshtown. The head of the Maryland struck the Constitution on the side, and so violent was the concussion that the wheelhouse of the latter was carried away, and serious damage done to her machinery. The Maryland sustained comparatively, but trifling injury, and towed the Constitution back to the city. No personal injury, we are gratified to add, was sustained by any one on board of either boat.

The repairs required by the Constitution will throw her out of the line for a short period, and in the mean time her place will be supplied by the very fine new boat Independence which the proprietors of the Union Line did not contemplate to put into operation until the ensuing spring. The Independence, although seen under the circumstances of a sudden and unexpected call into service, is truly a splendid vessel. She is one hundred and forty feet in length. The principal dining cabin is fifty-six feet in length, and of proportional width, furnished in a rich, costly and elegant style. The panelwork at the sides is a tasteful combination of curled maple and mahogany, highly polished; the pillars supporting the main deck are of the finest mahogany, surmounted with carved and gilt caps. We should not omit to add that the loftiness of the ceiling contributes greatly to the appearance of the handsome and spacious apartment. The ladies' cabin is finished and furnished in a corresponding style of elegance; the ascent to the principal deck from the latter is by a beautiful stair case guarded by rich railings of brass. From the main cabin there are passages to the forward cabin, and at the extreme end of the latter is the bar-room. A double range of commodious bunks runs from one end of the boat to the other, making eighty in all.—There are two copper boilers, one on each side of the principal deck, communicating with a powerful and well finished engine, made by those excellent artificers, Messrs. Watchman & Best. The principal deck is protected from the weather by a lofty and substantial covering of wood, and this again forms a gallery deck, which, from its very spacious dimensions, and the uninterrupted prospect afforded from it, must always obtain for it in fine weather, a preference in the estimation of travellers.—This is but a hasty and necessarily imperfect notice of a vessel upon which the proprietors of the Union Line have bestowed the most liberal expenditure, and which is, without doubt, the most elegant boat now in operation in the Chesapeake. The limited trial of her machinery which has been made, gives promise, we learn, of her being also a very fast vessel. The Independence proceeded on her first trip yesterday afternoon.—[American.]

BALTIMORE Dec. 19.

A letter from Washington, published in yesterday's Patriot, says:—“It is understood, Mr. Christopher Hughes has been nominated to the Senate by the President as Minister to Holland. Mr. H. now resides there as Charge des Affaires.

“The reports of Mr. Adams' intention of taking up his permanent residence in Washington are incorrect. On the 3d of March he will retire to a private mansion for a few weeks for the purpose of arranging his private affairs previous to his retirement to Quincy. For the same reason other Presidents have found it necessary to tarry in the city for a while after their official duties have ceased.”

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 16.]

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

We have before us a pamphlet in 60 pages, entitled an “Abstract of a Correspondence with the Executive, relative to the rank or command of Major Generals Scott and Macomb”—closed by a letter from General Scott of the 30th ult. to the Secretary of War, and the Secretary's order for the suspension of Gen. Scott from the command of the Western Department of the Army. The pamphlet is published by Gen. S. with the view of informing his friends and his countrymen of the relations which prevail between himself and the Executive Department. The merits of the question of Brevet rank are touched throughout the publication—but, as we have no space at present to devote to any very copious extracts, we must content ourselves with laying before the reader the finale, as follows:—We presume Gen. S. intends to appeal to Congress for a “declaratory law.”

“300. I have thus taken a hasty, though I trust, “a dispassionate,” view of the reasons on which the President supports his decision against me. My judgement such as it is, is not satisfied, & my commission, according to his views, is in his power.

301. The form of expression used by me above, may not in every instance be such as I would prefer, or considered by others as entirely respectful. If I had had more time, this error would have been avoided; or if there be in fact such expressions, I now retract them as equally unjust to the President and unworthy of myself.

302. In the belief that I am soon to retake my place in the ranks of private life, I for the last time have the honor to salute the President and yourself with the expression of my high consideration and respect.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Major General U. S. A.

Hon. P. B. PORTER, Secretary of War.

“P. S.—I have this moment the honor to receive your letter of the 26th ultimo, and notwithstanding the severe sentence it pronounces on me, it sounds like a reprieve, and may, I trust, afford me an opportunity of petitioning Congress for a declaratory law on that which has been discussed. The law, as pronounced in one way by the President and understood in the army in another, cannot fail to lead others into like difficulties with my own.

“If I had received your letter thirty six hours earlier I should not now address you in the printed form. The foregoing, prepared within the last twelve days, is already beyond my control; and I trust that the President will not be less indulgent to it, than if it were received in manuscript. My friends in distant parts of the Union, have long been ignorant and anxious as to my situation. I avail myself of this form to satisfy their kind solicitude, and repeat the hope that it may not prove offensive to the President.

“I shall promptly observe the commands of the President just acknowledged, and expect to be in Washington in a week after this letter.

“I annex a copy of yours, from a sense of obligation, and again subscribe myself with great respect your most obedient servant.

W. S.

“Cincinnati, O. Dec. 3, 1828.

Department of War, Nov. 26, 1828.

“Sir.—It is not the purpose of the President to take any final order in relation to your late very reprehensible conduct, until a sufficient time shall have elapsed for the receipt of your deliberate answer to the letter addressed to you from this department on the 15th instant, and which contains an exposition of the views of the President on the several questions you have raised. The nature of that order will as you perceive, depend in a great measure on the character of the answer received from you, & which the President hopes, may not be wholly uninfluenced by the considerations which, by his directions have been thus presented to you.

“To put a stop, in the mean time, to the course of insubordination in which you have deemed fit to indulge, the President directs that, from the receipt of this letter you will consider yourself as suspended from the command of the western department of the army, until his further pleasure shall be made known to you.

“General Atkinson has, accordingly, been directed, by an order of this date, to assume that command; and you will therefore, without delay, transfer to him all unexecuted orders that may have been received either from this department, or from Maj. Gen. Macomb—at the same time instructing one of the officers at present performing the duties of Assistant Adjutant General of that department to repair to the Head Quarters of Gen. Atkinson with the document and papers belonging to the command.

“I have the honor to be your ob't serv't.

“P. B. PORTER.

“Brevet Major Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. Army, Cincinnati.”

A pretty animated scene occurred in the house of delegates of Virginia, on the 6th inst on the occasion of the election of Governor. A sketch of the debate is given in the Richmond Whig—a motion had been made to postpone the election, which was opposed by the friends of Governor Giles; among other remarks—

“Mr. Williams of Harrison, particularly, made a powerful appeal to the house. He declared himself a member of the Jackson party, which had just achieved so signal a victory.—Was it necessary for their triumph, to re-elect a man obnoxious to the whole Commonwealth? A man of whom the least that could be said was that he had disgraced himself and the state?—Would the Jackson members of the legislature elect a man disagreeable to many of themselves, and obnoxious to the Commonwealth, merely to display their power? Would they force this election on, when insinuations against the official character of the Governor had gone abroad, and before they could be investigated? It had been said, that the object of the postponement, was to get time to marshal the forces of the opposition; and if this was so, he threw himself upon the gallantry of gentlemen, if it would not be more honorable in them to permit this opportunity, than to win a victory over an unorganized party.”

A seaman was tried on board the U. S. Sloop Vincennes at Lima in August last, for the murder of another Seaman—found guilty, and hung at the yard arm of the Brandywine on the 29th. This is said to be the first case of the kind which has occurred in our navy. A Seaman was some years since convicted of a similar offence, in the Mediterranean Squadron, but he escaped the penalty, by committing suicide.

A further supply of Goods.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers & the Public, that they have just received from Baltimore, a further supply of GOODS, adapted to the present season.

—Among which are—

Very superior Old Java COFFEE,

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES & LIQUORS—

—AMONG WHICH IS SOME—

Very fine Old RYE WHISKY,

CHEESE in boxes, of Excellent quality,—

Fresh Bunch RAISINS—in whole, half and quarter boxes—

Almonds, Currants, Dates,

ORANGES,—CRANBERRIES,—

Salt Petre, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,

Pink Butter, Buckwheat Flour,—

Flax and Cotton Yarn.

—ALSO—

Rich Cut Glass DECANTERS, TUMBLERS

and WINE GLASSES,—

Gilt and Plain LOOKING-GLASSES,—

Plated SNUFFERS and TRAYS, &c. &c.

With a variety of other articles in their line.

—All of which will be offered on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Easton, Dec. 20—3t

EDUCATION.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a School on the first day of January of the ensuing year, in the Town of Easton, where he will teach the different branches of an English Education, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c. He assures those who may think proper to confide their Children to his care, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.—He solicits from a generous public a share of their patronage.

TERMS.—Spelling, Reading Writing and Arithmetic, \$3—and for any other branch \$4 per quarter.

Dec. 20.

THOS. PIERSON.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Caroline County, to me directed, for the sale of the real estate of William Stevens, late of Caroline County, dec'd. I will sell at public Vendue to the highest bidder on the premises on the 10th day of January next, Eighty-seven acres of Land, being part of a tract of land called “evens” purchase, situated near the Main Road leading from Potters Landing to Marshy Hope Bridge; and is nearly all in heavy Timber. The terms of Sale of this land will be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers to give Bond to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money in Twelve months from the day of Sale with Interest for the same.

All Persons who have Claims against the said William Stevens, are requested to lodge them with the Clerk of Caroline county Court in six months from this date.

WM. POTTER, Trustee

for the Sale of the real estate of

Wm. Stevens, deceased.

Dec. 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against John Gary, Jr. at the suit of Jesse Scott. will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on TUESDAY the 13th day of January, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of him the said John Gary, Jr. of, in and to that Farm or Plantation situated in the Chapel District on which John Gary his father, did formerly reside taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid debt.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Dec. 20.

FOR RENT

For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story Brick Dwelling situated on Washington Street, lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Gaskins—to an approved tenant the terms will be liberal. Apply to A. Graham or

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Easton, Dec. 20.

TO RENT.

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

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

To Rent for the ensuing Year,

The House and Lot on Goldsborough Street, the property of Geo. Martin Esq. of Denton—at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Hussey—for terms apply to

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Dec. 6, 1828—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Sarah Hutchins, late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby notified to produce them, legally authenticated; and those indebted to her are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

N. HAMMOND, Jr. Esq.

Easton, Dec. 6, 21

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

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—

IRON MONGERY,

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 Ironmongery, Grocery,

Queens-ware, China & Glass Store

WILLIAM H. GROOME,

HAVING thought it advisable to withdraw 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 recommenced 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 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 6w

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Morling, dec'd. are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims against said dec'd. properly authenticated.

ROBT. B. A. TATE, Adm'r.

of Samuel Morling, deceased.

Dec. 6.

TO BE HIRED.

A House Girl, of about 12 years old, handy and smart, for her Victuals and Clothes, for the next year.—Enquire at this office.

Dec. 13.

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 Seale, 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.—4t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of MATERIALS in his line,



## POETRY.

### LEGAL WHISKERS.

As o'er their wine and walnuts sat,  
Talking of this and then of that,  
Two wights, well learned in the law,  
That is well skilled to find a flaw;  
Said one companion to the other,  
"How is it most respected brother,  
That you of late have shaved away,  
Those whiskers which for many a day  
Had ornamented much your cheek?  
Sure 'twas an idle silly freak."  
To whom the other answer gave,  
With look half merry and half grave,  
"Though others be by whiskers graced,  
A LAWYER can't be too barefaced!"

### The Mother and her Child.

His little hands, in amorous fold,  
Were on her bosom placed;  
The ringlets, like the virgin gold,  
His ivory forehead graced.

His smiles—no more that smile was known,  
Though full of hope it beamed,  
Except to one, who felt alone  
The all of Heaven it seemed.

How tenderly she reads his heart!  
What grace she pictures there!  
Wisdom to shun the wiles of art,  
And mercy for despair.

How link'd in love the mother's dream,  
The morning's early joy!  
And gay the bark and bright the stream  
Which bear the blooming boy.

Oh, may the sweet delusion last,  
And on the hours to come  
Shed calm and holy, as the past,  
A ray upon her tomb!

## NOTICE.

THE Principals of the Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution, situated in the vicinity of Baltimore, respectfully request those gentlemen, who intend to place their sons, or wards, under their superintendence the approaching year, to signify to them this intention, by letter, or in person, on or before the first of January, 1839. This request is made for the purpose of enabling them to determine what number of Teachers will be required, and that they may have time to call from a distance an adequate supply.  
Baltimore, Dec. 6 '38

## 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. 25.

## FOR CHESTER-TOWN.



THE STEAM-BOT 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 Cordia 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 \$2.50 or from Chestertown to Annapolis \$2.50.  
LEWEL G. TAYLOR, (Master.)  
November 1st 1838—11

## THROUGH IN A DAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City \$2.25  
Do. St. George's, - 1.50  
Do. Middletown, - 3.00  
Do. Warwick, - 2.25  
Do. Head of Sasparas, 2.50  
Do. Head of Chester, 3.00  
And Do. Centerville, - 4.25.  
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.  
Sept. 13—w

## 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 at the subscription office.

## The Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution.

THIS Institution, occupying a commanding and salubrious spot, two miles west from the City of Baltimore, was opened for the reception of scholars on the first of November last, under the superintendence of Professor F. HALL, M. D. late of Washington College, and DANIEL P. BACON, A. M. of the City of New-York.

Pupils will be admitted of any age between four and sixteen, and instructed by the Principals, and by the best qualified Assistants, in all the branches of useful knowledge, taught in the American Schools and Colleges. The languages of France and Spain will be taught by natives of those countries. Particular attention will be given to practical Arithmetic, Geometry and Engineering; also, to Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture and the Arts, to Mineralogy, to aid them in the study of which, pupils will have access to a valuable cabinet of minerals, containing upwards of four thousand specimens; to Botany, and to Experimental Philosophy.

The Principals, or Assistants, will always be in company with their pupils, paternally to direct them, both in their studies and amusements, and to assist in the formation of a courteous, moral, and gentlemanly deportment. Gymnastic exercises will be taken daily.

Religious instruction, free from sectarianism, will be given within the Institution, not only on Sunday, but the exercises of every day will be commenced and closed with reading the Scriptures and Prayer.

There will be two vacations; the 1st, from the last of July to the first of September; the 2d, the two weeks immediately succeeding the 23d of December—During the vacations, Pupils may remain at the Institution, under the supervision of their instructors, free of expense.

The Charge for tuition, board, room, fuel and light, not including washing or stationary, will be 250 dollars a year, payable semi-annually in advance. Each scholar must furnish a bed or mattress, with its proper accompaniments, a chair and table. No student will be received for a shorter term than one year. In an Institution isolated as this will be, very little pocket money is needed; and that which is allowed must pass through the hands of the Principals, and be given to the pupils, at their discretion: Parents will be credited for money deposited for this purpose, and charged for the same delivered.

Letters, relating to the Institution, may be addressed to either of the Principals at the Institution, or to David A. Hall, Esq. City of Washington.

## TESTIMONIALS.

Having seen the Prospectus of a Gymnastic School to be established near Baltimore, under the superintendence of Prof. Hall, I take the liberty to express my full approbation of the plan of the Institution, and a conviction, that his Christian character, his talents and attainments, his opportunities of foreign travel, and his long experience in the higher departments of instruction, are qualifications fitted to gain confidence of those, who may afford him their patronage.

Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. & L. D. President, Yale College.  
I fully coincide in the above opinion and commendation.

S. Silliman, L. L. D. Prof. Chemistry and Mineralogy, Yale College.  
Yale College, June, 1838.

Professor HALL, who proposes establishing a Literary Institution, near Baltimore, has been well known to me for several years. I consider him to be a gentleman of Sound Learning, and strict integrity, and every way entitled to the confidence of those who may be disposed to intrust youth to his care.

Rev. T. C. BROWNELL, D. D. & L. D. Bishop of Conn. & Pres. W. College

A long and intimate acquaintance with Prof. Hall, of Washington College, authorizes me to state, that I consider him entitled, as a man, a Christian, and a scholar, to the entire confidence of those who may patronize the establishment, which he is about to commence;—and which, I have every reason to believe, himself and his associates will make one of the most respectable and useful in our country.

Rev. T. H. GALLAUDET, Principal A. Asylum for the education of Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Connecticut.

The following recommendation is from the gentleman, recently elected President of the Columbian College at Washington.

Mr. Daniel P. Bacon was for more than two years in the senior department of the New-York High School. He happily unites the accurate scholar with the polished gentleman; and both as a teacher, and disciplinarian, I know not his superior. Those who intrust their sons to his care will not be disappointed.

D. H. BARRETT, A. M. Principal of the New-York High School.

(Extract of a Letter from JOHN GRISCOM, L. L. D. Principal of the New-York High School.)

"From an intimate acquaintance with Daniel P. Bacon, during his engagement in this school, I can freely certify, that I consider him, as most thorough and efficient teacher in any branch of Classical and English Literature, in which he may be willing to give instruction. His moral and religious character, as far as I have observed is free from the slightest suspicion."

Reference may be made to the following gentlemen:

Robert Gilmore, Esq.  
Rev. Dr. Wyatt  
William Frick, Esq.  
J. B. Davidge, M. D.  
Rev. Mr. Henshaw  
Maxwell McDowell, M. D.  
Daniel Raymond, Esq.  
Rev. Mr. Nevins  
F. H. Davidge, Esq.  
Rev. Mr. Breckenridge  
Joseph Cushing, Esq.  
N. S. Smith, M. D.  
R. B. Magruder, Esq.  
J. Finley  
Rev. J. Johns  
G. H. Appleton, Esq. Pikeville.  
John P. Pass, Esq. Wye.  
Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. Myrtle Grove.  
John Goldsborough, Esq.  
Nicholas Hammond, M. D.  
Rev. Charles P. McIlwaine, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Hon. Wm. Hall, Bellows-Falls, Vermont.  
A. W. Freeman, M. D.  
John W. Mulligan, Esq.  
Joseph C. Hart, Esq.  
Rev. Frederick Schaefer  
Hon. Aaron Ward, Westchester, N. Y.  
Rev. Reuben Ford, City of Washington, D. C.  
Humphrey Atherton  
Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D.  
Samuel Hazellhurst, Esq.  
Rev. Ruel Keith, D. D. Alexandria, D. C.  
Rev. H. N. Gray, Georgetown, D. C.  
Dec. 6—31

## PRINTING

Of every description. Amplely equipped at the OFFICE OF THE PRINTING NOTICE.

## 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  
SPERMACEET 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.

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 '38

BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR,  
Firkir Butter, Bunch Raisins, Currants, &c.

Wm. H. & P. Groome, have just received a supply of the above articles, of the first quality.  
Nov. 29—4w

Another Supply of New Goods.  
WILLIAM CLARK,  
BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore with a large and BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Imported Staple and  
FANCY GOODS,  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

AMONG WHICH ARE  
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,  
Cassimeres, Flannels, Baize,  
Handsome Tartan and Circassian Plaids,  
Bombazines, Bombazettes & Norwich Crapes  
Elegant new ATLAS Calicoes,  
Handsome super, dark Cambric Gingham,  
Cambric Muslins, Jackonet, do. Book, do.  
Swiss and Scotch Mull, do.  
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,  
Irish Linens, Long Lawns,  
Irish and Russia Table Dispers,  
Elegant plain and figured Gro de Nap. Silks  
Blue and Black Italian Mantuas,  
Florence, Levantines, Satins, Modes,  
Senechew, Sarsnets, Silk Hosiery,  
Silk and Kid Gloves and Mitts,  
Thread Laces and Edgings, Bobinet, do.

—ALSO—  
Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Wines, Liquors,  
Cordials, Cheese, Crackers, Fresh Raisins,  
Figs, Prunes, Currants, Chocolate, Ginger,  
Pepper, Allspice, Salt-petre, Mustard,  
Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other  
Good things for Christmas  
All of which will be offered very low for Cash.  
His friends and Customers are respectfully  
invited to give him an early call as GREAT  
BARGAINS may be expected.  
Easton, Dec. 15

POSTPONED SALE.  
I WILL SELL  
ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at "Locust Grove," the balance of my FARMING UTENSILS.—Also some valuable Stock,  
CONSISTING OF A NUMBER OF  
Young Hogs and Breeding Sows,  
Cattle and Work Horses.

—ALSO—  
A VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MATCH OF  
YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES  
FOUR YEARS OLD LAST SPRING.  
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS.—On all sums over Five Dollars, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security.  
GEORGE W. NABB.  
Dec. 6 '38  
The above sale is Postponed to the 24th inst.  
G. W. NABB.

TAILORING.  
THE SUBSCRIBER grateful for past favours, takes this method of informing his customers and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches: at his old and well known stand, opposite Messrs. Self, Godwin & Harrington's Store, in Greenbrough, and that he has and will continue to receive, the LATEST FASHIONS from Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also having several Journeymen who are well recommended, he feels confident that he will be able to accommodate his friends at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.  
THOMAS E. TILDEN.  
Greenbrough, Dec. 13th, 1838. 3w

TUITION.  
ROBERT HAMIL respectfully informs his friends and the public that he intends to open School in the school room formerly occupied by the late Mr. Gross, in Easton, on the first of January next, on moderate terms; and solicits patronage of the public patronage.  
Dec. 13—31

CASH FOR NEGROES.  
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED Black young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 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 seen at all times.  
J. H. WOOLYOLK.  
June 21—4w

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 the court and bar during the session of our Courts.  
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.  
Feb. 18 '38

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 Pittsburg, near Sycamore, 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 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 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 and take up 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 Smyth.  
Easton, Oct. 4—11

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 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 is of a cheery 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, 1838.

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. MONSIELL.  
Chapin, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1838.  
The Baltimore American will copy this notice 4 times and forward the amount to the office for collection.

## UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE returns 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 complaint 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—11

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.  
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Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in jail so that the subscriber gets her again shall receive the above reward.  
THOMAS D. MONSIELL.  
Chapin, Talbot county, (Md.) Oct. 4, 1838.  
The Baltimore American will copy this notice 4 times and forward the amount to the office for collection.

## 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 1838—11

## 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 Obedt. Serv't.  
JAMES BENNY.  
Easton, Nov. 22.

Farms and Houses for Sale.  
5 highly improved FARMS on the Reisters:  
3 do on the Falls road [town road  
2 do on Elk-ridge  
3 do near the Philadelphia road  
1 do on Long Green  
2 neat BRICK HOUSES in Barnet street  
1 do in South Charles street  
1 do in Poca street  
Dwelling Houses and Stores for rent  
Country Seats wanted  
Wet Nurses want places  
Cooks and House Servants wanted

Wanted to purchase, for a gentleman in this city, a SERVANT BOY of good character, for whom a fair cash price will be paid. Apply at the Real Estate and Intelligence Office, No. 3 South Liberty street, where the Public's favors will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, by  
H. H. WOOD.

Who will give the highest cash prices for Slaves that may be ordered to be sold in or out of the State.  
All persons that have property for sale, and those who wish to purchase, are invited to call at the above office.  
Dec. 6—4w H. H. W. Baltimore.

The Washington City Chronicle,  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON  
By ROTHWELL & UTICER.

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 useful 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 disputations, 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 Sessions, 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 \$5 \$6 if paid in advance.  
Nov. 29

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 J. J. Dwelling.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton July, 12. 11

FOR RENT.  
THE ENSUING YEAR. The House Garden and Stables on Washington street, lately 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.  
Ang. 9—1838. 11

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



# 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, DECEMBER 27, 1828.

NO. 52.

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.

### Brilliant Distribution of Prizes ON THE 31st OF DECEMBER.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE,  
November 27, 1828.

The three first sub-schemes of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6 for 1828, being over in order to allow time for distant adventurers to renew small prizes, as well as to afford an opportunity to those not yet supplied with tickets, to procure them, the drawing of the Fourth Sub-scheme which completes the Lottery, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 31st DECEMBER, when the whole of the following Prizes will be distributed, viz:

### HIGHEST PRIZE, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

BRILLIANT LIST:  
1 prize of .10,000 Dollars is .10,000 Dollars.  
1 prize of .3,000 Dollars is .3,000 Dollars.  
1 prize of .2,000 Dollars is .2,000 Dollars.  
1 prize of .1,000 Dollars is .1,000 Dollars.  
2 prizes of .500 Dollars is .1,000 Dollars.  
5 prizes of .100 Dollars is .500 Dollars.  
10 prizes of .50 Dollars is .500 Dollars.  
40 prizes of .20 Dollars is .800 Dollars.  
100 prizes of .10 Dollars is .1,000 Dollars.  
4000 prizes of .5 Dollars is .20,000 Dollars.

The whole payable in CASH, and which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 | Quarters, \$1.25  
Halves, \$2.50 | Eighths, .62 1/2 cts.  
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

### COHEN'S OFFICE,

114 Market Street, Baltimore,

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous Games were sold, and where now the Great Prizes of

One hundred thousand Dollars, each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

\* \* \* ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if a personal application. Address to J. L. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS—Baltimore. The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it. Baltimore, Dec. 6. 3t

### BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland.

### A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly, respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections, it is directed that the Governor and Council on receiving returns of Elections, for Electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for, as an Elector, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District." And an election having been held, on Monday the 10th inst. agreeably to law, in the several electoral districts of this State, for Electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, as aforesaid; and full returns of the said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for, as an elector as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council.—We do, by this our

### PROCLAMATION,

Declare that by the said returns, it appears that Henry Sawyer, Esq. in the first District; Benjamin F. Forrest, Esq. in the second District; William Tyler and William Fitzhugh, Jr. Esqrs. in the third District; John S. Sellman & Benjamin G. Howard, Esqrs. in the fourth District; Elias Brown, Esq. in the fifth District; James Sewell, Esq. in the sixth District; Thomas Emory, Esq. in the seventh District; Theodore H. Lookerman, Esq. in the eighth District; and Littleton Dennis, Esq. in the ninth District, were duly elected electors on the part of this State for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said State, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and the Independence of the United States, the fifty third.

JOSEPH KENT,  
By the Governor:—  
Treas. Commr. Clk. of the Council,  
Nov. 25. 1828. 6

### 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.  
N. B. The lowest Proposal, for either the PORK or CORN, the quality equal, will be accepted by the Board of Trustees. W. J.

### 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. 1f

### A further supply of Goods.

### WM. H. & P. GROOME,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers & the Public, that they have just received from Baltimore, a further supply of GOODS, adapted to the present season.

### —Among which are—

Very superior Old Java COFFEE.

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES & LIQUORS—

### —Among which is some—

Very fine Old RYE WHISKEY!

CHEESE in boxes, of Excellent quality.

Fresh Bunch RAISINS—in whole, half and quarter boxes;—

Almonds, Currants, Dates,

ORANGES, CRANBERRIES;—

Salt Petre, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,

Flour, Butter, Buckwheat Flour,—

Flax and Cotton Yarn.

Also—

Rich Cut Glass DECANTERS, TUMBLERS

and WINE GLASSES.—

Gilt and Plain LOOKING-GLASSES,—

Plated SNUFFERS and TRAYS, &c. &c.

With a variety of other articles in their line.

☞ All of which will be offered on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Easton, Dec. 20—3t

### 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

### EDUCATION.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a School on the first day of January of the ensuing year, in the Town of Easton; where he will teach the different branches of an English Education, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c. He assures those who may think proper to confide their Children to his care, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.—He solicits from a generous public a share of their patronage.

TERMS.—Spelling, Reading Writing and Arithmetic, \$3.—and for any other branch \$4 per quarter.

Dec. 20. THOS. PIERSON.

### CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Judges of Caroline County Court, to me directed, for the sale of the real estate of William Stevens, late of Caroline County, dec'd. I will sell at public Vendue to the highest bidder on the premises on the 10th day of January next, Eighty-seven acres of Land, being part of a tract of land called Stevens' purchase, situated near the Main Road leading from Potters Landing to Marshy Hope Bridge; and is nearly all in heavy Timber. The terms of Sale of this land will be on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers to give Bond to the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money in Twelve months from the day of Sale with Interest for the same.

All Persons who have Claims against the said William Stevens, are requested to lodge them with the Clerk of Caroline County Court in six months from this date.

WM. POTTER, Trustee

for the Sale of the real estate of Wm. Stevens, deceased.

Dec. 20.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against John Gary, Jr. at the suit of Jesse Scott will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House door in the Town of Easton on TUESDAY the 13th day of January, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of him the said John Gary Jr. of, in and to that Farm or Plantation situated in the Chapel District on which John Gary his father, did formerly reside taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fa.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Dec. 20.

### FOR RENT

For the ensuing year, that large & convenient three story Brick Dwelling situate on Washington Street, lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Gaskins—to an approved tenant the terms will be liberal. Apply to A. Graham or

JABEZ CALDWELL.

Easton, Dec. 20.

### TO RENT.

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

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

To Rent for the ensuing Year,  
The House and Lot on Goldboro-rough street, the property, of Geo. Martin Esq. of Denton—at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Hussey—for terms apply to

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Dec. 6 1828—3t

### NOTICE.

THE Principals of the Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution, situated in the vicinity of Baltimore, respectfully request those gentlemen, who intend to place their sons, or wards, under their superintendence, the approaching year, to signify to them this intention, by letter, or in person, on or before the first of January, 1829. This request is made for the purpose of enabling them to determine what number of Teachers will be required, and that they may have time to call from a distance an adequate supply.

Baltimore, Dec. 6 3w

[The Literary Souvenir, by Alaric A. Watts.]  
TOO HANDSOME FOR ANY THING.

MR. FERDINAND FITZROY—was one of those models of perfection of which a human Father and Mother can produce but a single example; Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy was therefore an only son. He was such an amazing favourite with both his parents that they resolved to ruin him; accordingly he was exceedingly spoiled, never annoyed by the sight of a book, and had as much plum cake as he could eat. Happy would it have been for Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy could he always have eaten plum-cake, and remained a child. 'Never,' says the Greek tragedian, 'rejoice a mortal happy till you have witnessed his end.' A most beautiful creature was Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy!—Such eyes—such hair—such teeth—such a figure—such manners, too,—and such an irresistible way of tying his neck-cloth! When he was about sixteen, a crabbed old uncle represented to his parents the propriety of teaching Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy to read and write.—

Though not without some difficulty, he convinced them,—for he was exceedingly rich, and riches in an uncle are wonderful arguments respecting the nurture of a nephew whose parents have nothing to leave him. So our hero was sent to school. He was naturally (I am not joking now) a very sharp, clever boy; and he came on surprisingly in his learning. The schoolmaster's wife liked handsome children.

What a genius will Master Ferdinand Fitzroy be, if you take pains with him,' said she to her husband. 'Pooh, my dear, it is of no use to take pains with him!—And why, love?' 'Because he is a great deal too handsome, ever to be a scholar.

'And that's true enough, my dear,' said the schoolmaster's wife, 'so because he was too handsome to be a scholar, Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy remained the beg of the fourth form. They took our hero from school. 'What profession shall he follow?' said his mother. 'My first cousin is the Lord Chancellor,' said his father; 'let him go to the bar.' The Lord Chancellor died there that day. Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy was introduced to him. His Lordship, was a little, rough-faced, beetle-browed, hard-featured man, who thought beauty and idleness the same thing; and a parchment skin the legitimate complexion for a lawyer.

'Send him to the bar!' said he, 'no, no,—that will never do!—send him to the army; he is much too handsome to become a lawyer.' 'And that's true enough, my lord!' said his mother. So they bought Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy a cornetcy in the—regiment of dragons.—

Things are not learned by inspiration. Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy had never ridden at school, except when he was hoisted; he was, therefore, a very indifferent horseman; they sent him to the riding-school, and every body laughed at him. 'He is a great ass!' said Cornet Rivalphie, who was very ugly; 'a horrid puppy!' said Lieut. St. Quintem, who was still uglier; 'if he does not ride better, he will disgrace the regiment!' said Captain Rivalphie, who was very good-looking; 'if he does not ride better, we will cut him;'

said Colonel Everdill, who was a wonderful martinet; 'I say, Mr. Bumpswell, (to the riding master), make that youngster ride less like a miller's sack.'—'Pooh, sir, he will never ride better.'—'And why the d—n will he not?' 'Bless you! Colonel, he is a great deal too handsome for a cavalry officer!'—'True!' said Cornet Rivalphie. 'Very true!' said Lieut. St. Quintem. 'We must cut him!' said the colonel. And Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy was accordingly cut. Our hero was a youth of susceptibility; he quitted the regiment, and challenged the colonel. The colonel was killed! 'What a terrible black-guard is Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy!' said the colonel's relations. 'Very true!' said the world. 'The parents were in despair. They were not rich; but our hero was an only son, and they sponged hard upon the crabbed old uncle. 'He is very clever,' said they both, 'and may do yet.' So they borrowed some thousands from the uncle, and bought his beautiful nephew a seat in parliament. Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy was ambitious, and desirous of retrieving his character. He fagged like a dragon—coned pamphlets and reviews—got Ricardo by heart—and made notes on the English Constitution.—

He rose to speak, 'What a handsome fellow!' whispered one member. 'Ah! a coxcomb!' said another. 'Never do for a speaker!' said a third very audibly. And the gentlemen on the opposite benches sneered & sneezed.—Impudence is only indigenous in Milesia, and an orator is not made in a day. Discouraged by his reception, Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy grew a little embarrassed. 'Told you so!' said one of his neighbors. 'Fairly broke down,' said another, 'too fond of his hair to have any thing in his head,' said a third, who was considered a wit. 'Hear hear!' cried the gentlemen on the opposite benches. Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy sat down—he had not shone; but, in justice, he had not failed. Many a first-rate speaker had begun worse; and many a county member had been declared a phœnix for promise upon half his merit. Not so thought the heroes of corn laws. 'Your Adonises never make orators!' said a crack speaker with a wry nose. 'Nor men of business either,' added the chairman of a committee, 'with a face like a kangaroo.' 'Poor creature!' said the civet of the set. 'Hate a deuced deal too handsome for a speaker!' By Jove, he is going to speak again! this will never do, we must laugh him down.' And Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy was accordingly coughed down. Our hero was seven or eight and twenty, handsome than ever, and the adoration of all the young ladies at Almack's. 'We have nothing to leave you,' said the parents, who had long spent their fortune, and now lived on the credit of having once enjoyed it.

'You are the handsomest man in London; you must marry an heiress.' 'I will,' said Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy. Miss Helen Convolvulus was a charming young lady, with a bare-hip and six thousand a-year. To Miss Helen Convolvulus then our hero paid his addresses. Heaven! what an uproar her relations made about the matter. 'Easy to see his intentions, said one; 'a handsome fortune hunter, who wants to make the best of his person!'—'handsome is that handsome does says another;—'he was turned out of the army and murdered his colonel!'—'never marry a beauty!' said a third;—'he can admire none but himself!'—'will have so many mistresses,' said a fourth; 'make you perpetually jealous' said a fifth;—'spend your fortune,' said a sixth;—'and break your heart,' said a seventh. Miss Helen Convolvulus was prudent & wary. She saw a great deal of justice in what was said; and was sufficiently contented with liberty and six thousand a-year, not to be highly impatient for a husband; but our heroine had no aversion to a lover; especially to so handsome a lover as Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy. Accordingly she neither accepted nor discarded him; but kept him on hope & suffered him to get into debt with his tailor & his coach maker on the strength of becoming Mr. Fitzroy Convolvulus. Time went on, and exultations and delays were easily found; however our hero was anguished, and so were his parents. A breakfast at Chiswick and a pu-

trid fever carried off the latter, within one week of each other; but not till they had blessed Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy, and rejoiced that they had left him so well provided for. Now, then, our hero depends solely upon the crabbed old uncle and Miss Helen Convolvulus;—the former though a baronet and a satirist, was a banker & a man of business;—he looked very distastefully at the Hyperion curls and white teeth of Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy. 'If I make you my heir,' said he, 'I expect you will continue the bank.' 'Certainly, sir!' said the nephew.—'Humph!' grunted the uncle; 'a pretty fellow for a banker! Debtors grew pressing to Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy, and Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy drew, pressing to Miss Helen Convolvulus. It is a dangerous thing,' said she, timidly, 'to marry a man so admired,—will you always be faithful?' By heaven! cried the lover. 'Heigho!' sighed Miss Helen Convolvulus, and Lord Rufus Pumlion entering, the conversation was changed. But the day of the marriage was fixed; and Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy bought a new curriole. By Apollo, how handsome he looked in it! A month before the wedding day the uncle died. Miss Helen Convolvulus was quite tender in her condolences.—'Cheer up, my Ferdinand!' said she, 'for your sake I have discarded Lord Rufus Pumlion!' 'Adorable condescension!' cried our hero; 'that Lord Rufus Pumlion is only four feet two, and has hair like a pony.' All men are not so handsome as Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy! was the reply. Away goes our hero to be present at the opening of his uncle's will. 'I leave,' said the testator, (who I have, before said, was a bit of a satirist,) 'my share of the bank, and the whole of my fortune, legacies excepted, to'—(here Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy wiped his beautiful eyes with a cambric handkerchief, exquisitely brode)—'my natural son, John Spriggs, an industrious pains taking youth, who will do credit to the bank. I did once intend to have made my nephew, Ferdinand, and my heir; but so curing a head can have no talent for accounts. I want my successor to be a man of business, not of beauty; and Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy is a great deal too handsome for a banker; his good looks will no doubt, win him any heiress in town. Meanwhile, I leave him to buy a dressing-case, a thousand pounds.' 'A thousand devils!' said Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy, hanging out of the room. He flew to his mistress she was not at home. 'Lies,' says the Italian proverb, 'have short legs; but truths, if they are unpleasant, have terrible long ones! The next day Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy received a most obliging note of dismissal, 'I wish you every happiness,' said Helen Convolvulus, in conclusion—'but my friends are right; you are much too handsome for a husband!' And the week after, Miss Helen Convolvulus became Lady Rufus Pumlion. 'Alas! sir?' said the bailiff, as a day or two after the dissolution of parliament he was jogging along with Mr. Ferdinand Fitzroy, in a hackney-coach bound to the Kings Bench.—'Alas! sir, what pity it is to take so handsome a gentleman to prison!'

GAMBLING AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.—On returning home curiosity led me to ascend a grand staircase, which I perceived through a magnificent colonnade, supporting a very handsome building, the interior of which seemed to be in a blaze of light. In my progress I noticed that the ground story was opened to the street, & was fitted up with large shops for the sale of prints, trinkets, jewelry, and refreshments. Having reached the landing of the first story, I was directed to the inner apartments by a military-looking person, who accompanied his gesture, pointing to my way, with *Deposez votre chapeau et la canne*. Profound silence seemed to reign in the interior, and an air of mystery hung over the establishment, calculated to excite suspicion.

The principal door being thrown open, I saw myself at once ushered into a vast and splendid room, in which, under a richly carved and gilt ceiling, and reflected by the polished surface of the hundred mirrors which lined the walls, I noticed groups of well-dressed and fashionable people of both sexes. Their occupation soon became known unto me, as I glanced at the *Rouge et Noir*, the *Roulette*, the *Rizibis*, and the *Trente-et-un* tables, placed in different parts of the room, around which the motley group were assembled some sitting; some standing, but all equally and intensely engaged in that one sole business of the evening, gambling. What an impressive spectacle for a stranger!

First, the fair countenance of a pretty woman, half concealed by the falling plumes, which set off an elegant Spanish hat, were seen to undergo a thousand changes, and, as the cards successively exhibited their marked sides, presented feature, at times, little in accordance with the lineaments of female beauty. The prettiest hand in the world was busy pricking with a pin on a slip of ruled paper the endless variety of chances of the game its tapering fingers soiled with the alternate taking and giving of a number of coins, which were for ever changing owners.—

Next the infinitely varied faces of the men claimed notice; some boisterously loud in invectives against their ill luck, others smiling at their success, which they seemed anxious to point out to an unlucky neighbor, who grinned a smile of assent, just polished enough not to have the appearance of cursing the minion of fortune.

There a tall officer of Hussars, with his richly braided jacket of silver, rose above the rest, he has been watching his stake of piled gold, curling with his finger and pulling the bushy moustachio with a violence that would inflict pain, were he not absorbed in grief at the loss of his money.—

Here a fashionable dressed young man, a banker's son, as I was told, became an object of attention. He has just thrown down his last, for a "fireout," no hope beyond his—his eyes are fixed and glistening—his respiration suspended; alone and silent, in the midst of a buzzing crowd, he

holds a paper, bearing the records of his losses, to his lips, as if to check the progress of his very breath. I watched him with melancholy interest; I felt, as a father, for the gambler's father. In a few seconds I heard him yell out a curse—the paper was torn to tatters by the teeth and cast afar, and the youth hurried out of the room. This scene did not appear to attract the least notice from the rest, whose attentions were all engrossed by their own fortunes, who were all variously agitated, and presented many sights of agony. Unmoved, untouched, the pale-visaged dealer proceeded calmly with his office pronouncing from time to time the magic words "Rouge gagne," or "Quarante gagne et contour," which, in an instant, changed the relative position of the many stakes scattered as thick over the table "as midnight sky is starred."

[Dr. Granville's Journey to St. Petersburg.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN.—In performing some of the duties assigned me by the Secretary of the Navy, during the past summer, I had occasion to address a circular letter to a number of masters & owners of the whale fishery, and for seal and other trades in the Pacific, with a view of collecting such information as they had treasured up, in the numerous voyages they had made in high Southern latitudes, that might be useful to the Navy Department, in directing the operations of the exploring expedition, now preparing for the enterprise. Answers were readily returned to my letters; log books and journals were freely offered for my examination, and a disposition to communicate freely was evinced in every personal interview I had with the intelligent gentlemen engaged in the several branches of the business of the Pacific. This information has been combined in a report of the Department. In the course of these researches, many anecdotes, strongly illustrative of the enterprise, hardihood, and success, of our mariners, have been collected by me, and which were either too minute, or did not come, within the objects of my report, which, however, I esteem of great value, and shall preserve for future use. One of this kind I have recently received from Captain E. Fanning, a gentleman distinguished for his adventurous and successful voyages in the Southern Hemisphere, and I cannot forbear to communicate it to the public, as it ought to be known, to show our enterprise, and Russian justice and liberality.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

J. N. REYNOLDS.

"While on the business of discovery, says the Captain I cannot but digress, to mention a little circumstance, to the credit of American enterprise, viz: The two discovery-ships sent out by the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, on their voyage around the world, being between the S. Shetland and Palmer's Land, but much nearer to the islands, were becalmed in a thick fog; when the fog cleared away, they were surprised to find one of the 'Stonington South Sea Company's' barques a little vessel of about fifty tons, between the two discovery-ships, which immediately ran up the United States' flag, when the frigates and sloop of war set their sails, and the Russian Commodore dispatched a boat and officer, with an invitation to a captain Palmer, of the American vessel, to come on board, which he readily accepted.

"When he arrived on the Commodore's deck he was asked what islands those were in sight, and if he had any knowledge of them? 'Yes, Sir,' replied Capt. Palmer, 'those are the Shetland islands, I am well acquainted with them, and a pilot here. I belong, Sir, to a fleet of five sail, out of Stonington, under the command of Captain B. Pendleton, whose ship is now at anchor in a good harbor in that island; and if you wish for water or refreshments, I will pilot you in, and my Commodore will be much pleased to render you any assistance, to obtain for you such refreshments as the country affords.'

"I kindly thank you, Sir," said the Russian Commodore, 'but previous to being enveloped in fog, we had a sight of those islands, and concluded we had made a new discovery; and behold, when the fog lifts, to our utter surprise, a beautiful little American vessel, to all appearances in as fine order as if she had but yesterday left her port in the U. States, is discovered alongside of my ships, the master of which readily offers to pilot my vessels into port, where his Commodore will tender me every aid for refreshments! We must surrender the palm of enterprise to you Americans,' said the Russian Commodore. 'Sir, you flatter me,' replied the American Captain; 'but there is an immense extent of land to the South, and when the fog is entirely cleared away, you will have from your mast head a fine sight of its mountains.'

"Indeed," observes the Commodore, 'you Americans are a people that will be before us, and here is now in your possession, and what is now before my eyes an example and pattern for the oldest nation in Europe.—Where I expected to make new discoveries, I find the American flag, a fleet, and a pilot!'

"After treating Captain Palmer in the most friendly manner, the Russian Commodore was so much struck by the circumstance that he named the coast Palmer's Land, and it bears his name at this time, on the recent Russian & English charts."

The Washington City Chronicle;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
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By ROYAL WELCH & SONS.

THIS Paper has been established at the Seat of the General Government, under auspices which the Publishers think favorable to it, encouragement of a Periodical devoted to it, to the diffusion of Literary, Scientific, and useful 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 now, 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 Sessions, be regularly given.

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Nov. 20



## THE ADVENTURE OF A TAR.

There was a little, daring, inveterate English sloop of war, that was engaged in cruising off the northwestern coast of France during almost the last ten years of hostilities. From Calais to Etaples was her range; and her orders were to harass and alarm, to keep a strict watch upon the ports of Calais and Boulogne, and to learn the amount of the garrisons, whether increased or diminished, in short, to gather all that was going on upon the coast, or in the region around. Sometimes she was engaged in transporting secret emissaries back and forward. And sometimes a peep into Brest, St. Malo, or Dieppe was commanded to be taken by her, by way of recreation.

Her commander was the then Lieutenant—the honest tar would blush, did he see his name in other print than that of a despatch, or of the Gazette, where, alas! he has not figured often. And so we will veil his modesty beneath that convenient mask. He was a sturdy Kentish man, a true heart of oak, and knew every cranny of coast from Deal to Dungeness, and from Dieppe to Dunkirk. That he was especially chosen for this task speaks sufficiently to his hardy and trust worthy character. And as he lured in his tiny sloop—I think it was called the Ariel—over a considerable boundary of the Emperor Napoleon's dominions, & at times over not a few of his subjects, so did the gallant Captain of the Ariel "do his spitting gently."

His most usual duty was to drop in shore with the night tide, amuse himself at times by landing and beating up the Frenchmen's quarters for their coast, like the wall of a beleaguered town, was lined with sentinels, ensconced in guard-houses, and sentry-boxes erected in solid masonry. Sometimes she lay ensconced, awaiting the sallying forth of those little privateers, which ventured out like mice from time to time when our cruising craft were out of sight. A fog, however, was her special delight. Then would the little Ariel venture under cover of the dense atmosphere, even within the very harbor of the enemy, intercepting luggage, schooners, and fishing-smacks, and boarding them often more with a view of demonstrating Britain's rule over the sea, than for any purpose of capture or rapine. In most cases, the crews, of the captured fishermen especially, were ordered aboard the Ariel, brought down to its little cabin, plied with grog sufficiently, and then pumped with all a tar's adroitness, of what little information they could give. This procured, they were set adrift on board their own smack again, and allowed to return to harbor. In the course of a few years, such was the frequency of fogs, and the activity of the Ariel, that not a fisherman ever caught snacker on the coast, who did not become acquainted with Lieutenant—, who did not partake of his grog, and who did not retail or invent to him stories, which no doubt still exists among the treasured learning of the Admiralty. They were grateful to him, he was as dreaded and admired as a corsair; and when a French fishing-boat sailed it would as soon set out without its rudder or its nets, as without a Montieur, a new Bulletin, or some tit bit, in the way of news for the master of the Ariel.

The year 1814 brought orders of a more perilous nature than usual to the British officer. A packet of printed proclamations, addressed to the French people was put into his hands with the desire that they might be distributed along the coast. They inveighed against Napoleon, gave a summary account of the Emperor's disasters, and invited the population, if I am not mistaken, to throw off the yoke of the usurper, and return to the allegiance of their ancient sovereigns. To have awaited this weather, & to have distributed them amongst the fishing-boats, would have been the safest way of executing the task; but tars are not given to such constructions of their orders; and as the military were amongst those chiefly addressed, the object evidently was to transmit them to the several depots & guard-houses on the coast. This, indeed, for whoever undertook the enterprise, going with information to the lion's mouth, Lieut.—, would not entrust it to any under his command, but resolved, himself, to execute the task, which he deemed of the greatest importance. He caused himself accordingly, to be put ashore, on a certain night, northward considerably of Etaples, where the shore rises from beach and sand-hills into cliffs, if a lofty coast, consisting more of clay than rock, can be so called. His boat he ordered to wait him on the morning of the following night, off the little cape between Wimereux and Ambleteuse, many leagues distant from the spot of his disembarkment. He soon began, under cover of the darkness, to execute his mission. The heights were thick with batteries, but the long survey of them, which he had taken from sea, served as a guide to his steps. Those he at first approached were not thickly manned; neither the troops of the line nor the artillery occupied them, but merely the national guard of the neighboring towns. Here his task was not difficult; every empty sentry-box, or rather sentry-house, he garnished with a proclamation. To the doors of the very guard houses, to the barriers of the batteries, he affixed them, and even on the affluents of the French cannon were found in the morning these sensible traces of an enemy's visit. The stars were given, scouts and parties went out in every direction, the some of the national guard declared that none, save the enemy of mankind himself, could have ventured over ditch, parapet, chevaux de frise, and sentinels to achieve the sticking up of a few pieces of paper.

The greatest difficulty to the gallant Lieutenant, was to pass Boulogne and to gain the coast to the northward of that town. The commandant, an inveterate Bonapartist, made use of every exertion to catch the spy, whom he vowed in his soul to hang, in revenge for the shattered fortunes of Napoleon. The laws of warfare gave him but too good a right to inflict this punishment, provided he could but entrap the interloper. Unfortunately the Ariel was described in the offering, making up the channel; and that she had something to do with the mischief was easily conceived. The hidden emissary would not doubt bend his course in the same direction with her. The line of the Liane was therefore carefully guarded. On the fall of the second evening, Lieut.—, however, swam the wide beach, the Emperor had of old formed and then gained the northern heights by the shortest and less frequented of paths. In the course of his march, that he had over his uniform, he did not even fear to mount the streets of the town itself nor to affix a copy of the proclamation to the door of the very prefecture. It was seen in a very little time after by the aid of some public functionaries lanterns and the passage of the audacious enemy was known. The streets were likewise strewn with the treasonable document. Instead of concealing the course of his track, the seaman marked it, and his pursuers followed him by his scattered papers, as hounds trace their game by the scent. Even the immortal column, erected to commemorate French intentions against England, was profaned by bearing the obnoxious placard on each side of its base. Here, too, as in the region on the preceding night, the little guard-houses, ensconced in their several hollows, or protected by mounds from British shot, received what Lieut.— called his visiting cards. And all along that closely-guarded line, where no longer the national guard, but the regular troops were stationed, the proclamation was disseminated, till not one of a whole knapsack full remained. It remained for the bold sailor to regain the coast, and to re-embark, proved to be a more difficult and arduous task. A large body of troops, sent to catch the northern from-

tier were stopped by the vigilant commander, & posted for the night on the bank of the river of Wimereux. Its whole line and its solitary bridge were thus guarded; and so, upon approaching it was found to be the high road; than all progress to the northward was prevented, and escape into the interior equally cut off and precluded. More than once did the little band of the Ariel endeavor to swim the little basin of Wimereux, but at first it was too well guarded, and when the tide ebbed the profound mud formed an insurmountable barrier on which the enemy no doubt relied, as they abandoned their watch. To pass the high road was as impracticable; although he once overmastered a sentinel, and rubbed upon the road, he was encountered by another, and forced to escape into the garenne, luckily without receiving any wound. Now aware that the spy was surrounded, they only awaited the daylight to venture after and take him.

The daylight at length began to glimmer, and by its aid in vain did the boat's crew of the Ariel endeavor to decry the figure of their commander on the appointed shore. Fatally separated from them, it found him still in the garenne, (as it is called,) of Wimereux. A more desolate spot could not have been chosen for a brave man to meet his fate. It consisted of a cluster of sand-hills, of which the materials, washed away from the high places of the coast, were here borne in on the flat country by the tide. In this manner the ocean forms a barrier against itself, which alone preserves the valleys and low grounds on this weather-beaten coast from being inundated and converted into so many estuaries at every high tide.

Here, then, did the morning break upon Lieutenant—, who, exhausted with his journey, his watching and his unsuccessful efforts, had sunk for a short time to seek refreshment in repose. After a survey round, in which he heard the nearing shouts of his enemies on all sides, he thought it best to widen and prepare the aperture of a rabbit-burrow for his reception. Into this he sunk himself, covering his lurking place with a thick coat of sea-holly, his bayonet soon penetrated in search of him, trod near and around him, poked with their bayonets into rabbit-holes and thickets; but none made the sought discovery. Here he remained until two hours after-noon; his stock of biscuit was exhausted. He hoped, however, to find his enemies not so vigilant that evening as they had been the preceding one. They had been gone for some time; all sound and clamour had died away; and the sailor thought that he might step forth to reconnoitre. His enemies were too cunning for him; aware that he must be hidden, they lay in wait, silent and pretending to have departed, expecting, as took place, that he would venture to step forth. He had taken but a few steps, when the raised cry of one of those on the watch warned the poor Briton that he was discovered, and called his enemies to the capture.

Fight was madness;—Lieutenant— struck out and ran. His impulse was to gain the sea, trust himself to it, even swimming. The ambush was however 'twixt him and it. He ran, nevertheless, southward, hoping that some ravine or turn of the coast, would allow him to gain the beach. The French did not fire.—The orders of the exasperated commandant were, no doubt, to take him alive. There was no possibility of his escape. The young conscripts enjoyed the novelty of chasing an enemy, and followed with shouts of alacrity and triumph. The commandant himself was at their head, and had the ground permitted him to make use of a horse, he might soon have overtaken the fugitive.

The latter, in the mean time, gained upon his pursuers, who, still, however, kept between him and the coast, and his flight seemed directed towards an old venerable chateau, for it was castle-like in appearance, which seemed built to catch every wind of breath from the sea. Some withered trees stood around it, as if to afford a shelter, that they seemed to need. For they stretched landwards, in an imploring attitude and, indeed, put forth foliage only in that direction. Thither the fugitive directed his course, why, or with what hope is not easily conceived. Even if he could enter, he could not hope to defend it.

The possessor of the chateau, (or at any rate its tenant,) was the commandant himself, whose family at the very time occupied it, no doubt for the salubrity of the sea breezes, and the convenience of its position to his duties.

With no wiser instinct, however, than that of the over-hunted fox, the unfortunate sailor rushed towards the bleak chateau, entered its court, its door, and rushed up a short stair into its saloon. A lady was seated there, as also a boy, her son apparently, at her feet. Ere she could recover from her surprise, the intruder made known who he was, his imminent danger, and craved refuge and concealment. It was not to be expected, and perhaps asked without expectation, bade him fly elsewhere; that it was his residence of the commandant, that she was his wife, and that there was no possibility, no chance.—The door below was dashed open; the pursuers rushed up.

As the commandant himself entered, a legion at his back, the fugitive, taking, as it appeared, an ungenerous advantage of the lady's compassion, seized her son, bore him in her despite, to the farthest corner of the apartment, and putting a pistol to the child's temple, called upon his pursuers to desist.

The terrified commandant, though prepared to close with his enemy, shrunk back from his posture of determination; whilst the mother of the child, unable to move a limb or utter a cry, held forth her hands in agony and powerlessness.

"A life for a life, if you persist, or move a step," cried the seaman. "I now know the fate reserved for me, if taken. Let me spring from this window and gain the beach unpursued, or—"

"It is my only son," cried the commandant, hesitating.

"So much the better," observed the seaman, coolly.

"I cannot palter," (translates was the word) "with my duty," said the commandant, hesitating still.

The mother shrieked, and the shriek went to the soul of the seaman, who menaced a barbarity that he would have died a thousand deaths ere he could have committed.

"You are a cowardly ruffian to have believed me capable of it," said the seaman, who wronged his adversary by the reproach, inasmuch as his determined look fully bespoke the act he threatened. As he spoke, he flung himself against the window, went through it, but fell, and ere he could rise, more than twenty fellows were around or upon him, and the gallant lieutenant was a captive.

He was conveyed into the town with shouts of triumph; his captors amusing themselves by adorning him with the numbers of his own proclamation that he had scattered; and, treated with every ignominy and harshness, he was committed for that evening to the military prison.

The taking of a spy, and more especially the threatened execution of one, made, of course, a mighty noise and bustle throughout the department of the Pas de Calais. Aware of the progress of the Allies, the inveterate commandant, pressed the trial, and every intermediate step that was to precede his final vengeance. The citizens, nevertheless, Bonapartists as they were, had no such sanguinary wishes. But rather commiserated the brave man. The fishermen felt still more sympathy, and resolved amongst each other to return Lieutenant— a post kindness and forbearance to them, by releasing him at any hazard.

They kept their designs secret with ease, as they form quite a distinct class from the rest of the population with whom they hold no sort of intercourse but for the purpose of buying and selling. In order to make their intentions, they took occasion to display the most furious against the spy; and their vociferation for sunken boats and lost cargoes, of which they accused loudly the commander of the Ariel, resounded in the ears of the commandant, as also in those of the pretended victim, who was at a loss to account for their gratuitous invective.

From the military prison to the Palais de Justice, or scene of trial, was a considerable distance, and the captive more than once meditated the possibility of escape, as he was brought back and forward. He was not manacled but the guard was always too strong for the hope or the attempt. As he returned from condemnation, the prisoner and escort were surrounded by an immense throng of fishermen and their wives, and these last were neither the least active nor least vociferous. They cried, "Death to the spy!" "Down with the English corsair!" "Curse Englishmen!" where are our men and our vessels!"—and a smart volley of stones, seemingly intended for the prisoner, but really overwhelming the escort, made the soldiers think it was most prudent for them to give up the victim to popular fury. And as he was to be hanged on the morrow, the fate that was at present imminent over him, was less ignominious than that which justice threatened.

The fishermen and women, therefore carried off their prey without any opposition, or rather drove it before them, pelting and shouting; and in many instances severely wounding one another, that the earnestness of their rage might not be called in question. The soldiers followed, however, somewhat mistrustful, through the narrow lanes and passages, by which the victim and his apparent assassins, but real rescuers, hurried towards the port of harbor. The guard expected to find the mangled body of their late prisoner at every step on the contrary, victim & avengers disappeared. They were no sooner out of sight of the military, than the brawny fishermen, seizing Lieutenant—, bore him at full speed, each holding a limb, through their suburb, again putting him upon his feet, & chasing him before them, as they emerged upon the quay. There chasing and abusing, they directed him towards a little pilot boat that lay moored at the extremity of the wooden pier. "There's your home brother tar," cried they, pointing to the waves. Lieutenant— shook the hand of the speaker, plunged in, gained the skill in a trice, unmoored it, hoisted its sail, & swept out of the harbour, ere a single shot could be brought to bear upon him.

[The English in France.]

## CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Eaton introduced a Joint Resolution, amending the Resolution of 1819, relative to the election of a Printer to each House of Congress, so as to make a majority, instead of a plurality of votes, necessary to a choice. Mr. Silsbee gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill for the construction of a Breakwater at Nantucket.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the resolutions laid on the table but the hour having been nearly consumed by the offering of petitions, very few new resolutions were offered. The House then took up the Bill making a further allowance of drawback on Sugar refined in the U. States, upon which some discussion took place, which was interrupted before any disposition of the Bill by a successful motion to adjourn.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Noble introduced two bills for pensioning certain soldiers and widows. Mr. White's resolution referring it to the committee of the Judiciary to digest and report some improvements in the United States Judiciary system, was agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of resolutions were offered yesterday, among which, one by Mr. Hodges, of Massachusetts, referring to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Coffee, was rejected, by a vote of 70 to 47. Several petitions were presented from the North and East, praying for duties on auction sales. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States. Some further discussion took place, which terminated in the order for the engrossment of the bill for a third reading this day, by a vote of 117 to 71.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, a long discussion took place on Mr. Eaton's joint resolution to change the mode of electing the printer of the Senate, so as to make a majority of all the votes given necessary to a choice. Mr. Knight's amendment, providing that before the election proposals should be received by the Clerk of the House, and the Secretary of the Senate, for the execution of the printing of Congress, was rejected. An amendment offered by Mr. Chambers, going to annul the joint resolution of 34th May, 1819, was negatived. The original resolution was adopted.

The House of Representatives yesterday ordered the resolutions offered by Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, on the preceding day, relative to the Constitutional power of Congress to erect toll gates, &c. to be laid on the table. An unsuccessful motion was made by the mover to refer them to the Committee on the Judiciary. Several other resolutions of no public importance, were submitted and adopted. Afterwards, the House took up the bill relative to the additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States.—Some opposition being made to the passage of the bill, a discussion took place, which lasted about an hour, when the question was taken, and the bill was passed, by a large majority.

FRIDAY, Dec. 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Joint Resolution altering the mode of electing printers to Congress was passed. The Bill for causing certain reserved lead

mines in Missouri, and also certain reserved salt springs, to be exposed to public sale, were severally ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday the resolution offered by Mr. Verplanck, on the preceding day, asking of the President information on the subject of the attempted frauds on the revenue, which have called for the military movements towards the Niagara frontier, was taken up and agreed to. Several other resolutions were offered and adopted.—The House then passed several bills which had been previously ordered for engrossment; and the other bills which on the preceding day were passed in the Senate were acted on. The House then, in Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, took up the general appropriation bill for the first quarter of the year 1829, and filled the blanks; after which, the bill was reported and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. In committee, the House then took up Mr. Smyth's resolution on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution, on which Mr. Smyth spoke at some length; after which the Committee rose, and the House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Dec. 20.

The Senate did not sit yesterday. Nothing of public interest was transacted in the House of Representatives yesterday. A joint resolution authorizing the use of one of the Committee rooms, by the Columbian Institute, was read a third time and passed. The general appropriation bill for the support of Government for the first quarter of the year 1829, was read a third time and passed. A resolution was introduced by Mr. J. C. Wright relative to an inquiry into the price of paper for the public printing, which was opposed by Mr. Wickliffe, who moved to lay it on the table. On this motion, Mr. Wright demanded the Ayes and Noes; but before the call was acted upon, the hour having expired, the question remained undecided. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the reports made by the Committee of Claims, on the subject of repayment for a horse. A motion was made by Mr. Wickliffe to strike out so much of the report as was unfavorable to the petitioner, and to insert instructions to the Committee to report a specific remuneration in each case, which amendment was carried in Committee, and concurred in by the House. The House then adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Cambreleng yesterday presented a petition from three or four thousand mechanics of the City of New York, praying for a duty of 10 per cent. upon Auction sales. The petitions which have now been presented from the City of N. York alone, upon this subject, embrace the alleged signatures of about 23,000 persons. We are somewhat astonished on looking at this swollen and imposing list of names, that at the recent election in that City, when a ticket expressly called "Anti Auction" was presented to the people for support, it should have received that of scarcely a third of the number of citizens whose names appear upon these various petitions.

A petition was also presented yesterday by the Speaker, from citizens of Richmond, praying for a similar impost.

The Speaker yesterday presented a letter from John S. Conklin, of Charleston, S. C. accompanying a bust of Maj. General William Moultrie, of which the artist requested the acceptance by Congress. Mr. Drayton made some remarks on the taste of the artist, and the services of the distinguished officer who was the subject of his chisel, and moved the reference of the letter to the Committee on the Library which was ordered.

## HINTS TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye, the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful in the management of your concerns, to recommend by your own personal practice uniform habits of active, interested and persevering diligence to those in your employ.

Be prompt and explicit in your instructions to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in conformity thereto.

Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with business, make them entirely distinct employments.

Despatch at once, if possible, whatever you may take in hand; if interrupted by some unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

Beware of self-indulgence, no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with a little less, the public will always discover where merit is due.

Familiarize yourself with your books; keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item.

Cultivate domestic habits; for this your family, if you have one, has a strong & undeniable claim; besides, your customers will always be best pleased when they find you at home, or at the place of your business.

Never let hurry or confusion distract your mind or discompose your self-command.

Under the influence of such habits as these, with a suitable dependence on Providence for a blessing on the labour of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your hope upon for success in whatever business you may be employed.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

GREECE.—The Paris Monitor of the 2d of November, contains an official despatch from Lieutenant General the Marquess de Maison, to the French Minister of War, dated at Navarin, Oct. 11, detailing the particulars of the surrender of the fortresses in the Morea, which Ibrahim left in the possession of the Egyptians and Turks on his embarking for Egypt. In the surrender of these fortresses, the troops met with little resistance. Several of the English naval officers joined the French troops to fight at their side. The first fortress taken was Navarin, the troops having penetrated into the town, and thence to the citadel, without meeting with any resistance. In Navarin were found 60 pieces of cannon 50 of which were mounted and loaded, magazines of provisions for several months, 800,000 cartridges, and water for 30 days. The garrison was composed of an Egyptian battalion of 400 men, 70 gunners, and 50 Maniote Turks, who are to be sent to Egypt with arms and baggage. The fortifications were in bad condition, and the town a heap of infected ruins. The next fortress which was summoned to surrender was Modon.—The same answer was given as at Navarin, to wit: "The Porte is not at war with the French or the English; no act of hostility will be committed, but the place will not be given up." Preparations were made to take the town, both by land and sea forces, and the troops had already begun to force open the gates in the presence of the garrison, which made no resistance. At this moment the Marquess de Maison arrived. The Pacha declared to him that he could not surrender the fortress, but that he took him prisoner in spite of himself, he hoped he would give him as good terms as the garrison of Navarin. This was promised; the Marquess de Maison ordered the gates to be forced open, when the troops entered and took possession. Modon is a very strong place, which has what is not common in the east, a covered way palisaded, an enormous ditch, a double enclosure, & walls of considerable height. It was provided with provisions for more than six months—with ammunition for two sieges—one hundred pieces of cannon—a garrison of 1078 men of whom 503 are Turks, and 570 Arabs of the 4th battalion. Coron was surrendered the same day, though the garrison was not disposed to do so. The Governor was permitted to send an officer to convince him that Modon had fallen, and in a quarter of an hour after his return, if the place did not surrender to the French troops, it was to be attacked by sea and by land and destroyed with the garrison. This had the desired effect, and Coron opened its gates. This place, as far as concerns the fortifications, was not in so bad a condition, as Navarin; but, like the two others, it presented only a heap of buildings in ruins. It was amply supplied with provisions, and had eighty pieces of cannon and mortars.

The Marquess de Maison next despatched by sea, the third brigade to the Gulf of Lepanto, with orders to drive the Turks from Patras and Morea. Twenty four hours were granted to Hakki Abdallah, to surrender; in the mean time the French troops were drawn up and completely surrounded the place within cannon shot. On seeing this the Pacha capitulated.

Thus, says the Marquess, the Greece been cleared of its enemies. Ibrahim embarked 21,000 men; he left a fortress of Messenia, more than 500 men, Turks and Egyptians. Gen. Schroeder found about 8000 men in the forts of Patras and Morea. Thus between 26 and 27,000 men have been forced to quit the country and the fortresses in a few days. Coron is to be delivered up to the Greek Government as soon as it shall send regular troops to occupy it. The Marquess thus closes:—I cannot conclude without stating to your Excellency, with what frankness and zeal the Admiral Malcolm has seconded us. His ships were by the side of ours, ready to fight with us, if it had been necessary, at Navarin, Modon, and Coron, and in the Gulf of Lepanto. Captain Maitland, of the Wellesley, was one of the first who entered Modon with our Voltigeurs, and ardently desired to take part in an action.

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## PRESENCE OF MIND.

When Lee the poet was confined in Bedlam, a friend went to visit him, and finding that he could converse reasonably, or at least rationally, for a poet, imagined that Lee was cured of his madness. The poet offered to show him Bedlam. They went over this melancholy medical prison, Lee moralizing philosophically enough all the time to keep his companion perfectly at ease. At length they ascended the top of the building, and as they were both looking down from the perilous height, Lee seized his friend by the arm. "Let us take this leap; we'll jump down together this instant." "Any man could jump down," said his friend coolly. "We should not immortalize ourselves by that leap; but let us go and try if we can jump up." The madman, struck with the idea of a more astonishing leap than that which he had himself proposed, yielded to this new impulse, and his friend related to see him run down stairs, full of a new object for securing immortality.



