

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.
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and every **TUESDAY MORNING**, the re-
sidue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are **THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM**,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rears are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,
inserted **THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR**, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

NEW STORE.

W. & T. H. JENKINS

HAVING associated themselves under the
firm of **W. & T. H. JENKINS**, intend
keeping a general and well assorted stock of
GOODS at the old and well known stand of
Jenkins & Stevens, which they now occupy
with

A new and splendid assortment of
BRITISH, INDIAN AND FRENCH
GOODS.

Recently purchased at the cities of Philadel-
phia and Baltimore with much care and atten-
tion, at the lowest market prices—

AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, of various
qualities and colours,
Marino Cassimeres and summer Cloths,
Silks and a beautiful assortment of Bomba-
zines;

A great variety of handsome Gauze, Satin
plaid and crape de chine Shawls; also, very
rich figured Gauze Ribbons;
A great variety of Artificial Flowers of the lat-
est fashion, recently imported from France,
in small boxes;

A very extensive and beautiful lot of Calicoes
and painted Muslins adapted to the season
and fashions;
Laces of various kinds;
Jacksonet, Mull, Swiss, Plain and Figured
Book Muslins;
Corded Skirts, &c. &c.

Domestic Plaids,
Bleached and unbleached Muslins, &c. &c.

A LARGE LOT OF
Pennsylvania Tow-Linens,
Oznaburgs and Russia Sheetings, &c.—also,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA AND
QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES.
They hope that amongst a good and well
selected stock of

Superior Wines and Liquors,
to please the best of judges. They are con-
fident of the superior qualities of these articles,
and will unhesitatingly recommend them as
such.

An enumeration of the different kinds is con-
sidered unnecessary. They hope however, if
gentlemen wish a pure article, they will call
and examine their before they buy.

Brown Sugars of different qualities, Havana
do. double refined Loaf do. good do. Lump
do. Coffee of every description, &c. &c.

W. & T. H. Jenkins are determined to sell
their Goods at a reasonable advance, and in
accordance with the state of the markets from
which they get supplied, for the cash or in ex-
change for country produce. They respect-
fully solicit the attention and a liberal patron-
age of the public.

Easton, April 30. 3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WM. H. & P. GROOM

HAVE returned from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore, and are now opening, their Spring
supply of **GOODS**, comprising a large and
general assortment of

English, French, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GRO-
CERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS,
QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a small ad-
vance for Cash.

Constantly on hand a supply of **FAMILY**
FLOUR of the best brands.

Easton, April 30. 6t

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WILSON & TAYLOR

MOST respectfully inform their friends
and the public generally that they have
just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore
and are now opening at the store house lately
occupied by William Clark, dec'd. and im-
mediately opposite the Court House.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA,
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

all selected with great care from the latest
importations; their friends and the public gen-
erally are invited to give them an early call.
Easton, April 30

Bill in Caroline county Court,
SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY,
March Term, 1823.

Ann Stockett, adm'r.
John S. Stockett and
Giles Hicks,

vs.
Daniel Hicks & wife
and others, heirs of
Philemon Plummer,

late of Caroline
county, deceased, he
be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the
contrary be shown on or before the second
Monday of October next—provided a copy of
this order be inserted once a week for the
space of three successive weeks, in one of the
newspapers published in Easton, before the
second Monday of October next. The report
states the amount of sales to be \$3160 00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy,
Test, Joseph Richardson, Clerk.
April 28 3w

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON IR-
VING.—The friends of this distinguished
writer will be well pleased to hear from him
again, and still more to read the following
sketch of his recent journey among the
wild tribes beyond the verge of civilization;
and we earnestly hope, that it will not be
long before we have something more than
a sketch of this interesting tour; although we
believe he has as yet written nothing upon the
subject for the press. The letter before us, it
will be perceived, was written to a friend in
Europe, during Mr. Irving's recent sojourn
in Washington. It reaches us through the
medium of the London Athenaeum.—N. Y.
Com. Adm.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18, 1822.
I arrived here a few days since, from a tour
of several months, which carried me far to the
West, beyond the bounds of civilization.

After I wrote to you in August, from, I think,
Niagara, I proceeded, with my agreeable fel-
low travellers, Mr. L. and Mr. P. to Buffalo,
and we embarked at Black Rock, on Lake
Erie. On board the steamboat was Mr. E.
one of the commissioners appointed by gov-
ernment to superintend the settlement of the
emigrant Indian tribes, to the west of the Mis-
sissippi. He was on his way to the place of re-
treat, and on his invitation, we agreed to
accompany him in his expedition. The offer
was too tempting to be resisted. I should
have an opportunity of seeing the remnants of
those great Indian tribes, which are now a-
bout to disappear as independent nations, or
to be amalgamated under some new form of
government. I should see those fine countries
of the "far west," while still in a state of pri-
stine wildness, and behold herds of buffaloes
scouring their native prairies before they are
driven beyond the reach of a civilized tourist.

We, accordingly, traversed the centre of
Ohio, and embarked in a steam boat at Cin-
cinnati, for Louisville, in Kentucky. Thence
we descended the Ohio River in another
steamboat, and ascended the Mississippi to
St. Louis. Our voyage was prolonged by re-
peatedly running aground, in consequence of
the lowness of the waters, and on the first oc-
casion we were nearly wrecked and sent to the
bottom, by encountering another steamboat
coming with all the impetus of a high pres-
sure engine, and a rapid current. Fortunate-
ly we had time to shear a little so as to receive
the blow obliquely, which carried away one
of the wheel, and all the upper works on one
side of the boat.

From St. Louis I went to Fort Jefferson, a-
bout nine miles distant, to see Black Hawk,
the Indian warrior, and his fellow prisoners;
a forlorn crew, emaciated and dejected—the
redoubtable chieftain, a meagre old man up-
wards of seventy. He has, however, a fine
head, a Roman style of face, and a prepos-
sessing countenance.

At St. Louis, we bought horses for ourselves,
and a covered wagon for our baggage, tents,
provisions, &c., and travelled by land to In-
dependence, a small frontier hamlet of log-
houses, situated between two and three hun-
dred miles up the Missouri, on the utmost
edge of civilization.

From Independence, we struck across the
Indian country, along the line of the Indian
missions; and arrived, on the 8th of October,
after ten or eleven days' tramp, at Fort Gib-
son, a frontier fort in Arkansas. Our journey
lay almost entirely through vast prairies, or
open grassy plains, diversified occasionally by
beautiful groves, and deep fertile bottoms a-
long the streams of water. We lived in fron-
tier and almost Indian style, camping out at
night except when we stopped at the Mission-
aries, scattered here and there in this vast
wilderness. The weather was serene, and we
encountered but one rainy night and one
thunder storm, and I found sleeping in a tent
a very sweet and healthy repose. It had left St.
Louis and taken to travelling on horseback,
and it agreed with me admirably.

On arriving at Fort Gibson, we found that
a mounted body of Rangers, nearly a hundred,
had set off two days before to make a wide
tour to the west and south through the wild
frontier countries, by way of protecting the
friendly Indians, who had gone to the buffalo
hunting, and to overtake the Pawnees, who
are the wandering Arabs of the West, and
continually on the track of this party, escorted
to proceed on the track of this party, escorted
by a dozen or fourteen horsemen (that we
might have nothing to apprehend from any
straggling party of Pawnees), and with three
or four Indians as guides and interpreters, in-
cluding a captive Pawnee woman. A couple
of Creek Indians were despatched by the com-
mander of the Fort to overtake the party of
Rangers, and order them to await our coming
up with them. We were now to travel in still
simpler and rougher style, taking as little bag-
gage as possible, and depending on our hunt-
ing for supplies; but were to go through a coun-
try abounding with game. The finest sport
we had hitherto had, was an incidental wolf
hunt, as we were traversing a prairie; which
was very animated and picturesque. I felt now
completely launched into a savage life, and
extremely excited and interested by this wild
country, and the wild scenes and people by
which I was surrounded. Our Rangers were
expert hunters, being mostly from Illinois,
Tennessee, &c.

We overtook the exploring party of mount-
ed Rangers in the course of the day, on the
banks of the Arkansas, and the whole troop
crossed that river on the 16th of October, pro-
ceeding on the track of the Pawnees, who
were on their way to the mouth of the river.
Our own immediate party had a couple of half breed Indians
as servants, who understood the Indian cus-
toms. They constructed a kind of boat or
raft out of a buffalo skin, on which Mr. E.
and myself crossed the river and its branches,
at several times, on the top of about a hundred
weight of baggage—an odd mode of crossing a
river a quarter of a mile wide.

We now led a true hunting life, sleeping in
the open air, and living upon the produce of
the chase, for we were three hundred miles
beyond human habitation, and part of the
time, in a country hitherto unexplored.

We got to the region of buffaloes and wild
horses; killed some of the former, and caught
some of the latter.—We were, moreover, on
the hunting grounds of the Pawnees, the ter-
ror of that frontier, a race who scour the Prai-
ries on fleet horses, and are like the Tartars
or roving Arabs.

We had to set guards round our camp, and
"Mr. Latrobe and Count Portalis. Mr. Ir-
ving had met with those gentlemen at Boston,
in July, and had travelled together to the
White Mountains of New Hampshire through
a country which he describes as beautiful,
with a fine mixture of lakes and forests, and
bright pure running streams.

tie up our horses for fear of surprise; but,
though we had an occasional alarm, we pass-
ed through the country without seeing a sin-
gle Pawnee. I brought off however, the
tongue of a buffalo, of my own shooting, as a
trophy of my hunting, and am determined to
rest my renown as a hunter upon that exploit,
and never to descend to smaller game. We
returned to Fort Gibson, after a campaign of
about thirty days, well seasoned by hunter's
fare and hunter's life.

From Fort Gibson, I was about five days
descending the Arkansas to the Mississippi,
in a steamboat, a distance of several hundred
miles; I then continued down the latter river
to New Orleans; where I passed some days
very pleasantly.

New Orleans is one of the most motley and
amusing places in the United States; a mix-
ture of America and Europe. The French
provincial towns, and the levee, or esplanade
along the river, presents the most motley as-
semblage of people of all nations, cast, and
colours; French, Spanish, Indians, Half-Breeds,
Creoles, Mulattoes, Kentuckians, &c. I pass-
ed two days with M., on his sugar plantation,
just at the time when they were making sug-
ar.

From New Orleans I set off, in the mail
stage, through Mobile and proceeded on thro'
Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina,
and Virginia, to Washington, a long and ra-
ther dreary journey, travelling frequently
day and night, and much of the road through
pine forests in the winter season.

At Columbia, the capital of South Carolina,
I passed a day most cordially with my friend
P. I dined also with G. H., whom I had
known in New York, when a young man; and
who is a perfect gentleman, though somewhat
a Hotspur in politics. It is really lamentable
to see so fine a set of gallant fellows, as the
leading Nullifiers are, so sadly in the wrong.
They have just cause of complaint, and have
been hardly dealt with; but they are putting
themselves completely in the wrong by the
mode they take to redress themselves. As a
committee of Congress is now occupied in the
formation of a bill for the reduction of the Tar-
riff, I hope that such a bill may be devised
and carried, as will satisfy the moderate part
of the Nullifiers. But I grieve to see so many
elements of national prejudice, hostility, and
selfishness, stirring and fermenting, with ac-
tivity and acrimony.

I intended stopping but a few days at Wash-
ington and then proceeding to New York; but
I doubt now whether I shall not linger for
some time. I am very pleasantly situated; I
have a snug cherry covey little apartment in
the immediate neighbourhood of Mr.

and take my meals at his house—and, in fact,
make it my home. I have thus the advantage
of a family circle, and that a delightful one,
and the precious comfort of a little bachelor
retreat and sanctum sanctorum where I can be
as lonely and independent as I please. Wash-
ington is an interesting place to see public
characters, and this is an interesting crisis.—
Every body, too, is so much occupied with his
own or public business that, now that I have
got through the formal visits, I can have the
time pretty much to myself.

As to the kind of pledge I give, you are
correct in your opinion. It was given in the
warmth and excitement of the moment—was
from my lips before I was aware of its unqual-
ified extent, and is to be taken cum grand sa-
tis. It is absolutely my intention to make our
country my home for the residue of my days;
and the more I see of it, the more I am con-
vinced that I can live here with more enjoy-
ment than in Europe; but I shall certainly
pay my friends in France, and relations in
England, a visit in the course of a year or two
to pass joyously a season in holiday style.

You have no idea how agreeably one can
live in this country, especially one like myself,
who can change place, at will, and meet friends
at every turn.—Politics also, which make such
a figure in the newspapers, do not enter so
much as you imagine into private life; and I
think there is a much better tone respecting
them generally in society, than there was for-
merly; in fact the mode of living, the sources of
quiet enjoyment, and the sphere of friendly
and domestic pleasures, are improved and
multiplied to a degree that would delightfully
surprise you.

[Gov. Hamilton, no doubt.—Com. Adm.
[In saying this, Mr. Irving is in the wrong.
The Nullifiers had no just cause of complaint
whatever.—Com. Adm. [Matter of opinion.]

From the New York American.

Travels and Researches of Von Humboldt,
Harper's Family Library No. 64.—Familiar
as is the name of this illustrious individual
to the lovers of science throughout the world,
his writings, from the form in which they have
appeared, have never enjoyed that general
circulation which their interest and importance
should command. The splendid folio edition
of his works (Voyage de Humboldt et Bou-
pland) which appeared at Paris, Hamburg,
and London in 1810, a work to which, like
that of our own Audubon, "the modern litera-
ture of Europe can hardly, in gigantic extent
and richness, offer a parallel," is of course far
beyond the means of the majority of readers;
while other editions have not, as we are a-
ware, been much circulated in this country.—
The present abridgment therefore is both
highly acceptable in itself, and a most valu-
able addition to the "Library" of which it here
forms a part. The following account, already
in type, of the destruction of Caracas by an
earthquake, being in the very language of
Humboldt, is one of the most interesting ex-
tracts we can give from the work before us.

The inhabitants of Terra Firma were igno-
rant of the agitation, which on the one hand
the volcano of the island of Vincent had expe-
rienced, and on the other the basin of the Mis-
sissippi, where, on the 7th and 8th of Feb-
ruary, 1812, the ground was day and night in
a state of continual oscillation. At this period
the province of Venezuela labored under great
drought, not a drop of rain had fallen at Car-
acas, or a distance of 311 miles around, dur-
ing the five months which preceded the de-
struction of the capital. The 26th March was
excessively hot; the air was calm and the sky
cloudless. It was holy Thursday, and a great
part of the population was in the churches.

The calamities of the day were preceded by
no indications of danger. At seven minutes
after four in the evening the first commotion
was felt. It was so strong as to make the bells
of the churches ring. It lasted from five to
six seconds, and was immediately followed by
another shock of from ten to twelve seconds
duration which the ground was in a continu-
ous state of undulation, and heaved like a fluid
or ebullition. The danger was thought to

be over, when a prodigious subterranean noise
was heard, resembling the rolling of thunder,
but louder and more prolonged than that heard
within the tropics during thunder storms.—
This noise preceded a perpendicular motion
of about three or four seconds, followed by an
undulatory motion of somewhat longer dura-
tion.

The shocks were in opposite directions;
from north to south, and from east to west.—
It was impossible that any thing could resist
the motion from beneath upwards, and the
undulations crossing each other. The city of
Caracas was completely overthrown. Thou-
sands of the inhabitants (from nine to ten
thousand) were buried under the ruins of the
churches and houses. The procession had
not yet set out; but the crowd in the church-
es was so great, that nearly three or four thou-
sand individuals were crushed to death by the
falling in of the vaulted roofs. The explosion
was stronger on the north side of the town, in
the part nearest the mountain of Avilla and
Alta Gracia, which were more than a hundred
and fifty feet in height, and of which the nave
was supported by pillars from twelve to fifteen
feet in diameter, left a mass of ruins, where
the STATUE OF THE ROMAN, present
OF REAL LIFE.

called by the name of Carlos, situated far-
ther to the north of the Church of the Trinity,
on the road to the custom house de la Pastora,
almost entirely disappeared. A regiment of
troops of the line, which was assembled in its
under arms, to join in the procession, was,
with the exception of a few individuals, buried
under this large building. Nine tenths of the
fine town of Caracas were entirely reduced
to ruins. The houses which did not fall, as
those of the street of San Juan, near the Ca-
puchin Hospital, were so cracked that no one
could venture to live in them. The effects of
the earthquake were not quite so disastrous as
in the southern and western parts of the town,
between the great square and ravine of Cara-
guaya;—there the cathedral, supported by
enormous buttresses remains standing.

In estimating the number of persons killed
in the city of Caracas at nine or ten thou-
sand, we do not include those unhappy indi-
viduals who were severely wounded and per-
ished several months after, from want of food
and proper attention. The night of holy
Thursday presented the most distressing
scenes of desolation and sorrow. The thick
cloud of dust which rose above the ruins, and
darkened the air like a mist, had fallen again
to the ground; the shocks had ceased; never
was there a finer or quieter night—the moon,
nearly at the full, illuminated the rounded
summits of the Silla, and the serenity of the
heavens contrasted strongly with the state of
the earth, which was strewn with ruins and
dead bodies. Mothers were seen carrying in
their arms children whom they hoped to re-
call to life; desolate females ran through the
city in quest of a brother, a husband, or a friend,
of whose fate they were ignorant, and whom
they supposed to have been separated from
them in the crowd. The people pressed along
the streets, which now could only be distin-
guished by heaps of ruins arranged in lines.

All the calamities experienced in the great
earthquakes of Lisbon, Messina, Lima, and
Cebu, were repeated on the fatal day of
the 26th March, 1812. The wounded, buried
under the ruins, implored the assistance of
the passers by with loud cries, and more than
two thousand of them were dug out. Never
was pity displayed in a more affecting man-
ner; never, we may say, was it seen more in-
geniously active than in the efforts made to
succour the unhappy persons whose groans
reached the ear. There was an entire want
of instruments adapted for digging up the
ground and clearing away the ruins, and the
people were obliged to use their hands for the
purpose of disintering the living. Those who
were wounded, as well as the patients who had
escaped from the hospitals, were placed on
the bank of the little river of Guayra, where
they had no other shelter than the foliage of
the trees. Beds, linen for dressing their
wounds, surgical instruments, medicines, in
short, every thing necessary for their treat-
ment had been buried in the ruins. During
the first days nothing could be procured, not
even food. Within the city water became
equally scarce.

The commotion had broken the pipes of the
fountains, and the falling in of the earth had
obstructed the springs which supplied them.
To obtain water it was necessary to descend,
as far as the Rio Guayra; which was consid-
erably swelled, and there were no vessels for
drawing it.

There remained to be performed towards
the dead a duty imposed alike by piety and
the dread of infection. As it was impossible
to inter so many thousands of bodies half
buried in the ruins, commissioners were ap-
pointed to burn them. Funeral piles were erect-
ed near the heaps of rubbish. This ceremony
lasted several days. Amid so many public
calamities, the people ardently engaged in
the religious exercises which they thought best
adapted to appease the anger of Heaven.—
Some walked in bodies chanting funeral
hymns, while others, in a state of distraction
confessed themselves aloud in the streets. In
this city was now repeated what had taken
place in the province of Quito after the dread-
ful earthquake of the 4th February, 1797.—
Marriages were contracted between persons
who for many years had neglected to sanction
their union by the sacred rite of matrimony.
Children found parents in persons who had
been disavowed them; restitution was prom-
ised by individuals who had never been ac-
cused of theft; families who had long been at
enmity drew together, from the feeling of a com-
mon evil. But while in some this feeling seem-
ed to soften the heart and open it to compas-
sion, it had a contrary effect on others, re-
garding them more obdurate and inhuman.—
In great calamities vulgar minds retain still less
goodness than strength; for misfortune acts
like the pursuit of literature and the investiga-
tion of nature, which exercise their happy in-
fluence only upon a few, giving more warmth
to the feelings, more elevation to the mind,
and more benevolence to the character.

From the People's Magazine.

MOUNTAIN TRAVELLING IN SOUTH
AMERICA.

Travellers in Europe, even those who may
have passed over the Pyrenees or Alps, can
have but a faint idea of the labor and danger
of crossing the Andes, that immense mountain
chain by which the continent of South Amer-
ica is intersected, from its southern to its most
northern extremity, dividing Peru and Chile,
on the western Coasts, from Colombia and
Brazil, on the eastern. Many of the Passes
are upwards of 18,000 feet, or nearly four

miles, in perpendicular height, above the level
of the sea. In some parts men, who have
made it their sole occupation, carry the pas-
senger up the most steep and dangerous paths;
in a kind of chair fastened to their backs; but
in general, the journey is made by travellers
mounted on that patient and sure-footed ani-
mal, the mule.

Major Head, in his *Rough Notes of a Jour-
ney across the Pampas*, gives the following ani-
mated picture of the preparation of a train of
baggage-mules for a journey over these dan-
gerous Passes; and of some of the casualties
common to these perilous journeys. "Anx-
ious to be off," says he, "I ordered the mules
to be saddled; as soon as this was done the
baggage mules were ordered to be got ready.
Every article of baggage was brought into the
yard, and divided into six parcels (the number
of the baggage-mules), quite different from
each other in weight and bulk, but adapted to
the strength of the different mules.

"The operation of loading then began.—
The peon (the driver) first caught a great
brown mule with his lasso, and then put a
poncho (a large shawl in which the natives
dress) over his eyes, and tied it under his
throat, leaving the animal's nose and mouth
uncovered. The mule stood still, while the
captain and peon first put on the large straw
pack-saddle, which they gripped to him, in
such a manner that nothing could move it.—
The articles were then placed, one by one, on
each side, and bound together, with a force
and ingenuity against which it was hopeless
for the mule to contend.

"I could not help pitying the poor animal,
on seeing him thus prepared for carrying a
heavy load, such a wearisome distance, and
over such lofty mountains as the Andes; yet,
it is truly amusing to watch the nose and
mouth of a mule when his eyes are blinded,
and his ears pressed down upon his neck in
the poncho. Every movement which is made
about him, either to arrange his saddle or up-
per lip, which, in ten thousand wrinkles, is
expressive beyond description, of every thing
that is vicious and spiteful; he appears to be
planning all sorts of petty schemes of revenge,
and as soon as the poncho is taken off, gen-
erally begins to put some of them into execu-
tion, either by running, with his load, against
some other mule, or by kicking him. However,
as soon as he finds that his burden is not to be
got rid of, he dismisses, or perhaps conceals
his resentment, and instantly assumes a look
of patience and resignation."

"As I was looking up at the region of snow,
and as my mule was scrambling along the
steep side of the rock, the captain overtook
me, and asked me if I chose to come on, as
he was going to look at a very dangerous part
of the road, which we were approaching, to
see if it was passable, before the mules came
to it. In half an hour we arrived at the spot.
It is the worst pass in the whole road over the
Cordillera Mountains. The mountain above
appears almost perpendicular, and in one con-
tinued slope down to a rapid torrent, that is
raging underneath. The surface is covered
with loose earth and stones, which have been
brought down by the waters. The path goes
across this slope, and is very bad for about six
acres yards, being only a few inches broad;
but the point of danger is a spot, where the
water, which comes down from the top of the
mountain, either washes the path away, or
covers it over with loose stones. In some places,
the rock almost touches one's shoulder, while
the precipice is immediately under the oppo-
site foot, and high above head are a number
of loose stones, which appear as if the slight-
est touch would send them rolling into the tor-
rent beneath, which is foaming and running
with great violence. As soon as we had cross-
ed the Pass, which is only seventy yards
long, the captain told me it was a very bad
place for baggage-mules; that four hundred
probably also lost one. He said, that he could
get down to the water at a place about a hun-
dred yards off, and wait there with his lasso,
to catch any mule that might fall into the tor-
rent, and he requested me to load on his mule.
However, I resolved to see the tumble, if
there was to be one, so the captain took away
my mule and his own, and while I stood on
a projecting rock, at the end of the Pass he
scrambled down on foot, till he got to the level
of the water.

"The drove of mules now came in sight,
one following another: a few were carrying
no burdens, but the rest were either mounted
or heavily laden. As soon as the leading mule
came to the commencement of the Pass, he
stopped, evidently unwilling to proceed, and
of course all the rest stopped also.

"He was the finest mule we had, and, on
that account, had twice as much to carry as
any of the others. With his nose to the ground,
literally smelling his way, he walked gently on,
often changing the position of his feet, if he
found the ground would not bear, until he
came to the bad part of the Pass, when he
stopped; but the peons threw stones at him
and he continued his path in safety, and sev-
eral others followed.

"At length, a young mule, carrying a port-
manteau, with two large sacks of provisions,
and many other things, in passing the bad
point, struck his load against the rock, which
knocked his hind legs over the precipice,
and the loose stones immediately began to
roll away from under them; but he placed
his nose on the path to his left, and appeared
to hold on by his mouth; his perilous fate was
soon decided by a loose mule, who, in walk-
ing alone after him, knocked his comrade's
nose off the path, destroyed his balance, and
head over heels the poor creature instantly
commenced a fall, which was really quite ter-
rific. With all his baggage firmly lashed to
him, he rolled down the steep slope, until he
came to the part which was perpendicular,
and then he seemed to bound off, and turning
round in the air, fell into the deep torrent, on
his back and upon his baggage, and instantly
disappeared." To any other animal but a
mule, this fall must have been fatal, he was
carried down by the stream in spite of all his
efforts, and, turning the corner of a rock, was
given up for lost. "At length," the author con-
tinues, "I saw at a distance a solitary mule
walking towards us! We instantly perceived
that he was the Phaeton whose fall we had
just witnessed, and in a few moments he
came up to us to join his comrades. He was,
of course dripping wet, his eye looked dull,
and his whole countenance was dejected, but
none of his bones were broken: he was very

"The Lasso is a long leathern thong, used
by the hunters and drivers of South America
in catching wild animals.

little cut, and the bulletin of his health was
altogether incredible."

HORRORS OF BATTLE.

"The battle took place on the margin of the
Niagara river, an extensive plain, which had
once been covered with fine farms, but now,
forsaken by the inhabitants, and desolated by
war, it exhibited only a barren waste. The
river at that place begins to acquire some of
that terrific velocity, with which it rushes over
the awful precipice three miles below, cre-
ating one of the grandest natural curiosities
in existence; the noise of the cataract is heard,
and the column of foam distinctly seen, from
the battle ground. On the other side, the
field is bounded by a thick forest, but the plain
itself presents a level, smooth surface, unbro-
ken by ravines, and without a tree or bush to
intercept the view, or an obstacle to impede
the movements of the hostile bodies, or to af-
ford to either party an advantage. From this
plain the American camp was separated by a
small creek. In the full glare of the sun, the
sun on the morning of the fifth of July, the
British troops were seen advancing towards
our camp, across the destined field of strife;
their waving plumes, their scarlet uniforms,
and gilded ornaments exhibited a gay and
gorgeous appearance. Their martial music,
their firm and rapid step, indicating elastic
hopes and high courage. The Americans, in-
ferior in number, were hastily put in motion
to meet the advancing foe; they crossed a
small rude bridge, the only outlet from the
camp, under a heavy fire of the enemy's artil-
lery; and moved steadily to the spot selected
for the engagement. The scene at this mo-
ment was beautiful and imposing. The Brit-
ish line glowing with gold and crimson hues
was stretched across the plain, flanked by
pieces of brass ordnance, whose rapid dis-
charge spread death over the field, and filled
the air with thunder; while the clouds of
smoke enveloping each extremity of the line,
extending on to the river on the one hand, and
the forest on the other, filled the whole back
ground of the landscape. The Americans
were advancing in columns. They were new
recruits, now led for the first time into action,
and except a few officers, none of that heroic
band, had ever before seen the banner of a
foe. But they moved steadily to their ground,
unbroken by the galling fire; and platoon af-
ter platoon wheeled into line with the same
graceful accuracy of movement which marks
the evolutions of the holiday parade, until the

seen the strangers, but hope to learn something interesting concerning their country, and shall endeavor to return them to their homes by the earliest opportunity. We are in hopes that this singular event may lead to the opening of some important communications with that interesting Empire.

Mr. CLAY'S BILL.—In relation to the interpretation given to this act, at the Treasury Department, we take the following paragraph from the Baltimore American, in preference to inserting the circular at length. To know the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, we think is all that our readers would wish, without being subjected to the necessity of following him through the arguments by which he arrives at it.

The Treasury Circular in this morning's paper is an important document. It settles the controversy which has been carried on for some time in the papers, on the proper rule of construction for that part of Mr. Clay's Tariff Bill which relates to the reduction of the duties on cottons subject to minimum valuation under the existing laws.

The point in dispute has been whether the biennial reductions of duty, by tenths of the excess over twenty per cent, are to be calculated on the market value, or on the statutory value by minimums. If on the statutory value, the duty being twenty-five per cent upon the arbitrary value of forty-five cents the yard affixed to all cottons costing less than that amount, the biennial reductions must be made only on the excess, or five per cent only, leaving at the end of nine years a protection of twenty per cent nominally, but in fact, of sixty to eighty per cent ad valorem, on the market value of coarse cottons. The other opinion has been that the minimums are abolished in rating the reduced duties, and the deductions to be made are of the excess over twenty per cent ad valorem.

The Secretary, it appears, has decided in favor of this latter opinion, and directed the biennial tenths to be taken from the excess of the ad valorem duties over twenty per cent, calculated at the market price of the importation.

From the Richmond Compiler.

The races over the Tree Hill Course were more interesting on Saturday than either of the three previous days—six horses of the same age, and by celebrated trainers were entered for the purse, viz:

Mr. Hare's Ironette by Contention 1
Mr. Bott's Rapid by Katter 4 dis.
Mr. Selden's Whitefoot by John Hancock 6 dis.
Mr. Good's Merry Lass, by Arab 6 dis.
Mr. Belcher's Quarter Master, by 3 2
Mr. Taylor's Multa Flora, by Rat- 2 3
Time 4m. 8 sec.—4m. 2 sec.

In the second heat Mr. Bott's Rapid threw his rider and ran around the Course coming in second best, but not bringing in his weight, he was according to the rules of the course, distanced.

Immediately after the regular race, a match for 200 yards, (single two miles) was made by the owners of Ironette and Rapid. Ironette was the favorite, and two to one were freely offered on her and accepted—she won the heat apparently with ease in 4m. 6 sec.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The bill to repeal the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, was read a third time in the assembly of New York, on Friday last, and passed, yeas 92; nays 13.

A bill passed through committee of the whole of the senate to prevent persons from doing business under fictitious names; the law now to take effect until six months after its passage. By this bill (says the New York Gazette), Mr. Co. who is connected with numerous mercantile houses in the city of New York and other places, will be driven out of business, sans ceremony.

The Winchester Republican states that Col. John B. D. Smith, of Frederick, Mr. Faulkner, of Berkeley, and Mr. Gallagher, of Jefferson have received from Governor Floyd the important and responsible appointment of commissioners to settle the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland.

The Pittsfield Sun announces the appointment of that estimable man and venerated republican, the Rev. JOHN LELAND of Cheshire, Mass., as one of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy at West Point; and adds, that the selection is a compliment to the democracy of Berkshire—a compliment which will be duly appreciated, and one which was no less deserved than merited.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.—A watchmaker of the name of Buchman, living at Eisenberg, not far from Aitburgh in Saxony, has contrived a piece of machinery, which, without the assistance of steam, has been found strong enough to move a heavily laden wagon, placed in a fresh ploughed field, with the greatest ease, although sixteen horses could not stir it. The machine may be easily handled, and the vehicle moved by it most safely managed. The inventor has been offered 200,000 dollars for the secret, but as he had obtained patents from all the principal German governments, he has refused all offers.

The Vincennes (Indiana) Sun contains an advertisement of a reward of \$50 for the apprehension and detention of one ROBERT WITKE, who, on the 2d instant, without any provocation whatever, in the presence of fifteen persons, shot Hugh Johnson, of Sullivan county, thereby depriving a large family of children and a fond wife of father and husband. While is a man of about forty-five years old, six feet high, dark complexion, dark hair, his eyes of a hazel colour, very high cheek bones, his middle finger on one hand stiff and crooked, bold spoken, strong voice, probable weight is about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. The offer of the reward is signed by John Johnson, followed by an additional one of \$250 by individual subscription, and \$50 by the Government of Indiana; total \$800.

Barberous.—Common candle snuff clear of grit, spread on a Razor Strip, produces the best effect, in the shortest time, of any thing ever tried; so says a New York paper; and they are "up to snuff" in the Empire State. The coat should be spread with a knife—not too thick—and it will last several months. There is no "patent" in this discovery; any one may avail himself of it without burning his fingers—provided he use snuffers. Neither Power nor Emerson, nor any of the strong preachers can "hold a candle to it."—Boston Post.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Citizens of Talbot county are requested to attend a meeting at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 7th day of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the distressed condition of our fellow citizens of Cumberland, and to adopt measures for their relief. It is hoped the meeting will be attended by all who can possibly leave home.

BALTIMORE PRICES.

Wheat, white, per bushel	May 4, 1833.
Do. best red	\$1 25 a 1 36
Do. ord. to good (Md.)	1 18 a 1 20
Corn, white,	65 a —
Do. yellow,	68 a — 67
Rye	70 a 68
Oats	59 a 40

TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. Geo. G. COOKMAN, will deliver an address on the subject of Temperance, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL MACKAY

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House,

A handsome assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS. TOGETHER WITH China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES:

Consisting in part as follows

HYSON AND IMPERIAL

TEAS,

Java and Green COFFEE, Prime and Common SUGAR, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenerife and Malaga WINES, Cognac BRANDY 4th proof, Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN, Prime and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mould and Dipped CANDLES, &c. &c. All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.

He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.

Easton, May 7.

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, AUTO BIOGRAPHY of the late Rev. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 624 cts.

Also,

JAMES' FAMILY MONITOR.

Clarke's Scripture Promises.

Olney's Geography.

Kimber's Arithmetic.

Grimshaw's England.

Greece.

Rome.

Together with every variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. at fair prices.

Likewise,

A good assortment of BLANK BOOKS and PAPER.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

may 7

For sale for Cash.

SIX or eight likely negroes for sale, to remain in the State of Maryland. Enquire of the editor.

may 7 G if

Wants a situation as House-keeper,

IN a respectable family. A WIDOW LADY, who can give satisfactory references for character and abilities. Apply at this office.

Easton, May 7, 1833.

MARYLAND.

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

80th day of April, A. D. 1833.

ON application of ANDREW MASON, Administrator of William H. Parrott, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test—

WM. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William H. Parrott, late of Caroline county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourteenth day of November next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

ANDREW MASON, Adm'r.

of William H. Parrott, dec'd.

may 7 Sw

Notice is hereby given

THAT application will be made for renewal of the following certificates of Stock No. 4879, 4880, 4881, in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid.—The above stock now standing in the name of Humphrey Buckler.

may 7 Sw

The Frederick Examiner, Hagerstown Free Press, and Easton Whig, will publish the above four weeks, and forward a certificate at the expiration of the time to this office with the bill for advertising.

LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers (single men) who are fonder of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of

JOHN MECKENIN.

N. B. They may have their pay too.

Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.

may 7

MARYLAND.

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

80th day of April, A. D. 1833.

ON APPLICATION of Andrew Mason, administrator of D. B. N. with the will annexed of James Brannock, late of Caroline county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the Newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, W. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration, Debonis Non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of James Brannock, late of Caroline county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourteenth day of November next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

ANDREW MASON, Adm'r.

D. B. N. with the will annexed of James Brannock, dec'd.

may 7 Sw

150 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions. Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call, as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton, will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.

FIRE THE GREAT GUNS!!

ANOTHER VICTORY GAINED BY SYLVESTER!!

As our paper is just going to press, we have only to announce the following gratifying intelligence.

DRAWING OF THE

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class,

No. 6, for 1833, drawn March 30th.

28 1 21 53 60 58 20 11 9

Combination 1 21 25

The Grand Capital Prize of

\$20,000

Was sold by SYLVESTER to Mr. James Berrett, of Baltimore; who has kindly permitted us to announce his name to the public—which is never given without the express permission of the fortunate holder.

Our country patrons are requested to forward their orders early and secure the future Capitals.

100 Prizes of a \$1000.

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class

No. 15—to be drawn Wednesday, May 29,

\$20,000, Highest Prize.

\$20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 10 of 3,000, 100 of 1,000, 16 of 500, &c. &c. Amounting to \$366,080.

Tickets \$10. Shares in Proportion.

A package of 32 whole tickets, by certificate cost \$124—package of Halves, \$62—package of Quarters, \$31—Eighths, \$15.50.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons being in arrears on Executions, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangements with the plaintiffs, on or before the 9th of April next, otherwise their property will be immediately advertised for sale, without respect to persons. I would also say to those persons indebted for officer's fees, that the books are now in the hands of the deputies, who are instructed to collect according to law.

Those persons who are indebted on executions, or for officer's fees, will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham, who is duly authorized by me to receive the same. The Public's ob't. serv't.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

The Subscriber may be found at the office of Thomas C. Nichols, Esq. at most hours, every business day, where persons interested in the above notice, will please call and settle, without delay, as I am compelled to obey the instructions I have received.

JO. GRAHAM, D. Shff.

Easton, March 30th, 1833. if

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy, obo, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

BARK AND LEATHER.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase 150 Cords of TAN BARK for which they will pay Cash, or exchange for Leather.—They also have on hand and constantly keep a general assortment of Upper and Sole LEATHER, which they will sell on pleasing terms for Cash, Hides, Bark or Sheep Skins.

HENRY E. BATEMAN & Co.

april 16 Sw

100 NEGROES WANTED.

INWISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will please give me a call, as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market. All communications directed to me, in Easton, will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOMAS M. JONES.

Easton, February 2, 1833. if

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, in the case of John Stevens, adm'r. of Thomas Perrin Smith, petitioner, deceased, against Benjamin Kemp, and Elizabeth his wife, William Edmondson and Mary B. his wife and others defendants; the subscriber as trustee will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on TUESDAY the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the lands and real estate of William Barton, deceased, as follows: the dwelling house, blacksmith shop, lot &c. on Dover street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. B. Phillips—the house and lot adjoining the above and occupied by Mr. Wm. Edmondson—a small lot of ground near the "White Chimney"—also a lot or parcel of land, lying on the Dorset road, opposite Dr. T. Denny's farm, supposed to contain about fifteen acres. By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest, and the ratification of the sale by the court, and not before, the trustee is authorized to convey the lands and real estate aforesaid, to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and discharged from all claims of defendants and complainants, or either of them.

The creditors of the late William Barton are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May next, or they will be excluded from all benefit of the money or monies arising from the sale of the lands and real estate of the said William Barton, late of Talbot county deceased.

JNO. STEVENS, Trustee.

april 9th Sw

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ACCORDING to a decree of Queen Anne's county court, sitting as a court of equity, will be offered at public sale at Queens Town, on MONDAY the 27th of May next, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

A TRACT OF LAND

called Wright's Chance, being part of the real estate of Sarah Davidson, deceased, lying in Queen Anne's county, on Winchester's creek, within a mile of Chester river, and about half way between Queens Town and Kent Narrows. The tract contains 160 acres, 80 cleared, and the rest in heavy Chestnut, Oak and pine timber, which has been carefully preserved, and, being directly on the water, may be carried at little expense, to any place on the Chesapeake bay. The terms of sale are: one hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue of the purchase money, in twelve months, with interest; the purchaser giving bond and security for the same, to be approved by the trustee. And on the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, a deed of conveyance will be given to the purchaser.

WM. GRASON, Trustee.

april 30, 1833.

Postponed Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public auction on TUESDAY, the 23d of April, 1833, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the following property, belonging to Gerard T. Hopkins & Moore, of Baltimore, viz:

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on Cabinet street, in the town of Easton; formerly the property of John Tomlinson.

ALSO,

ONE HOUSE AND LOT, on Port street in the town of Easton, formerly the property of Joseph Chalm.

The terms of sale are: one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, at the time of sale, one third in three months, and the remainder in six months from the day of sale, with interest on the two last payments, to be secured by bonds or notes with security to be approved by the subscriber. On the payment of the whole purchase money, good and sufficient deeds will be executed to the purchaser or purchasers. Attendance by

ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

Talbot county, March 30th, 1833.

The above Sale is postponed until WEDNESDAY the 23d day of May next. I. A.

April 30.

Collector's Second Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1833, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.

april 16

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

april 9

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing under the firm of Rose & Spencer, existing by a dissolution by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are most respectfully requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT ROSE.

RICHARD P. SPENCER.

Easton, 23d March, 1833.

The business will be continued by Robert Rose, who is thankful for the patronage all ready received, and solicits a continuation of the same.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of William Hugglett, against Jesse Delahay, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim of Jesse Delahay, of in, and to, a farm in Oxford Neck, now in the possession of said Delahay, also 4 Head of Horses, 1 gig, 1 ox cart, 1 horse cart, 1 yoke of oxen and eight head of cattle; all taken as the property of said Delahay, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

april 23 Sw

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, and delivered, by the clerk thereof, against James W. Abbott, at the suit of William Hugglett, administrator of Thomas Bullen, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, the following property to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim of James W. Abbott, of in, and to, the farm where he now resides near the Trappe, the quantity of acres what it may, also 2 head of horses, 2 cows, and 1 cart, taken as the property of the above named Abbott to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become thereon, attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

april 23 Sw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at Public Sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him said Levin Mills in the Chapel District in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit:—part of a tract of land called Furk, part of a tract of land called Halsey, and containing 190 acres of land more or less—also, an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

april 23 Sw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, both at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, against Joseph Chalm, will be sold at Public Sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him said Gerard T. Hopkins & Moore, containing ten acres of land, more or less. Also, a lot of land on Dover road containing half an acre of land more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

POETRY.

THE ANGELS' CALL.

"Hark! they whisper! angels say,
"Sister spirit come away."
Come to the land of peace!
Come where the tempest hath no longer sway,
The shadow passes from the soul away,
The sounds of weeping cease!

Fear hath no dwelling there!
Come to the mingling of repose and love,
Breathed by the silent spirit of the dove
Through the celestial air!

Come to the bright and blest,
And crown'd forever!—midst that shining band,
Gather'd to heaven's own wreath from every land,
Thy spirit shall find rest!

Thou hast been long alone:
Come to thy mother!—on the Sabbath shore
The heart that rock'd thy childhood, but once more
Shall take its wearied one.

In silence wert thou left:
Come to thy sisters!—joyously again
All the home voices, blest in one sweet strain,
Shall greet their long bereft.

Over thine orphan head
The storm hath swept as o'er a willow's bough
Come to thy father!—it is finished now—
Thy tears have all been shed.

In thy divine abode
Change finds no pathway, memory no dark trace,
And oft a bright victory, death by love no place!
Come, spirit, to thy God!

THE ORANGE FLOWER.

"That most melancholy of all happy ceremonies!"
All things have their season, and thine sweet flower—

Comes with the guest at the Bridal hour—
'Tis thine to adorn the fair young Bride,
When she steps forth in her joy and pride—
Thy buds must mix with the snow-white pearls

She twines amid her clustering curls;
Thy perfume's breath is borne on the air,
When she speaks the vow, and breathes the prayer;
The vow which binds, and smiles and tears,

Her lot to one through all coming years,
In youth and in age, in good and in ill—
While life shall endure—unchanging still—
The prayer that calls on heaven to bless

The object of her heart's tenderness—
'Tis an hour of joy! yet gaze in her eyes—
A mist of tears o'er their brightness lies;
And her voice is low, and her cheek is pale

As the light folds of her floating veil—
Does she weep because she must bid adieu
To the home where her happy childhood flew?
Does she mourn that her girlhood's glees are gone,

And that sterner tasks must now come on?
Does she send her spirit through coming years,
When the joy of this hour will be quenched in tears?
Does her fancy paint that mournful day,

When one fond heart shall be torn away,
When bitter drops from eyes must flow—
Or else be herself in the grave laid low?
Yes! such feelings will come, unbidden guests—
When all seems gay to human breasts!

Bloom's fairer still in Beauty's light:
Thou hastest in the sun's warm ray,
And smilest thy little life away,
Protected by His bounteous care,
Who made thee in His beauty there.

PERIODICALS.—We have received a specimen sheet of a new publication, entitled "The Complete Periodical Library," to contain all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages, Travels, History, Biography, Select memoirs, the most approved European Annals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. This work is to be published every week, in 48 octavo pages, by Mr. T. K. Greenbank, of Philadelphia, a gentleman who has been long engaged in the publishing business, and who, from the extensive arrangements he has made in London, Liverpool and Paris, will possess many facilities for the performance of his interesting task. The price of the work will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The 15th No. of "Waldie's Select Circulating Library" is before us. This publication has already obtained the well-merited approbation of a large portion of the reading public. It is issued weekly, in octavo form, on a large sheet printed in beautiful style, at 45 per annum.

Specimens of both the above works may be seen at this office, and subscriptions received and forwarded.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well, to embrace this offer.

THEODORE DENNY, agent,
for Jos. W. Reynolds.
Eastern, March 16

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT,
Capt. WM. W. VIRGIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corcoran, and Chestertown, returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corcoran at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.
apt 30

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 20th, 1833.
A Resolution of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governor of the different States, and the county and township officers by this Department. The queries contained in these circulars, being answered but in comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay.

The printers of the laws of the U States are requested to give this notice six insertions in 4t-iv respective papers.
apt 5 6w

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of SAMUEL MULLIKIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted will please make payment to Samuel Mullikin, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOS. TUCKER,
SAM'L MULLIKIN.
Baltimore, April 9th, 1833.

SAMUEL MULLIKIN begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and customers in general for the liberal encouragement he has received from them, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their patronage.

He may be found at the old stand, No. 6 Market Space, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Tucker, where he now has on hand an assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public.

april 11—16 4w

SAMUEL OZMON,

CABINET MAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nind's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, April 2d, 1833. if

By the House of Delegates,

March 21st, 1833.
Maryland, That the resolution passed on the 14th day of March, 1832, be and the same is hereby suspended in its operation, for the period of four months, so far as relates to the removal from commission of such officers as may not have reported themselves agreeably to the requirements of that resolution, and that all the said officers be allowed until the 1st day of June next, to report themselves, as required by said resolution.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be and he is hereby directed, to issue his General Order, requiring all officers who have not reported, as directed by the resolution of the 14th March, 1832, to report themselves to his department, on or before the 1st day of June next.

G. G. Brewer, Clk.
By the Senate, March 22d, 1833—Assented to.
By order, Jos. H. Nicholson, Clk.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ANAPOLIS.
The Officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions.
By order,
RICHARD HARWOOD, (of Thos.) Adjutant General, Md. Ma.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen, Bell Air, Press, Elkton; Enquirer, Chestertown; Times, Centerville; Chronicle, Anne Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumberland; Torch Light, Hager's Town; Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Rockville; Banner, Upper Marlboro; National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward their accounts.

april 18—23 3w

JOHN MCBONEKIN,

CABINET MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere.

He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been of long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and despatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.

Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.
feb 26 (G)

NOTICE.

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly, entitled an "Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
Easton, April 9th, 1833. w10M

PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,
DENTON, Maryland.
Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches.—Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time pieces on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.
march 23 if

W. HUGHLETT

WISHES to purchase for his own use, several healthy NEGRO BOYS, from ten to sixteen years of age. For such, of good character, the cash will be paid, at liberal prices.
Galloway, near Easton, April 30. (G) 4t

SPRING FASHIONS.

Millinery and Mantua Making.
MRS. RIDGAWAY
RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments, to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, but more particularly to those of Easton, for the very liberal encouragement she has received from them since she commenced the above business in Easton, and takes pleasure in announcing to them her return from Baltimore in the last Steam Boat, with a general assortment of Millinery and fancy articles, which she is disposed to sell on the most accommodating terms for cash.

She would also state, that having received a polite invitation from Mrs. Fenby (one of the most fashionable Milliners in Baltimore) to view her assortment of spring fashions; that she availed herself thereof, and obtained all her most fashionable patterns. She also visited Mrs. Broadbent at her elegant fashionable store and viewed her new patterns, and will receive by next packet a pattern bonnet of the latest fashion. She therefore respectfully invites her customers, and the ladies generally to call and view them, at her new stand on Washington Street, a few doors below Dover.

april 23 3w

Tailoring Establishment.

ANDREW OEHLEK, TAILOR.
Tailor, Svc. Coyle and Gleig Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

PARISIAN SCOURING.
This department of the advertiser's business, he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

Gentlemen's Garments
of every description, can be cleansed so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them.
Easton, April 30, 1833.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any here to be offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies' Lasting, French Morocco, Goat skin and calf skin Slippers and strapped shoes; Servants' coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's Morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red Morocco trunks, Palm leaf hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The public's Obedt Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
april 30

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 12th, 1833.
IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st of March, 1833, was destroyed including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States, are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters or papers, or other documents referred to which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio cap paper, with sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engraving hand. Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st of October, 1819, to the 30th of February 1833; all the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved, and it is requested that before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
April 26—30
To be inserted three times a week for three months in the papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

An active and intelligent boy, of good family, will be taken as an apprentice, at this office. One from the country, having a good English education, would be preferred.
April 23

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

RED ROVER.

IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trapp and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows, to wit: Six Dollars the spring's chance, Twelve Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents cash to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.

Mares insured and paired with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.

RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges. Red Rover is believed to possess more of the Medley blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, will appear. Red Rover is now in Easton, and will remain here until the 20th inst, at which time he will commence his season. For stands, time of standing, pedigree, certificates, progeny, &c. see hand bills and Turf Register.

J. M. FAULKNER.
(G)
March 19

SHANNONDALE.
THE full bred horse Shannondale, a dark sorrel, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Easton every Tuesday during the season, the remainder of his time at the subscriber's stable on the following terms, viz: Six Dollars the spring's chance; 12 dollars to insure a mare with foal, three dollars the single leap and twenty five cents in each case to the Groom.

JAMES BARTLETT.
Talbot co. March 16, 1833.
CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that Shannondale was got by the imported horse Eagle and was raised by Thomas T. Lowry, and sold by said Lowry to Mr. Cato Moore of Charlottesville, Virginia, and by C. Moore to Thomas R. Hammond of the same town, and the dam of this horse was got by the imported horse Bedford, and that she was full blooded and raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen county, Virginia. Any further information that may be wanted can be obtained by application to Mr. Lowry or to Thos. R. Hammond.

JOHN M. GAYLE.
We hereby certify that Shannondale is a pure foal getter and has produced as likely colts as any horse that has stood in this county for the last twelve or fifteen years.

John M. Gayle, John T. Cooke, Henry Fleming, William Morgan, Thomas Hill, Jas. H. Jones, Philip Taleferro, Robert Rease, John M. Anderson, Robertson Bridges, William Chapman.
Gloucester Court House, }
Va. March 3d, 1833. }

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 26th day of February, 1833, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself REBECEY SMITH, and says she is free and came from Pennsylvania; had on when committed, a Blue cotton frock, sun bonnet, coarse shoes and stockings. She is about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high.

The owner, if any, is requested to come and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS,
Sheriff of Frederick county.
March 15—23 8t

NOTICE.
The Washington Globe, and the Eastern Whig will publish the above advertisements once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

M. E. B.
NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 21st day of February, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself JANE ANDERSON, charged with being a runaway, and says she is free and that she was last from Washington county. She is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a cross-barred, Had on, when committed, a cross-barred linen frock, and old shoes and stockings.

The owner, if any, is hereby directed to come forward and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS,
Sheriff of Frederick County.
March 15—23 8t

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 16th day of February last, a negro man who calls himself DENNIS MILES, who says he was sold to a negro trader about seven years ago, by Henry Mankin, of Suffolk, Virginia, from whom he ran away. He is of a dark complexion; is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and slender made—no perceivable marks. Had on when committed, a bottle green frock coat, gray pantaloons, and white fur hat.

The owner of the said negro is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS,
Sheriff of Frederick county.
March 15—23 8t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of April, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOSEPH WOODLAND, a dark mulatto, says he belongs to Samuel Duncan, living in Greensboro, E. Shore, Maryland, and supposed to belong to the estate of Nicholas Stoop, deceased, E. S. Maryland. Said colored man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar over and a large one under the left eye, and nearly blind of the same, two small scars near the right eye, a small scar on his right arm. Had on when committed, a drab kersey coat and pantaloons, coarse cotton shirt, striped worsted vest, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.

The owner of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Balt. City and county Jail.
april 24—30 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of April, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOSEPH WOODLAND, a dark mulatto, says he belongs to Samuel Duncan, living in Greensboro, E. Shore, Maryland, and supposed to belong to the estate of Nicholas Stoop, deceased, E. S. Maryland. Said colored man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar over and a large one under the left eye, and nearly blind of the same, two small scars near the right eye, a small scar on his right arm. Had on when committed, a drab kersey coat and pantaloons, coarse cotton shirt, striped worsted vest, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.

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D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Balt. City and county Jail.
april 24—30 3w

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of Centerville and Easton, at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, twenty five dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap, payable before the mare goes to the horse, the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal. If the mare be sold, the person putting her to the horse will be held liable for the amount of insurance. The season will commence on the first day of April next at Centerville, where the horse will remain during that week, and on Monday following at Easton, and remain there also a week, and then alternate at Centerville and Easton, a week at each place during the season, which will close on the first of July.

ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, nine years old this spring, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large and fine, and those upon the turf give evidence of great speed, as yet however, few have been trained, the oldest of his colts, being only three years old last season. One of his colts bred by the proprietor and sold to a gentleman in N. York, was trained and tried last season, and proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in one minute and fifty one seconds, both heats, and beating four others, with great ease. Eclipse was trained for the first time, and ran in the Spring of 1830, (being the two preceding years on the stand as a Stallion) in the State of New Jersey, a mile and repeat, and won with great ease, beating three other horses; he was afterwards carried to Poughkeepsie, and entered against the celebrated race horse Sir Lovel, and although beaten, yet it is said, this race was run in as short a time as was ever run in the United States, the first heat was run in 3 minutes 57 seconds, and the second heat in 3 minutes 46 seconds, two miles and repeat—Sir Lovel after this race, was taken to New York, and matched against Mr. Johnson's celebrated race mare Arietta, (which had a short time before beaten Ariel two miles, in a match for \$5000) Sir Lovel distanced Arietta the second heat in 3 minutes 48 seconds, thereby proving that Eclipse was a better racer than Arietta. After the race at Poughkeepsie, Eclipse was turned out and trained in the fall following, and gave greater promise of speed, than on his first trial, but in his exercises received an injury in one of his sinews, and was withdrawn from the turf without further trial. Subjoined is the Certificate of the gentleman who trained him, and voluntarily tendered:

Colt's Neck, New Jersey, Nov. 30, 1830.
I certify that for the last thirty years and upwards, I have been in the yearly practice of training race horses, and have had in my possession, some of the reputed best horses in the country; for the last year I have had Maryland Eclipse, with others under training exercise, and give it as my opinion that for any distance I have tried him, which was never more than two miles, he is the fastest horse I have ever trained.

(Signed)
JOSEPH K. VAN MATER.
The original Certificate of his performance at Poughkeepsie (where he ran) from the Secretary of the Club, and of Mr. Van Mater, are the possession of the proprietor, and can be seen upon application.

PEDIGREE.
MARYLAND ECLIPSE was got by the justly celebrated race horse "American Eclipse," formerly the property of Mr. Van Meter of New York; dam of Maryland Eclipse, the "Lady of the Lake," she by Mr. Badger's Hickory out of the "Maid of the Oaks;" Hickory was got by the imported horse "Whip," the dam of Hickory, "Dido," by the imported "Dare Devil," his grand dam by "Wildair" who was got by the old imported horse "Fearnaught" out of the imported mare "Kitty Fisher," Fearnaught by the Godolphin Arabian, his great grand dam by the imported horse Clockfast, his great great grand dam, was the dam of the celebrated horse Bucephalus and Lady Teazel. Whip was got by Salttram, his grand dam by Herod, his grand dam by Matchem, out of Gimcrack's dam &c. The Maid of the Oaks, was sired by "Spread Eagle," her dam by the old imported horse Shark, her grand dam by Gen. Nelson's Rockingham, her great grand dam by True Whip, her great great grand dam by Col. Baile's horse Galant, her great great great grand dam by the imported horse Regulus, her great great great great grand dam by the imported horse Diamond. American Eclipse was sired by Duroc; dam, Miller's Danmelt, she by Messenger; Duroc was sired by old Dismal, his dam Amanda, by Grey Diamond &c. Messenger was got by the English horse Mambrino, &c. The dam of the Millers Danmelt was the English Mare Pot-8 O's sired by Pot-8 O's, and Pot-8 O's by the celebrated horse "Eclipse." For further particulars of American Eclipse's Pedigree

See Turf Register vol. 1 page 269
For same of Hickory's vol. 2 page 361
For same of Maid of Oaks vol. 2 page 265
For same of Messenger vol. 3 page 49
For same of Duroc vol. 1 page 57
For same of Spread Eagle vol. 2 page 116
JAMES SEWALL, Proprietor.
march 26th, 1833.

N. B. Those who desire to put mares to this horse, are requested to call upon William K. Lamin, Esq. at Easton.

EASTON-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 1.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1833.

WHOLE No. 261.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue
of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrears
are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—
larger advertisements in proportion.

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by the subscrib-
er, AUTO BIOGRAPHY of the late
Rev. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 62½ cts.

Also
James' FAMILY MONITOR.
Clarke's Scripture Promises.
Olney's Geography.
Kimber's Arithmetic.
Grimshaw's England.

Together with every variety of SCHOOL
BOOKS, &c. at fair prices.

A good assortment of BLANK BOOKS
and PAPER.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

may 7

SAMUEL MACKAY

HAS the pleasure of informing his custom-
ers and the public in general, that he
has just returned from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore and is now opening at his store, oppo-
site the Court House,

A handsome assortment of
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES:

Consisting in part as follows:

HYSON AND IMPERIAL

TEAS,

Java and Green COFFEE,
Prime and Common SUGAR,
Molasses, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenuiflo and
Malaga WINES,
Cognac BRANDY 4th proof,
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS,
Holland and Country GIN,
Prime and Common WHISKEY,
N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,
Mould and Dye CANDLES, &c. &c.
All of which he offers very low for cash, or
in exchange for Tea or Sugar, Wool,
Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.
He invites his friends and customers to call
and view his assortment, learn prices, and
judge for themselves.

Easton, May 7.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ACCORDING to a decree of Queen Ann's
County Court, sitting at a court of equity,
will be offered at public sale, at Queens
Town, on MONDAY the 27th of May next,
between 11 and 12 o'clock,

A TRACT OF LAND

called Wright's Chance, being part of the real
estate of Sarah Davidson, deceased, lying in
Queen Ann's County, on Winchester's creek,
within a mile of Chester river, and about half
way between Queens Town and Kent Nar-
rows. The tract contains 150 acres, 30 cleared,
and the rest in heavy Chestnut, Oak and
pine timber, which has been carefully preserved,
and, being directly on the water, may be
carried at little expense, to any place on the
Chesapeake Bay. The terms of sale are: one
hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale,
and the residue of the purchase money, in
twelve months, with interest; the purchaser
giving bond and security for the same, to be
approved by the trustee. And on the ratifica-
tion of the sale, and the payment of the pur-
chase money, a deed of conveyance will be
given to the purchaser.

WM. GRASON, Trustee.
April 30, 1833.

Postponed Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public auction on TUES-
DAY, the 23d of April, 1833, between the
hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P.
M. on the premises, the following property,
belonging to Gerard T. Hopkins & Moore, of
Baltimore, viz:

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on
Cabinet street, in the town of Easton;
formerly the property of John Tomlin-
son.

ALSO,
ONE HOUSE AND LOT, on Port
street in the town of Easton, formerly
the property of Joseph Chalmers.

The terms of sale are: one third of the purchase
money to be paid in hand, at the time of sale,
one third in three months, and the remainder
in six months from the day of sale, with inter-
est on the two last payments, to be secured
by bonds or notes with security to be approved
by the subscriber. On the payment of the
whole purchase money, good and sufficient
deeds will be executed to the purchaser or pur-
chasers. Attendance by
ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.
Talbot county, March 30th, 1833.

The above Sale is postponed until WED-
NESDAY the 23d day of May next. I. A.
April 30.

BARK AND LEATHER.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase 150
Cords of TAN BARK for which they
will pay Cash, or exchange for Leather.
They also have on hand and constantly keep
a general assortment of Upper and Sole LEA-
THER, which they will sell on pleasing terms
for Cash, Hide, Bark or Sheep Skins.
HENRY E. BATEMAN & Co.
April 16

SKETCH OF THE UNITED STATES,

BY ACHILLE MURAT.

Of a part of the Union, in the existing as-
pect of affairs, the following is worthy of much
attention:—

"North Carolina is a bad imitation of Vir-
ginia; its interests and politics are the same,
and it navigates in its own waters. Notwith-
standing its gold mines, it is the poorest state
of the Union, and the one which supplies most
emigrants to the new lands. South Carolina,
Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana,
constitute what is properly called the South.
Their interest is purely agricultural; their pro-
ductions are cotton, long and short, sugar,
rice, and maize, all which require slave labor,
and yield a sufficiently good profit to deter
them from any other employment of their
funds. The excellence of the land, together
with the luxurious climate, so well second the
labor of the cultivator, that it is much more
advantageous to employ the negroes in the
field than in the factory. Although charac-
ter necessarily varies considerably over so
large an extent of country, the features of a
common race are discernible. Their frank-
ness, generosity, hospitality, and liberality of
opinion, have become proverbial, and form a
perfect contrast to the Yankee character, much
to the disadvantage of the latter. In the
midst of this group stands South Carolina,
conspicuous for a combination of talents un-
equalled throughout the Union. The society
of Charleston is the best I have met with in
my travels, whether on this or on your side of
the Atlantic. In respect to finish, and elegance
of manners, it leaves nothing to be desired,
and, what is of more value with people who,
like you and me, attach little importance to
mere politeness, it awakens with real talent,
and that without the alloy of pedantry. In
all questions of a common interest, this state
always leads. The politics of the other states,
except Georgia, are not yet sufficiently of a
decided character to justify me in speaking of
them. As to Georgia, with pain I must de-
clare to you, that nothing can equal the fury
of its factions, unless it be those of Kentucky;
in the latter, however, the contention is for
principles; whilst the disputes of Georgia are
merely about men. The present governor
has pushed matters so far that the evil is in a
fair way of being cured by its very excess.—
The other states form the west; incomparably
the largest and richest part of the Union, it
will be long, if it be not already, the most
populous; power will follow shortly, as well as
luxury, instruction, and the arts, which are its
consequences. Their interests are manufac-
turing and agricultural; the former bearing
the chief sway. The character of the people
is strongly marked by a rude instinct of ro-
bust liberty, degenerating often into licen-
tiousness, a simplicity of morals, and an in-
couthness of manners, approaching occasion-
ally to coarseness and cynical independence.
These states are too immature to enable me
to say much of their politics, which are, for
the most part, sour and ignorant. Universi-
ties, established every where with luxury, af-
ford promise of a generation of better in-
formed politicians, who will have their fathers'
faults under their eyes to assist in their own
enlightenment."

The details of settling the new lands are not
only curious, but extremely characteristic and
amusing. When a district is marked out for
sale, and "these geological operations are tak-
ing place, the government gets organized;
the governor, generally a distinguished man,
and intending to settle in the territory, arrives
with his family and negroes. The judges ar-
rive in their turn; the lawyers follow them,
with what Figaro calls "all the ravenous
law-shops of the country." All these official
persons have families and friends who come
to settle. The legislature assembles in the
middle of a wood; a log hut is erected, a little
larger, but as rudely constructed as usual; and
there the rustic assembly sits with as much
dignity, and often with as much talent, as it
could do in the capital. What can be the
subjects of legislation, it will be inquired, in
a society so new, and of which, so to speak,
there exists but the frame-work? They are
these: to determine a spot for the capital and
other towns, if deemed expedient; divide the
territory into counties; organize the justice
system; and the superior courts; make civil
and criminal laws (for this assembly, though
held in tutelage of Congress, is already sov-
ereign); in short, to petition Congress upon all
subjects that it may deem proper. This first
session of the council gives an immense ad-
vance to the territory; but that which gives it
body is the sale of the public lands. The pre-
sident, when he thinks proper, issues a procla-
mation, announcing, that at such a time and
place certain public lands will be sold. A re-
gister and a receiver are appointed by the pre-
sident, and the great auction day at length ar-
rives—a day of the highest importance to the
little growing society. Immediately on the is-
suing of the proclamation, the country begins
filling with strangers; some seeking for lands
to settle in as soon as possible; others for a son
or a son-in-law; others merely speculators,
who buy only to sell again. These all spread
themselves over the country with their com-
passes in hand, according to the marked lines,
examining the lands, taking notes, keeping
perfect silence, and avoiding one another.
Perhaps some of them have bought from a
surveyor the supposed secret of an excellent
and unknown section: little portable plans,
mysteriously figured, circulate privately. No-
thing is talked of but lands, their qualities,
probable prices, &c. Intrigues and knavery
the most unblushing display themselves in all
their lustre. The rising capital in which this
sale takes place has, however, assumed a form
since the session of the council. A plan has
been adopted: the streets have been cleared;
the lots sold on credit; a capitol or court house
has been decided on. A crowd of people are
waiting at the sales, at the courts, at the as-
semblies of the legislatures. Taverns rise up
—empty the greater part of the year, their
open walls are filled on these memorable oc-
casions beforehand. The cloth is laid for thirty
persons. Two or three large rooms, which
you would not deem to call barns, receive, in
a dozen beds, twice that number of occupants;
themselves in their bed clothes on the floor.—
No places reserved for dining or sleeping;—
are too much of republicans for that. Every
one pays his dollar, and has a right to eat and
sleep where he pleases, provided he does not
disturb a former occupant. It is understood
that a bed contains two individuals, and no-
body is so ridiculous as to trouble himself
about who is next to him, any more than in
the pit of a theatre. The crowd of busy and
curious people is augmented; the speculator,
the jobber, are in motion and consultation;

the farmer whose object is to settle, is calm-
ly he has limited his views, and fixed his price.
The hour approaches; the poor squatter runs
about the town; he has been labouring all the
year that he may buy the land upon which his
house is situated—perhaps for want of a dol-
lar or two, it will be taken from him by greedy
speculators. Anxiety and trouble are de-
picted upon his honest and wild countenance.
A jobber accosts him, plies him, and offers to
withdraw his pretensions for the sum of three
dollars; the poor simpleton gives them to him;
not doubting that the jobber cannot now bid
against him. This is what is called hush mo-
ney. The crier puts up the lands by eighths,
beginning by a section and township in regu-
lar order: the prices are different, but the sale
always opens at one dollar twenty five cents
per acre: this is the lowest price at which the
United States sell. An old Indian village, a
situation for a mill, the plantation of a squa-
ter, a place to which a road or a river leads,
or which seems likely to become the seat of a
city or emporium, are so many circumstances
which augment the value of lands tenfold or
more; all the sales, too, being made according
to lines real or imaginary, it often happens that
the field or dwelling of a squatter is found cut
in two. The sale, and the bustle which it oc-
casion, continue until all the lands con-
tained in the proclamation have been offered;
those which remain after that in the possession
of the United States may be entered for 100
dollars per eighth. Those, then, who are ac-
quainted with the good lands, and know that
they are the only ones, do better to wait till
this time; for there being no competitors, they
obtain them at a low price.

Meanwhile the inhabitants of the townships,
particularly the keepers, have made a good
deal of money. Instead of their log-houses,
elegant houses of timber work and planks,
painted all sorts of colours, have risen, as if
by enchantment, in the midst of the woods,
now called a town. Trees are felled on all
sides; the burnt stumps indicate the streets
and public places. The importance of the
place is soon augmented by a post office
(there was none before), and the residence of
a post master—an important personage; for,
in the present state of things, the accession of
a family, or even of an individual, is not a
matter of indifference. By this time news-
papers are abundant; every one, besides a paper
from Washington, or from some Atlantic town,
receives that of the village from which he has
emigrated; for every village has its own, and
we shall soon have ours. Reviews and mag-
azines, literary journals, novelties of every sort,
come to us from New York, Philadelphia and
London, at a moderate price, and a month or
two after their publication over the Atlantic.
I had read, I have no doubt, the last number
of Sir Walter Scott before it had reached Vi-
enna.

A judge arrives, generally a man of merit, but not unfrequently,
in this state of society, the refuse of the other
tribunals. No court house is yet in existence;
the judge, therefore, selects the largest room
of a tavern, or a spacious loft. I have seen
the court sitting in a warehouse, in which
planks laid upon barrels of pork or meat for-
med the seats of the audience. A court week
is of course an occasion of excitement and pro-
fit for the keepers. The people come in
from all parts of the country, either on busi-
ness or out of curiosity. The epoch of this
concourse is turned to account by all those
who have any thing to gain by the public; one
offers his negro for sale; another exhibits the
graces of his stallion, that he may attract cus-
tomers; the lawyers look out for clients, the
doctor for patients. The sheriff opens the
court and calls the causes—the noise ceases.
Upon a couple of planks are ranged twenty
four free men, heads of families, housekeepers,
forming the grand jury. What an assem-
blage! from the hunter in breeches and skin
shirt, whose beard and razor have not met for
a month—the squatter in straw hat, and dressed
in stuffs manufactured at home by his wife
—the small dealer, sitting beside the black-
smith—up to the rich planter, recently ar-
rived, all ranks, all professions, are here con-
founded. Silence is commanded. The law-
yer begins his pleadings with more or less
talent; the judge makes his charge with as
much dignity as if he sat at Westminster; and
the verdict or favour nothing of the whimsical
appearance of the court and jury. In the eve-
ning the court adjourns till the next day, with
the same scene takes place. It must be ad-
ded, that the pleaders harangue the people in
the taverns upon the justice of the cause, &c.
This is also the moment selected by candidates
for the office of delegate to present themselves
to the people: they and their friends are busy
in gaining suffrages of the multitude by every
possible means of persuasion, and sometimes
of deception. Stories of the candidates are,
by turns, related and denied; each harangues,
or gets his friends to harangue, the people in
his behalf. Disputes ensue and finish, in gen-
eral, by boxing, particularly towards evening,
when temperance is not the order of the day;
for each candidate has treated his friends. It is,
however, in the country places that an elec-
tion should be seen. The day arrives. For
some months previous the candidates and their
friends have been in motion, making their calls
from habitation to habitation, trying to per-
suade, accuse, explain, &c. In general, the
friends take more trouble than the candidates
themselves. The governor, by proclamation,
fixes the day, and divides the country into
precincts, in each of which he chooses a cen-
tral house, and appoints three election judges.
These three dignitaries of the day meet on
the morning, and swear, kissing the Bible to
conduct themselves with integrity, &c. They
seat themselves round a table at a window;
an old cigar box, duly patched up, with a hole
in the lid, a sheet of paper, and a writing
desk, form the materials of the establishment.
Every one presents himself outside of the win-
dow, gives his name, which is registered upon
the paper, deposits his ballot in a box presen-
ted to him, and withdraws; if the judge doubts
his qualification as to residence or age, they
administer an oath to him. Within the room
every thing passes in an orderly manner; but
it is not the same outside. The wood is soon
filled with horses and carts; the electors ar-
rive in troops, laughing and singing, often half
tipsy since the morning, and exciting one an-
other to support their favourite candidate; they
or their friends present themselves to the elec-
tors as they arrive, with ballots ready pre-
pared, often printed, and expose themselves to
their jokes and coarseness. Every new com-
er is questioned about his vote, and is receiv-
ed with applause or hisses. An influential
man presents himself to vote, declares his
opinion and his reasons in a short speech; the
tumult ceases for a moment, and he draws
away many people after him; nobody offers
to molest him. In the meantime the whiskey

circulates; towards evening every body is
more or less tipsy; and it is not often that the
sovereign people abdicate their power without
a general battle, in which nobody knows what
he is about, and in which all those who have
managed to retain their carriage take good
care not to embroil themselves. Every one
goes home to sleep; the judges scrutinize the
ballots, and send the result to the capital.—
The next day beater and beat are as good
friends as if nothing had happened for every
man has learned from his childhood to submit
to a majority. *Vox populi, vox Dei*, is here
an absolute axiom. It should be observed,
that the public interest does not suffer from
these tumults; because, generally, every one
has made up his mind long before voting, and
holds to it, drunk or sober. The excitement
of an election is very soon over. Before it
takes place, nothing else is talked of; the next
day there is no more question about it than
about the great Mogul.

From a Liverpool Paper.

A TRUE STORY. ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE.

A few days ago, as a gentleman, whom we
call Davenport, was, one evening about
dark, riding slowly into the little town of G.—
he was startled from a reverie, in which he
was at the moment indulging, by a youthful
figure which bounded from the parapet and
seized the bridle of his horse. His first im-
pulse was anger to what he considered either
a malicious or impertinent interruption, but
the delicate face, slight figure, and more than
all the pleading and agitating expression
which he observed in the countenance of the
youth irresistibly attracted his attention, and
impelled him to draw his rein, and request
him to know the cause of an action so unex-
pected. In timid and tremulous tones, and in
terms in which the incoherence of extreme
agitation was painfully evident, the stranger
informed Davenport, that he had, for some
time waited in anxious hope of seeing some
individual whose respectability of appearance
might pass for a guarantee of his honor, and
whom in consequence, he might have cou-
rage to address.—In a brief and hurried man-
ner the informed Davenport that he feared pur-
sued from some enemy, and implored to be
conveyed to some place of safety. There was
something in the tone of his voice which was
at once tremulous and spirited, but that spirit
seemed subdued by a nervous and fearfulness
which seemed almost effeminate. As he
spoke, Davenport felt a growing interest for
which he could scarcely account. He request-
ed the youth to walk by his side as far as the
inn where he hinted that a further explana-
tion would be necessary. And if, proceeded
he, you satisfy me that I shall not be acting
improperly, you may command my services.

Davenport was a young man of generosity
and spirit, and being of an enthusiastic and
romantic turn of mind, an adventure like the
present was of the very nature to awaken all
his interest. In acts of common charity he
was exceedingly suspicious, and he hated the
"like method," as he was wont to call it,
of conducting through the medium of hirelings.
But no man was more ready to shed the
tear of pity, and to open both his heart and
his purse at the call of want and wretched-
ness. He once walked through some of the
most filthy streets in London, daily, for several
weeks together, to sit for his picture to a
miserable, starving, but talented and deserv-
ing artist, whom he remunerated by paying
him nearly twenty times the sum charged;
and he spurned from him the hollow-hearted
fool, who in consequence of the performance
of this charitable action, laughed at him as ec-
centric. In short, though he was sufficiently
suspicious on occasions, yet if his suspicions
were once lulled or done away with, his be-
nevolence became enthusiasm.—Having given
his horse to the care of a groom, Daven-
port entered the inn, followed by the youth,
and immediately desired to be shown to a
private apartment.

"Well, sir," said he, as the waiter had
withdrawn, "will you now oblige me by tel-
ling me how far I may be of service to you
and in what way? But I beg pardon; you seem
fatigued, pray, sit, be seated, shall I call for
some refreshments?"

The youth stood, pale, apparently irresolute
and evidently abstracted, while the heaving of
his breast betrayed violent emotion.—At
length he raised his head and essayed to speak.
—"The effort was too much; his eyes were o-
verwhelmed, the intended articulation burst
and was broken in uncontrollable sobs and convul-
sive sobs, and sinking back into a chair, he
covered his face with his hands, and burst into
a violent hysterical passion of weeping.

Davenport was amazed. "What in heaven's
name is the cause of this excessive grief?"
said he. "I beseech you to confide in me, and
if it admits consolation, I swear to do my
utmost to assuage it and to promote your hap-
piness." The stranger returned a look of gra-
titude, and made strong efforts to control his
emotion. He rose and advanced towards Daven-
port, and, in performing this action, his
hat, which he had not hitherto removed, and
which Davenport remarked was worn rather
awkwardly, slipped from his head; and down
fell, in clustering profusion, "black as the wing
of the raven," the glossy curls of a female.
Davenport started, and uttered an exclamation
of astonishment. He was not less struck
with the revelation which this slight accident
had effected, than with the sparkling and high-
ly characterized beauty of the being who stood
before him. A thousand, and thousand thoughts
flashed with the quickness and evanescence of
lightning, through his brain; as he tried to
catch a glimpse of the meaning of an adventure
so strangely romantic. Self is always
predominant in the best regulated minds, and
the leading idea, as prompted by his vanity,
seemed to ask him, if such a disguise as this
were the result of some unknown attachment
to himself. These thoughts, however, were
but the tumultuous crowding of a few mo-
ments.

Meanwhile, the stranger, seeing herself dis-
covered, stood confused and agitated. Burn-
ing blushes of conscious impropriety suffused
her lovely cheeks, which were the next in-
stant with the revulsion of feeling, pale and
bloodless as alabaster, and showed the over-
powering nature of her emotion, that, if Daven-
port had not stepped forward and caught her,
she would have fallen to the floor.

"Tell me," said he, "I beseech you, what
is the meaning of this disguise?"

"Oh sir, what must you think of me?" cried
she, endeavoring to hide her face, which was
again covered with blushes. "There is some-
thing in your countenance, sir, and in your
manner which tells me you are a man of hon-

or, and that you feel for me; I will therefore,
without any affectation, briefly relate to you
the painful situation in which I have placed
myself. I was obliged either to do something
similar to this, or to submit to that which
would have been worse than death.

"My father is a cold and haughty tempered
man, who would sacrifice every feeling of his
nature to the enhancement of his worldly con-
sequence. Since the death of my mother,
which happened when I was very young, I
have experienced but little affection from him.
He has lately, however, set his heart upon my
union with an aged peer, who promises to ad-
vance his political influence, and whose cupi-
dity, I imagine has been excited by the fortune
which I inherit through my mother. But, as
I would rather die than be made the victim of
a compact so mean, I straightly, though
perhaps, very undutifully, told my father so,
and the consequence was a rigorous confine-
ment ever since, joined to treatment so harsh,
with a view no doubt, of harassing me into
compliance but showing so little affection on
the part of my parent, that I resolved if I could
by any means make my escape, to quit him,
and proceed to London where I could claim
the protection of my deceased mother's fam-
ily, with which my father has been long at var-
iance. I suppose an occurrence of this kind,
kept me totally without money, and it was
with the greatest difficulty I procured this dis-
guise, in which, fearing an energetic and im-
mediate pursuit, I thoughtlessly, and now see,
imprudently left my father's house, and now
begin to perceive the consequences of the step
I have taken. I know not how to proceed,
unless you, sir," she said, hesitatingly, "will
be generous enough to protect me till I am
safe with my relations in town, when I can
promise you that your goodness shall not go
unrewarded."

There is so much nobleness of mind, said
Davenport, in your refusal of your father's
proposal, and so much spirit in your execution
of the plan for evading it, that I cannot for a
moment hesitate.—The truth is that the novelty of the situation
into which he was thus suddenly thrown, as a
protector of a lone female flying from the ty-
ranny of an ambitious parent, had irresistible
charms for a mind so moulded as was that
of Davenport. He immediately proposed, as
a matter of prudence, and to stop the venom
tongue of slander, if this adventure should by
any chance become known, that Miss S.—
by which initially we shall designate the stranger,
should immediately become the guest of his
sister, who had lately become the bride of a
clergyman at no great distance, and to whom
he was, at that time, on a visit. To her,
he said, he would relate the whole matter, as
he could depend implicitly on her prudence.
Miss S. joyfully accepted the offer, and a
coach was forthwith ordered, and thither they
proceeded.

Davenport, on their arrival at the vicarage,
had no time in informing his sister of his
strange rencontre, and as the latter possessed
a heart not less kind than his own, she will-
ingly installed Miss S.— as her protegee.
The latter of course, was soon transmitted in-
to her private apartment, and as she entered
the room in female attire, the heart of Davenport
beated so that he thought the shaft of Cupid
had already pierced his bosom. And, if, in the
vanity of youth, he thought that the eyes
of Miss S.— as she expressed her thanks
beamed upon him with an expression warmer
than gratitude; will he be blamed?

The next morning he set out for London.
On his arrival there, after having informed the
relatives of Miss S.— of her peculiar situa-
tion, he wrote an expository letter to her
father. The reply was a furious demand, that
his daughter should be immediately and un-
conditionally restored to him. The letter
concluded with sundry threats of the venge-
ance of the law, in case of refusal.

Davenport was now at a loss how to pro-
ceed; but having got intelligence that Mr.
S.— was posting up to London, he forth-
with determined to avoid him by posting back
to his sister, leaving the exasperated father to
disappoint his rage as he best might.

The father on his arrival in London, made
inquiries for Davenport, of whom, much to
his chagrin and disappointment, he could learn
no tidings. He then went to the relations of
his deceased wife, but they would give him no
satisfaction. Through the medium of his law-
yer, he was directed to the country residence
of Davenport, whither he proceeded. On his
arrival there, he was again disappointed, for
he found the house merely in the keeping of
the steward, who informed him that his mas-
ter had not resided there for six months past.

In similar fruitless and anxious inquiries,
he spent nearly a quarter of a year, for no one
thought of directing him to the vicarage where
the sister of Davenport and her reverend
spouse led a very retired life. He was in de-
spair. It seemed as though his daughter was
lost to him forever, and, for the first time in
his life, as this thought crossed his mind, he
felt like a father. He was sitting in his study
upbraiding himself for the unkind coldness
with which he had ever treated her, and pon-
dering upon the steps he should next pursue,
when a servant entered and presented him
with a letter. It was from Davenport request-
ing in the most respectful terms, that he
would take into consideration the unhappiness
which must necessarily be the lot of his daugh-
ter if he sacrificed her to the arms of one
whom she must ever dislike and despise. It
concluded by requesting the favor of an inter-
view at the vicarage, a direction to which was
added.

As Mr. S.— perused this letter some of his
former harsh feelings returned upon him.
It was difficult to be endured, that a mere
stranger should take the liberty of dictating
any part of the conduct he was to pursue with
respect to his daughter. He, however, lost
not a moment in proceeding to the place of in-
terview.

It was about three o'clock on the day sub-
sequent to that on which he received the let-
ter, that he arrived at the vicarage of C.—
On his entrance, he was immediately con-
ducted by the attendant into a drawing room,
the first object which struck his sight was his
daughter standing at a window leaning fondly
and affectionately on the arm of a young gen-
tleman, whose noble features beamed with
love as he gazed, with a delightful expression
upon her face. On perceiving her father, she
rushed forward, and kneeling at his feet, ex-
claimed, forgive me, my dear father. Oh, sir,
I fear I have doubly offended you.

The gentleman before mentioned, who had
stood a calm observer of the scene, now step-
ped forward, and bending the knee beside her
said, "Your condition is impossible to be per-
formed sir. We both need your pardon for
having, though unavoidably, proceeded with-
out your approbation. Your daughter, sir,
is now Mrs. Henry Davenport, my wife."

Mr. S.— stood for a few moments amaz-
ed. "Is this so, Emily?" he at length inquired.

"Even so, sir," faltered she, hiding her face
on the white arm which rested on her hus-
band's shoulder.

"And pray sir," said Mr. S.—, the man
of the world predominating out through his
affections, "what may be your income and
prospects? Are they of sufficient weight to
balance against the large fortune which my
daughter will bring you, and which I am sor-
ry to say, I have no control over."

"My income, sir," said Davenport, raising
Emily from her knees, "is clear four thousand
per annum, and my family, political."
The last clause settled the point; "Emily,"
said Mr. S.— give me your hand. Until
you parted from me, I knew not how much I
valued—how much I loved you; and now I
find you but to lose you again. However—
Mr. Davenport, your hand, there, take her;
God bless you, may you be happy." Daven-
port with tears in his eyes, and Emily threw
herself on her father's neck, and wept.

Never, never was union more happy than
this which was so strangely brought about; and
this true story will serve as one more instance,
added to the many, of the romance of real life.

From the New Haven Register, April 20.
VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH.

The Circuit Court of the United States is
now in session in this place. On Thursday
morning came on for trial the case of J. C.
Foster and wife versus Eliphalet Huntington,
Constable of the town of Lebanon, in this
State. The defendant, on Sunday, the 10th
of July, 1831, as constable, stopped, and de-
tained the wife of Dr. J. C. Foster, of New
York city, at three o'clock in the afternoon,
and detained her at an inn, until sun-down,
and then released her, on condition of ap-
pearing the next morning, to answer for violat-
ing the Sabbath. Mrs. Foster was travelling from
New York city to her father's in Lebanon, for
her health, and had arrived at East Haddam,
on the morning of Sunday, and took the regu-
lar conveyance connected with the steamboat,
and had arrived near the meeting house in
Lebanon at the time she was stopped, and
was in sight of her father's, (Dr. Sweet's)
house, when arrested.

The action was for a false imprisonment;
and it was contended by the plaintiff—
First, That Mrs. Foster was travelling from
necessity and charity, and so with the excep-
tion of the statute.

Secondly, That the defendant could not jus-
tify himself, as constable, unless he carried
the person apprehended under the Sabbath
law before a justice.

Thirdly, That, as constable, he had no pow-
er to detain, and that he did not disclose his
authority, as constable, to arrest. And,
Fourthly, That the Sabbath law and its
provisions are unconstitutional.

Judge Thompson charged the jury, that
the word "necessity," in our statute, means
not physical necessity, but moral fitness and
propriety; and that it was incumbent on Mrs.
Foster to show, that there was some

...from the punishment due to his cruel and unfeeling conduct to a lone, sick, and helpless female; yet, notwithstanding these efforts and the very favorable charge of Judge Thompson, the jury rendered a verdict of a hundred and twenty-five dollars damages and costs for the plaintiff.

The Daily Advertiser of yesterday has an article on this subject, which might as well have been omitted, as it breathes a spirit of religious intolerance unworthy to the public press, and disreputable to the age in which we live.—*N. Y. Courier.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

LIEUTENANT RANDOLPH.

We lay before our readers a statement made by R. B. Randolph, late a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, from which he has been recently dismissed by the President, relative to his accounts as acting purser, in the room of Mr. Timberlake, together with the decision of the President in relation to the report of the court of enquiry, appointed to investigate his accounts. Those documents contain a statement of the principal facts connected with the case, and with a few explanations taken from a statement made by the fourth auditor relative to the causes which led to an examination into the case, after the account had been closed by his predecessor, and from the report of the court of enquiry, both of which are published in the Globe, will afford a clear insight into the subject. There has been so much said upon this subject that the public will naturally, we presume, be anxious to know something about the facts of the case; and the late assault made by Randolph upon the President, on account of his dismissal, will, we presume, increase the desire in the public mind to know more about the matter. With the view, therefore, of gratifying the curiosity of our readers upon the subject, we lay before them such a statement as will give them a full view of the matter.

The documents which will be found in subsequent columns show in what manner Mr. Randolph came into the situation of acting purser, and from those statements it will clearly appear that, to say the least of it, there was a gross neglect on the part of Mr. Randolph with regard to conforming to the rules of the Navy, in taking upon himself the discharge of the important duties of purser. Taking his own statement, it appears that he grossly violated those rules, by taking possession of the money and property which was left by Mr. Timberlake before an inventory had been taken of them. But from the statement of Captain Patterson, whose statement we have carried only as much right to believe as that of Randolph (particularly as the former is given upon oath), and by one who has no direct interest in the matter, and the other is the mere naked assertion of one deeply interested), it would appear that the inventory was directed to be taken, and that Randolph declared to him that it had been transmitted to the proper accounting officer at Washington, but it was never received there, and is now alleged never to have been taken. This omission, if we suppose it to have been an omission, was so high an imputation that the court of enquiry, composed of Randolph's friends, condemned it in the clearest terms. But it seems that he not only neglected an attention to the rules of the Navy in this particular, but omitted to charge himself with the property thus received, or to give to the accounting officer any account respecting it; and for this he is also condemned by the court. It appears moreover that by taking receipts for money paid on Mr. Timberlake's account, as if they had been paid before his death, the accounts were so blended that it was almost impossible to separate them, and for this he is condemned by the court; besides various other matters. Mr. Randolph pretends to justify himself for his neglect in relation to the taking of an inventory by asserting that the rules of the Navy did not require it, but gives an extract from the rules which clearly command it to be done.

Notwithstanding all these circumstances, however, the accounts of Randolph were allowed by the accounting officers under Mr. Adams, and Mr. Timberlake and Major Eaton were accused of the defalcation which now appears to have been the result of the funds and property left by the former having been appropriated by Randolph to his own use.

In the statement of Mr. Kendall we are informed that the large amount of the defalcation which was charged to Mr. Timberlake led to an enquiry into the manner in which the money and other property left by him at the time of his death had been disposed of, and the amount of money which had been received and expended by Mr. Randolph and his successor; and from the statement of the accounts of the latter it appeared that he had received in slops at Port Mahon, \$742 50, and \$11,000 at Gibraltar, and is credited with \$20,729 95, for money paid and stores returned, being an excess over his receipts of near \$9,000, which amount was paid to him on the settlement of his account by the accounting officers under Mr. Adams. Being at a loss to conceive where the funds were received from which this large excess of payments were made, Mr. Kendall requested of Mr. Randolph an explanation. This, however, he either could or would not give; but met the request with a violent display of temper, on the ground of its indicating on the part of the auditor a disposition to injure him. On this subject the court of enquiry remark that the large amount of this excess ought to have suggested to Mr. Randolph the propriety of asking for an explanation; and Mr. Randolph's display of temper, so far from deterring Mr. Kendall, from pressing the subject, seems only to have had the opposite effect, until the examination was made, and the result is now laid before the public.

Without taking any notice of the excess of payments over the amounts stated in his account as having been received by him, amounting, as we have noticed, to near \$9,000, the court decide that he is indebted to the United States in the sum of \$4,303 11. Since this examination was made, and this report has been given of the result of it, he has presented a new account, to which the President alludes, in which he embraced charges for which he has already been allowed, and others which are not admissible, by which he attempts to show a balance in his favor of \$600. And this he calls a decision in his favor by the court of enquiry; and such he represents as injustice done to him by the government.

The public may now judge whether Mr. Kendall is deserving of the censure which has been so liberally cast upon him by the opposition for the course he has pursued in this matter, or whether, on the contrary, he is not entitled to praise for his vigilance in watching over the disbursements of the public funds.

Decision of the President on the Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry in the case of Lieutenant Randolph.

The President of the United States has carefully examined the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry charged with the investigation of

the conduct of Lieutenant Robert Randolph in connection with his accounts as acting purser of the frigate Constitution.

It appears by the evidence of Commodore Patterson, commander of the ship, that upon the death of the Purser John B. Timberlake, at Port Mahon, on the second of April, 1833, Lieutenant Randolph was appointed acting purser; and that Verbal orders were given directing an inventory to be taken of the stores, public and private, left, the said Timberlake by which were about to pass into the possession of the acting purser; and that it was reported this duty had been performed, with the exception of some stores which were stowed away ready to sail for the United States.

It appears by the same testimony, that when the ship arrived near the Light house at Boston, Commodore Patterson enquired of Lieutenant Randolph whether the inventories of the money and property left by Mr. Timberlake had been sent to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and was answered in the affirmative.

Nevertheless it appears by the evidence of those who were directed to take the inventories that although the money was counted, no inventories of the stores were taken; and by the records and files of the Fourth Auditor's office it also appears that no account, either of the money or stores were furnished to that duty by Lieutenant Randolph, or any other person.

It further appears that in the settlement of his accounts at the office of the Fourth Auditor, Lieutenant Randolph neither charged himself with any portion of the money or stores left by Mr. Timberlake, nor gave any intimation that any had come into his possession.

It further appears, that after Lieutenant Randolph had completed the payment of the ship's company on her arrival in the United States, he had left of public money put into his hands for the purpose of paying \$20,000 of which upon the settlement of his accounts he returned into the Treasury a little more than \$10,000 applying the rest to his own use, and that he refused to state in his defence before the Court of Enquiry in what manner this surplus of funds had accrued.

It further appears, that in the year 1829 having arrived in the United States in July, 1828, and his accounts having been settled in October of that year, Lieutenant Randolph paid to Thomas Norman \$600 of the funds remaining in his hands on account of Purser Timberlake, proving that he was not ignorant of the fact that all those funds had not been accounted for in his previous settlement with the government.

It further appears, that the accounting officers of the Treasury were ignorant of the money and stores left by Mr. Timberlake until an unaccountable default exhibited in the settlement of his accounts led to inquiry into the means by which it had been produced; and when in the course of that enquiry it was ascertained that money and stores left by him had come into Lieut. Randolph's possession, the latter, when called on, refused to state the amount, or render any account of them, although he acknowledged that he had a memorandum of the amount of the money, indulging in passion and threats unbecoming an officer of the Navy, and not to be expected from a man of conscious integrity.

Considering these things so clearly established by the testimony, the President cannot approve of so much of the finding of the court as declares: "It does not appear that Lieut. Randolph said any thing with an intention to mislead or deceive the commanding officer in relation to taking inventories of stores left by Mr. Timberlake, or of the disposition made of them;" nor can he approve of the opinion expressed by the court, "that the before mentioned neglect of Lieutenant Randolph, and the irregularities in his manner of performing the duties of acting Purser, and in keeping and making out his accounts, did not proceed from any intention to defraud the U. States or Mr. Timberlake."

These conclusions, in the opinion of the President are incompatible with Lieut. Randolph's failure to charge himself with the money and effects of Mr. Timberlake with the misinformation given by him to Commodore Patterson in relation to sending the inventory to his own use before the settlement of \$10,000 of the money and property left by him on the ship's company, showing that he had an accurate knowledge of what was the result of that settlement—with his payment of \$600 to Mr. Norman after the settlement of his account, which is a confession of his knowledge that he had retained money belonging to the United States or to Mr. Timberlake;—with his refusal to give information in relation to the money and property left by Mr. Timberlake, as he was bound to do, as Purser of the Navy by law—and the manifestation of excitement and the violent language used by him when called upon for explanations.

And, finally, instead of coming forward and correcting the errors in his account which have been developed by the court of enquiry and returning into the Treasury the \$4,303 11—which that court after liberally admitting every claim advanced by him with a show of evidence, find to still in his hands, unaccounted for, he has presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury an account current, composed in a great degree of items which have not previously passed to his credit, or are unfounded and frivolous, shewing a balance of about \$600 in his favor against the United States, thereby evincing a determination not to refund any portion of the money which he has improperly applied to his own use, if it be possible to a void it.

In the opinion of the President, the facts which appear in this case and the conduct of Lieut. Randolph throughout the investigation, prove him to be unworthy the Naval service of this Republic & an unfit associate for those sons of chivalry, integrity and honor, who adorn our Navy. The Secretary of the Navy is therefore directed to dismiss Lieut. Robert Randolph from the Naval service of the U. States.

And the President trusts that the most efficient means will be resorted to by the Navy Department to prevent in future that total neglect and disregard of the rights of distressed officers and their families which form striking characteristics in this case.

(Signed.) ANDREW JACKSON.

April 19th 1833.

From the Alexandria Gazette of May 6.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERT B. RANDOLPH, late Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, having recently announced his dismissal from the service by the President will now undertake, for the information of his fellow citizens generally, and of his late associates attached to the Navy, to expose the circumstances which led to the catastrophe.

In the spring of 1828, John B. Timberlake, purser of the U. S. frigate Constitution, died at Port Mahon, from the effects of derangement, in a fit of which he had unfortunately named himself, by cutting his throat. Com-

Patterson, then commander of the frigate, directed me, verbally, to assume the duties of Acting Purser, as the successor of Mr. Timberlake. About to become the recipient of the money, slops, and other effects belonging to the U. States, which were left by my predecessor, it was not my duty to count the money, or take an inventory of the effects. Common sense might teach any one that the counting of the money, and surveying the effects, devolved upon others, before I could be made responsible. I participated in neither.

It has been testified, however, by Captain Patterson, that he gave verbal orders to the first Lieutenant to cause the money to be counted, and an account taken of it to be delivered to me; and also to designate three officers of the ship, to make an inventory of all the public effects before they should be delivered over. Captain Patterson has further deposed, that Lieutenant Vallette, the gentleman to whom this verbal order was given, reported to him that all had been done as commanded. But the persons named by Lieut. Vallette, as those designated to perform the duty before mentioned, disclaim their appointment, and positively assert that they had no agency in making an inventory or counting the money, and never had any knowledge of the money or effects left by Mr. Timberlake, except from hearsay.

These strange discrepancies in the evidence of gentlemen, made under obligations of their oath, necessarily called for the minutest examination by the Court and myself; when, at length, it was positively ascertained that there had been no inventory taken of public property; as Captain Patterson countermanded his own order to that end, upon the representation to him, by Lieut. Vallette, that the slops and stores were so situated as to render it inconvenient to make an inventory thereof. The survey was postponed by order of Captain Patterson, until after the arrival of the Constitution at the Navy Yard, Charleston, Massachusetts; when all the slops and stores were by the order of Capt. Gallagher, surveyed and turned into the Navy store, and receipted for by Mr. Bates, the Navy storekeeper on that station.

So much for the reported inventories made at Port Mahon, by orders of Capt. Patterson. Here the investigation concerning the *myths* and *inventions*, which from the beginning had existence only in fiction, might be terminated, but for the evidence of Capt. Patterson, before the late Court of Enquiry, who swore that when the Constitution came near the Light House, before the survey to be made of the Navy Yard at Charleston, he enquired of me whether I had forwarded the Fourth Auditor duplicates of the inventories of these same slops and stores; and received an affirmative answer!!! The reader has seen, above, that no inventory had before been taken, and this, with the knowledge, and in pursuance of the orders of Capt. Patterson himself. It is scarcely worth while to waste one more word on this subject.—How Capt. Patterson could imagine that I had transmitted to the Fourth Auditor duplicates of inventories never made—or how I could answer in the affirmative, never having heard or seen any such inventories, I leave to every one to conjecture. It surpasses all my logic. Such, however, it will be seen, in the President's letter of dismissal, (A) is the testimony on which he has arrived to the decision, that I am unworthy of the Naval service of this Republic. It would seem to me, nevertheless, that the President's decision well quadrates with the testimony of Capt. Patterson, one being as desultory office as the other is of truth.

Had the President been acquainted with the *myths* and *inventions*, which from the beginning had existence only in fiction, might be terminated, but for the evidence of Capt. Patterson, before the late Court of Enquiry, who swore that when the Constitution came near the Light House, before the survey to be made of the Navy Yard at Charleston, he enquired of me whether I had forwarded the Fourth Auditor duplicates of the inventories of these same slops and stores; and received an affirmative answer!!! The reader has seen, above, that no inventory had before been taken, and this, with the knowledge, and in pursuance of the orders of Capt. Patterson himself. It is scarcely worth while to waste one more word on this subject.—How Capt. Patterson could imagine that I had transmitted to the Fourth Auditor duplicates of inventories never made—or how I could answer in the affirmative, never having heard or seen any such inventories, I leave to every one to conjecture. It surpasses all my logic. Such, however, it will be seen, in the President's letter of dismissal, (A) is the testimony on which he has arrived to the decision, that I am unworthy of the Naval service of this Republic. It would seem to me, nevertheless, that the President's decision well quadrates with the testimony of Capt. Patterson, one being as desultory office as the other is of truth.

With any slops that might have been on board when Timberlake died, I am wholly unacquainted. For some time before his death, and until the day of his internment, Norman and Morris, Timberlake's clerks, had charge of the slops which had been open for the use of the crew. What they may have issued, I had no means of knowing. It having been determined by Capt. Patterson, that the slops and public stores in the hold, and other departments of the ship, should not be disturbed, I obtained, and receipted to our Consul at Port Mahon, Mr. Lader, for a small amount of slops, which have been fully accounted for with the government. During the enquiry concerning my slop account, the court were of opinion that I had a credit for the amount of \$178 in slops not belonging to my parcel. I did not feel disposed to dispute with my judges on so small a matter; and, therefore, in forming my account current for the consideration of the accounting officers, I admitted that charge, although perfectly ignorant of any mixture of my slops with any remnant of those of my predecessor. Thus were closed, gratuitously on my part, any claims which the government might have on me for their slops left by Mr. Timberlake, if any there were.—In view of this miserable remnant, however, I considered, supposing it actually to exist, the President, by his singular candor and magnanimity, designated the slops and stores turned into the navy store at Charleston, as the property of the United States, "some stores" which were stored away under the ship's provisions," amounting in all to more than three thousand dollars! some stores in comparison with the enormous quantity supposed to have cost \$178!

In relation to the slops and public stores, it will be seen that the President recites "that verbal orders were given, directing an inventory to be taken according to law," without intimating by whom given, or to whom given, leaving room for the inference that the *laches* is imputable to me. That it may be seen how accurately the President has interpreted the law, screening the guilty and impugning the innocent, I here insert two extracts, Nos. 14 and 15, from the rules and regulations for the Naval service of the U. States, under the head "of stores and provisions," viz.

14. "On the death of an officer, having charge of stores, his public papers shall be separated from those of a private nature, the former to be forwarded by a safe conveyance to the Fourth Auditor and the latter, together with his private effects, to be put in charge of such officer as the captain of the ship may appoint for that purpose, to be preserved for the benefit of the legal representatives of the deceased, unless, from particular circumstances, the captain shall deem it advisable to dispose of them at public sale; in which case a duplicate of the inventory, with an account of the disposal or sale, shall be transmitted to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury."

15. "If an officer having charge of stores,

from any accidental circumstance be separated from his ship, the Captain shall proceed to inventory and ascertain the state of the stores, and such officer were actually dead, or discharged; and he shall, as in a like case, appoint another officer to act in his place, giving the earliest intelligence of his proceedings to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury."

So much of the rules and regulations as I have here inserted, consist especially of instructions, to Captains, and they are now produced to shew to the people, and my late brother officers, how unjustly and tyrannically President has acted towards me, while he renders the negligent and guilty Captain to be in a squadron in the Mediterranean. It is somewhat unintelligible to any one not conversant with the history of my case, that there should be a motive, with the President to harden and degrade me, who acted in all this affair in a subordinate capacity, and by the command of Captain Patterson.

With respect to the small stores on board, belonging to Mr. Timberlake, the explanation is short and simple. Mr. Timberlake died indebted to Mr. Norman, his clerk, something more than six hundred dollars, & before his death expressed a desire to secure him out of his small stores. He directed Norman to make a schedule of them, that he might assign them to him; but before the article could be prepared, he grew so ill, that he was unable to execute it. Captain Patterson knowing the wishes of Mr. Timberlake, requested me to execute the arrangement for Norman's benefit, as if it had been completed by him before he sunk into the arms of death. These stores were sold at auction by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and out of the proceeds I satisfied the claim of Norman within a very few dollars. This is a simple and true account of a transaction upon which the President attempts to fix upon me an interference with the estate of Timberlake. Nothing but the most hideous obliquity could have so distorted his poor blind vision.

I have now done with Mr. Timberlake's slops and small stores; having no more agency in their disposition than that above stated, and which is matter of record; as the minutes of the proceedings of the late Court of Enquiry will abundantly prove, and which a record in the letter of Mr. Woodbury below, (B) had been examined and returned by the President without disapprobation.

I shall, in the sequel, tax the reader with a history of the money left by Purser Timberlake on his demise. The amount was reported to me, by those who counted it, to be 11,484 dollars, of which I immediately made a memorandum. This memorandum I voluntarily delivered to the Court, to save all fruitless enquiry about the money, having no motive to conceal the truth. My first impression was to charge myself with that sum—open a new account with the government, and at my risk disburse it in the service. This was positively prohibited by Captain Patterson, and as peremptorily was I commanded to disburse it on the books of the late Purser. I implicitly obeyed; and in paying his rolls, and discharging the outstanding debts, to the 31st March, 1832, exhausted the last dollar, inasmuch, that with the permission and approbation of the commander of the Constitution, a thousand dollars were borrowed of the Dutch Consul, to enable the ship to depart in credit from Port Mahon. All the vouchers taken for the payments, upon Timberlake's books, and of his outstanding debts, made out of the afore said \$11,483, were turned in with his books and papers, for his benefit or rather the benefit of his estate; for all which he has received full credit, while I, who performed this task, by order of the Secretary, without emolument, or compensation, have been denied the credit of a single dollar, in the very face of the judgment of the late Court of Enquiry, and the records and files of the department.

With the sanction of Mr. Woodbury, I had access as well to my own accounts as to those of the late Purser, and I presented for the consideration of the accounting officers an account current, covering the whole sum which came into my hands, every item of which is supported by a legal voucher, precisely as if the account had been originally mine. The two accounting officers did not deign to accept or receive the slightest explanation; but rejected the whole as insupportable in any particular. Upon their iniquitous report, the President acted; having, as I believe, never seen one of the vouchers. Upon such a report, he charged me with presenting an account current, composed, in a "great" degree of items which have notoriously passed to my credit, or are unfounded and frivolous. A more barefaced scandal was never penned, alike unmerited to me, and unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Below will be found my account with the Government in settlement of its new claims upon me, (C) and I shall now wait two events—a suit at law, which I fearlessly challenge, and the meeting of Congress, to which I shall appeal. In the mean time, I claim for the defence of my honour, and protection of my dear-bought fame, a generous interposition of all my late brothers in the service, no one of whom will have heard of the high-handed oppression with which I have been assailed, without the deepest grief. I know they will bear testimony in my favor, even at the risk of an odious inquisition. I am removed without just cause, to appease Kendall, and minister to the black avarice and cowardly resentment of Eaton, who might long since have closed the career of Timberlake by returning to the government the money and effects which he trusted. With this matter I shall have no further concern, when I shall take measures to bring the estate of Timberlake to account with me. There are matters yet unsettled; there is also an estate to answer; and there are courts, laws, judges, chancellors and juries, still subsisting without fear or favor; and I am not without resolution to right myself.

In conclusion, I may now remind the accounting officers of the Treasury, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, that under the sanction of the President, they are required to "prevent in future, that total neglect and disregard of the rights of deceased officers and their families;" and, to afford them a key to their duty in this case, it is liberal and generous to inform them, that on a strict scrutiny, it will be found that John H. Eaton has positively received of the public funds, through the hands of the lamented John B. Timberlake, not less than \$7,000—the proof of all which was clearly shown in the course of the sessions of the late Court of Enquiry in my case. If there be not honesty and frankness enough in the officers of the Treasury Department to investigate the state of this concern, I will take it upon myself to bring it to an issue.

R. B. RANDOLPH.

Late of the U. S. Navy.

NEW COINS OF THE NULLIFIERS.

The Telegraph pronounces the information "false" as given a few days since, in the Globe, with regard to the medals bearing the inscription "John C. Calhoun, First President of the Southern Confederacy." We may be deceiv-

ed; but we are not at all inclined to suspect our information in consequence of the contradiction of the Telegraph. The Editor of that print has not had an opportunity to ascertain whether the statement be true or false since its publication; and if he knew the precise state of fact, what guarantee have we, that he would state it truly? It is our rule, however, never to give, even as a report, that which we cannot vouch by responsible and respectable authority. We do not think that such a denial as that of the Telegraph, should be considered of sufficient weight to call out the proof on which the notice of the Globe was predicated;—but the issuing of the medals in question being a still bolder and stronger, and more specific indication of the nullifiers to separate the southern States from the Union, than any hitherto given, we feel it our duty to lay before the public the evidence to which we yielded our belief.

We have before us a letter of Joseph B. Hinton, Esq. dated "Raleigh, 26th April, 1833," to his friend in this city, who has submitted it to our use. In this letter the writer says—

"Major Hinton states, that the South Carolina and Virginia taint is spreading in the upper counties of North Carolina—and Carson's re-election is becoming more than probable. Great exertions are making in that section, to discredit Mr. Van Buren, and break down the administration—and, he thinks, with fearful success. South Carolinians are passing through that county with medals, inscribed 'John C. Calhoun First President of the Southern Confederacy.' The South Carolinians, Virginians and North Carolinians of the Calhoun School in that quarter, are openly contending, that such a confederacy must be the next push. Some predict that the last election for a President of the United States has happened. Slavery—the Proclamation—Tariff and Bank, are made the pretexes."

The fact given in the Globe, (of the truth of which we stated our conviction,) we derived from this passage of Mr. Hinton's letter. We have conversed with a gentleman in this city, acquainted with the character of Joseph B. Hinton, the writer of the letter, and Major Hinton, to whom he refers as his informant, and have received assurances that both are highly respectable.—*Globe.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 14, 1833.

ROBERT.—On Saturday night last, the meat house of Mr. Nicholas B. Newnam, was broken open, and robbed of about sixty pieces of meat. The rogues have not yet been detected, though we have hopes they will not escape the vigilance of the scouts that have gone out. It will be well for the public to take warning, and see that their store houses are well secured; and in addition to good locks, it might not be amiss to introduce a few man-traps into use.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Mullikin.—I find that the space you were so good as to assign me, for the remarks I intended to make on the communication of "Young Hickory," is too short; I must therefore beg you will grant me the favour of a little more room in your next number.

CASSIUS.

Monday, May 14th, 1833.

Mr. Mullikin.—What has become of the author of the piece published by you some time since under the signature of "A Plain Man?" Is he fatigued so soon. The voice of the republican party, so far as I heard it, greeted him with a hearty shout of welcome. Let him but raise the standard and unfurl the republican banner, and the people will rush to it with a zeal and spirit as natural as they are necessary for their liberty and happiness.

JEFFERSON.

Pursuant to a notice, published in the papers in the Town of Easton, a number of the citizens of Talbot county, met at the Court House in said Town, on Tuesday the 7th May, instant, for the purpose of considering the propriety of contributing aid to the unfortunate sufferers by fire in the Town of Cumberland, in Allegany county, in this State, by the motion of John L. Kerr, Esq. by the chair, and T. R. Lockerman, was appointed Secretary. It was then moved by Mr. Kerr and seconded, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the meeting, with their fellow citizens of Cumberland, and proposing such means of Contribution as might be deemed most advisable; and thereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Mr. Kerr, Colonel Hughlett, Mr. Hambleton, Governor Stevens and Mr. Henry Spencer.—The Committee having retired, after a short absence, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

The committee appointed by the citizens of Talbot county, now assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed condition of their fellow citizens of the ill-fated Village of Cumberland, having duly consulted together, beg leave to report and to recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That it is a social duty at all times to give aid and comfort to our fellow citizens laboring under trials of difficulty or distress, and this duty is more strongly enforced by the dictates of humanity when we behold any particular portion of the community overwhelmed with calamity and suddenly reduced by misfortune, which no prudence could avert, to utter helplessness and ruin.

Resolved, That the late destruction of property, by a terrible and resistless conflagration, in the Village of Cumberland, in Allegany county, and the consequent ruin of many families of all classes, trades and professions,—from the rich and independent to the humblest poor,—loudly calls for succour from the hand of benevolence and, for the active exertions of those who have not only the means within their own power to give, but influence to prompt the energies of charity in others.

Resolved, That subscription papers be forthwith prepared for the purpose of making a collection of such sums of money as any benevolent citizens may think proper to bestow for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Cumberland; and that one of the following gentlemen, respectively, to wit: Trappe District; Gen. Solomon Dickinson, P. Webb, Henry Spencer, Dr. S. T. Kemp and Solomon Mullikin; Easton District, Thos. I. Bullitt, John M. G. Emory, Alex. Graham, Wm. H. Groome and Theo. R. Lockerman; Chappel District, Wm. H. Tilghman, George Dudley, Joseph Turner, T. O. Martin and Wm. Rose; Bayside District, Robt. Banning, Jos. Brull, J. Valiant, Thos. Auld and Wm. Townsend; and the gentlemen before named are earnestly requested to receive and collect subscrip-

tions as speedily as possible, and to forward the amount so collected to Thomas H. Diwe of Easton, as Treasurer, who is also requested to remit the same to John Hove, Thomas J. McKay, Richard Beall, the Rev. L. H. Johns, William McMahon and James P. Carlton, Esquires, of Cumberland, or to any one of them.

Which said preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

It was then moved by Colonel Hughlett and seconded, that this meeting now adjourn until Tuesday 21st instant, 4 o'clock, P. M.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Chairman.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS of Preachers, belonging to the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, for the year 1833.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

LAWRENCE M'COMBS, P. E.

St. George's—Henry White, Robert Gary, Thomas M'Carroll and John Porter.

Union—Charles Pittman.

Asbury—Robert Kemp.

Chester—James B. Ayres, John Edwards and E. Morrell.

Souderburg—T. Miller and Wm. Rider.

Strasburg—Wm. Torbert, T. Morrell.

Lancaster—John Ledum.

Waynesburg—D. Best, R. M. Thomas.

West Chester and Marshallton.—J. Canfield.

EAST PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

GEORGE BANGHART, P. E.

Kennington—Wm. Wiggins.

St. John's—Henry King.

Fifth Street—Joseph Rusling.

Germantown—Joseph Woolson, Wm. Greenville.

Bristol—David Bartine, John Nicholson.

Reading—Joseph Ashbrook.

Pottsville—P. Ogden, W. Bloomer.

Manheim—A. K. Street.

Easton—George F. Brown.

CHESAPEAKE DISTRICT.

MATTHEW SORRIN, P. E.

Smyrna—Solomon Sharp, R. Anderson.

Dover—Wm. Barnes, J. T. Crouch.

Caroline—Jos. Humphreys, C. J. Crouch.

Talbot—Levi Storks, T. Hickey.

Queen Anne's—R. M. Greenbank, W. Ewry.

Kent—Levi Scott, Benjamin Benson.

Cecil—E. Reed, J. M. Yard.

Port Deposit—J. Gruber, J. Spear.

Elkton—J. B. Hagany.

Wilmington—Joseph Lybrand.

DELAWARE DISTRICT.

DAVID DAILEY, P. E.

Dorchester—John Bell, J. Kerr.

Cambridge—J. Lenthart, S. Drain.

Salisbury—A. Smith, Wm. Spry.

Anne Arundel—Wm. Connelly, G. Wilshire.

Accomack—James Massey, James Houston.

Snow Hill—S. McElwee, J. Taft.

Levittown—D. Lambden, W. Allen.

Milford—J. Bayne, J. S. Taylor.

WEST JERSEY DISTRICT.

R. W. PETERHART, P. E.

Burlington—James Smith, Jr.

Mont Holly—John Berkley.

Penbentown—Wm. Williams, G. Rybold.

Tuckerton—Henry Boehm.

Bergentown—Wm. Lumus, N. Chew.

Cumberland and Cape May—John Henry, James Loupeslager.

the performance of a sacred duty by the President, who had ordered the name of Randolph to be struck from the rolls of the Navy, for a pecuniary defalcation and for other misconduct.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
London papers to the 1st April, and Liverpool to the 2d, are received.

The most important news is from Portugal; the report received in this country, from Lisbon, of Don Miguel's forces having been repulsed before Oporto, proves to be correct.—Don Pedro's situation on the whole is no worse, and may be considered rather better.

The Paris papers say that the Russian fleet had not sailed from the Bosphorus. Some of the papers again affirm that a large portion of the Egyptian army has marched into Smyrna, and it was added that the greatest alarm reigned in the councils of the Porte, and new military preparations had been ordered. Admiral Rousin however had assured the Sultan that Ibrahim's progress would be checked as soon as the convention lately signed with the Admiral should become known to the Egyptian Commander.

Accounts from Constantinople have been received down to the 3d of March, by which it does not appear that the difficulties between the Sultan and Ibrahim had been adjusted.

The Irish coercive bill, after a long debate on every provision, had passed the House of Commons and was carried up to the House of Lords on Saturday the 30th where it was ordered to be taken up on Monday the 1st of April.

The affairs with the Dutch are apparently no nearer a close than they were six months ago.

From a letter given below, it will be seen, that the Democrats of Connecticut have elected their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, by triumphant majorities in the State Legislature:

HARTFORD, May 2d, 1833.
Dear Sir—There having been no election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the people, the two Houses of the Assembly met, and went into joint ballot to-day, which resulted in the election of Henry W. Edwards for the first, and Ebenezer Stoddard for the second of these offices, by a majority of about seventy votes. Both the gentlemen elected were the regular democratic candidates, and are decided friends of the National Administration.

FOR GOVERNOR.
First Ballot,
For Henry W. Edwards, 147
For John S. Peters, 70
Blanks, 10
Majority, 67
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
First Ballot,
For Ebenezer Stoddard, 160
For Thaddeus Betts, 59
Blanks, 7
Majority, 94

The House of Representatives was organized yesterday, by the choice of Samuel Ingham, Esq., for speaker, and Silas Mix and Lorin P. Waldo, Esqrs. for Clerks. Moses Smith and Eliza Skinner were appointed Messengers.

The Senate was organized by appointing Charles Hawley, Esq. President pro tem., he being the oldest member, and Samuel H. Huntington, Esq. Clerk. Horace Wadsworth and Joseph Hollister, as Messengers, and John Ellsworth as Door-keeper.

Virginia Elections.—The Norfolk Herald gives a list of the persons elected members of congress in Virginia as follows:—George Loyd, John Y. Mason, Wm. S. Archer, James C. Gholson, John Randolph, Thomas W. Davenport, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Hy. A. Wise, Wm. Taylor, Joseph W. Chinn, Andrew Stevenson, Wm. F. Gordon, John M. Patton, C. F. Mercer, E. Lucas, Jas. M. Beale, Samuel M'D Moore, John H. Fulton, Wm. M. Comas, John J. Allen, Edgar C. Wilson.

PROLIFIC VINE.
We hereby certify that we have counted the bunches of Grapes, this day, that are on John Willis' Grape Vine, of seven years growth, as accurately as we could, and having made allowance for good count, we find on it fifty five thousand four hundred and ninety bunches, besides many more young ones appear to be coming out; and we are fully of opinion we have, by the rule we went by, allowed at least three thousand for good count, that had not more than two bunches on it was counted, and we think at least one third are double bunches, and only counted as single bunches.
CHARLES M. BROWNE, JR.,
RICHARD MARKLAND,
Oxford, May 6th, 1833.

BALTIMORE PRICES.
May 10, 1833.
Wheat, red, per bushel \$1 30 a 1 25
White, 1 30 a 1 33
Corn, white, 63 a 65
Do. yellow, 67
Rye, 75 a 77
Oats, 38 a 40

NEW GOODS.
KENNERLY & LOVEDAY,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened at their store house in Easton, a very handsome and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
in all their varieties,
Also, **HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, STONE WARE, EARTHENWARE, WOOD WARE, &c. &c.**
which having been selected with much care and attention from the latest arrivals, they think they can offer at reduced prices; they solicit an early call from their friends, and the public generally to judge for themselves.
Easton, May 14 6w

A FAIR.
THE ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Chestertown, will hold a "FAIR" for the exhibition and sale of fancy and useful articles, to commence on WEDNESDAY the 29th of May, and to continue for three days, at the MASONIC HALL. The proceeds of the sale to be applied to repairing the exterior of the Church, and erecting a Sunday School room. The room will be kept open until 10 o'clock in the evening of each day.—Admission 12 cents for the whole day. Donations will be thankfully received.
The Editors of the Easton, Centreville, and Elkton papers will confer a favor by copying this advertisement.
May 14

WOOL.
LYMAN REED & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. & Co., have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore.
May 14 6w

NOTICE.
THE public are most respectfully invited to attend the annual meeting of the Female Sabbath School Society of Easton, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Several Ministers are expected to be present, and an address will be delivered by one of them.
By order of the Board of Managers.
May 14 3w

PEOPLE'S LINE
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
DAILY, AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.
THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of Passengers between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the SWIFT and SPLENDID Steamer KENTUCKY, Captain D. Robinson, and OHIO, Captain W. WILKINSON, Jr.

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, LIGHT STREET, every morning, commencing to-morrow, (Saturday) at half past six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the Passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.
Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.
The Tables and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agents, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the traveling public.
Passage to Philadelphia, Three Dollars. All baggage, as usual, at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.
S. McCLELLAN, Agent,
No. 8, Light street Wharf.
Baltimore, May 3, 1833—14

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 23d day of April, 1833, by Abraham De Graff, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JAMES FOSSETT, and says he belongs to Warner Warfield, in Baltimore county, about 16 miles from Baltimore, on the Liberty road. Said colored man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; bright mulatto, has a scar on his right hand very large—says it was cut with a butcher's knife. Had on when committed, drab cloth roundabout and pantaloons, cotton shirt, waist vest, old black fur hat, and coarse lace boots. 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.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and county Jail.
May 14 3w

Notice.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 13th day of April, 1833, a negro man who calls himself JOSHUA PURDY, of a yellow complexion, about twenty years of age, five feet ten inches and one half high. Had on when committed a gray cloth roundabout, corded pantaloons, brown fur hat, fine shoes; has a scar on his forehead, and one on his lip; also a large scar on his breast—says he is free, and that he was last from Ridgeville in this county.
The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff
May 14 8t of Frederick county.
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge.
M. E. B.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, and delivered, by the clerk thereof, against James W. Abbott, at the suit of William Bullen, administrator of Thomas Bullen, and the other at the suit of William Bullen, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, the following property, to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim of James W. Abbott, of, in and to, the farm where he now resides near the Trappe, be the quantity of acres what it may, also 2 head of horses, 2 cows, and 1 cart, taken as the property of the above named Abbott to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and in the interest and cost due to become thereon, attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
April 23 4w

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, and delivered, by the clerk thereof, against James W. Abbott, at the suit of William Bullen, administrator of Thomas Bullen, and the other at the suit of William Bullen, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, the following property, to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim of James W. Abbott, of, in and to, the farm where he now resides near the Trappe, be the quantity of acres what it may, also 2 head of horses, 2 cows, and 1 cart, taken as the property of the above named Abbott to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and in the interest and cost due to become thereon, attendance by
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J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
April 23 4w

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WM. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, their Spring supply of GOODS, comprising a large and general assortment of
English, French, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.
All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash.
Constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY FLOUR of the best brands.
Easton, April 30 6t

WILSON & TAYLOR
MOST respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd. and immediately opposite the Court House
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.
Easton, April 30

Tailoring Establishment.
ANDREW OEHLE, TAILOR,
TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.
PARISIAN SCOURING.
This department of the advertiser's business, he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.
Gentlemen's Garments
of every description, can be cleansed so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them.
Easton, April 30, 1833

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
March 20th, 1833.
A Resolution of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governor of the different States, and the county and township officers by this Department. The queries contained in these circulars, being answered but in comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay.
The printers of the laws of the U States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers.
April 3 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, both at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, against Joseph Chain, will be sold at Public Sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that lot or parcel of ground called Clifton, situate on Dover Road, near Dr. Theodore Denny's Farm, containing ten acres of land, more or less. Also, a lot of land on Dover Road containing half an acre of land more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
April 23 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arrindale, and of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at Public Sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills in the Chapel District in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit:—part of a tract of land called Fork, part of a tract of land called Hestley, and containing 190 acres of land more or less—also, an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land, more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
April 23 4w

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of one writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Joseph P. Harris, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, and one writ of fieri facias against same, at the suit of Wm. W. Moore, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of the said day, the following property to wit: all that farm or tract of land at the Hole-in-the-wall, formerly the property of James Cain and now in the possession of said Harris, be the quantity of acres what it may, also 4 cows, 3 young steers, 2 heifers, 20 head of sheep, 1 yoke of oxen, 2 carts, 1 negro boy Frisby, 1 negro man John, 1 negro boy Basil, 1 girl Ann and 4 head of horses, all taken as the property of the aforesaid Joseph P. Harris, to pay and satisfy the above named executions, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
April 23 4w

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of John Dorgan, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Merchant—will be sold at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. all the equitable right, title and estate, of him the said Samuel Tenant, to a House and Lot in St. Michaels, late the property of Wm. Merchant, deceased. Also, on the same day and place aforesaid, between the hours aforesaid, will be sold at public sale, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed against John Graham, security of the aforesaid Samuel Tenant in the case of John Dorgan, 8 head of cattle and 3 head of horses—the above named property seized in both cases, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the balance due and to become due on the above mentioned venditioni exponas. Attendance given by
E. N. HAMBLETON, former Shff.
April 23 4w

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of John Dorgan, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Merchant—will be sold at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. all the equitable right, title and estate, of him the said Samuel Tenant, to a House and Lot in St. Michaels, late the property of Wm. Merchant, deceased. Also, on the same day and place aforesaid, between the hours aforesaid, will be sold at public sale, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed against John Graham, security of the aforesaid Samuel Tenant in the case of John Dorgan, 8 head of cattle and 3 head of horses—the above named property seized in both cases, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the balance due and to become due on the above mentioned venditioni exponas. Attendance given by
E. N. HAMBLETON, former Shff.
April 23 4w

JOHN J. HARROD,
PUBLISHER, BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore,
Has constantly on hand,
A GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY which he offers whole and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances.
Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant.
The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume.
The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Savin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.
Dr. Watts' much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.
The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo.
Drs. Mosheim, Coyle and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.
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—ON HAND—
Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.
Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a great variety.
Custom Blank, in every variety.
Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted.
Penknives, Razors, red Tape and Taste.
Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine.
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Wafers—Red, black and assorted colors.
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Feb 16 12w

THE CELEBRATED HORSE
RED ROVER.
IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows, to wit: Six Dollars the spring's chance, Twelve Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents cash to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.
RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, and by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges. Red Rover is believed to possess more of the Medley blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, will appear. Red Rover is now in Easton, and will remain here until the 30th inst., at which time he will commence his season. For stands, time of standing, pedigree, certificates, progeny, &c. see hand bills and Turf Register.
J. M. FAULKNER.
(G)
March 19

SHANNONDALE.
THE full bred horse Shannondale, a dark sorrel, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Easton every Tuesday during the season, the remainder of his time at the subscriber's stable on the following terms, viz: Six dollars the spring's chance; 12 dollars to insure a mare with foal, three dollars the single leap and twenty five cents in each case to the Groom.
JAMES BARTLETT.
Talbot co. March 16, 1833.

CERTIFICATE.
I hereby certify that Shannondale was got by the imported horse Eagle, and was raised by Thomas T. Lowry, and sold by said Lowry to Mr. Cato Moore of Charlottesville, Virginia, and by C. Moore to Thomas R. Hammond of the same town, and the dam of this horse was got by the imported horse Bedford, and that she was full blooded and raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen county, Virginia.—Any further information that may be wanted can be obtained by application to Mr. Lowry or to Thos. R. Hammond.
JOHN M. GAYLE.

JOHN M. GAYLE,
We hereby certify that Shannondale is a sure foal getter and has produced as likely colts as any horse that has stood in this county for the last twelve or fifteen years.
John M. Gayle, John T. Cooke, Henry Fleming, William Morgan, Thomas Hill, Jas. H. Jones, Philip Talesferro, Robert Rease, John M. Anderson, Robertson Bridges, William Chapman.
Gloucester Court House, Va. March 3d, 1833.

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,
DENTON, Maryland:—
Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches.—Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.
N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.
March 23 1f

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
April 12th, 1833.
In the late conflagration of the Treasury building nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st of March, 1833, was destroyed including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States, are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters excepting those heretofore alluded to which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio fool cap paper, with sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engraving hand. Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st of October, 1819, to the 20th of February 1833; all the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefit of the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary have also been preserved, and it is requested that before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.
LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 26—30
To be inserted three times a week for three months in the papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

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Feb 16 12w

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.
The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of Centreville and Easton, at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, twenty five dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap, payable before the mare goes to the horse, the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal. If the mare be sold, the person putting her to the horse will be held liable for the amount of insurance. The season will commence on the first day of April next at Centreville, where the horse will remain during that week, and on Monday following at Easton, and remain there also a week, and then alternate at Centreville and Easton, a week at each place during the season, which will close on the first of July.
ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, nine years old this Spring, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large and fine, and those upon the turf give evidence of great speed, as yet however, few have been trained, the oldest of his colts, being only three years old last season. One of his colts bred by the proprietor and sold to a gentleman in N. York, was trained and tried last season, and proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in one minute and fifty one seconds, both heats, and beating four others, with great ease. Eclipse was trained for the first time, and ran in the Spring of 1830, (being the two preceding years on the stand as a Stallion) in the State of New Jersey, a mile and repeat, and won with great ease, beating three other horses; he was

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Bill in Caroline county Court.
SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.
March Term, 1833.
Ordered by the Court, that the report of Giles Hicks, Trustee for the sale of the Real estate of Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday of October next—provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Monday of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$3160 00.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True copy,
Test, Joseph Richardson, Clerk.
April 23 Sw

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the BAKING BUSINESS in its various branches at the old stand, where he is ready to supply his customers with all the articles in his line on accommodating terms.
He would likewise notify them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS, AND FANCY ARTICLES, which added to his former stock, makes his variety complete; and having selected them with great care and attention, he confidently offers them to his friends, on terms which he hopes will be thought reasonable.
He has also just received and is now opening a beautiful and excellent assortment of BOOKS, religious, entertaining and useful, AMONG WHICH ARE:
Family Bibles, "Bucks" Theological Dictionary, Polyglott Testaments, Rollins' Ancient History, Common Prayer, Josephus, Methodist Hymns, Cook's Voyages, Protestant do, History of England, Methodist do, Life of Girard, Evidences of Christianity, Young Man's Own Watson's Apology, Your Book, Watson's Wesley, Paradise Lost, Methodist Discipline, Night Thoughts, Methodist do, Course of Time, Benson's Fletcher, Vicar of Wakefield.
A quantity of School Books and Toy Books.
Also a variety of Blank Books & Stationery.
The Subscriber feels grateful to his friends for the patronage they have afforded him, and while he is anxious to deserve, begs a continuation of their favors.
FREDERICK F. NIND.
Easton, April 16 csw3w

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.
AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Souder's Eye Water, Hydriodate of Potash, Morphine, Emetine, Black Oxide of Mercury, Strichnine, Cornine, Phosphorus, Prussic Acid, Pippine, Oil Cubeb, Quinine, Cinchonine, Solidified Copiva, Saratoga Powders, Oil of Cantharidin, Chloride Tooth Wash, Dnarcotized Laudanum, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colocyth Comp. Ditto Opium, Do. Do. Ciutea, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.
Also a quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, dec 18

BOARDING.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.
CALEB BROWN.
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.
Jan 22 G W

The Steam Boat Maryland
CAPTAIN TAYLOR,
WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centerville, (via the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day.
All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.
April 9

150 NEGROES WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families. It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call, as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash price. All communications directed to him in Easton, will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.
THOS. M. JONES.
may 7

MARYLAND.
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
30th day of April, A. D. 1833.
ON APPLICATION of Andrew Mason, administrator of James Brannock, late of Caroline county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the Newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office this thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

MARYLAND.
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
30th day of April, A. D. 1833.
ON application of Andrew Mason, Administrator of William H. Parrott, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office this thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
Test—WM. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William H. Parrott, late of Caroline county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourteenth day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
ANDREW MASON, Adm'r. of William H. Parrott, dec'd.
may 7 Sw

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 15th day of April, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOSEPH WOODLAND, a dark mulatto, says he belongs to Samuel Duncan, living in Greensborough, E. Shore, Maryland, and supposed to belong to the estate of Nicholas Stoop, deceased, E. S. Maryland.—Said colored man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar over and a large one under the left eye, and nearly blind of the same, two small scars near the right eye, a small scar on his right arm. Had on when committed, a drab kersey coat and pantaloons, coarse cotton shirt, striped worsted vest, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.
The owner of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Balt. City and county Jail.
April 24—30 Sw**

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 16th day of February, 1833, a negro man who calls himself DENNIS MILES, who says he was sold to a negro trader about seven years ago, by Henry Manker, of Suffolk, Virginia, from whom he ran away. He is of a dark complexion; is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and of average stature. Had on when committed, a cross-barred liney frock, and old shoes and stockings.
The owner, if any, is hereby directed to come forward and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick County.
March 15—23 St

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 21st day of February, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself JANE ANDERSON, charged with being a runaway, but says she is free and that she was last from Washington county. She is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and of average stature. Had on when committed, a cross-barred liney frock, and old shoes and stockings.
The owner, if any, is hereby directed to come forward and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick County.
March 15—23 St

Notice is hereby given
THAT application will be made for renewal of the following certificates of Stock—No. 4579, 4880, 4881, in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid.—The above stock now standing in the name of Humphrey Buckler.
may 7 Sw

The Frederick Examiner, Hagerstown Free Press, and Easton Whig, will publish the above four weeks, and forward a certificate at the expiration of the time to this office with the bill for advertising.

LYMAN REED & CO.
COMMISSION WOOD WARE-HOUSE.
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.
N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the market, will receive immediate attention.
march 23 7t


FIRE THE GREAT GUNS!!
ANOTHER VICTORY GAINED BY SYLVESTER!!
As our paper is just going to press, we have only to announce the following gratifying intelligence.
DRAWING OF THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class, No. 6, for 1833, drawn March 30th.
28 1 21 59 9 60 53 30 11 9
Combination 1 21 28
The Grand Capital Prize of \$20,000
Was sold by SYLVESTER to Mr. James Berrett, of Baltimore; who has kindly permitted us to announce his name to the public—which is never given without the express permission of the fortunate holder.
Our country patrons are requested to forward their orders early and secure the future Capitals.
100 Prizes of a \$1000.
NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 15—to be drawn Wednesday, May 29, \$20,000, Highest Prize.
\$20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 10 of 3,000, 100 of 1,000, 16 of 500, &c. &c. Amounting to \$366,080.
Tickets \$10, Shares in Proportion.
A package of 22 whole tickets, by certificate cost \$124—package of Halves, \$62—package of Quarters, \$31—Eighths, \$15.50.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.
ALL persons being in arrears on Executions, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangements with the plaintiffs, on or before the 9th of April next, otherwise their property will be immediately advertised for sale, without respect to persons.
I would also say to those persons indebted for officer's fees, that the books are now in the hands of the deputies, who are instructed to collect according to law.
Those persons who are indebted on executions, or for officer's fees, will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham, who is duly authorized by me to receive the same. The Public's ob't. serv't.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. The Subscriber may be found at the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. at most hours, every business day, where persons interested in the above notice, will please call and settle, without delay, as I am compelled to obey the instructions I have received.
JO. GRAHAM, D. Shff. Easton, March 30th, 1833 1t

A CARD.
A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copyt ove, and discontinue the others.
oct 9

NOTICE.
RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly, entitled an "Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. Easton, April 9th, 1833. wt10M

Collector's Second Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1832, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his aid.
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector.
April 16

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.
April 9

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing under the firm of Rose & Spencer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are most respectfully requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.
ROBERT ROSE, RICHARD P. SPENCER.
Easton, 23d March, 1833.
The business will be continued by Robert Rose, who is thankful for the patronage already received, and solicits a continuation of the same.
For sale for Cash.
SIX or eight likely negroes for sale, to remain in the State of Maryland. Enquire of the editor.
may 7 G W

Wants a situation as House-keeper.
IN a respectable family, a widow lady, who can give satisfactory references for character and abilities. Apply at this office.
Easton, may 7, 1833.

SPRING FASHIONS.
Millinery and Mantua Making.
MRS. RIDGAWAY
RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments, to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, but more particularly to those of Easton, for the very liberal encouragement she has received from them since she commenced the above business in Easton, and takes pleasure in announcing to them her return from Baltimore in the last Steam Boat, with a general assortment of Millinery and fancy articles, which she is disposed to sell on the most accommodating terms for cash.
She would also state, that having received a polite invitation from Mrs. Fenby (one of the most fashionable Milliners in Baltimore) immediately on her return from Philadelphia, to view her assortment of spring fashions; that she availed herself thereof, and obtained all her most fashionable patterns. She also visited Mrs. Broadbent at her elegant fashionable store and viewed her new patterns, and will receive by next packet a pattern bonnet of the latest fashion. She therefore respectfully invites her customers, and the ladies generally to call and view them, at her new stand on Washington Street, a few doors below Dover.
April 23 Sw

NEW STORE.
W. & T. H. JENKINS
HAVING associated themselves under the firm of W. & T. H. JENKINS, intend keeping a general and well assorted stock of GOODS at the old and well known stand of Jenkins & Stevens, which they now occupy with
A new and splendid assortment of BRITISH, INDIA AND FRENCH GOODS,
Recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with much care and attention, at the lowest market prices—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, of various qualities and colours, Merino Cassimeres and summer Cloths, Silks and a beautiful assortment of Bombazines;
A great variety of handsome Gauze, Satin plaid and crape de chine Shawls; also, very rich figured Gauze Ribbons;
A great variety of Artificial Flowers of the latest fashion, recently imported from France, in small boxes;
A very extensive and beautiful lot of Calicoes and painted Muslins adapted to the season and fashions;
Laces of various kinds; Jacksonet, Mull, Swiss, Plain and Figured Book Muslins;
Corded Skirts, &c. &c.
Domestic Flairs,
Bleached and unbleached Muslins, &c. &c.
A LARGE LOT OF Pennsylvania Tow-Linens, Oznaburgs and Russia Sheetings, &c.—also, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA AND QUEENS WARE.
GROCERIES.
They hope that amongst a good and well selected stock
Superior Wines and Liquors, to please the best of judges. They are confident of the superior qualities of these articles, and will unhesitatingly recommend them as such.
An enumeration of the different kinds is considered unnecessary. They hope however, if gentlemen with a pure article, they will call and examine their before they buy.
Brown Sugars of different qualities, Havana do. double refined Loaf do good do Lump do. Coffee of every description, &c. &c.
W. & T. H. Jenkins are determined to sell their Goods at a reasonable advance, and in accordance with the state of the markets from which they get supplied, for the cash or in exchange for country produce. They respectfully solicit the attention and a liberal patronage of the public.
Easton, April 30. Sw

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th day of March last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man who calls himself PATRICK LYLE—He is about 50 years of age, five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his forehead, and has lost some of his upper teeth. Had on when committed, a grey frock coat, Pittsburgh cord pantaloons, and white hat—says he is free, and last from Washington county, Maryland.—The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick County.
April 5—18 St

THE GLOBE and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge
M. E. B.

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of April, 1833, by William Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself MARGARET JONES, a dark mulatto, says she was born free, and bred with Mr. Neale, in Liberty street, Baltimore.—Said colored girl is about 16 years of age, 5 feet and 4 inch high. Had on when committed a light calico frock, blue yarn stockings and fine leather shoes, red plaid cloak, red cotton handkerchief on her head.
The owner of the above described colored girl, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Balt. City and County Jail.
April 24—30 Sw**

**WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Talbot county, on the 29th inst, by Thom as Bruff, Esq. as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES, and says he is 39 years of age, and that he belongs to Jacob Wolf of Baltimore. He is a dark mulatto, is 5 feet 5 inches high, and stout made. Had on when committed an old fur hat, check shirt, grey round about, striped shoes and stockings.
The owner of the above described negro man is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Shff. April 30, 1833. Sw**

The Baltimore American will publish the above law 4 times, and charge this office.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of SAMUEL MULLIKIN & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted will please make payment to Samuel Mullikin, who is authorised to receive the same.
JOS. TUCKER.
SAM'L MULLIKIN.
Baltimore, April 9th, 1833.
SAMUEL MULLIKIN begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and customers in general for the liberal encouragement he has received from them, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their patronage.
He may be found at the old stand, No. 6 Market Space, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Tucker, where he now has on hand an assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public.
S. M.
April 11—16 4w

By the House of Delegates,
March 21st, 1833.
BE it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the resolution passed on the 14th day of March, 1832, be and the same is hereby suspended in its operation, for the period of four months, so far as relates to the removal from commission of such officers as may not have reported themselves agreeably to the requirements of that resolution, and that all the said officers be allowed until the 1st day of June next, to report themselves, as required by said resolution.
Resolved, That the Adjutant General be and he is hereby directed to issue his General Order, requiring all officers who have not reported, as directed by the resolution of the 14th March, 1832, to report themselves to his department, on or before the 1st day of June next.
By order, G. G. Brewer, Clk. By the Senate, March 22d, 1833—Assented to.
By order, Jos. H. Nicholson, Clk.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
ANAPOLIS.
The Officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions.
By order, RICHARD HARWOOD, (of Thos.) Adjutant General Md. Ma.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen, Bell-Air; Press, Elkton; Enquirer, Chestertown; Times, Centerville; Chronicle, Cambridge; Whig, Easton; Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumberland; Torch Light, Hager's Town; Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Rockville; Banner, Upper Marlboro; National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward their accounts.
April 18—23 Sw

LOOK HERE.
ONE or two good Cabinet Makers (single men) who are fond of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of
JOHN MECONEKIN.
N. B. They may have their pay too.
Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.
may 7

350 NEGROES WANTED.
I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into market.
All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.
may 29

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 26th day of February, 1833, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself REBECEY SMITH, and says she is free and came from Pennsylvania; had on when committed, a Blue cotton Frock, sun bonnet, coarse shoes and stockings. She is about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high.
The owner if any, is requested to come and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.
March 15—23 St

The Washington Globe, and the Easton Whig will publish the above advertisements once a week for 8 weeks, and charge
M. E. B.

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nind's Bakery.
He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.
All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.
Easton, April 24, 1833. 1t

A GREAT BARGAIN.
I WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well, to embrace this offer.
THEODORE DENNY, agent, for Jos. W. Reynolds.
Easton, march 16

POETRY.
THE BRIDE.
A Ballad, written by Charles Jeffreys.
Oh! take her, but be faithful still,
And may the bridal vow
Be sacred held in after years,
And warmly breath'd as now.
Remember 'tis no common tie
That binds her youthfull heart:
'Tis one that only truth should weave,
And only Death can part.
The joys of childhood's happy hour,
The home of raptures years,
The treasure'd scenes of early youth,
In sunshine and in tears;
The purest hopes her bosom knew,
When her young heart was free,
All these and more she now resigns,
To brave the world with thee.
Her lot in life is fix'd with thine,
Its good and ill to share,
And well I know 'twill be her pride,
To sooth each sorrow there;
Then take her, and may fleeting time
Mark only Joy's increase,
And may your days glide sweetly on
In happiness and peace.
STANZAS.
BY BARRY CORNWALL.
The night is closing round, mother!
The shadows are thick and deep!
All around me they cling like an iron ring;
And I cannot—cannot sleep!
Ah Heaven! thy hand, thy hand, mother!
Let me lie on thy nursing breast—
They have smitten my brain with a piercing pain,
But 'tis gone—and I now shall rest.
I could sleep a long, long sleep, mother!
Go seek me a calm, cool bed;
You may lay me low, in the virgin snow,
With a moss-bank for my head.
I would lie in the wild, wild woods, mother!
Where naught but the birds are known!
Where nothing is seen but the branches green,
And flowers on the green-sward strewn.
No lovers are there, with the fair, mother!
Nor mock at the holy sky;
One may live and be gay like a summer day,
And at last like the summer—die!
THE ALBATROSS.
The following beautiful lines are taken from the last number of the Knickerbocker:
'Tis said the Albatross never rests—[Buffon.]
Where fatless waves in magnificence toss,
Homeless and high soars the white Albatross—
Unwearied, undaunted, unshrinking, alone,
The ocean, his empire—the tempest his throne.
When the terrible whirlwind raves wild o'er the surge
And the hurricane hurls out the mariner's dirge,
In thy glory thou spurnest the dark heaving sea,
Proud bird of the ocean world—homeless and free.
When the winds are at rest, and the sun in his glow,
And the glittering tide sleeps in beauty below,
In the pride of thy power triumphant above,
With thy mate thou art holding thy revels of love.
Untired, unfettered, unwatched, unconfin'd,
So my spirit like thee in the world of the mind,
No learning for earth e'er to weary its flight,
And fresh as thy pinion in regions of light.—
ORCATUS.
PERIODICALS.—We have received a specimen sheet of a new publication, entitled "The complete Periodical Library," to contain all the new works of merit as they appear—viz: Voyages, Travels, History, Biography, Select memoirs, the most approved European Annals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. This work is to be published every week, in 48 octavo pages, by Mr. T. K. Greenbank, of Philadelphia, a gentleman who has been long engaged in the publishing business, and who, from the extensive arrangements he has made in London, Liverpool and Paris, will possess many facilities for the performance of his interesting task. The price of the work will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance.
The 15th No. of "Waldie's Select Circulating Library" is before us. This publication has already obtained the well merited approbation of a large portion of the reading public. It is issued weekly, in octavo form, on a large sheet printed in beautiful style, at 5¢ per annum.
Specimens of both the above works may be seen at this office, and subscriptions received and forwarded.

JOHN MECONEKIN, CABINET MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.
He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been of long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash.
J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and despatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.
Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.
Feb 26 (G)

W. HUGHLETT
WISHES to purchase for his own use, several healthy NEGRO BOYS, from ten to sixteen years of age. For such, of good character, the cash will be paid, at liberal prices.
Galloway, near Easton, April 30. (G) 4t

AN active and intelligent boy, of good family, will be taken as an apprentice, at a good office. One from the country, having a good English education, would be preferred.
April 23

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every **TUESDAY MORNING**, the
issue of the year--
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are **THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM**,
payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted **THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR**, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion--larger advertisements in proportion.

W. & T. H. JENKINS
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public, that they have received
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
NEW GOODS,
to their former stock. This addition, it is hoped will complete their spring assortment, and meet the approbation of purchasers.

They can exhibit a beautiful lot of
Gauze and Hernane Shawls
of all colors; Black Gros de Swiss and Green Gros de Nap; Black Mattioni Lustring--double and single green Florence--Grecian Quilting, &c. Rich figured Blind Veils.

Also a great variety of
PARASOLS,
PLAIN, FIGURED & STAR-FRINGED.

WALDEN'S GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES
WINES.

W. & T. H. J. take this opportunity to say that they will receive in a very short time, some superior Champagne and Charet Wines, which they will warrant to be of the finest qualities. They indulge the hope that the price of the claret wine, will be such as to warrant its general use to families, being a wine perfectly innocent and very healthy in warm seasons.

Old London particular Madeira; Sherry and Lisbon Wines: Old London Dock Oporto Wine warranted pure and of the first quality. They again invite the attention of the public.

Easton, May 21

WOOL! WOOL!

IT is now nearly time to commence sheering Sheep. The subscriber therefore respectfully requests his friends to commence the operation of shearing and shoring as early as they may think proper, and that he is ready with a good supply of the rind, to purchase wool at the highest cash prices at his Ware Room near the Market corner. He assures the public, although a little crippled in some of his limbs, his pockets are well stored, and are neither affected with consumption or paralysis, but are in first rate cash plight. All he desires is that wool sellers will give him a call, or direct a line to him in Easton, and they will find that he is prepared and willing to give them as high prices as they can get in Baltimore or Philadelphia as many of them can bear witness to.

BENNETT TOMLINSON.

may 21

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

may 21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers appointed by Caroline county Court, at the last October Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Hezekiah Vinson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will meet on the land of said deceased, on Saturday the 20th July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

WM. ORRELL

JAMES SANGSTON

WM. THAWLEY

JOSHUA CLARKE

MATTHEW M. HARDCASTLE.

Commissioners.

may 21

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

may 21

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

Easton, May 21

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, A LOT OF

GROUND, about a mile and a half from town, on the Dover road, in the neighborhood of Mr. Shannahan's land, containing between 5 and 6 acres. If not disposed of before Wednesday, the 29th inst. it will be offered on that day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Public Sale, at the front door of the Court House. Persons disposed to purchase are requested to view the premises. Apply to the editor of the Whig.

Easton, May 21st, 1833.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM called "Mulberry Hill," which, while in the possession of the late Dr. Allen, was one of the most pleasant, as well as elevated residences in this county, will be offered at public sale, in lot of 25 acres, to suit purchasers, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of June next, by

A. C. BULLITT, Agent for Elizabeth Harrison.

Who also offers for sale a first rate COACHEE, now at Mr. Anderson's shop.

Easton, Park, May 21st

THE VACANT CHAIR.

By JOHN MACKAY WILSON, Esq.

You have all heard of the Cheviot mountains. If you have not, they are a rough, rugged, majestic, chain of hills, which a poet might term the Roman wall of Nature; grown in with snow, belted storms, surrounded by pastures and fruitful fields, and still dividing the northern portion of Great Britain from the southern. With their proud summits piercing the clouds, and their dark rocky declivities frowning upon the plains below, they appear a symbolical of the wild and untamable spirits of the Borderers who once inhabited their sides. We say, you have all heard of the Cheviots, and know them to be very high hills, like a huge clasp riveting England and Scotland together; but we are not aware that you may have heard of Marchlaw, an old, grey looking farm house, substantial as a modern fortress, recently, and, for aught we know to the contrary, still inhabited by Peter Elliott, the proprietor of some five hundred surrounding acres. The boundaries of Peter's farm indeed were defined neither by fields, hedges, nor stone walls. A wooden stake here, and a stone there, at considerable distances from each other, were the general landmarks; but neither Peter nor his neighbors considered a few acres worth quarrelling about; and their sheep frequently visited each other's pastures in a friendly way, harmoniously sharing a family dinner in the same spirit as their masters made themselves free at each other's table.

Peter was placed in very unpleasant circumstances, owing to the situation of Marchlaw house, which unfortunately was built immediately across the "ideal line" dividing the two kingdoms; and his misfortune was, that being born within it, he knew not whether he was an Englishman or a Scotchman. He could trace his original ancestral line no farther back than his great grandfather, who, it appeared from the family Bible, had, together with his grandfather and father, claimed Marchlaw as his birth place. They, however, were not involved in the same perplexity as their descendant. The parlour was distinctly acknowledged to be in Scotland, and two thirds of the kitchen were as certainly allowed to be in England; his three ancestors were born in the room over the parlour, and therefore, were Scotchmen beyond question; but Peter, unluckily, being brought into the death of his grandfather, his parents occupied a room immediately over the debatable boundary which crossed the kitchen. The room, though scarcely eight feet square, was evidently situated between the two countries; but, no one being able to ascertain what portion belonged to each, Peter after many arrangements and alterations upon the subject, was driven to the disagreeable alternative of confessing he knew not what countryman he was. What rendered the confession the more painful was, it was Peter's highest ambition to be thought a Scotchman; all his arable land lay on the Scotch side; his mother was collaterally related to the Stuarts; and few families were more ancient or respectable than the Elliots. Peter's speech, indeed, betrayed him to be a walking paragon between the two kingdoms, a "winged scotchman" of the Union; for in one word he pronounced the letter r with the broad masculine sound of the North Briton, and in the next with the liquid burr of the Northumbrians.

Peter, or if you prefer it, Peter Elliott, Esquire, of March-law, in the counties of Northumberland and Roxburgh, was for many years the best runner, leaper, and wrestler, between Wooler and Jedburgh. Whirled from his hand, the ponderous bullet whizzed through the air like a pigeon on the wing; and the best putter on the Borders quailed from competition. As a feather in his grasp, he seized the unwieldy hammer, swept it round and round his head, accompanying with agile limb its evolutions, swiftly as swallows play around a circle, and hurled it from his hands like a shot from a rifle, till all antagonists shrank back, and the spectators burst into a shout. "Well done, Squire! the Squire forever!" once exclaimed a servile observer of titles. "Squire who are you squiring at?" returned Peter. "Confound ye! where were was ye when I was christened Squire? My name's Peter Elliott--your man, or any body's man, at whatever they like!"

Peter's soul was free, bounding and buoyant, as the wind that carrolles in a zephyr, or shouted in a hurricane upon his native hills, and his body was thirteen stone of healthy substantial flesh, steeped in the spirits of life. He had been long married, but marriage had wrought no change upon him. They who suppose that wedlock transforms the lark into an owl offer an insult to the lovely beings who, brightening our darkest hours with the smiles of affection, teach us that that only is unbecoming in the husband which is disgraceful in the man. Newly twenty years had passed over them, but Janet was still as kind, and in his eyes as beautiful as when bestowing on him her hand, she blushed her vows at the altar, and as free. Nine fair children sat around their domestic hearth, and one, the youngest of the flock, smiled upon its mother's knee. Peter had never known sorrow--he was blest in his wife, in his children, in his flocks. He had become richer than his fathers. He was beloved by his neighbors, the tillers of his ground, and his herdsman--yes, no man envied his prosperity. But a blight passed over the harvest of his joys, and gall was rained in to the cup of his felicity.

It was a Christmas day, and a more melancholy looking sun never rose on the 25th of December. One vast sable cloud, like a universal pall, overcast the heavens. For weeks the ground had been covered with clear, dazzling snow--and as throughout the day, the rain continued its unwearied and monotonous drizzle, the earth assumed a character and appearance melancholy and troubled as the heavens. Like a mass of lead had lost its owner, the wind howled dolefully down the glens, and was echoed from the caves of the mountains, as the lamentations of a legion of invisible spirits. The frowning, snow clad precipices were instinct with motion, as avalanche upon avalanche, the larger burying the less, crowded downward in their tremendous journey to the plain. The simple mountain rills had assumed the majesty of rivers, the broader streams were swollen into wide torrents, and gushing forth as cataracts in fury and in foam enveloped the valleys in an angry flood. But at March-law the fire blazed blithely; the kitchen gleamed beneath the load of preparations for a joyous feast; and glad faces glided from room to room.

Peter Elliott kept Christmas, not so much because it was Christmas, as in honor of its

being the birth day of Thomas, his first born, who that day entered his nineteenth year. With a father's love his heart yearned for all his children, but Thomas was the pride of his eyes. Cards of apology had not then found their way among our border hills; and, as all knew that, although Peter admitted no spirits within his threshold, nor a drunkard at his table, he was nevertheless no niggard in his hospitality, his invitations were accepted with alacrity. The guests were assembled; and, the kitchen being the only apartment in the building large enough to contain them, the cloth was spread upon a long, clean, oaken table, stretching from England into Scotland. On the English end of the board were placed a ponderous plum pudding, studded with temp tations, and a smoking surling; on Scotland, a savoury and well seasoned haggis, with a sheep's head and trotters; while the intermediate space was filled with the good things of this life common to both kingdoms and to the seasons.

The guests from the north and from the south were arranged promiscuously. Every seat was filled--save one. The chair by Peter's right hand remained unoccupied. He had raised his hand before his eyes, and bestowed a blessing on what was placed before them, and was preparing to carve for his visitors, when his eyes fell upon the vacant chair. The knife dropped upon the table. Anxiety flashed across his countenance, like an arrow from an unseen hand.

"Janet, where is Thomas?" he inquired; "have none o' ye seen him?" and without waiting an answer he continued, "How is it possible he can be absent at a time like this? And on such a day too? Excuse me a little, friends, till I just step out and see if I can find him. Since ever I kept this day, as many o' ye ken, he has always been at my right hand in that very chair, and I canna think o' beginning our dinner while I see it empty."

"If the filling of the chair be all," said a pert young sheep farmer, named Johnson, "I will step into it till Master Thomas arrives." "Ye are not a father, young man," said Peter, and walked out of the room.

Minute succeeded minute, but Peter returned not. The guests became angry, peevish, and gloomy, while an excellent dinner continued spoiling before them. Mrs. Elliott, whose good nature was the most prominent feature in her character, strove by every possible effort to beguile the unpleasant impressions she perceived gathering upon their countenances.

"Peter is just as bad as him," she remarked, "to have gone to seek him when he kened the dinner wouldn't keep. And I am sure Thomas kened it would be ready at one o'clock to a minute. It is so unthinking and unfriendly like to keep folk waiting." And, endeavoring to smile upon a beautiful black haired girl of seventeen, who sat by her elbow, she continued, in an anxious whisper, "Did ye see naething o' him, Elizabeth, hiny?"

The maiden blushed deeply; the question evidently gave freedom to a tear, which had for some time been an unwilling prisoner in the brightest eyes in the room, and the monosyllable "No," that Peter's lips, as he walked out of the room, had pronounced, was audible to all ears. In vain Mrs. Elliott endeavored to soothe the grief of her daughter, who, after a moment's pause, burst forth in a flood of tears, and, without a word, hurried to her room. The guests, perceiving the pride of her guests preparing to withdraw, and observing that, Thomas's absence was so singular and unaccountable, and so unlike either him or his father, she did not know what apology to make to her friends for such treatment; but it was needless waiting, and begged they would use no ceremony, but just begin.

No second invitation was necessary. Good humour appeared to be restored, and sirls, pies, pasties, and moorfool began to disappear like the lost son. For a moment Mrs. Elliott apparently partook in the restoration of cheerfulness; but a low sigh at her elbow again drove the color from her rosy cheeks. Her eye wandered to the farther end of the table, and rested on the unoccupied seat of her husband and the vacant chair of her first born.

Her heart felt heavily within her; all the mother gushed into her bosom, and, rising from the table, "What the world can be the meaning o' this!" said she, as she hurried with a troubled countenance towards the door. Her husband met her on the threshold.

"Where have you been Peter?" said she, eagerly; "have you seen naething o' him?" "Naething! naething!" replied he; "is he no cast up yet?" and, with a melancholy glance, his eyes sought an answer in the deserted chair. His lips quivered, his tongue faltered.

"Gude forgive me!" said he; "and such a day for such an enemy to be out in! I've been up and down every way that I can think on, but not a living creature has seen or heard tell o' him. Ye'll excuse me, neighbors," he added, leaving the house; I must away again, for I canna rest."

"I ken by myself, friends," said Adam Bell, a decent looking Northumbrian, "that a father's heart is as sensitive as the apple o' his eye; and I think we would show a want o' natural sympathy and respect for our worthy neighbor, if we didna every one get his foot into the stirrup without loss of time, and assist him in his search. For, in my rough, country way o' thinking, it must be something particularly out o' the common that could tempt Thomas to be amissing. Indeed, I needna say tempt, for there could be no inclination in the way and our hills," he concluded in a lower tone, "are not o' our chancy in other respects besides the breaking up o' the storm."

"Ah!" said Mrs. Elliott, wringing her hands, "I have had the coming o' this about me for days and days. My head was growing dizzy with happiness, but thoughts came stealing upon me like ghosts, and I felt a lonely sighing about my heart, without being able to tell the cause--but the cause is come. At last! And my dear Thomas--the very pride and staff o' my life--is lost--lost to me for ever!"

"I ken, Mrs. Elliott," replied the Northumbrian, "it is an easy matter to say compose yourself, for them that dinnae ken what it is to feel. But, at the same time, we are always ready to believe the worst. I've often heard my father say, and I've as often remarked it myself, that, before any thing happens to a body, there is a something cover o'er 'em; them, like a cloud before the face o' the sun; a sort of dumb whispering about the breast from the other world. And though I trust there is no thing o' the kind in your case, yet, as ye observe, when I find myself growing dizzy, as it were, with happiness, it makes good a saying o' my mother's, poor body!--Bairns, bairns,

she used to say, 'there's ow'r muckle singing in your leads to night; we'll have a show or befo' bed time;' and I never in my born days saw it fail."

At another period, Mr. Bell's dissertation on presence would have been found a fitting text, which to hang all the dreams, wraiths, earnings, and unworldly circumstances, that have been handed down to the company, the days of their grandfathers; but, in the present instance, they were too much occupied in consultation regarding the different routes to be taken on their search.

Two horsemen and some half dozen peo dle were seen hurrying in divers directions from Marchlaw, as the first faint lights of a melancholy day were yielding to the heavy darkness which appeared in solid masses down the sides of the mountains. The wives and daughters of the party were alone left with the desolate mother, who alternately pressed her weeping children to her heart, and told them to weep not, for their brother would soon return; while the tears stole down her own cheeks, and the infant in her arms wept because its mother wept. Her friends strove with each other to inspire hope, and poured out their ear her mingled and eloquent consolation. But one remained silent. The daughter of Adam Bell, who sat by Mrs. Elliott's elbow at table, had shrunk into an obscure corner in the room. Before her face she held a handkerchief wet with tears. Her bosom throbbled convulsively; and, as occasionally her broken sighs burst from her prison-house, a significant whisper passed among the younger part of the company.

Mrs. Elliott approached her, and, taking her hands tenderly within both of hers, Oh, hiny! hiny! said she, your sighs go through my heart like a knife! And what can I do to comfort ye? Come Elizabeth, my bonny love, let us hope yet the best. You see before you a sorrowing mother--a mother that fondly hoped to have seen you and I canna say it--and am ill qualified to give comfort, when my own heart is like a furnace. But let us try an remember the blessed portion, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and inwardly will he strengthen to say, 'His will be done!'"

Time stole towards midnight, and one by one the unsuccessful party returned. As foot after foot approached, every breath was held to listen. "No, no, no," cried the mother again and again with increasing anguish, "It is not the foot o' my own bairn"--while her keen gaze still remained riveted upon the door, and as not withdrawn near the hope of despair relinquished till the individual entered, and with a silent and ominous shake of his head, beckoned his fruitless efforts. The clock struck twelve; all were returned save the mother. The wind howled more wildly; the rain poured upon the windows in ceaseless torrents; and the roaring of the mountains gave a character of deeper gloom to their sepulchral silence. For they sat, each rapt in forebodings, listening to the storm, and no sounds were heard save the groans of the mother, and the broken sobs of the children, who, leaning their heads upon the bare, cold bosom, refusing to be comforted, their father's name, and the name of Peter.

At last, however, a distant light was seen raised to listen, every eye turned to the door; but before the tread was yet audible to the listeners, "Oh, it is only Peter's foot!" said the miserable mother, and weeping, arose to meet him.

"Janet! Janet!" he exclaimed, as he entered, and threw his arms around her neck, "what is this come upon us at last?"

He cast an inquisitive glance around him dwelling, and a convulsive shiver passed over his manly frame, as his eye again fell on the vacant chair, which no one had ventured to occupy. Hour succeeded hour, but the company separated not, and low, sorrowful whispers mingled with the lamentations of the parents.

"Neighbors," said Adam Bell, "the morn is a new day, and we wait to see what it will bring forth; but, in the mean time, let us read a portion of the Divine word, and kneel together in prayer, that whether or not the day-dawn cause light to shine upon this singular bereavement, the Sun of Righteousness may arise with healing on his wings, upon the hearts o' all present."

"Amen!" responded Peter, wringing his hands; and his friend, taking down the "H. Bible," read the chapter where it is written: "It is better to be in the house of mourning than in the house of feasting; and again--'It is well for me that I have been afflicted, for before I was afflicted, I went astray.'"

The morning came, but brought no tidings of the lost son. After a solemn farewell, all the visitors save Adam Bell and his daughter, returned every one to their own house; and the desolate father, with his servants, again renewed their search among the hills and surrounding villages.

Days, weeks, months, and years, rolled on. Time had subdued the anguish of the parents into a holy calm; but their lost first-born was not forgotten, although no trace of his fate had been discovered. The general belief was that he had perished in the breaking up of the snow; and the few in whose remembrance he still lived spoke of his death as a "very extraordinary circumstance," remarking that "he was a wild, venturesome sort o' lad."

Christmas had succeeded Christmas, and Peter Elliott still kept it in commemoration of the birthday of him who was not. For the first few years after the loss of the son, sadness and silence characterized the party who sat down to dinner at Marchlaw, and still at Peter's right hand was placed the vacant chair. But, as the younger branches of the family advanced in years, the remembrance of their brother became less poignant. Christmas was with all around a day of rejoicing, and they began to make merry with their friends; while their parents partook in the enjoyment with a smile, half of approval and half of sorrow.

Twelve years had passed away; Christmas had again come; it was the counterpart of its fatal predecessor. The hills had not yet cast off their summer verdure, the sun, although short of its heat, had lost of its brightness or glory, and looked down upon the earth as though participating in its gladness; and the clear, blue sky was tranquil as the sea sleep ing beneath the moon. Many visitors had again assembled at Marchlaw. The sons of Mr. Elliott and the young green near the house were assembled upon a level green near the house, amusing themselves with throwing the hammer, and other Border games, while himself and the elder guests stood by as spectators, recounting, he deeds of their youth. Johnson, the sheep-farmer, whom we have already

mentioned, now a brawny and gigantic fellow of two-and-thirty, bore away in every game the palm from all competitors. More than once, as Peter beheld his sons defeated, he felt the spirit of youth glowing in his veins, and "Oh!" muttered he, in bitterness, "had my Thomas been spared to me, he would have thrown his heart's blood after the hammer, before he would have been beat by ever a Johnson in the country!"

While he thus soliloquized, and with difficulty restrained an impulse to compete with the victor himself, a dark, foreign-looking, strong-built, seaman unceremoniously approached, and, with his arms folded, cast a look of contempt upon the boasting conqueror. Every eye was turned with a scrutinizing glance upon the stranger. In height he could not exceed five feet nine, but his whole frame was the model of muscular strength; his features were open and manly, but deeply sun-burnt and weather beaten; his long, glossy, black hair, curled into ringlets by the breeze, and the billow, fell thickly over his temples, and forehead; and whiskers of similar hue, more conspicuous for size than elegance, gave a character of fierceness to a countenance otherwise possessing a striking impress of manly beauty. Without asking permission, he stepped forward, lifted the hammer, and, swinging it around his head, hurled it upwards of five yards beyond Johnson's most successful throw. "Well done!" shouted the astonished spectators. The heart of Peter Elliott warmed within him, and he was hurrying forward to grasp the stranger by the hand, when the words groaned in his throat, "It was just such a throw as my Thomas would have made!"--my own--lost Thomas! The tear burst into his eyes, and speaking, he turned back, and hurried towards the house to conceal his emotion.

Successively at every game the stranger had defeated all who ventured to oppose him; when a messenger announced that dinner was ready to be served. Some of the guests were already seated, others entering; and, as he entered, placed beside Mr. Elliott was Elizabeth Bell, still in the noisette of her beauty; but sorrow had passed over her features like a veil before the countenance of an angel. Johnson, crestfallen and out of humor at his defeat, seated himself by her side. In early life, he had regarded Thomas Elliott a rival for her affections; and stimulated by the knowledge that Adam Bell would be able to bestow several thousands upon his daughter for a dowry, he yet prosecuted his attentions with unabated assiduity, in despite of the daughter's aversion and the coldness of her father. Peter had taken his place at the table; and still by his side, unoccupied sacred, appeared the vacant chair, the chair of his first-born, where no one had sat since his mysterious death or disappearance.

"Bairns," said he, "did none o' ye ask the sailor to come up and take a bit o' dinner with us?"

"We were afraid it might lead to a quarrel with Mr. Johnson," whispered one of the sons.

"He is come without asking," replied the stranger, entering; "and the wind shall blow from a new point if I destroy the mirth or happiness of the company!"

"Ye are a stranger, young man," said Peter, "or ye would ken this is no meeting o' mirth makers. But, I assure ye, ye are welcome, heartily welcome. Haste ye lasses," he added to the servants; "some o' ye get a chair for the gentleman."

"Gentleman indeed!" muttered Johnson, between his teeth.

"Never mind about a chair, my hearties," said the seaman; "this will do!" and, before Peter could speak to withhold him, he had thrown himself carelessly into the vacated seat, the twelve years unoccupied chair. The spirit of sacrilege uttering blasphemies from a pulpit could not have smitten a congregation of pious worshippers with deeper horror and consternation than did this filing of the vacant chair the inhabitants of Marchlaw.

"Excuse me, sir! excuse me, sir!" said Peter, the words trembling upon his tongue, "but ye cannot--ye cannot sit there."

"O man! man!" cried Mrs. Elliott, "get out o' that! get out o' that!--take my chair!--take any chair in the house!--but dinna sit there! It has never been sat in by mortal being since the death o' my dear bairn!--and to see it filled by another is a thing I cannot endure!"

"Sir!" continued the father, "ye have done it through ignorance, and we excuse ye. But that was my Thomas's seat! Twelve years this very day--his birthday--he perished. Heaven kens how! He went out from our sight, like the cloud that passes over the hills never--never to return. And, oh, sir, spare a father's feelings, for to see it filled with the blood from my heart!"

"Give me your hand, my worthy soul!" exclaimed the seaman; "I revere, sir, hang it, I would die for your feelings! But Tom Elliott was my friend, and I cast anchor in this chair by special commission. I know that a sudden broadside of joy is a bad thing; but, as I don't know how to preach a sermon before telling you, all I have to say is--that Tom ain't dead!"

"Not dead!" said Peter, grasping the hand of the stranger and speaking with an eagerness that almost choked his utterance; "Oh, sir! tell me how?--how?--Did ye say living?--Is my ain Thomas living?"

"Not dead, do ye say!" cried Mrs. Elliott, hurrying towards him, and grasping his other hand; "not dead! And shall I see my bairn again? Oh! may the blessing o' Heaven, and the blessing o' a broken hearted mother, be upon the bearer o' the gracious tidings!--But tell me--tell me how it is possible! As ye would expect happiness here or hereafter, dinna, dinna, deceive me!"

"Deceive you!" returned the stranger, grasping with impassioned earnestness their hands in his, "Never--never and all I can say is--Tom Elliott is alive and hearty."

"No, no," said Elizabeth, rising from her seat, "he does not deceive us; there is that in his countenance which bespeaks a falsehood impossible!" and she also endeavored to move towards him, when Johnson threw his arm around her to withhold her.

"Hands off, ye land-lubber!" exclaimed the seaman, springing towards them, "or, shiver me! I'll show daylight through your timbers in the turning of a handspike!" and, clasping the lovely girl in his arms, "Betty! Betty, my love!" he cried, "don't you know your own Tom? Father! mother! don't you know me! Have ye really forgot your own son? For twelve years have made some change in his face, his heart is as sound as ever."

"His father, his mother, and his brothers, hinging around him; weeping, smiling, and mingling a hundred questions together. He threw his arms around the neck of each, and, in an

swer to their enquiries, replied, "Well! well there is time enough to answer questions, but not to-day, not to-day!"

"No, my bairn! my bairn!" said his mother, "we'll ask no questions--nobody shall ask ye any! But how--how were ye torn away from us, thy love? And, oh, hiny! where--where have ye been?"

"It is a long story, mother," said he, "and would take a week to tell it. But, however, to make a long story short, you remember when the smugglers were pursued, and wished to conceal their brandy in our house, my father prevented them; they left, muttering revenge, and they have been revenged. This day twelve years, I went out with the intention of meeting Elizabeth and her father, when I came upon a party of the gang concealed in the King's Cave. In a moment half a dozen pistols were held to my breast, and, tying my hands to my sides, they dragged me into the cavern. Here I had not been long their prisoner, when the snow, rolling down the mountains, almost totally blocked up its mouth. On the second night, they cut through the snow, and hurrying me along with them, I was bound to a horse between two, and, before day light found myself stowed, like a piece of old junk, in the hold of the smuggling lugger. Within a week I was shipped on board a Dutch man-of-war, and for six years was kept dogging about on different stations till our old yawning bulk received orders to join the fleet which was to fight against the gallant Duncan at Camperdown. To think of fighting against my own countrymen, my own flesh and blood, was worse than to be cut to pieces by a cat o' nine-tails; and under cover of the smoke of the first broadside, I sprang upon the gunwale, plunged into the sea, and swam for the English fleet. Never, never shall I forget the moment that my feet first trod upon the deck of a British frigate! My nerves felt as firm as oak, and my heart free as the peasant that waved defiance from his masthead. I was as active as any one during the battle; and, when it was over, and I found myself again among my own countrymen, and all speaking my own language, I fancied--nay, hang it! I almost believed, I should meet my father, my mother, or my dear Bess, on board of the British frigate. I expected to see you all again in a few weeks at farthest; but, instead of returning to old England, before I was aware, I found it was helm about with us. As to writing, I never had an opportunity but once. We were anchored near a French fort; a packet was lying alongside ready to sail; I had half a side written; and was scratching my head to think how I should come off writing about you, Bess, my love, when bad luck would have it, our lieutenant came to me, and says he, 'Elliott,' says he, 'I know you like a little smart service; come, my lad, take the head oar, while we board some of these French bumbos under the batteries! I couldn't say no. We pulled ashore, made a bonfire of one of their craft, and were setting fire to a second, when a deadly shower of small shot from the garrison scuttled our commanding officer with half of the crew, and the few who were left of us were made prisoners. It is no use bothering you by telling how we escaped from a French prison. We did escape; and Tom will once more fill his vacated chair."

Should any of our readers wish farther acquaintance with our friends, all we can say, is, the new year was still young when Adam Bell bestowed his daughter's hand upon the heir of March-law, and Peter beheld the once vacant chair again occupied, and a namesake of the third generation prattling on his knee.

A few days since, three young men, on the South side of the Island of Marina's Vineyard, were engaged in laboring in a field which was once an orchard--two of them ploughing, and the other picking up stones at a distance. As the plough passed over a certain part of the land, the ploughshare started up two or three pieces of silver coin, which were hastily snatched up by the holder, and put in his pocket. His companion observed him stoop and pick up something, and when the plough went over the spot again, seeing him repeat the movement, he desired to change situations with him. This was done, and he too reaped his crop; when each finding that the other was master of the secret, they proposed a manoeuvre to get rid of the third person, so that they could divide the spoil without his coming in for a share. They therefore declared it best to leave off work that forenoon, as it was nearly 12 o'clock, which was readily acquiesced in. What they obtained, no one can exactly state--but it is believed that not far from 2 or 3 thousand dollars, which had been originally buried in a bag (ascertained by pieces of cloth adhering to some of the coins) were excavated. This must be divided between the two; leaving the man in the field with them (who was no less a personage than Mr. J. A. Jones, well known as the author of Haverhill,) to attest the truth of the old adage,

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Must either hold himself or drive."

New Bedford Gazette.

POLITICS.

Uncle Jo cared no more about politics than he did for the wheel of a coach, but so far as he did meddle, he conceived it politic to be all things to all men. He lived in high party times, the line of demarcation was marked between federalists and democrats. As each party claimed him, when he showed himself at the polls each supplied him with votes--"Take a vote Uncle Jo!" said a democrat--"Yes, and away it went into his simple vest pouch. 'Have one of our tickets!'" said a federalist. "Xee, and it went to the same pocket. Thus with his pocket full, he went to the ballot box, and deposited the one he happened to draw, without looking at it. Returning, if he met another vote distributor, "Have a vote Uncle Jo?" was again asked; "No, I have voted." "You did not vote against us I hope?" "If I did, I didn't know it." As Uncle Jo was accounted capable of knowing the difference between a democratic and federal ticket, this answer would suit the questioner, belong to what party he might.--Lowell Compend.

Mr. Adams--Mr. Adams is exceedingly anxious to discuss the question of Masonry and Anti-masonry with Mr. Livingston. As he and Mr. Clay have leisure to attend to it, we would suggest the propriety of their taking up the subject between them; but before they commence it, we hope they will first settle the old controversy about the navigation of the Mississippi and the eastern fishery--Balt. Rep.

Among the different sentences passed by the Supreme Court of New York, we observe one of Solomon West Heise, for stealing dead bodies,

POETRY.

From the Alexandria Gazette.
"ARE WE ALMOST THERE?"
"Are we almost there—are we almost there?"
Said a dying girl, as she drew near home—
"Are those our poplar trees which rear
Their forms so high 'gainst the heavens' blue
dome?"

Then she talked of her flowers, and thought of the
well
Where the cool water splash'd o'er the large
white stone,
And she thought it would soothe like a fairy spell,
Could she drink from that fount when the fever
was on?

While yet so young, and her bloom grew less,
They had borne her away to a kinder clime—
For she would not tell that 'twas only distress
Which had gathered life's rose in its sweet spring
time.

And she had looked, when they bade her to look,
At many a ruin and many a shrine—
At the sculptured niche, and the pictured nook,
And marked from high places the sun's decline.

But in secret she sighed for a quiet spot,
Where she oft had played in childhood's hour;
Tho' shrub or flower marked it not,
'Twas dearer to her than the gayest bower.

And oft did she ask, "Are we almost there?"
But her voice grew faint, and her flush'd cheek
pale,
And they strove to soothe her, with useless care,
As her sighs would escape on the evening gale.

Then swiftly, more swiftly, they hurried her on,
But anxious hearts felt a chill despair;
For when the light of that eye was gone,
And the quick pulse stopp'd, she was almost
there!

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

BY MRS. HEMANS.
I come, I come, ye have called me long,
I come o'er the mountains with light and song;
Ye may trace my steps o'er the wakened earth,
By the winds that tell of the violet's birth—
By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass—
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

I have breathed on the south, and the chestnut
flowers,
By thousands have burst from the forest bowers;
And the ancient graves and the fallen fane
Are veild with wreaths of Italian plains.
But it is not for me, in my hour of the bloom,
To speak of the ruin of the tomb.

I have pass'd o'er the hills of the stormy North,
And the land has hung all its tresses forth;
The fisher is out on the sunny sea,
And the roan deer bounds through the pasture free.
And the pine has a fringe of softer green,
And the moss looks bright where my steps have
been.

I have sent through the wood-path a gentle sigh,
And called out each voice of the deep blue sky;
From the night bird's lay through the starry time,
In the groves of the sweet Hesperian clime,
To the swan's wild note, by the Iceland lakes,
When the dark fir bough into verdure breaks.

From the streams and founts I have loosed the
chain,
They are sweeping on to the silvery main,
They are flashing down from the mountain brows;
They are flinging spray on the forest bowers;
They are bursting forth from their starry caves;
And the earth resounds with the joy of waves.

Come forth, O ye children of gladness, come!
Where the violets lie may be now your home;
Ye of the rose cheek and the dew bright eye,
And the bounding footstep, to meet me fly.
With the lyre and the wreath and the joyous lay,
Come forth to the sunshine—I may not stay.

Away from the dwellings of care-worn men,
The waters are sparkling in wood and glen;
Away from the chambers and dusky hearth,
The young leaves are dancing in breezy mirth;
Their light stems thrill to the wild wood strains,
And youth is abroad in my green domains.

THE STEAM BOAT



GOV. WOLCOTT,

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corcoran, and Chestertown, returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corcoran at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

The Steam Boat Maryland



CAPTAIN TAYLOR,

WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centerville, (via the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.

150 NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions. Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families. It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be so apt to desert. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call, as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton, will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

may 7

SPRING FASHIONS.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MRS. RIDGWAY

RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments, to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, but more particularly to those of Easton, for the very liberal encouragement she has received from them since she commenced the above business in Easton, and takes pleasure in announcing to them her return from Baltimore in the last Steam Boat, with a general assortment of *Millinery and fancy articles*, which she is disposed to sell on the most accommodating terms for cash. She would also state, that having received a polite invitation from Mrs. Fenby (one of the most fashionable Milliners in Baltimore) immediately on her return from Philadelphia, to view her assortment of spring fashions; that she availed herself thereof, and obtained all her most fashionable patterns. She also visited Mrs. Broadbent at her elegant fashionable store and viewed her new patterns, and will receive by next packet a pattern bonnet of the latest fashion. She therefore respectfully invites her customers, and the ladies generally to call and view them, at her new stand on Washington Street, a few doors below Dover.

April 23 w

JOHN J. HARROD,

PUBLISHER, BOOK SELLER AND STATIONER.

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A GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market price for cash, or on time for approved acceptances.

Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant.

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume.

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Mosheim, Coyley and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.

Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Creeds, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.

The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Bindings.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.

Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scriptural Promises.

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.

Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

Pool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley.

Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts.

Dr. Maan on Self Knowledge.

150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c.

The Academic Reader, a very popular School class Book.

Tailoring Establishment.

ANDREW OEHLE,

TAILOR.

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

PARISIAN SCOURING.

This department of the advertiser's business, he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

Gentlemen's Garments

of every description, can be cleansed so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them.

Easton, April 30, 1833.

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th day of March last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man who calls himself PATRICK LYLE. He is about 50 years of age, five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his forehead, and has lost some of his upper teeth. Had on when committed, a grey frock coat, Pittsburgh cord pantaloons, and white hat—says he is free, and last from Washington county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

April 5—16 8t
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

Notice.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 13th day of April, 1833, a negro man who calls himself JOSHUA PURDY, of a yellow complexion, about twenty years of age, five feet ten inches and one half high. Had on when committed a gray cloth roundabout, corded pantaloons, brown fur hat, fine shoes; has a scar on his forehead, and one on his hip; also a large scar on his breast—says he is free, and that he was last from Ridgeville in this county.

The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

May 14 8t
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 23d day of April, 1833, by Abraham D. Graff, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JAMES FOSSETT, and says he belongs to Warner Warfield, in Baltimore county, about 16 miles from Baltimore, on the Liberty road. Said colored man is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; bright mulatto, has a scar on his forehead, and a very large scar on his right arm. Had on when committed, a drab cloth roundabout and pantaloons, cotton shirt, white vest, old black fur hat and coarse lace boots. 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.

D. W. HUDSON, Warrent Baltimore City and county Jail.

may 14 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of April, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOSEPH WOODLAND, a dark mulatto, says he belongs to Samuel Duncan, living in Greensborough, E. Shore, Maryland, and supposed to belong to the estate of Nicholas Stoop, deceased, E. S. Maryland.

Said colored man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar over and a large one under the left eye, and nearly blind of the same, two small scars near the right eye, a small scar on his right arm. Had on when committed, a drab kersey coat and pantaloons, coarse cotton shirt, striped waist vest, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.

The owner of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warrent Balt. City and county Jail.

April 24—30 8w

Portrait Painting.
THE subscriber will remain a short time in Easton, and will Paint Portraits in the proportion of \$10 for Life size, small ones in proportion. Those who feel disposed to patronize him will please to call early. Resemblance warranted generally good. Office directly opposite Mr. F. Nind's store.

may 21

A GREAT BARGAIN.
I WILL sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well, to embrace this offer.

THEODORE DENNY, agent, for Jos. W. Reynolds

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will offer at Public sale on FRIDAY the 31st day of May, instant, on the farm in Oxford Neck, on which John Flemming lately died, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of his interest in the crops &c. on said farm, derived from the contract between the said deceased and the subscriber, which will be particularly explained on the day of sale.



HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The terms of Sale are a credit of six months on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving their notes with approved security for the payment of the same—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. The above terms must be complied with before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on the above mentioned day.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Adm'r. of John Flemming, dec'd.

may 21

SPLendid PRIZES.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 15, to be drawn Wednesday May 29th 1833.

SCHEME.
1 prize \$20,000 100 prizes \$1,000
1 " 10,000 16 " 500
1 " 5,000 56 " 100
1 " 2,500 56 " 80
1 " 1,250 56 " 40

Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY Class No. 10, to be drawn Saturday May 25th, 1833.

SCHEME.
1 prize \$20,000 10 prizes \$1,000
1 " 10,000 16 " 500
1 " 5,000 56 " 100
1 " 2,500 56 " 80
1 " 1,250 56 " 40

Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25.

Tickets can be had by the single ticket or Package in the above Lottery, by mail (post paid) or otherwise at

P. SACKET'S Prize selling office, Easton, Maryland.

may 21

SAMUEL MACKEY

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House.

A handsome assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS. TOGETHER WITH China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, Consisting of

HYSON AND IMPERIAL TEAS, Java and Green COFFEE, Prime and Common SUGAR, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenerife and Malaga WINES, Cognac BRANDY 4th proof, Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN, Prime and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mould and Dipt CANDLES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.

He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.

Easton, May 7.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Runaway from Caroline county, about two weeks since, a negro woman named ANN, (belonging to the estate of Ann Brannock,) about 22 years of age, taking with her her son, between one and two years old, named George; she was far advanced in pregnancy, and it is supposed has another child by this time. Ann had been permitted to act for herself for some time past, and will no doubt endeavor to represent herself as free, and may probably have obtained a spurious pass. She is a likely mulatto, which is also the color of her boy; very mild when spoken to, and marked under her clothes by a burn.

The above reward of \$20 will be paid for her, if taken beyond the limits of the State, or \$10 if taken within the State, and secured, so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me, in Baltimore, or to Mr. Samuel Chambers, in Caroline county.

THOMAS LAMBDIN.

may 21 3w

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Corneine, Purgative, Oil Cucumber, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Donarozized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for cash.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into the market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 45 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith at, with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

may 29

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing under the firm of Rose & Spencer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are most respectfully requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT ROSE, RICHARD P. SPENCER. Easton, 23d March, 1833.

The business will be continued by Robert Rose, who is thankful for the patronage all ready received, and solicits a continuation of the same.

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, AND GOLD and SILVER SMITH, DENTON, Maryland.

Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches. Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.

may 23

Notice is hereby given THAT application will be made for renewal of the following certificates of Stock No. 4879, 4880, 4881, in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid.

The above stock now standing in the name of Humphrey Buckler.

may 7 4w
The Frederick Examiner, Hagerstown Free Press, and Eastern Whig, will publish the above four weeks, and forward a certificate at the expiration of the time to this office with the bill for advertising.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 20th, 1833.

A Resolution of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governors of the different States, and the county and township officers by this Department.

The queries contained in these circulars, being answered both in comparative few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay.

The printers of the laws of the U. States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers.

april 3 6w

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, REV. AUTO BIOGRAPHY of the late Rev. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 374 cts.

ALSO, James' FAMILY MONITOR. Clarke's Scripture Promises. Olney's Geography. Kimmer's Arithmetic. Grimshaw's England. Greece. Rome. Together with every variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. at fair prices.

A good assortment of BLANK BOOKS and PAPER.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

14th day of May, A. D. 1833.

On application of Mark W. Foreman, Adm'r of the estate of Curtis M. Jones, late of Caroline county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Kent county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Curtis M. Jones, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to JAMES B. WILSON, of Greensborough, Caroline county, (who is my authorized Agent in the settlement of the deceased's estate,) on or before the twenty-eighth day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

MARK W. FOREMAN, Adm'r. of Curtis M. Jones, deceased.

FIRE THE GREAT GUNS!!

ANOTHER VICTORY GAINED BY SYLVESTER!!

As our paper is just going to press, we have only to announce the following gratifying intelligence.

DRAWING OF THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 6, for 1833, drawn March 5th.

28 1 21 58 3 60 68 30 11 9
Combination 1 21 28
The Grand Capital Prize of \$20,000.

Was sold by SYLVESTER to Mr. James Berrett, of Baltimore; who has kindly permitted us to announce his name to the public—which is never given without the express permission of the fortunate holder.

Our country patrons are requested to forward their orders early and secure the future Capitals.

100 Prizes of a \$1000. NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 15—to be drawn Wednesday, May 29, \$20,000, Highest Prize.

\$20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 10 of 3,000, 100 of 1,000, 16 of 500, &c. &c. Amounting to \$366,080.

Tickets \$10, Shares in Proportion. A package of 25 whole tickets, by certificate cost \$124—package of Halves, \$62—package of Quarters, \$31—Eighths, \$15.50.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

April 13th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st of March, 1833, was