EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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AN ADDRESS

TO THE FREEMEN OF MARYLAND,

From a Convention of Delegates *appointed by the* People *of the State, friendly to the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as President of the United States, and held in the City of Baltimore, on the 23d. day of July,* 1827.

An appeal to the people upon matters of great National concern, is a proceeding that accords with the highest sense of respect for public sentiment, and is in entire consonance with the principles of Representative Government. Happily living under a government of opinion, we must always expect that contests of opinion will arise, and it becomes us to enter into such conflicts with the fearlessness that marks freemen—with the just deference for the opinion of others that distinguishes those who are in quest of truth and with a decorum that belongs to the character of our country.

A meeting of our fellow citizens opposed to the existing Administration of the Federal Government, having been recently held in this city, for the purpose of diffusing among the people of the State, that spirit of discontent, which marks the manifesto they have issued, and of rousing them to eject the present President of the United States from office, and to substitute General Andrew Jackson in his place. It is from this decision, and from the opinions and motives which sustain it, that we now appeal; and we desire to lay before the dispassionate good sense of the freemen of Maryland, the reasons of our dissent.

Implicit obedience and non-resistance to a ruling power is no part of our political creed—We neither inherited such principles from our ancestors, nor imbibed them in any of our schools. The freedom of opinion and of action, is with us a cardinal maxim that we are zealous to maintain in its amplest vigor—yet we think it wise to repress unnecessary contests in our country, that can lead to no public good, and particularly such as are calculated to produce the greatest excitement throughout the Republic. If we could always be sure that these contests originated purely and exclusively from public views, and found no sustenance in the personal prejudices, private feelings, or in the hope of individual aggrandizement, there would be less danger—for the sense of public duty alone will seldom carry men beyond correct boundaries, unless coupled with an inflamatory fanaticism that defies restraint.

In the examination of the subject before us, we must be calm and sincere. The question is of too serious importance to permit our predelections and prejudices to be enlisted in its service; the passions are not agents to be trusted in so grave a matter. Neither the dazzling power of military exploit, nor the rich stores of intellectual learning, must be permitted to beguile us on this occasion. The welfare of the Republic is at stake, and if we undertake to act in that behalf, let us divest ourselves as far as possible, of all that may lead to error; and regardless of men, devote ourselves to the cause of the country with the strictest fidelity.

Necessarily led to take some view of the present Chief Magistrate of the country and of his measures, as also of the distinguished Soldier who is brought in opposition, and of his character, we are not disposed to indulge in fulsome eulogy or unmerited reproach. Called to lay our views of a great National question before the people, we shall treat these distinguished citizens with becoming respect, and discharge the duty confided to us with integrity and firmness.

In resisting the pretentions set up by the advocates of General Jackson to enable him to supplant the present Chief Magistrate, it would be the severest injustice to consider us wanting, either in respect for the services, or in admiration for the success of that celebrated Military Chieftain. In these points we are not less sensitive than his warmest supporters; and we are again ready, as we have always been, to celebrate the victory at New Orleans, and to do honor to the intrepid hero who directed it; and should our country unfortunately be placed in a state of war before his manly vigor and military taste shall decline, such is our confidence in his patriotism, that we should be happy to see him associated with the gallant defenders of our country, under the direction of an able and firm Administration.

In scrutinizing the life of General Jackson, we see nothing that would justify us in considering him qualified for the Chief Magistracy of this country; & we mean not to sully, or to withhold any just tribute to his merits by the declaration, that, but for the happy victory at New Orleans, he never would have been thought of as one of those from whom a selection is to be made to fill the Presidential chair. If a single brilliant victory is a sufficient claim upon us to elevate a mere military man to the highest civil office, over the heads of all others, be their qualifications what they may, then indeed the pretensions of the General are strong—but if, as we confidently believe, the sound, discriminating good sense of the American people will consider many other very important qualifications as essential to fit a man for the Chief Magistracy of this nation, we have yet to learn that the General possesses them. As a member of the Bar, of the Bench, of the State Convention, of the Congress, he has never exhibited himself above the level of ordinary men; and if in the civil stations to which he has been called, he has been in no manner distinguished by the plaudits of his country, it was because his country was unacquainted with any peculiar merit that he had displayed. His only talent lies in military life, and there he appears capable of rendering good services to the Republic, and of gathering fame for himself. But even in military life he has committed errors that should warn us against considering him *best qualified* for the highest civil station in the Government—errors at several times, emanating, no doubt, from constitutional hardihood, and an ardent zeal in his country's service, but which were all calculated to diminish the sanctity of the civil authority.

The adherents of the General, in their zeal to support him, have adventurously attempted to draw a parallel between him and the illustrious Founder of this Republic—stating, that if General Jackson's exhibitions of greatness have hitherto been only Military; those of Washington, before he was called to the Presidential chair, were no more—and that as the belief of Washington's competency to govern as Chief Magistrate, was founded upon his Military conduct, that of General Jackson rests upon similar grounds. Let us not yield to the feelings that this parallel is calculated to excite; we will treat it more gravely, and reason on it, and expose its fallacy.

General Jackson's renown is exclusively derived from the victory at New Orleans, and his rash energies in the wars with the Indians—his correspondence relates entirely to the limited duties of the Military service he was then engaged in, and is marked by no deficiency of talent—further than this, we know of no other pretentions of the General to extraordinary distinction. To compare this miniature, presented by his friends, with the grand historical painting of Washington's life, before his call to the Chief Magistracy, that covers the walls of all Christendom, is doing injustice to General Jackson by an extravagant attempt. Not stopping to compare one lucky victory that rescued a city, with a brilliant seven years' warfare, that redeemed a People, and gave birth to an Empire, through every day & every event of which, the most dispiriting privations, the most hazardous conflicts, the most appalling dangers & trying difficulties were encountered & surmounted by a perseverance as temperate as it was brave, and by a skill as well directed as it was masterly. Washington's Military campaigns are, from first to last, continually interspersed with the strongest evidences of his profound & statesmanlike mind, which now constitute some of the richest treasures in the American Archives.

It was not his successes at Trenton, at Princeton, at Monmouth, at Yorktown, or at any of his well fought fields, that called him to the Chief Magistracy--It was his long and arduously tried fidelity, his uniform temperance under trials, his "invariable regard to the rights of the civil power, through all disasters and changes," when he held supreme military command—It was the direction he constantly gave to the political councils of the country, by his wise and patriotic advice when he was guiding the armies.—It was those master pieces of political wisdom, his addresses to the Governors of the several States, that are now read almost with the admiration of inspired writings, that fixed every eye and every heart upon Washington, as Chief Magistrate of the United States.—And in looking back upon his life, anterior to the year 1789, it is hard to tell, whether his merits, as a soldier, were higher than those of a statesman—but of this the world are assured, that neither military power nor success ever made him arrogant, nor induced him even to a doubtful excess. His military life was the loftiest example, under all circumstances, of the most temperate exercise of power—of strictest subordination to civil authority—and whilst the heated passions or deep designs of others seduced them to attempt acts of insubordination, Washington allayed the rising storm, and calmly offered himself as a voluntary hostage for his country, that the wrongs of his brother soldiers should be redressed.

If General Jackson suffers in this contrast, it is owing to the imprudence of his friends—we have done no more than to perform a duty to the man who was chief in the hearts of all, whose fame must not be hewed down to reduce him to the dimensions of others, or to subserve the schemes of combinations that are daring, or of ambition that is aspiring.

From this view we will turn to offer the reasons and inducements which render us contented with the existing administration of the country—And here we will frankly declare, that neither favoritism on the one hand, nor antipathy on the other, have any influence over us—For we do not remember to have been called, on any occasion, to decide a great national question, more free from every bias that would be likely to lead us astray: No circumstance has ever occurred to give rise to a personal predilection that we could indulge, and surely we can have no prejudices against the Hero of New Orleans.

If it had fallen to our lot to have entertained personal attachment in this case, which we openly disavow, we know that we should find a great palliative in the universal concession, that such attachments are always venial, and therefore we should not disown it. But if we thought we were guided by unfavorable prejudices, we should distrust ourselves as led on by the most dangerous of all impulses.—For prejudice is either a volunteer that springs up without thought, and leads to error without examination, or it is the weed of the mind that overshadows the heart with its deleterious foliage and forbids the growth of every useful germ—it disqualifies those who wear it—it never fails to tyrannize over those against whom it may be directed. Our feelings are not enlisted on this occasion—we are guided by our soberest understanding, and we prefer Mr. Adams, as President, because he is confessedly, both from education and employment throughout his life, the most capable in all respects—and he therefore furnishes the best and safest grounds to expect the most able and beneficial discharge of the arduous duties of the exalted station.—Beyond this, we have neither wish, nor end, nor aim.

A magnanimous people will never withhold the meed of praise that is justly due to the accomplished qualifications or meritorious services of a fellow citizen—but a high minded people, who, in all their public acts, keep the national welfare steadily and singly in view, are a little scrupulous of wasting themselves in panegyrics upon those they design to lift to patronage and power. It is therefore we shall not dwell upon the widely known facts of Mr. Adams having received, in early life, the best and most extended education this country could afford—of his unvarying habits of reflection and study—of his being intimately and practically conversant with the public measures of this country for the last forty years—of his high rank among the men of learning of the world—or of the pledges which are given in his uniformly unexceptionable private character, throughout his whole life. But we shall maintain our opinions and preference upon public grounds alone, and upon reasons and views which exclusively appertain to the prosperity of the people and the glory of the country.

The work of man, however admirable, is necessarily imperfect; and there is no part of our excellent Federative system which the forecast of its authors and the reflecting wisdom of those who ratified it, thought would be so likely in time to endanger its existence, as the election of Chief Magistrate. Although our form of government was in some parts new, and in others an improvement upon things which had existed before, yet the principle of an elective Chief Magistrate was not new, and whilst we were to partake of the advantages of that feature, we were unavoidably exposed to some of the evils to which it had been found subject—-among the greatest of which is the train of incidents inevitably flowing from the frequent recurrence of contests between rival candidates for that high station. Nor did the founders of the government expect to ward off these evils so much by the limitations and proportions with which they fashioned this part of the constitution relating to the appointment of President, although less objected to than any other part of that charter.—-They had a stronger, and as they thought, a safer reliance upon the sober minded character of the people who were to carry it into effect—in their love of order, their sagacity to discriminate, and in their intelligence and firmness to resist every thing that had a tendency to impair the system.

Jealousy, strife and local feelings are the dangers against which we have been particularly counselled by our illustrious political Father, and these, unfortunately, are the probable attendants upon a contest for the Presidential Chair. So long as the selection for this exalted post was confined to Revolutionary worthies, there was much in the character of our admiration for those Patriots, as well as in the youthful purity of our institutions that forbade these incidental evils to arise. We have now exhausted that store of worth, and have come to men nearer to our times, who, whatever may be their merits can never experience the unwonted devotion that was paid to their predecessors.

Fertile as our country is in the growth of distinguished men, and propitious as our government is to display them, the expansion of empire, the progress of science, and the increase of population must necessarily augment the number of favorites, and meritorious favorites too, who will engross the affections and confidence of their respective sections of country. From the operation of this affection and confidence local attachments, and jealousies and contests will arise, and without a check, the nation will quadrennially be thrown into agitation that will become most alarming. To guard against this impending terror we have nothing to rely on but the salutary influence of established custom, which, being founded in wise precaution, in a nation of intelligence easily acquires force. The first President of the United States having voluntarily retired from office at the expiration of his second term, that voluntary retirement has been construed into an example that has been implicitly followed by every successor who had an opportunity of doing so and has been approved of by the People. Under the sanction of this usage will it not be wise and prudent to establish the system of re-electing a Chief Magistrate for a second term, except in cases, where the qualifications of the opponent are known to be greatly superior to those of the incumbent—or, where the course of administration is palpably and fatally prejudicial to the true interests of the country? In the last case, any change is to be sought, and any hazard will be worthily encountered to extinguish the existing evil.

But we demand with frankness and we expect to be answered with candor, if such a state of things, or if such a necessity now exists in our country? Is it even pretended that it does? Has the Opposition to Mr. Adams been undertaken by the friends of General Jackson, because it is known that General Jackson possesses all the necessary qualifications for the Presidential office, in a superior degree to what Mr. Adams does? Or because the measures of Administration are bad, and that they expect such defects will be remedied by a different course of administration likely to be pursued under General Jackson? Or was this Opposition determined on anterior to the development of any measure by this Administration? Or did it originate in a predetermined intent to eject a man from office, who, notwithstanding the generally mild, judicious and able course of his measures, has been so unfortunate as not to have propitiated those who were resolved never to be appeased?

This brings us fairly to the consideration of the objections urged by the Opposition, and to the exceptions taken to a few specified measures.

The first and chief objection urged against Mr. Adams as promulged through the presses, and reiterated by the late Jackson Convention is, 'that he was made President against the will of the people,' and they have attached to this point in their manifesto, as well as to others, the most copious notes and commentaries to illustrate and explain the meaning of so dark a position.

With all the aid of the phosphorick glare which a political chymistry has shed upon this matter, we are still at a loss to see under what pretext this objection is made, unless it is, that Mr. Adams had not the greatest number of votes when brought to the House of Representatives. But the constitution, by its unqualified and direct injunction, requiring the Representatives to choose a President 'from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three,' without a shadow of reference either to the foremost or to any particular one of them—the three candidates with the highest numbers stand before the Representatives House as if tied, upon a perfect equality, to be judged of by them as by a new body of electors, who are to decide upon 'the man who, in their opinion, may be best qualified for the office." To require the Representatives to be governed by the will of the people in this case, is to require them to be governed by what they have no means of knowing—for when the electors of a state have not voted for one of the three highest candidates—or when the electors of a state are equally divided perhaps between two, neither having the highest numbers, how can the Representatives know the popular preference? The rule of obligation, if derived from the constitution, must be general or not at all—but a rule which requires a representative to do what he has no means of ascertaining and to ascertain which no means are furnished him, is a palpable inconsistency and must be disowned. Thus the Opposition, in obedience to the Constitution, would refer the election to the House of Representatives and at the same time deny to its members the right of making it—an absurdity too gross for commentary. The constitution presenting *three* candidates to their consideration, evidently meant to give the Representatives a right of choice; and we are taught by the contemporaneous exposition of that constitution* that that choice was intended to be guided by the respective qualifications of the candidates presented to the House of Representatives by the electoral colleges. To say that such an election, in strict conformity with the letter and the established meaning of the constitution, is made against the will of the people, is to betray, what we are far from ascribing to the Jackson Convention, an uncommon weakness or a total insensibility to shame.

Where there are four or more candidates before the electors of the People and the votes throughout the Union are pretty generally divided among them all, neither having a majority, it is utterly impossible to tell who is the favorite of a majority of the whole; and it was on account of this impossibility, that the Constitution pointed out the House of Representatives as another body of intelligent electors, who were immediately to select one from the three candidates that the electoral colleges had distinguished by the greatest number of votes—Considering it much less important which of the three should be elected, than that their choice should be confined immediately to one of them. Mr. Adams was second by the electoral college vote, and not far behind the foremost, and a portion of the votes given to Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Clay, would as well have elected him as General Jackson. It is impossible therefore to say, which of them would have been preferred if they alone had been before the people, unaccompanied either by Mr. Clay or Mr. Crawford.

How boldly this objection bears upon the conduct, or how ill it suits the mouths of those who ardently advocated Mr. Crawford's election by the House of Representatives, when he was much lower on the electoral poll than either Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson, we forbear to expose.

Fearing lest the constitution and the reason of things should be against them in this objection, the Opposition then assert, that Mr. Adams was *corruptly* elected in the House by the intrigue of Mr. Clay; and to this accusation, as gross as it is unworthy, as hideous as it is unfounded, the Jackson Convention have lent themselves with all the positive force of their fame, and with all the artificial influence of their learned notes and commentaries.

That the first moments of mortified disappointment should have given rise, among some men, to a heated and irascible ebullition of this sort, was neither to have been wondered at nor regarded—but time and reflection ought to have induced a juster construction of things. It is easy to indulge in accusations against men, and in times of high political ferment, the disposition to yield a submissively credulous ear to imputations against those whom it is our purpose to oppose, is often the vice of men. Let us however judge by safer & more just laws of construction, and more becoming the high character of all.

In the absence of every thing like positive proof, which is admitted by the opposition in this case, they have recourse to circumstantial proof, in the construction of which we maintain that it is a violation of all rule of interpretation and of moral right to recur to supposed corrupt motives and views to explain that, which may be equally well explained by obvious and known fair ones. As a representative in Congress at the time of the late Presidential election, Mr. Clay was obliged to vote—he was in effect limited to a choice between Mr Adams and General Jackson, for the condition of Mr Crawford's health, at that time, put him out of the question with all who were not previously pledged. Between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson there was an entire good understanding; but between neither of them and Mr. Clay, did there exist any prepossession—indeed there was something more between General Jackson and Mr. Clay, than the ordinary feelings between rival candidates.

During the late canvass for electors of President and Vice President, exception was taken by Mr. Clay to the construction and facts given in a correspondence between Mr. Adams and Mr. Russel in relation to events that transpired on the Mission to Ghent; yet the contest which grew out of this between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, was not of a nature to interrupt their accustomed intercourse and association.—But the stand taken by Mr. Clay in the year 1819 against General Jackson's conduct, just after the Seminole war, a time when no man on earth expected that the General would ever be held up as a candidate for the Presidential Chair, was of a much harsher and more serious character; and we have every reason to believe, produced from that day an entire alienation between them, and implanted in the General the most implacable resentment. Mr. Clay, on that occasion, arraigned the conduct of Gen. Jackson, in the strongest & most fearless terms, and with an ability rarely equalled by any man, seldom surpassed by himself. This he did in the discharge of his congressional duty, when the gems of Gen. Jackson's glory were fresh sparkling around his brow. Some years after this, when Mr. Clay is called upon by the Constitution with other members of the House of Representatives to "make a choice" between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson of a President of the United States, he prefers and votes for Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay's influence in the House was long known and had been considered greater than that of any other member—an influence derived from his splendid abilities, his long standing as a member, his engaging deportment towards every body, and his able and satisfactory discharge of the office of Speaker It was doubtful who would be elected by the House—Mr. Clay being known to advocate Mr. Adams' election, & Mr. Adams being elected on the first ballot it was immediately imputed to Mr. Clay's influence, and it was then most unworthily and unwarrantably asserted by some, who

*Messrs. Jay, Hamilton, and Madison's Federalist.

were smarting under *disappointment*, that this result was owing to a corrupt understanding between them. When Mr. Adams, in forming his cabinet, nominated Mr. Clay as Secretary of State, and the Senate 'advised and consented to it,' then the story was rounded off, and it was agreed by Opposition that the appointment of Secretary of State should be considered as the 'wages of sin'—thus imputing to a majority of the Senate of the United States, who were present throughout the whole transaction and who were intimately conversant with all the circumstances, a deliberate participation in the corruption by 'advising & consenting' to the nomination—& a large portion of that majority too are now of the present Opposition

If the speech of Mr. Clay in 1819 arraigning Gen. Jackson's conduct is referred to, it is believed that no unprejudiced man would ever suppose after that, that he could have been induced to vote for General Jackson as the Chief Magistrate of the country. Nor is there any fair grounds to believe that he supported Mr. Adams from personal motives of any sort, but from a conviction, such as influences ourselves, that he was obviously and decidedly the best qualified man, and as such, he was compelled by duty to vote for him.

As little do we believe that Mr. Adams nominated Mr. Clay to the Senate as Secretary of State from personal attachment or obligation; but knowing that no man in this country had passed through a more brilliant public course for the last twenty years than Mr. Clay, in which he had acquired great popularity and evinced a Statesmanlike ability that classed him in the foremost rank of American Statesmen, it is fair to conclude, that Mr. Adams was governed by the established reputation of Mr. Clay and the public sentiment towards him, and that he very properly desired both his services and his fame to give their usefulness and lustre to his Administration. It was not necessary for Mr. Clay to have a bargain or understanding with any of them—he was conscious, and the world knew full well, that whichsoever candidate he supported, if he succeeded, would call him to the station of Secretary of State as a tribute to his merit, and as a powerful aid to the Administration.

Had Mr. Clay been an ordinary or subaltern man who could have been managed, and who had been thus elevated to a station for which he was unfit, then indeed there might have been some plausibility in the story of a 'bargain'—But if his conceded distinction as a statesman justifiably commanded the appointment, we ought to distrust both the reasoning and the conjecture that implied the belief of stipulated reward. We disdain all such suppositions imputations to accomplish ends—and with this plain narrative of facts we meet the conjectural and gratuitous positions of the Opposition.

Next, Mr. Adams' appointments to office are harshly censured to bring him into disrepute. On this point, so delicate in its nature, many reason either with a morbid or with a wounded sensibility, whilst comparatively few agree in any particular. In selecting a citizen for any public station, many hopes will be frustrated, and the disappointed parties and their friends will be apt to indulge in repudiating the choice, and enlisting the feelings of others in their behalf. In an extended empire like our own where numerous appointments are to be made in different parts of it, a Chief Magistrate must necessarily often rely much upon the judgment and information of others, and it is equally certain, that no man can give universal satisfaction in appointments. We do not pretend to say that we would have recommended, or that we approve of all the appointments of the President—but we very much doubt, whether any of the gentlemen who have been held up as candidates would have made more that we should have approved—and as we only desire that the character of the country should be sustained and its welfare promoted by a due and proper discharge of all official duties, although we cannot divest ourselves of our preference for friends, it is our duty to be contented with those who acquit themselves in office faithfully and well. When President Adams came into power, he distinctly made it known, that he would confine himself to no party in his selections for appointments—and he was then generally commended for it—To this he has conformed—On which party he has conferred most or greatest appointments, we consider unimportant If the appointing power will keep integrity of character and ample knowledge and ability to discharge the duties of office, with approved fidelity to the country steadily in view, we unhesitatingly accord to it a fair indulgence of feeling, guided by such safeguards and wholesome restraints.

It is formidably charged too upon President Adams by the Jackson Convention, that in taking a portion of his appointments from the parties that did not support his election, he has been guilty of an attempt to corrupt them. At the same time the Secretary of State is assailed for taking the printing of the laws from his foes and giving it to his friends. Without stopping to remark upon the unkind and unmerited imputation which is here cast upon those who have been appointed to office, or to reconcile this blowing hot and cold with the same mouth—we will merely observe, that it is impossible for any man to make any appointment that the ingenuity of opposing partizans may not impute to bad motives, or find some pretences to condemn. If the President confines appointments to his own friends, the cry of proscription is loudly resounded If he appoints from those who have opposed him he is charged with corruption. So, if a Secretary of State, in fulfilment of the law which empowers him to select the printers of the laws, permits that patronage to remain with those who revile him and desire to destroy his reputation, he is laughed at as timid or imbecile, or he is said to wish to win over his adversaries by rewards. But if he boldly resumes that patronage from those who basely malign him, and confides it to those who treat him more friendly and fairly, we see that he is accused of partiality, of cruel injustice, and of a wish to 'punish independence.' Seeing then that the appointment of neither friend nor opponent can escape condemnation, to what are we to attribute such censures? Or from whom can an appointment be made? We abjure all such indiscriminate, such captious objections—all such predetermined, implacable hostility—and we thank that man in the name of our country, whoever he may be, that has the magnanimity and firmness, in making his selections for office, to appoint those who are distinguished for their virtues, their capacity, and their fidelity to the country, regardless of political names or party distinctions.

But how injudicious is it in the Opposition thus to commit themselves? How inconsistent is it thus to attempt to censure President Adams for disregarding party distinctions in making some of his appointments from those who opposed him; when it is known, that next to the victory at N. Orleans, the strongest motive avowed by many of them for supporting Gen. Jackson, is his letter to President Monroe, where, among other things, he advises him to pursue the very same course, of making his appointments indiscriminately from all parties among men of approved fidelity to the country Thus it is we see, how a heated zeal takes the lead from discretion and betrays *into inconsistency* those, who have *united* with an Opposition that has proclaimed from the beginning, even before the adoption of a single measure, 'that the Administration should be put down, if its measures were as pure as those of Angels'

That there may be among the Opposition those, confiding less in the merit of their qualifications than in their violence and animated exertions in behalf of party to recommend them to office, who do not like either the liberal *advice* of General Jackson or the liberal *practice* of Mr. Adams; we pretend neither to assert nor to deny—but if this conduct in Mr. Adams can be imputed to him as a fault, presuming that General Jackson gave his advice in good faith, what right have the Opposition to expect from him a different or better course?

Another objection urged against President Adams is, that he has neither recommended nor used his influence with Congress to alter the Constitution so as to prevent the election of President from coming before the House of Representatives.

How far it becomes a President of the United States, at all times, to recommend alterations in the Constitution of the Federal Government, is a grave and great question that we have neither time nor space here to look into. We would barely remark, that in a confederated government, the alteration of the constitution is a very serious matter at any time, and one very dangerous to be meddled with in times of high political excitement—and the question here alluded to, as it touches the balance of power among the states, and is one of the very few instances where the states act upon a perfect equality, and relates to the election of an incumbent for that office which the President now holds, and to which he is constitutionally re-eligible, it appears to us that such a proposition had as well come from any other quarter as from the President himself, and as this was a question by no means new or unknown, it appertained as much to the duties of a member of Congress to introduce it, as to those of the President to recommend it.—But the proposition was brought before Congress and failed—and as many of the friends of President Adams, with others, did not agree to the provisions that were to accompany this change, he is censured for not attempting to control these members of Congress in an independent legislative act; and he is accused of dereliction of duty and of being false to his pledge, in not intermeddling with the proceedings of the House and enforcing the measure whilst it was before them. Here again we see another entrapping dilemma studiously prepared for the President. If he had presented this matter to Congress in a message which he never gave the slightest promise or pledge to do, he would have been exposed to the imputation by those of his adversaries opposed to the measure, of using official influence to regulate the election of President to suit his own views. As he did not present the matter to Congress, he is accused of deserting his duty, and of violating a promise, set up for him by the wildest construction of his opponents, which he never made.

Again, because he did not intermeddle with the matter when it was before the Representatives, which he certainly had no right to do, and influence his friends to support the measure and its provisions, whether he or they thought them proper or not, he is condemned to bear all the blame of its miscarriage.—On the other hand, if the President had intermeddled with a proposition pending before the House, he would deservedly have rendered himself obnoxious to the hue and cry of using official influence over the councils of an independent branch of the legislature. With such opponents, if he acts he does wrong—if he forbears to act, he abandons duty—if he controls the votes of his friends, supposing that he could possibly do so, he is guilty with some, of an unconstitutional interference with other branches of the government—if he does not attempt to control them, he is saddled, by others, with the blame of the miscarriage of the measure.

The true ground of difficulty in relation to changing this part of the constitution, is how to dispose of & regulate the election of President, when it fails to be consummated by the electoral colleges—and upon this ground it is destined to fail perpetually.—The views and the suggestions are so various, and the feelings of state sovereignty are so strong, that there is little hope of a coincidence of opinion in any change—& this is the cause why the proposition failed when it was before Congress, and not from any want of interference or aid on the part of the President.

There can be no doubt that there are many men in this country, who would desire this change in the constitution, if they could substitute a satisfactory provision—but it is equally well known, that a particular set of politicians have fixed their hearts and staked their hopes upon this question and its management, as the great and efficient means to regulate the Presidential question for some time to come. To them "*This is the road to Bizantium,*" on which they are moving in gallant array.

Tedious as these details are, which have swelled this address to an extent much beyond our wishes, we are compelled to meet objections that are gravely and industriously put forth, however unsound in their view or unfounded in fact—and we must take notice of a last objection, relating to the Colonial Trade, which charges the administration with the loss of this trade—first, from neglect to give instructions to our minister—and secondly, by omitting to recommend the repeal of the discriminating duties—and lastly, they are blamed for abandoning terms that were asked by a former administration—which terms, it was ascertained, could never be granted.

We will meet these objections by a plain statement of the facts belonging to the case—and although none would more sincerely deplore the loss of the direct trade with the British West Indies, and none would be more prompt to resent its loss, where it could be ascribed to bad conduct, than ourselves, yet we are far from implicating the conduct of others by indefensible suspicions or attacks to answer political ends

It is presumed that the Administration is not held responsible for any measure that took place before it came into power—it will be unnecessary therefore to look back beyond the termination of the negotiation in the hands of Mr. Rush, in the year 1824—This unadjusted negotiation left us at that time in possession of a very advantageous trade with the British West Indies, and at the time it was suspended it was with an understanding that the negotiation should be again renewed at a future time. In the appointment of a successor to Mr. Rush, the strongest evidence was given that could be given, in the selection of Mr King, of a desire to pursue this negotiation effectually and with advantage to the country. The established diplomatic character and eminent qualifications of that gentleman, together with his known acceptable and high standing at the British Court were the best pledges of this—but the history of the world is full of examples how unforseen occurrences have frustrated the plans of human wisdom—Mr. King, unfortunately and unexpectedly, was taken ill on his voyage to England, and, after his arrival there continued to be an afflicted and dibilitated invalid—in so much so, that he was incompetent to any thing like labor and could only attend to some minor subjects that remained unadjusted, that were less difficult of arrangement. But it is said he received no instruction to enable him to renew the questions on the Colonial Trade, if his health had improved—The reason he did not receive these instructions is obvious, viz: because no intimation had been given on the part of the British Government of a disposition to renew the negotiation. After the suspension of the negotiation in the hands of Mr. Rush there was but little reason to believe, from the correspondence, that we could speedily obtain the terms proposed by our Government; and therefore, as we were in the enjoyment of a good trade, there was no inducement on our part to press the subject. Our greatest interest was, in having the trade permanently secured by treaty, rather than to leave it to the mutable and unsteady arrangements of legislative acts on both sides—Forbearance therefore on our part, so far from being a fault, was rather advised by policy. Some time afterwards when the British Government appointed two ministers to renew the negotiation, and sent information of it to our Government, through Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister at Washington, in March, 1826, with an invitation to unite another Minister with Mr. King, on account of his ill health, the selection of another Minister engaged the immediate attention of Mr. Adams, and whilst he was consulting with a gentleman who should go out for that purpose a letter was received from Mr. King begging to be recalled, and stating, that he had no longer a hope of recovering his health—the truth of which has been lamentably confirmed by the death of that distinguished man, who was soon after "gathered" to his associates the departed Fathers of the Federal Constitution. The Administration could but yield to the petition of Mr. King, and a minister (Mr. Gallatin) was immediately appointed with ample powers of conciliation and hurried on to London with all convenient despatch. Where, upon his arrival in August, instead of meeting with the British Commissioners to enter upon the negotiation, as he had been invited, he was met by the British Order in Council of July preceding, interdicting, her West India ports to our vessels. Mr Gallatin used every exertion to revive the negotiation, but the British Government up to the last accounts, have proved inflexible

It is further stated by Opposition, that President Adams neither recommended the repeal of the discriminating duties, nor did he countenance the proposition brought before Congress for that purpose. He did not recommend any measure to Congress in the session of 1825, 26, in relation to the colonial trade, as the negociation was then suspended—nor at that of 1826, 27, because the British interdict had been previously issued—but he submitted the whole matter with the correspondence to Congress for their consideration—That neither the President nor the Secretary of State discountenanced the proposition to repeal the discriminating duties, is satisfactorily proved by the testimony of two distinguished members of Congres, viz General Smith a Senator from Maryland, and Mr. Cambreleng, a Representative from N York—The former of whom, in a speech in the Senate, exhonerated President Adams from having entertained any Opposition to that measure; and the latter, in a speech in the House of Representatives was equally explicit in a similar defence of Secretary Clay—With such evidence against them we presume even Opposition must cower and retire.

That the Administration have abandoned in their instructions to Mr. Gallatin, the terms which were insisted on under the Administration of Mr. Monroe which were the terms upon which the negotiation was broken off in 1824, may be true, and certainly this Administration has acted wisely in so doing; but is there any thing derogatory, in an Administration yielding up terms which had been unsuccessfully urged by a preceding one, and which it found unattainable? Or is it either unusual or disreputable in governments, finding that they cannot obtain all they want in their commercial negociations, to abandon a part of their pretentions in order to secure others? We omit to touch upon the views displayed by the British Cabinet in this matter which would further illustrate our opinions, but as they do not particularly relate to the view of the question we are now taking, we decline it.

We conclude this part of the subject with the declaration that the refusal of the British government to pursue the negociation, after their invitation to our own for that purpose, was as unexpected by the world as it was by President Adams—nor could it have been calculated on or conjectured by any one who was not admitted into the secret plans of the British Ministry.

Having thus gone through the objections made against, President Adams, in which we have tested conjecture by facts, and controverted arbitrary inferences by those rules of construction which obtained in cases of most important concern before the highest tribunals of our country, we cheerfully submit the decision to the unprejudiced opinion of our fellow citizens.

If we believed that the measures of the present Administration were improper, or if a rational hope could be held out to us that a different course of measures more propitious to the interest of the Republic, would be pursued by another more capable of Administering the Government than the present incumbent, our duty to our country would oblige us unhesitatingly to support that man.

We desire not to cloud this great question with any thing that can lead us from the simplicity of truth, or furnish a doubt of the sincerity with which we speak. We know of no act of General Jackson's life, of nothing that has proceeded from him, that can justify us in the belief that he is qualified to fill the station of Chief Magistrate of this country; and if we can trust his bosom friend and biographer (Eaton) who is among the most ardent of his supporters, the General's sense of duty has hitherto obliged him to resign the several subordinate civil stations to which he has been appointed, because he felt himself incapable to discharge their duties properly, and not as the Jackson manifesto would adriotly impress the belief, that it was to 'take higher ones.'—Thus, in the absence of all other qualifications, the military popularity of the Chieftain is to be the club of Hercules in the hands of an aspiring Opposition with which they are to felt the present Administration—and the dynasty of the nation is cast, that after the reward of a single term in the Presidential Chair, his sun is to set in the west and a new orb is to arise, whose shorn radiance is in the mean time to be returned.

But with a Chief Magistrate thus pronounced incompetent by his intimate friend, at a guileless moment when there was no expectation that the General would ever be thought of as a candidate for the Presidential Chair, what are we to expect, but that his course will be directed by a privy council of friends?—& look to those friends, talented as they are, and see what a heterogenious mixture of political policy they present, so far as their views are made known—how destitute of the essential principle of cohesion—how versatile some have appeared in the progress of events. Can the people of this country act so unreflectingly as to reject a competent, and tried, and approved Administration for the purpose of running the risk of such a state of things as the contemplated change would be likely to entail on them? Satisfied with the present course of measures, they ought to be cautious how they permit this change—for to use the thought of one of our earliest and soundest statesmen, "To undo what has been done by a predecessor is considered by a rival successor as the best proof of his own capacity and desert; and where the change of men has been the result of public choice, the person substituted will consider himself warranted in supposing that the dismission of his predecessor has proceeded from a dislike to his measures, and the more he varies from his course, the more he will be likely to recommend himself to the favor of his constituents. These considerations in the case of rival candidates, where an administration has been supplanted by a competitor would be apt to induce the new President to promote changes which would not only subvert the existing policy, but occasion a disgraceful and ruinous mutability in the administration of government. *When then the people have reason to approve of the conduct and measures of a Chief Magistrate, they act wisely to continue him in station* in order to prolong the utility of his talents and virtues, and to secure to the government the advantages of permanency in a wise system of administration."

Fellow Citizens of Maryland. Our task is fulfilled—With this appeal to you, we offer our humble and reverential supplication to the Author of all Good, that He will be pleased to direct with wisdom the Councils of our Country, and lead our Fellow-Countrymen in all their acts to the best and happiest results.

In accordance with these views we submit the following Resolutions

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was elected President of the United States pursuant both to the form and the spirit of the Constitution, and therefore, in the execution of his high and responsible duties is entitled to the support and co-operation of the good People of Maryland.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the charges of intrigue and corruption alleged against JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and HENRY CLAY in relation to the last Presidential election, are totally without foundation in truth.

Resolved, That the principles and policy of the existing Administration, are those which distinguished the Administration of Mr. Monroe, and which then gave universal satisfaction to the people of the Union.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the military services of General Andrew Jackson, but have no faith in his experience, ability or moderation as a statesman. That we deprecate his election to the first civil office in the gift of the people, merely as the result of his military achievements, as an example fraught with danger to the liberties of the American people. Further, that by the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency, we fear an abandonment of the policy of Internal Improvement; and as far as executive influence can effect it a prevalence of the "State right" doctrine in the construction of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the people of Maryland, a cordial and active support of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as the next President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. C. S. Walsh, W. Meeteer John Edelin, Isaac Menroe, George Hebb, James Harwood and Truman F. Cross, of the city of Baltimore, be appointed a Central Committee of Correspondence for the purpose of communicating with the Committees of Correspondence of the several Counties, and the friends of the Administration throughout the State, and that it be recommended to those Counties by whom it has not already been done to appoint Committees of Correspondence.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Baltimore Committee for the appropriate arrangements in preparing a Room for the accommodation of the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the dignified and able manner in which they have discharged the duties of the respective stations.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and published in the Baltimore Patriot, and all other papers in Maryland, and in the District of Columbia friendly to the Administration, and that 5000 copies of the same be printed.

THOMAS EMORY, *President*,
WILLIAM D. BEALL, JAMES SEWALL, JOHN McPHERSON, } *Vice Presidents*
JAMES M. ANDERSON, JOHN EDELEN, } *Secretaries*.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

Travellers in the low country have related to us the following facts:

A spot of earth, about an acre in extent, near the Court House in Lowndes county, suddenly gave way not long since, and sunk to the depth of a hundred feet! The place is now covered with water, the trees standing as they grew—the tallest pines being 20 or 30 feet below the level of the surrounding country. Small ponds like this are frequently met with in the lower parts of the State, and are there called *Lime Sinks*—produced probably by the action of the subterraneous streams.

In Thomas county, the waters of two creeks at their junction, formerly made a lake of considerable size, and then ran off in a large rivulet. But, about a year and a half ago, the water of the lake found a subterranean outlet—the bed of the rivulet, as well as of the whole lake, has become entirely dry and covered with luxuriant grass, &c. The lake disappeared so suddenly, that tons of fishes, terrapins, and alligators, totally unapprized of its intentions, were left behind.

Travellers speak of the large Ponds or Lakes in Florida, as objects of curiosity. In Armonia Pond are several large islands, said to be *floating!* A circumstance is mentioned of an individual having purchased a small island in this pond, which, when he went the second time to see, could not be found! He afterwards heard of it in another part of the lake, several miles from where he left it.

Jackson Pond, in Florida, is said to be increasing in extent—the earth on the margin having settled; or, from its outlet becoming obstructed, the quantity of water having accumulated. Fields and orchards cultivated but lately by the Indians, are now entirely under water—the tops of the peach trees being nearly covered.

We have given the above particulars as

they are stated to us; and from the respectability of their sources, we have no doubt of their being substantially correct. An inquiry into the causes of these operations of Nature, will be an interesting employment for the admirer of Nature's Works.—*Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 4.

The Address of the Maryland Convention, which we publish to-day, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, is a candid and forcible appeal to the good sense of the people of this state, and we think will be read with interest by all parties.

We shall endeavour in our next to spread before our readers the speech of Mr. Clay at the dinner given at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, Ky. on 12th of July.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday next, the 6th inst.

The Hon. JOHN SERGEANT, and WILLIAM B. REED, Esq. his private secretary, have arrived at Philadelphia in the brig Eliza, from Vera Cruz. The Panama Congress did not assemble as was expected.

The Postmaster General of the United States, with his family, has returned to Washington from his visit to the West.

The celebrated full length portrait of Gen. Washington, painted by Stuart, at Philadelphia, has been recently disposed of by Mr. Stanley, of Bond street, to a Russian gentleman, for £1.000. It was painted at the express desire of a person of distinction and was presented to the first Marquis of Lansdown, then Lord Shelburne, by whose executors it was sold with the rest of his lordship's collection. The original letter of Washington to the artist, appointing a time for sitting, accompanied the picture, which was universally acknowledged to be the only authentic likeness extant.—*English Paper.*

From the Miner's (Potsville) Journal, July 21.

HARVEST.—Harvesting in this district is just over, and both hay and grain have been housed in capital order. The crops too, were uncommonly heavy and productive; and from what we have heard and seen, this remark will apply to the whole Eastern portion of our state. We have promise too, of abundance of fruit and summer crops.

The Petersburg, Va. Intelligencer of the 27th ult. contains the following paragraph relative to the crops in that State:—

"Most of the growing Corn is of late planting—it is now at the height of its luxuriance; and should next month prove no less propitious than the present, we have the assurance of very abundant crops.—With respect to Cotton, the prospect is rather better than it was some three or four weeks since—still, from all accounts, the cultivation, though diminished is comparatively a failure, and generally the fields are full twenty days in rear of what they were at this period last season. Tobacco looks well—the planting was extensive; and probably the present crop will even exceed the last, which was double that of the year preceding."

In Georgia, it would seem, a severe and highly distressing drought has been experienced. The Macon Telegraph says:—

From almost every part of the state, we hear the most melancholy accounts of the extensive and long continued drought, and the utter prostration of the hopes of the farmer—the structure on which the prosperity of the whole community is based.

With few exceptions, the Drought is very general. In some districts no rain has fallen for many weeks; the earth has become fairly baked, and vegetation entirely suspended. Whole corn fields are entirely destroyed; the corn blades, contorted and scorched fall to the ground; and the shrivelled stalks smoke with heat

The cotton plant from its slower growth and deeper roots, suffers later than corn, but it also begins to feel the effects of the drought. The leaves burn up, and flowers wither and fall, leaving no boll in their place.

The animal as well as the vegetable kingdom pants with the excessive heat and drought. Inhabitants of ponds and streams are boiled in their own elements, or perish by its evaporation. Cattle, crop the juiceless herbage and look to man in vain for succor; their emaciated carcasses and sunken eyeballs, as they watch the reluctant clouds speak the keenness of their suffering. Large streams have sunk to narrow rills, and fountains are drying up. Instead of dew impalpable dust lifted into the air by its dryness and buoyancy, falls on the thirsty herbage. Indeed the atmosphere in many parts, travellers assures us, is so filled with dust, that respiration is extremely difficult."

A St. Francisville (Lou.) paper of the 23d June also speaks of a long continued drought in that section of country. The editor says:—

We do not remember ever to have known so severe a drought in this section of Louisiana, and at so early a period in the season, as we are now suffering. It will be six weeks to morrow, since we have had rain to lay the dust, during which period the heat has been excessive, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 92.—Vegetation is literally parched up—the corn crop ruined, and that of cotton greatly injured. We now witness what was never before seen in Louisiana, corn withering in the field, for want of moisture to sustain it.

CAMBRIDGE, July 28.

DARING OUTRAGE.

A daring, and well nigh successful attempt was made to poison Mr. Levin Frazier and family of this county, on Sunday morning last, by means of placing arsenic in their coffee! The family gathered round the breakfast table as usual, little thinking such a damnable and deep laid scheme had been planned for their destruction, when after drinking about a dish of coffee each, all became deadly sick! They remained ignorant of the cause but a short time, and were soon aware that they had taken a dose of *poison!* Fortunately they were considerably relieved by vomiting. The two negro women belonging to the family, being suspected, were called and invited to partake of a dish of coffee, which they reluctantly complied with; the youngest of whom was relieved in the same manner that the other part of the family had been; but the old woman, not liking *strong* coffee, put a goodly portion of milk or cream in hers, and did not vomit as the rest had done.—Medical aid having been immediately procured, we are gratified to state, that, but little doubt is now entertained of the recovery of Mr. F. and family, (except the old negro woman) It is not yet ascertained which of the three negroes suspected, is (or whether all are) guilty of the act—however they are all secure.—*Chronicle.*

Counterfeit United States Bank Notes, of the denomination of twenty dollars, of the New York Branch, are in circulation in that city. They are dated 24th of May, 1824; S. In the counterfeits, the U. N. in the motto of the vignette 'E Pluribus Unum,' are joined at the top of the letters; in the genuine notes the letters are very distinct. The signatures of N. Biddle, in the counterfeits, are more sprawling than in the true bill.

The Lancaster Gazette cautions its readers to beware of counterfeit 100, 50, 20 and 10 dollars notes of the Bank of the United States BRANCH PLATE, which are said to be in circulation in that neighborhood.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Four Inch Walls—Shocking Disaster.—A *House* in Robinson street, put up and resting on a wall not a brick thick, as might be expected fell down on Friday, killed two and very severely wounded three others. In all cities but New York, there is an inspector of buildings, whose duty it is to examine and report buildings constructed of insufficient materials, or in a manner to endanger passengers in a public street.—Now is the time to bring forward such a law. It has been long wanted.

The Montpelier (Vt.) Patriot states that a gentleman in Irasburg, Orleans Co. while ploughing in his field, found what is termed by some an 'iron shirt,' the body part of which is made wholly of iron rings linked into each other about one eighth of an inch in diameter. The collar is made of brass rings so closely interwoven as to be perfectly stiff The proper name of the garment is undoubtedly a 'coat of mail,' but how it came in Irasburgh, is left to conjecture. It was found, as our informant states under the stump of a tree about two feet over, which had become rotten. We have seen several of the rings, which are made of small wire, and appear to be rivetted together. We are told that the U. S. Engineers, who are surveying in that region, have procured it, and intend to carry it to New York.

A mineral spring has been discovered in Jacob st. New York. In medicinal qualities it is said to be superior to the waters of Ballstown. It was reached by boring; previous, however, to obtaining it, a *stratum* (if that is proper) of perfectly salt water was passed.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 9.

Five Indians, we are informed, were tried and convicted at the last Superior Court of Thomas county, for the murder of Allen Carr's family, noticed by us in December last. One of them, however, died, and another made his escape previous to the time appointed for their execution. The other three were hung on the 29th ult. They bore their fate with uncommon fortitude. When one of them (the last one executed) was launched off, the rope by which he was suspended broke. He rose up and inquired whether they, (the officers of justice) were done with him. Upon receiving an answer in the negative, he said with great nonchalance, "*Try it again then.*"

Recorder.

In the pardon of Isaac B. Desha, the Governor uses the following expressions:

"And whereas the whole of the evidence against Isaac B. Desha, being circumstantial, and *from much of it being irreconcilable*, I HAVE NO DOUBT *of his being innocent of the foul charge*; therefore, is an object worthy of executive clemency"—and therefore, he grants the "full and free pardon for the SUPPOSED offence."

On this the Frankfort Commentator remarks:

"Two different juries had found the young man guilty, upon testimony as conclusive as perhaps ever was adduced against a criminal; and considering the great mass of testimony, it was remarkably clear of discrepancies. His father *heard both these trials*, and yet, if we may believe his professions, thinks Isaac was innocent."

NORFOLK, July 29.

Arrival of the North Carolina.—The broad pendant of Commodore RODGERS, anchored in Hampton Roads on Saturday, about 4 P. M. 57 days from Gibraltar, (whence she sailed May 31,) via the West Indies, having touched at Port-au-Prince, and called off Havana—from the latter port the North Carolina has had a passage of 7 days. Passed Key West on the 22d inst. and saw a frigate and brig of war at anchor there. On Friday morning spoke the Natchez sloop of war, 60 miles S. E. of Cape Henry, hence for Pensacola.

The North Carolina has been absent about 28 months, having sailed from Hampton Roads on the 26th March, 1825. Her officers & crew, we are happy to learn, are in good health, and the noble ship herself in the best possible condition.

In ordering the North-Carolina to this station, the Department has done wisely, and consulted the public interest. As the Delaware, a ship of the same class and mould, and bound on the same cruize, is fitting out here, the small arms, ammunition, stores, &c. belonging to the North Carolina can be transferred to, and used on board the Delaware,—by which arrangement an expenditure of nearly $100.000 will be saved. The opportunity too, of re-shipping, without any extra expense, one of the finest man of war crews "that ever sailed on the salt seas," for the Delaware, is another important consideration.

HAYTI.—We published, in our paper of Saturday last, a letter from a friend at Hayti, mentioning a plot against Boyer, and that four government officers had been shot, and two awaited their trial We have since received the Port au Prince *Fuille du Commerce*, of the 8th of July, which contains Boyer's Proclamation on the subject, stating the arrest and punishment of the conspirators, and assuring the good citizens of Hayti of the energy of the government. The President says to the army—"The crime of a few officers and subalterns, cannot stain the honor of an army which has deserved the gratitude of the nation, and retains all my confidence."

Amer.

The Boston papers of Tuesday, give the result of the election which took place there on Monday, for a representative to Congress to succeed Mr. Webster. There were three candidates: the Hon. Benjamin Gorham, the federal candidate. Mr. George Blake, the republican; and the Hon. David Henshaw, the Jackson candidate. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Gorham by a majority of 189 votes. The votes stood thus: Gorham, 1659; Blake 698; Henshaw, 459; and scattering, 122. Mr. Gorham is favourable to the encouragement of manufactures, and will support the administration.

Wm H Fitzhugh, of Ravensworth, who owns a great number of slaves, is now endeavouring to improve their condition.—He has settled two families of his slaves on small farms attached to the Ravensworth estate, which they are to cultivate as tenants. They are to pay him a rent for land and for the stock furnished them but *nothing for the hire of themselves.* He keeps a regular account with them, giving them credit for all the products of their farms, and charging them with the rent, & with such necessaries and comforts as they require, which are always to be furnished by him, to prevent them from making any injudicious use of their money. The balance of their earnings is to go towards the purchase of their freedom, or be appropriated for setting out in the world the more deserving among them whom he intends to liberate. He furnishes them with a team for ploughing whenever they require it, for which he charges them a moderate hire, and he gives them credit for all the days work they do for him.

He says that the experiment has thus far been very satisfactory. The first family has been settled in this way about six months, during which time they have been unusually industrious, and have shown a laudable pride in keeping the farm in order. The second family has just been settled, and he intends to pursue the same course with others, if he shall continue to be successful. We feel great hopes that this benevolent and patriotic enterprise will be crowned with success.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Edw. Quesnal, Capt. Hawkins, which left Havre on the 16th, Paris papers to the 15th June are received. These papers bear melancholy tidings concerning the poor Greeks—*two thousand five hundred of whom have been put to the sword!* in a battle fought on the 16th of May. Humanity bleeds in beholding this miserable but heroic people slaughtered like dogs; but manhood exults in the desperate and unyielding courage with which they meet destruction, instead of slavery. The Greeks, it seems, had assembled 10,000 men for the relief of Athens. Four thousand had marched in the direction of Asomato, at the north of the Pyreus, for the purpose of attacking the Turks in the rear, who occupied a fortified position among the olive groves, while the other troops were to attack them in front. On the 4th, Kariakaki commenced the attack on the Turks, and *was killed with 300 of his men.* On the 6th, an engagement took place between the Turks and those Greeks who had effected a landing from the fleet. Two thousand men, sent by Redchid Pacha, attacked them, and the defeat & slaughter of the Greeks was horrid. The total loss of the Greeks in killed was 2,500 men. Lord Cochrane with difficulty succeeded in taking on board the fleet the remnant of the army, and General Church in rallying his troops, narrowly escaped being made prisoner. The expedition is said to have been well planned, and the defeat is attributed to the superiority of the Turkish cavalry.

The Greeks, however, though defeated with great loss, still continued their efforts for the preservation of Athens. At the receipt of the last intelligence, General Church still kept possession of the heights of Phalermo with 3000 men, and on the 16th of May that is ten days after the defeat, the Acropolis held out. On the 13th, Lord Cochrane was scouring the Archipelago in search of reinforcements.

There is an incident connected with this defeat, which shows that the spirit of their fathers is still alive in the Greeks, and recalls to us the days and the deeds of Leonidas and the Spartans: After the battle, a very honorable capitulation was offered to the Greeks, who are yet besieged in the Acropolis; they returned for answer, that "if the Pacha wished their arms he must come and take them, and that they would not surrender the citadel until death." Before the attack, Lord Cochrane promised 1 000 talaris to the man who should carry off the colour of Reschid Pacha, and the same sum to him who should hoist the Admiral's flag on the gate of the citadel of Athens.

The Paris Constitutional, of the 14th contains the following article.

"Trieste, June 2.—A vessel which left Syra May 19, has brought the unpleasant news that the Greeks had suffered a total defeat under the walls of the Acropolis, and that this bulwark of Ancient and Modern Greece, was lost beyond recovery. 3500 Greeks were left dead on the field of battle, among them Karaiskaki, and most of the defenders of Missolonghi The garrison of Acropolis was momently expected to blow up. The greatest consternation prevailed among the Greeks.

"Another letter from Syra, of the same date, says: The Greek troops sent to the relief of the Acropolis' and which consisted of the flower of the nation, have been completely defeated. The Turks reinforced by the troops from Constantinople, surrounded the Greek corps, which could not force a passage, and lost upwards of 3000 men, including the brave Karaiskaki. The Acropolis has not yet fallen, but negotiations for a capitulation are now going on. A French, and an English frigate, and the Austrian corvette Caroline, are in the Roads of Athens, for the purpose of assisting in the negotiation, and providing for the safety of the garrison."

The Paris Editor doubts the truth of this intelligence.

Letters from Constantinople of May 10 state that the Turkish fleet which came through the Dardanelles, had arrived at Navarino.

The Augsburgh Gazette and the Austrian Observer continue to give letters from different places in the Levant, relative to the victories obtained by the Greeks over the Turks, at Athens and its vicinity, towards the end of April. They contain, however, very little that is new. It seems that in a fortified convent, dedicated to St. Spiridon, a few hundred Turks held out for a long time with remarkable courage. At length they offered to capitulate, which the Greeks refused. Gen. Church, however, struck with the resolute manner in which they defended themselves, thought proper to grant them a capitulation and free egress from the convent. The Greeks, nevertheless, having just learned that Ibrahim Pacha continued to murder their wives and children without pity in the Morea, fell upon the garrison as they were going out, and in spite of the remonstrances of Gen. Church, massacred them all.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Trieste, May 31: 'A vessel arrived here from Smyrna in ten days, announces that Redschid Pacha, enraged by the massacre of the garrison of St. Spiridon has caused all the Greeks that were in his power to be beheaded.—According to letters from Zante, the Greeks who are found along the road where Ibrahim Pacha passes, are obliged to flee into the mountains, to avoid being murdered.—On the 25th April, upwards of 2000 women and children were massacred A great number who had gone in the direction of the coast were taken by the enemy's vessels; some succeeded in getting to Zante, from whence they were sent to Calamos'

The Augsburgh Gazette mentions a report at Constantinople, that the first measure which will be taken by the Courts of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, in case the Port perseveres in refusing to comply with their demands, will be to prevent any Ottoman or Egyptian troops being sent to the Morea or Livadia, and to stop the transport of provisions or amunition. The squadrons of the three powers stationed at Smyrna will be sufficient for this primary measure, which will be followed by one much more energetic on another side. The Marquis de Ribeaupierre, ambassador of Russia, lives quite retired at his country house at Bujakdere, and seldom quits it.

A letter from Copenhagen states that Count Schwerin President of the Swedish Diet, was about to set out from Stockholm for Hamburg, to negociate a loan of several millions of rix dollars on the account of his government.

Letters from Frankfort on the Main announce that the continual rains which have prevailed for some time, have given occasion to extensive business in corn. In Hungary the crop of fruit is completely destroyed. On several other points of Germany the winter wheats present a wretched appearance. The fine alone is in a thriving state.

A letter of the 4th inst. from Marseilles says:—'It is certain that the brig La Sauveur, which the Greek Committee had built at St. Tropax, has captured and conducted to Nepoli a fine corvette of 18 guns belonging to the Pacha of Egypt. It is presumed to be La Lione which was built here last year.

DIED

In this town on Wednesday last, Mrs. Mary Holmes, after a painful illness.

—— In this county on Wednesday last, after a severe illness, Mrs. Mary Chezum, in the 23d year of her age.

—— In this county on Thursday last, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. Mary, consort of Major John Dawson, in the 48th year of her age.

—— In Caroline county on Monday last, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Richard Chezum in the 51st year of his age.

We are authorised to state that WILLIAM P. RIDGAWAY, Esq. will serve the people of Talbot county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

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

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

We are authorized to state, that SPRY DENNY Esq. will again serve his Fellow-Citizens of Talbot county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, if elected.

We are authorized to state that Lewis Thomas, Esq will again serve his Fellow Citizens of Talbot county, in the next General Assembly of this State, if honoured with a majority of their votes.

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

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

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

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

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

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

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS MARTIN.

Talbot county July 21

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, July 28 tf

To the Voters of Talbot COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY; and from my knowledge of the duties of the office, (should I be elected) prompts me respectfully to solicit your suffrages. The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

July 28 w

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

The public's obedient servant,
GEORGE STEVENS.

July 28 w

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

The Public's Obedient Servant.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

July 21 S

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

Fellow Citizens,

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

The Public's Obt. Servant.
JESSE SCOTT.

July 14.

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

July 21.

For Rent.

The House and Lot in Easton, late the residence of Joseph Edmondson. This House and Lot will be let entire, or the front Store Room will be separated from the other part of the establishment, and each rented separately to suit tenants.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 4

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fi. fa's. to me directed against John A. Horney, at the suits of Thomas Hanna and Francis Kersey, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels on Tuesday 21st of August next, subject to a bill of sale given Alexander M. Harrison, the following property to wit: 1 Clock, 1 side board, 1 Beaureau, 1 mare & colt, 6 beds and furniture, 12 chairs 1 cubboard and contents, 1 turkey carpet, 1 canoe, 1 old seine and ropes, 1 gin fall and blocks, 1 cross cut saw, 1 whip do. 1 Negro Girl, Charlotte, 1 negro child, name not known, 1 small tool House, taken and will be sold to satisfy the Debts interests and costs due and to become due thereon; sale to take place between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

WOOLMAN LEONARD, Constable.

Aug. 4

WANTED

A stout, active boy about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Plane Making Business —A recommendation is required.

J. T. BROWN.

Baltimore, Aug. 4 3w

Valuable Farms.

TO be rented for one or more years the two Farms belonging to Mrs. Isabella Smyth on Choptank River called DOVER and BARKERS-LANDING now occupied by Mr. William Snow and Mr. Seth Carmain. For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

August 4 4w

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

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

By the Board of Directors.

JOHN BOON, agent.

July 28 ts (S)

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the House and Black-Smith shop, situate at the Oak, on the bay side road, about 4 miles from St. Michaels—now in the occupation of Mr. Plummer; it is an excellent stand for business, and one of the most desirable situations in the county as respects health—for terms apply to

A BANNING.

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

July 28 tf

Farms for Rent.

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

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

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

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

July 28

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

EASTON HOTEL.

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

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Manor.

une 16.

DENTON HOTEL.

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

ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

Feb. 18 tf

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

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

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander of the Maryland.

Easton July 14. 1827.

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

Commissioners' Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

June 23.

NOTICE

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

WILLIAM SCOTT,
TUBMAN CHRISTOPHER.
THOMAS STURGES.

Jluy 21 3w

Camp Meeting.

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

Easton July 7 w

Bank of Caroline,

June 19th, 1827.

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

JOHN BOON, Agent
of the late Bank of Caroline.

June 23 3w (S)

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

June 30 8w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE!

Union Tavern.

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

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

Negroes for Sale.

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

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of William Ray, deceased

Easton, March 31.

Edward J. Willson

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

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

Baltimore, July 21, 4w. (S)

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

By the Board of Directors,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Easton, June 23 ts.

Notice.

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

WM. W. MOORE, Ex'r.
of John W. Sherwood, dec'd.

Easton, 7th mo. 21 3w

A GOOD FARM TO BE RENTED.

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

Easton July 21, 1827. 3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

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

JAMES COCKAYNE.

Maston, July 14 ts

Easton Academy.

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

By the Board,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

Easton, July 21 5w

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

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

SAM'L. ROBERTS. adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.

Dec 16.

Wm. Edmondson TAILOR,

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

Easton July 21 tf

Tailor and Habit Maker.

DAVID M. SMITH

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

July 21 w

Wanted

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

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

Dec 16.

$50 REWARD.

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

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, June 23 tf

TO BE RENTED

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, June 23 tf.

BOOTS & SHOES

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

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19.

For Rent.

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

CHARLES W. HOBBS.

Easton april 28.

MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphan's Court,
20th day of July, A. D. 1827.

On application of William Snow, Adm'r of Nancy Snow, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAMES PRICE, Reg'r
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Nancy Snow, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July A. D. 1827.

WILLIAM SNOW, Adm'r.
of Nancy Snow dec'd.

July 28 3w

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,
APRIL TERM, A. D. 1827.

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

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True Copy E. RICHARESON, Clk.

Cambridge July 21 1827. 4w

Lumber Yard.

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

The Public's bedient Servant,

WILLIAM BARNETT.

June 9 eo3w

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

July 14th, 1827.

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

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

July 21 3w

MANTUA MAKING AND

MILLINERY.

MISS SARAH SHERWOOD

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

Easton, July 14.

Notice.

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

THOS: HENRIX, Shff.

July 21 5w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1827. NO. 32.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

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

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH, At the dinner at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, July 12.

4. *Our distinguished Guest, Henry Clay.*—The furnace of persecution may be heated seven times hotter, and seventy times more, he will come out unscathed by the fire of maliguity, brighter to all and dearer to his friends; while his enemies shall sink with the dross of their own vile materials.

Mr. Clay, after the above toast had been read, addressed the company as follows:

Mr. President, friends and fellow-citizens,

I beg permission to offer my hearty thanks, and to make my respectful acknowledgments, for the affectionate reception which has been given me during my present visit to my old Congressional district, and for this hospitable and honourable testimony of your esteem and confidence. And I thank you especially for the friendly sentiments and feelings expressed in the toast which you have just done me the honor to drink, I always had the happiness of knowing that I enjoyed, in a high degree, the attachment of that portion of my fellow-citizens whom I formerly represented; but I should never have been sensible of the strength and ardour of their affection, except for the extraordinary character of the times. For near two years and a half I have been assailed with a rancor and bitterness which have few examples. I have found myself the particular object of concerted and concentrated abuse; and others, thrusting themselves between you and me, have dared to arraign me for treachery to your interests. But my former constituents, unaffected by the calumnies which have been so perseveringly circulated to my prejudice, have stood by me with a generous constancy and a noble magnanimity. The measure of their regard and confidence has risen with, and even surpassed, that of the malevolence, great as it is of my personal and political foes. I thank you, gentlemen who are a large portion of my late constituents. I thank you, and every one of them, with all my heart for the manly support which I have uniformly received. It has cheered and consoled me, amidst all my severe trials; and may I not add that it is honourable to the generous hearts and enlightened heads who have resolved to protect the character of an old friend and a faithful servant?

The numerous manifestations of your confidence and attachment will be among the latest and most treasured recollections of my life. They impose on me obligations which can never be weakened or cancelled. One of these obligations is that I should embrace every fair opportunity to vindicate that character which you have so generously sustained, and to evince to you and to the world, that you have not yielded to the impulses of a blind and enthusiastic sentiment. I feel that I am, on all fit occasions especially bound to vindicate myself to my former constituents. It was as *their* representative; it was in the fulfilment of a high trust which *they* confided to me, that I have been accused of violating the most sacred of duties, of treating their wishes with contempt, and their interests with treachery. Nor is this obligation in my conception of its import, at all weakened by the dissolution of the relations which heretofore existed between us. I would instantly resign the place I hold in the councils of the nation, and directly appeal to the suffrages of my late constituents, as a candidate for re-election, if I did not know that my foes are of that class whom one rising from the dead cannot convince, whom nothing can silence, and who wage a war of extermination —On the issue of such an appeal, they would redouble their abuse of me and you; for their hatred is common to us both.

They have compelled me so often to be the theme of my addresses to the people, that I should have willingly abstained on this festive occasion, from any allusion to this subject, but for a new and imposing form which the calumny against me has recently assumed. I am again put on my defence, not of any new charge nor by any new adversary; but of the old charges, clad in a new dress, and exhibited by an open and undisguised enemy. The fictitious names have been stricken from the foot of the indictment, and that of a known and substantial prosecutor has been voluntarily offered. Undaunted by the formidable name of that prosecutor, I will avail myself, with your indulgence, of this fit opportunity of free and unreserved intercourse "with you, as a large number of my late constituents, to make some observations on the past and present state of the question. When evidence shall be produced, as I have now a clear right to demand in support of the accusation, it will be the proper time for me to take such notice of it as its nature may require.

In February, 1825, it was my duty, as the Representative of this District, to vote for some one of the three candidates for the Presidency, who were returned to the House of Representatives. It has been established, and can be further proved, that, before I left this state the preceding fall I communicated to several gentlemen of the highest respectability, my fixed determination not to vote for General Jackson. The friends of Mr. Crawford asserted to the last, that the condition of his health was such as to enable him to administer the duties of his office. I thought otherwise, after I reached Washington City, and visited him to satisfy myself; and thought that physical impediment, if there were no other objections, ought to prevent his election. Although the Delegations from four states voted for him, and his pretensions were zealously pressed to the very last moment, it has been of late asserted, and I believe by some of the very persons who then warmly espoused his cause, that his incompetency was so palpable as clearly to limit the choice to two of the three returned candidates. In my view of my duty, there was no alternative but that which I embraced That I had some objections to Mr. Adams, I am ready freely to admit; but these did not weigh a feather in comparison with the greater and insurmountable objections, long and deliberately entertained against his competitor. I take this occasion, with great satisfaction to state that my objections to Mr Adams arose chiefly from apprehensions which have not been realized. I have found him at the head of the Government, able, enlightened, patient of investigation, and ever ready to receive with respect, and when approved by his judgment, to act upon the counsels of his official advisers. I add, with unmixt pleasure, that, from the commencement of the Government, with the exception of Mr. Jeffersons' Administration, no Chief Magistrate has found the members of his Cabinet so united on all public measures, and so cordial and friendly in all their intercourse, private and official, as those of the present President.

Had I voted for General Jackson, in opposition to the well known opinions which I entertained of him, one-tenth part of the ingenuity and zeal which have been employed to excite prejudices against me would have held me up to universal contempt: and what would have been worse, I should have *felt* that I really deserved it.

Before the election, an attempt was made by an abusive letter, published in the Columbian Observer, at Philadelphia, a paper which, as has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton, the colleague, the friend and the biographer of General Jackson, to assail my motives, and to deter me in the exercise of my duty. This letter being avowed by Mr. George Kremer, I instantly demanded from the House of Representatives an investigation. A Committee was accordingly, on the 5th day of February, 1825, appointed in the rare mode of balloting by the House, instead of by the selection of the Speaker. It was composed of some of the leading members of the body, not one of whom was my political friend in the preceding Presidential canvass. Although Mr. Kremer in addressing the House, had declared his willingness to bring forward his proofs, and his readiness to abide the issues of the inquiry, his fears of other counsels than his own, prevailed upon him to take refuge in a miserable subterfuge. Of all possible periods, that was the most fitting to substantiate the charge, if it was true. Every circumstance was then fresh; the witnesses all living & present; the election not yet complete; and therefore the imputed corrupt bargain not fulfilled. All these powerful considerations had no weight with the conspirators and their accessaries, and they meanly shrunk from even an attempt to prove their charge, for the best of all possible reasons—because, being false and fabricated, they could adduce no proof which was not false and fabricated.

During two years and a half which have now intervened, a portion of the press devoted to the cause of General Jackson, has been teeming with the vilest calumnies against me, and the charge, under every camelion form has been a thousand times repeated. Up to this time I have in vain invited investigation, and demanded evidence. None, not a particle has been adduced.

The extraordinary ground has been taken, that the accusers were not bound to establish by proof the guilt of their designated victim. In a civilized, christian and free community, the monstrous principle has been assumed, that accusation and conviction are synonymous; and that the persons who deliberately bring forward an atrocious charge are exempted from all obligations to substantiate it! And the pretext is, that the crime, being of a political nature, is shrouded in darkness, and incapable of being substantiated. But is there any real difference, in this respect, between political and other offences? Do not all perpetrators of crime endeavor to conceal their guilt and to elude detection. If the accuser of a political offence is absolved from the duty of supporting his accusation, every other accuser of offence stands equally absolved Such a principle, practically carried into society, would subvert all harmony, peace & tranquillity. None—no age, nor sex, nor profession, nor calling, would be safe against its hateful and overwhelming influence.—It would amount to an universal license to universal calumny.

No one has ever contended, that the proof should be exclusively that of eye witnesses, testifying from their senses positively and directly to the fact. Political, like all other offences, may be established by circumstantial as well as positive evidence. But I do contend that *some* evidence, be it what it may, ought to be exhibited. If there be none, how do the accusers *know* that an offence has been perpetrated? If they do know it, let us have the *facts* on which their conviction is based. I will not even assert that, in public affairs, a citizen has not a right, freely to express his *opinions* of public men and to speculate upon the motives of their conduct. But if he chooses to promulgate opinions, let them be given as *opinions*. The public will correctly judge of their value and their grounds. No one has a right to put forth the positive assertion, that a political offence has been committed, unless he stands prepared to sustain, by satisfactory proof of some kind, its actual existence.

If he who exhibits a charge of a political crime is, from its very nature, disabled to establish it, how much more difficult is the condition of the accused? How can he exhibit negative proof of his innocence; if no affirmative proof of his guilt is, or can be adduced.

It must have been a conviction that the justice of the public required a definite charge, by a responsible accuser, that has, at last, extorted from General Jackson his letter of the 6th of June, lately published. I approach that letter with great reluctance; not on my own account, for on that, I do most heartily and sincerely rejoice that it has made its appearance. But it is a reluctance, excited by the feelings of respect which I would anxiously have cultivated towards its author. He has, however, by that letter, created such relations between us, that, in any language which I may employ, in examining its contents, I feel myself bound by no other obligations than those which belong to truth to public decorum, and to myself.

The first consideration which must, on the perusal of the letter, force itself upon every reflecting mind, is that which arises out of the delicate posture in which Gen. Jackson stands before the American public. He is a candidate for the Presidency, avowed and proclaimed. He has no competitor at present, and there is no probability of his having any but one.—The charges which he has allowed himself to be the organ of communicating to the very public who is to decide the question of the Presidency, though directly aimed at me, necessarily implicates his only competitor. Mr. Adams and myself are both guilty, or we are both innocent of the imputed arrangement between us. *His* innocence is absolutely irreconcilable with *my* guilt. If General Jackson, therefore, can establish my guilt, and, by inference, or by insinuation, that of his sole rival, he will have removed a great obstacle to the consummation of the object of his ambition. And if he can at the same time, make out his own purity of conduct, and impress the American people with the belief that his purity and integrity alone prevented his success before the House of Representatives, his claims will become absolutely irresistible. Were there ever more powerful motives to propagate,—was there ever greater interest, at all hazards, to prove the truth of charges?

I state the case, I hope, fairly; I mean to state it fairly and fearlessly. If the position be one which exposes General Jackson to unfavorable suspicions, it must be borne in mind that he has voluntarily taken it, and he must abide the consequences. I am acting on the defensive, and it is he who assails me, and who has called forth, by the eternal laws of self-protection, the right to use all legitimate means of self-defence.

General Jackson has shown, in his letter, that he is not exempt from the influence of that bias towards one's own interests, which is unfortunately the too common lot of human nature. It is his interest to make out that he is a person of spotless innocence, and of unsullied integrity; and to establish, by direct charge, or by necessary inference, the want of those qualities, in his rival. Accordingly, we find throughout the letter, a labored attempt to set forth his own immaculate purity in striking contrast with the corruption which is attributed to others. We would imagine from his letter, that he very seldom touches a newspaper. The Telegraph is mailed regularly for him at Washington, but it arrives at the Hermitage very irregularly. He would have the public to infer, that the postmaster at Nashville, whose appointment happened not to be upon his recommendation, obstructed his reception of it. In consequence of his not receiving the Telegraph, he had not on the 6th of June, 1827, seen Carter Beverley's famous Fayetteville letter, dated the 8th of the preceding March, published in the numerous Gazettes, and published, I have very little doubt, although I have not the means of ascertaining the fact, in the Gazettes of Nashville. I will not say, contrary to General Jackson's assertion, that he had never read that letter, when he wrote that of the 6th of June, but I must think that it is very strange, that he should not have seen it; and that I doubt whether there is another man of any political eminence in the United States who has not read it. There is a remarkable coincidence between General Jackson and certain Editors who espouse his interest in relation to Mr. Beverley's letter. They very early took the ground, in respect to it, that I ought, under my *own signature*, to come out and deny the statements And General Jackson now says, in his letter of the 6th of June, that he "always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name, and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came"

The distinguished member of Congress, who bore the alleged overture, according to General Jackson, presented himself with diplomatic circumspection lest he should wound the very great sensibility of the General. He avers that the communication was intended with the most friendly motives, 'that he came as a friend,' and that he hoped, however it might be received, there would be no alteration in the friendly feelings between them. The General graciously condescends to receive the communication, and, in consideration of the high standing of the distinguished member; and of his having always been a professed friend, he is promised impunity, & assured that there shall be no change of amicable ties. After all these necessary preliminaries are arranged between the high negotiating powers, the envoy proceeds:—"He had been informed by the friends of "Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams "had made overtures to them, saying if "Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in "aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. "Clay should be Secretary of State; that "the friends of Mr. Adams were urging as "a reason to induce the friends of Mr. "Clay to accede to their proposition, that "if I was elected President, Mr. Adams "would be continued Secretary of State, "(inuendo, there would be no room for "Kentucky.") [Is this Gen. Jackson's inuendo, or that of the distinguished member of Congress?] "That the friends of "Mr. Clay stated the West does not want "to separate from the West, and if I "would say or permit any of my confidential friends to say that, in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not "be continued Secretary of State, by a "complete union of Mr. Clay and his "friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and he was "of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons."—To which the General states himself to have replied in substance, "that in politics, as "in every thing else, my guide was principle, and contrary to the expressed and "unbiased will of the people or their constituted agents, I never would step into "the Presidential chair; and requested him "to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I "did *suppose* he had come from Mr. Clay "*although he used the terms of Mr. Clay's* "*friends*,) that before I would reach the "Presidential chair by such means of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth "open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his "friends and myself with them." Now all these professions are very fine, and display admirable purity. But its sublimity would be somewhat more impressive, if some person other than Gen. Jackson had proclaimed it. He would go into the Presidential chair, but never, no! never contrary to 'the expressed and unbiassed will of the people, or their constituted agents:' two modes of arriving at it the more reasonable, as there happens to be no other constitutional way. He would see 'the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself,' before he would reach the Presidential chair by 'such means of bargain and corruption.' I hope General Jackson did not intend that the whole human race should be also swallowed up on the contingency he has stated, nor that they were to guaranty that he has an absolute repugnance to the employment of any exceptionable means to secure his elevation to the Presidency. If he had rendered the distinguished member of Congress a little more distinguished, by instantly ordering him from his presence, and by forthwith denouncing him and the infamous proposition which he bore to the American public, we should be a little better prepared to admit the claims to untarnished integrity, which the General so modestly puts forward.

But, according to his own account, a corrupt and scandalous proposal is made to him; the person who conveyed it advises him to accept it, and yet that person still retains the friendship of Gen. Jackson, who is so tender of his character that his name is carefully concealed and reserved to be hereafter brought forward as a witness! A man, who, if he be a member of the House of Representatives, is doubly infamous—infamous for the advice which he gave, and infamous for his willingness to connive at the corruption of the body of which he was a sworn member—is the credible witness by whom Gen. Jackson stands ready to establish the corruption of men whose characters were never questioned.

Of all the properties which belong to honorable men, not one is so highly prized as that of character. Gen. Jackson cannot be insensible to its value, for he appears to be most anxious to set forth the loftiness and purity of his own. How has he treated mine? During the dispensation of the hospitalities of the Hermitage in the midst of a mixed company, composed of individuals from various states, he permits himself to make certain statements respecting my friends and me which, if true, would forever dishonor and degrade us.—The words are hardly passed from his mouth before they are committed to paper, by one of his guests, and transmitted in the form of a letter to another state, where they are published in a newspaper, and thence circulated throughout the Union. And now he pretends that these statements were made "without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals." Does he reprove the indiscretion of the guest who had violated the sanctity of a conversation at the hospitable board? Far from it. The public is incredulous. It cannot believe that Gen. Jackson would be so wanting in delicacy and decorum. The guest appeals to him for the confirmation of the published statements; and the General promptly addresses a letter to him, in which "he most unequivocally confirms (says Mr. C. Beverley) "all I have said regarding the overture "made to him pending the last Presidential election before Congress, and he *asserts a great deal more than he ever told* "*me*." I should be glad to know if all the versions of the tale have now made their appearance, and whether General Jackson will allege that he did not 'calculate' upon the publication of his letter of the 6th of June.

The General states that the unknown envoy used the terms, "Mr. Clay's friends," to the exclusion, therefore, of myself, but he nevertheless inferred that he had come from me. Now, why did he draw this inference contrary to the import of the statement which he received. Does not this disposition to deduce conclusions unfavorable to me manifest the spirit which actuates him? And does not General Jackson exhibit throughout his letter a desire to give a coloring to the statements of his friend, the distinguished member of Congress, higher than they would justify? No one should ever resort to implication but from necessity. Why did he not ascertain from the envoy if he had come from me? Was any thing more natural than that General Jackson should ascertain the persons who had deputed the envoy? If his shocked sensibility and indignant virtue & patriotism would not allow him to inquire into particulars, ought he to have hazarded the assertion, that I was privy to the proposal, without assuring himself of the fact? Could he not, after rejecting the proposal, continuing as he did, on friendly terms with the organ of it, have satisfied himself if I were consuant of it? If he had not time then, might he not have ascertained the fact from his friend or from me, during the intervening two and a half years? The compunctions of his own conscience, for a moment, appear to have visited him towards the conclusion of his letter, for he there does say, 'that in the supposition stated, *I may* have 'done injustice to Mr. Clay: if so, the gentleman informing me can explain. No good or honorable man will do another voluntarily any injustice. It was not necessary that General Jackson should have done me any. And he cannot acquit himself of the rashness and iniquity of his conduct towards me by referring, at this late day, to a person, whose name is withheld from the public—This compendious mode of administering justice, by first hanging and then trying a man, however justifiable it may be, according to the precepts of the Jackson code, is sanctioned by no respectable system of jurisprudence.

It is stated in the letter of the 6th of June, that the overture was made early in January; and that the second day after the communication, it 'was announced in the newspapers, that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams.' The object of this statement is obvious. It is to insinuate that the proposal which was rejected with disdain by General Jackson, was accepted with promptitude by Mr. Adams. This renders the fact as to the time of the alleged annunciation very important. It is to be regretted that General Jackson had not been a little more precise. It was *early* in January that the overture was made, and the *second day* after, the annunciation of my intention took place. Now, I will not assert that there may not have been some speculations in the newspapers about that time, (although I do not believe that there were even any *speculations* so early,) as to the probable vote which I should give; but I should be glad to see any newspaper which, the second day after early in January, asserted in its columns, that I had come out 'openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams.' I challenge the production of such a paper. I do not believe my intention so to vote for Mr. Adams was announced in the newspapers openly and avowedly during the whole month of January, or at any rate until late in the month. The only *avowal* of my intention to vote for him, which was publicly made in the newspapers, prior to the election, is contained in my letter to Judge Brooke, which is dated the 28th

January. It was first published in the Enquirer at Richmond, some time in the ensuing month. I go further; I do not believe any newspaper at Washington can be produced announcing before the latter part of January, the fact, whether upon my avowal or not, of my intention to vote for Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson's memory must deceive him. He must have confounded events and circumstances. His friend, Mr. George Kremer, in his letter to the Columbian Observer, bearing date the 25th January, has according to my recollection of the public prints a claim to the merit of being the first or among the first, to announce to the public my intended vote.—That letter was first published at Philadelphia, and returned in the Columbian Observer to Washington City on the 31st January. How long before its date that letter was written for Mr. Kremer, it does not appear. Whether there be any connexion between the communication made by the distinguished member of Congress and that letter, perhaps Gen. Jackson can explain.

At the end of more than two years after a corrupt overture is made to Gen. Jackson, he now, for the first time, openly proclaims it. It is true, as I have ascertained since the publication of Mr. Beverley's Fayetteville letter, the General has been for a long time secretly circulating the charge. Immediately on the appearance at Washington of that letter in the public prints, the Editor of the Telegraph asserted, in his paper, that Gen. Jackson had communicated the overture to him about the period of the election, not as he now states, but according to Mr. Beverley's version of the tale. Since I left Washington on the 10th of last month, I have understood that Gen. Jackson has made a similar communication to several other persons, at different and distant points. Why has the overture been thus clandestinely circulated? Was it that through the medium of the Telegraph the leading paper supporting the interest of General Jackson, and through his other depositories, the belief of the charge should be daily and gradually infused into the public mind, and thus contribute to the support of his cause? The zeal and industry with which it has been propagated, the daily columns of certain newspapers can testify. Finding the public still unconvinced, has the General found it to be necessary to come out in proper person, through the thin veil of Mr. Carter Beverley's agency?

When the alleged overture was made, the election remained undecided. Why did not Gen. Jackson then hold up to universal scorn and indignation the infamous bearer of the proposal, and those who dared to insult his honor, and tamper with his integrity? If he had, at that time, denounced all the infamous parties concerned, demanded an inquiry in the House of Representatives, and established, by satisfactory proof, the truth of his accusation, there might, and probably would have been a different result to the election.—Why, when at my instance, a Committee was on the 5th day of February, 1825, (only four days before the election,) appointed to investigate the charges of Mr. Kremer, did not Gen. Jackson present himself and establish their truth? Why, on the 7th of that month, two days before the election, when the Committee reported that Mr. Kremer declined to come forward, and that 'if *they knew* of any reason for such investigation, they would have asked to be clothed with the proper power, but not having themselves any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their duty only to lay before the House the communication which they have received;' why did not Gen. Jackson authorize a motion to re-commit the report, and manfully come forward with all his information? The Congress of the Nation is in session. An important election has devolved on it. All eyes are turned towards Washington. The result is awaited with intense anxiety and breathless expectation. A corrupt proposition affecting the election, is made to one of the candidates. He receives it, is advised to accept it, deliberates, decides upon it. A Committee is in session to investigate the very charge. The candidate, notwithstanding, remains profoundly silent, and, after the lapse of more than two years, when the period of another election is rapidly approaching, in which he is the only competitor for the office, for the first time announces it to the American public! They must have more than an ordinary share of credulity who do not believe that Gen. Jackson labours under some extraordinary delusion.

It is possible that he may urge, by way of excuse for what must be deemed his culpable concealment of meditated corruption that he did not like to volunteer as a witness before the committee, or to transmit to it the name of his friend, the distinguished Member of the House of Representatives although it is not very easy to discern any just reason for his volunteering now, which would not have applied with more force at that time. But what apology can be made for his failure to discharge his sacred duty as an American Senator? More than two months after the alledged overture, my nomination to the office which I now hold was made to the senate of the United States, of which General Jackson was then a sworn member. On that nomination, he had to deliberate, and act in the most solemn manner. If I were privy to a corrupt proposal to General Jackson, touching the recent election; if I had entered into a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams to secure his elevation, I was unworthy the office to which I was nominated; and it was the duty of General Jackson, if he really possessed the information which he now puts forward, to have moved the Senate to appoint a committee of inquiry, and by establishing my guilt, to have preserved the National Councils from an abominable contamination. As the conspiracy of George Kremer & Co. had a short time before, meanly shrunk from appearing before the Committee of the House of Representatives to make good their charges, I requested a Senator of the United States, when my nomination should be taken up, to ask of the Senate the appointment of a committee of inquiry, unless it should appear to him to be altogether unnecessary. One of our own Senators was compelled by the urgency of his private business to leave Washington before my nomination was disposed of; and as I had but little confidence in the fidelity and professed friendship of the other, I was constrained to present my application to a Senator from another State. I was afterwards informed that when it was acted upon, General Jackson and every other Senator present was silent as to the imputations now made no one presuming to question my honor or integrity. How can General Jackson justify to his conscience or to his country this palpable breach of his public duty? It is in vain to say that he gave a silent negative vote. He was in possession of information which if true, must have occasioned the rejection of my nomination. It does not appear that any other Senator possessed the same information. Investigation was alike due to the purity of the National Councils, to me and as an act of strict justice, to all the other parties implicated. It is impossible for him to escape from the dilemma that he has been faithless, as a Senator of the United States or. has lent himself to the circulation of an attrocious calumny.

After the election, General Jackson was among the first who eagerly pressed his congratulations upon his successful rival. If Mr. Adams had been guilty of the employment of impure means to effect his election General Jackson ought to have disdained to sully his own hands by touching those of his corrupt competitor.

On the 10th of February 1825, the very next day after the election, Gen. Jackson was invited to a public dinner at Washington by some of his friends. He expressed to them his wish that he might be excused from accepting the invitation, because alluding to the recent election, he said 'any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it exception, murmuring and feelings of complaint, which I sincerely hope belong to none of my friends.' More than one month after the corrupt proposal is pretended to have been received, and after, according to the insinuation of General Jackson, a corrupt arrangement had been made between Mr. Adams and me—after the actual termination of an election, the issue of which was brought about according to Gen. Jackson, by the basest of means, he was unwilling to accept the honors of a public dinner, lest it should imply even an *exception* against the result of the election.

Gen. Jackson professes in his letter of the 6th of June—I quote again his words, 'to have always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own signature and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came.' He pretends never to have seen the Fayetteville letter; and yet the pretex of a denial under *my signature* is precisely that which had been urged by the principle editors, who sustain his cause. If this be an unconcerted it is nevertheless a most wonderful coincidence. The General never communicated to me his professed intention, but left me in entire ignorance of his generous purpose; like the overture itself it was profoundly concealed from me.—There was an authorized denial from me, which went the circle of the public prints, immediately after the arrival at Washington of the Fayetteville letter. In that denial my words are given. They were contained in a letter dated at Washington City on the 18th of April last, and are correctly stated to have been 'that the statement that his (my) friends had made such a proposition as the letter describes to the friends of General Jackson was, as far as he knew or believed, utterly destitute of foundation—that he was unwilling to believe that General Jackson had made any such statement; but that no matter with whom it had originated; he was fully persuaded it was a gross fabrication, of the same calumnious character with the Kremer story, put forth for the double purpose of injuring his public character and proping the cause of Gen. Jackson; and that for himself and for his friends he *defied* the substantiation of the charge before any fair tribunal whatever. Such were my own words transmitted in the form of a letter from a friend to a *known* person. Whereas the charge which they repelled was contained in a letter written by a person then unknown to some person also unknown. Did I not deny the charge under my own signature in my Card, of the 31st January, 1825, published in the National Intelligencer?—Was not there a substantial denial of it in my letter to Judge Brooke, dated the 28th of the same month? In my Circular to my Constituents? In my Lewisburg Speech? And may I not add in the whole tenor of my public life and conduct? If General Jackson had offered to furnish me the name of a member of Congress who was capable of advising his acceptance of a base & corrupt proposition, ought I to have resorted to his infamous and discredited witness?

It has been a thousand times asserted & repeated that I have violated instructions which I ought to have obeyed. I deny the charge; and I am happy to have this opportunity of denying it in the presence of my assembled Constituents. The General Assembly requested the Kentucky delegation to vote in a particular way. A majority of that delegation, including myself voted in opposition to that request. The legislature did not intend to give so imperative instruction. The distinction between a request and an instruction was familiar to the legislature; and their rolls attest that the former is always addressed to the members of the House of Representatives, and the latter only to the Senators of the U. States.

But I do not rely exclusively on this recognized distinction. I dispute at once the right of the legislature to issue a mandatory instruction to the Representatives of the people. Such a right has no foundation in the Constitution, in the reason or nature of things nor in the usage of the Kentucky Legislature. Its exercise would be a manifest usurpation. The General Assembly has the incontrovertible right to express its opinion, and to proclaim its wishes on any political subject whatever: and to such an expression great deference and respect are due; but it is not obligatory. The people, when in August 1824 they elected members to the General Assembly, did not invest them with any power to regulate or controul the exercise of the discretion of the Kentucky delegation in the Congress of the United States. I put it to the candour of every elector present, if he intended to part with his own right, or anticipated the exertion of any such power by the legislature, when he gave his vote in August, 1824?

The only instruction which I received from a legitimate source, emanated from a respectable portion of my immediate constituents; and that directed me to exercise my own discretion, regardless of the will of the legislature. You subsequently ratified my vote by unequivocal demonstrations repeatedly given of your affectionate attachment and your unshaken confidence.—You ratified it two years ago by the election of my personal and political friend (Judge Clarke) to succeed me in the House of Representatives, who had himself subscribed the only legitimate instruction which I received. You ratify it by the presence and the approbation of this vast and respectable assemblage.

I rejoice again and again, that the contest has at last assumed its present practical form. Heretofore malignant whispers and dark surmises have been clandestinely circulated, or openly or unblushingly uttered by irresponsible agents. They were borne upon the winds, and like them were invisible and intangible. No responsible man stood forward to sustain them, with his acknowledged authority. They have at last a local habitation and a name. General Jackson has now thrown off the mask, and comes confessedly forth from behind his concealed batteries, publicly to accuse and convict me. We stand confronted before the American people. Pronouncing the charges, as I again do, destitute of all foundation and gross aspersions, whether clandestinely or openly issued from the halls of the Capitol, the saloons of the Hermitage or by press, by pen, or by tongue; and safely resting on my conscious integrity, I demand the witness, and await the event with fearless confidence.

The issue is fairly joined. The imputed offence does not comprehend a single friend but the collective body of my friends in Congress; and it accuses them of offering and me with sanctioning corrupt propositions derogating from honor, and in violation of the most sacred of duties. The charge has been made after two years deliberation. Gen. Jackson has voluntarily taken his position, and without provocation. In voting against him as President of the United States, I gave him no just cause of offence. I exercised no more than my indisputable privilege, as, on a subsequent occasion of which I have never complained, he exercised his in voting against me as Secretary of State. Had I voted for him, I must have gone counter to every fixed principle of my public life, I believed him incompetent, and his election fraught with danger. At this early period of the republic, keeping steadily in view the dangers which had overturned every other Free State, I believe it to be essential to the lasting preservation of our liberties, that a man devoid of civil talents, and offering no recommendation but one founded on military service, should not be selected to administer the Government. I believe so yet; and I shall consider the days of the Commonwealth numbered when an opposite principle is established. I believed and still believe, that now, when our institutions are in comparative infancy, is the time to establish the great principle, that military qualification alone is not a sufficient title to the Presidency. If we start right we may run a long race of liberty, happiness and glory. If we stumble in setting out, we shall fall as others have fallen before us, and fall without even a claim to the regrets or sympathies of mankind.

I have never done Gen. Jackson, knowingly, any injustice. I have taken pleasure on every proper occasion, to bestow on him merited praise for the glorious issue of the battle of New Orleans. No American citizen enjoyed higher satisfaction than I did with the event. I heard it for the first time on the Boulevards of Paris; and I eagerly perused the details of the actions, with the anxious hope that I should find that the gallant militia of my own state had avenged on the banks of the Mississippi the blood which they had so freely spilt on the disastrous field of Raisin.—That hope was not then gratified; and although I had the mortification to read the official statement that they had ingloriously fled I was nevertheless thankful for the success of the arms of my country, and felt grateful to him who had most contributed to the ever memorable victory. This concession is not now made for the purpose of conciliating the favor, or mitigating the wrath of General Jackson. He has erected an impassable barrier between us, and I would scorn to accept any favor at his hands. I thank my God that He has endowed me with a soul incapable of apprehensions from the anger of any being but himself.

I have, as your Representative, freely examined and in my deliberate judgement justly condemned the conduct of General Jackson in some of our Indian wars. I believed and yet believe him, to have trampled upon the Constitution of his country and to have violated the principles of humanity.—Entertaining these opinions, I did not and could not vote for him.

I owe you, my friends and fellow citizens, many apologies for this long interruption of the festivities of the day, I hope that my desire to vindicate their honoured object, and to satisfy you that he is not altogether unworthy of them will be deemed sufficient.

From the American Athenæum.

THE EXAMINATION.

I was just twenty one years old when I underwent my examination for an attorney at law, and although some time has elapsed, yet the remembrance of my sensations at that time, and previous thereto, can never be forgotten. I had been preparing myself, night and day, for a long time, and my first thoughts on leaving the office in which I had studied were, that I was now free—I eyed myself from head to foot, and exclaimed, now am I a *man*, and have natural claims upon my fellow beings that I never had before—I felt conscious as (most young men do) that if I did not succeed in my examination, as well as in the world, it was not for want of knowledge. I thought I had nothing to do but walk before my examiners—answer their questions—get my license—open my office—and call on my friends for their business.

The hour came. I entered the court room and tried to put on a consequential look—I brushed back my hair with inimitable grace, yet I felt that I was trembling like a leaf, and as a friend afterwards told me, was as pale as a corse. Other students who were to undergo the legal ordeal as well as myself, came after me; some walked in with such a knowing look, that I felt my heart sink when I thought they were to be my competitors: a frown of knowledge overshadowed their countenances, and they looked significantly on all around them. I took particular notice of these students, and every one of them was rejected. Others entered with a modest look, on their tiptoes, treading as though they were fearful lest any violent motion of their bodies might discompose their ideas, they gazed at the examiners, as though they were ghosts. Each took his seat according to the order in which he was called and the examination commenced. As soon as the first question was asked, all eyes were turned upon the poor culprit that was to suffer.

"What is law?" said one of the judges—and notwithstanding this was spoken in a soft, mild tone, yet it had such an effect upon the poor fellow, that his face turned to a yellowish colour, and his body trembled as though he was labouring under a violent fit of ague; at last his tongue assumed its functions. 'What is law, did you say, sir?' 'Yes, sir, what is law?' 'Why, sir, law is—that is taken in its most comprehensive sense, it signifies—that-a-it-is—" "Well, sir, what is it?" "Did you, say how many parts it was divided into?" said the student, and without waiting for an answer exclaimed 'there are two kinds of law, and they are—' 'Stop, said the examiner, 'that was not the question; however, we will give it to the next—your other answers will do very well.' The examiner was a feeling as well as a learned man, and knew very well the poor fellow could answer it, if he was not in such perturbation.

The second student hemmed and went on 'law, taken in its comprehensive sense, signifies—' Here he made a full stop. 'So far,' said the examiner, 'Mr. A. has answered."

"Yes, sir" replied the student: and after much exertion he stammered through the answer, not as one who is confused, but as if ignorant of the subject he was handling. He had no sooner answered the question than he began to laugh, but only so loud that those who were next to him could hear it. I was one of those, and felt vexed at his indecent and unfeeling behaviour, and thought upon some plan to revenge the insult offered to my friend, for we were on terms of the greatest intimacy. I recollected a most terrible corn the fellow had upon one of his toes, & immediately trod upon it, & not very softly either. As soon as he turned his head to me, I, as if unconscious of what I had done, shook my head at him, as much as to say he he ought to be ashamed of himself—he, in his turn, shook his head at me, his face glowed with indignation, in one hand he held his foot, and pulled his hair with the other: in fact, I expected soon to see him laugh the other side of his mouth,—as soon as I was compelled to know from his expressions what I had done I affected a great deal of sorrow, and begged a thousand pardons, which he could not but grant, though I saw that while he exclaimed 'certainly, sir! certainly!'—his heart swore revenge. My attention was now called to my question; all levity immediately vanished and my spirits, which till this time were so high, now sunk, and became depressed. I would willingly have retired, and waited another year, if I could have done so with honor.

Now came the thrilling sound:—"Mr. Subpœna,' said my examiner, 'we have heard that law is divided into two kinds—will you have the goodness to tell me what they are?' As soon as the question was given to me, my heart 'sunk clear into my belly'—it felt as though it was wrapped up in a piece of woolen cloth, such a singular sensation I never before or since experienced. At last I summoned courage enough to put this question to the examiner—'What did you say, sir?' He repeated his interrogation.

Now if any man, at another time had put this question to me with the belief that I could not answer it, I would have knocked him down for an impertinent blockhead. But at this time it seemed as if he could not have given me a more difficult one; my ideas were like a bark on a boisterous ocean, not remaining a second on one place but floating and tossing about continually. This was my reply—'Law, sir—is—a—divided into two parts.'——'Well, we have heard that what are those two parts?'—'Good and bad,' said I immediately, as if recollecting myself.

This answer (as well it might) raised a universal laugh against me, in which the examiners (notwithstanding their efforts to the contrary) all joined. Good heavens! how I burned with indignation. I only wished that I was a Hercules, or a Sampson, to have crushed them to death; my blood boiled in my veins, and in my madness I snatched up a pen that lay before me, with the serious intention of challenging every one, (there was no less than an hundred) but the want of paper, or something else, restrained me, and all my attention was turned to a conceited puppy not far from me, who had arisen from his seat, and placing his hands on his sides, seemed convulsed with laughter. A tear came in my eye—it was not the tear of sympathy, or wo—no, it was the burning tear of anger. It was wonderful how this vent of passion softened me—I sat down apparently composed, and turned my attention to the fellow on whose corn I had trodden—when he saw me looking at him he essayed to laugh, but only arrived at a grin. "Very good," said he—"ha, ha, I'm most suffocated! oh my corn—ha! oh! ha! d—n it sir, you might have known how much pain it would cost me—but "good and bad," ha, ha!—'oh dear—oh dear!' This was the way the poor fool continued until the examiner called for silence, which, if they had not speedily done, I should have given my neighbor more causes of complaint than his corn This circumstance did me more good than harm, for now I felt perfectly composed, and ready to answer any question. The spells which had bound me (and among which silence was not the least) had broken, and my ideas seemed settled. The examiner was the first to address me—'Well, Mr. S.' said he, 'your answer is very good.'

'Yes' sir,' said I, considerably piqued, 'but it is not correct.'

'Well, sir, what is right then?'

'Why, sir, the municipal law is divided into two kinds—the *lex non scripta*, the unwritten or common law—and the *lex scripta*, the written or statute law.' I had several other questions given to me, which I answered with equal precision and correctness, and my only regret was that they were not more difficult, that I might convince my scoffers that I was not the booby they took me for.

The examination went on, some had more courage and less sense; and others less courage and more sense, and answered accordingly. The question had now come to the person whom I saw make so merry with my mistake, he was a conceited young coxcomb, whose vanity was insufferable, and whose pride and ill manners had gained him the dislike of all his companions. Oh, how I hoped that he might might make as great a blunder as I did, nor was I doomed to disappointment.

Thus passed the examination, and after a considerable time, and undergoing a literal, as well as a physical sweat, a period was appointed for us to hear our fates and we were dismissed.

During the interval I suffered amazingly.—I thought my all depended entirely upon my *debut*. I was one of the first in the room at the appointed time: when we had all assembled, we more resembled so many culprits than *attorneys at law*!—The list was produced, and the names read: the fifth was mine—I heard the Judge pronounce it, but I heard no more. I forgot every animosity—my happiness seemed complete—my heart bounded for joy—I left the room—that very day hired an office—put out a large gilded sign, that stared every body in the face, with this inscription, "*Higgins Subpœna Attorney at Law.*" It was not long before I was retained in a suit; and next I shall inform you what were my feelings on this occasion, as well as the nature of my first suit; till then believe me to be

Your well wisher,

Higgins Subpœna.

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

31st, day of July A D 1827.

On application of Edward B. Hardcastle, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Stevens, 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 public seal of my office affixed this 31st day of July A. *D.* 1827.

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

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal Estate of Robert Stevens, late of Caroline county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the eleventh day of February next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate: Given under my hand this thirty-first day of July A. D. 1827.

EDW: B. B. HARDCASTLE, *Adm'r.*
D. B. N. with the will annexed
of Robert Stevens dec'd.

August 11 3w

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 11.

THE DEFENCE

Of Mr. Clay at Lexington appears in our columns of to day, and we request every candid man who is anxious to form a correct judgement with regard to public men to give it an attentive perusal.

The frequent and bold attempts which have been made of late to criminate the Secretary, are evidences of the desperation of his opponents, though we are glad to say, that there are many men of the opposition who consider these attempts against Mr. Clay as altogether indefensible and unjust. But the attempts have been made, circulated, and are by some professed to be believed—If such are not too hardened in determinate opposition to listen to the 'still small voice of reason' we would ask it as a favour, that, discarding prejudice, they would read Mr. Clay's Speech at Lexington with fair and generous minds, susceptible of those impressions which facts and circumstances and arguments and sound evidence are wont to produce.

As a defence, we consider Mr. Clay's speech unanswerable—and as an exposition of views and incidents from which just conclusions are drawn, we have seen nothing clearer.

The persecutions which have been directed against the Secretary are enough to enlist the sympathies of the world in his behalf, and the magnanimity and candor with which he meets them, and the fairness with which he subverts them, must draw to him the good feeling of all who have not an interest in his downfall. Political party cannot, we would hope, become again so maddened in our country as to destroy all that it opposes, or to devestate what it cannot enjoy. We have heretofore seen much from party feuds that we cannot but deplore, it will be patriotism as well as wisdom to prevent the recurrence of such scenes—all that a friend to the Republic can ask is, let us be more just to our country, more true to ourselves.

THE EXAMINATION.

On Thursday next the examination of the Scholars of the Easton Academy will commence at 10 o'clock, when it is hoped that the friends of public instruction throughout the county and town of Easton will make it a point to attend, and witness the examination throughout.

It is in vain to have public examinations to prove the ability and fidelity of Teachers and the progress of Scholars, if the citizens will not attend—The object is that these matters should be made public—that parents and guardians should see for themselves, and that all others should have an opportunity of knowing the advantages to be derived from public schools.

All are invited and we hope to see a public spirited expression of feeling by all who wish well to the cause of Learning & the rising generation.

The following gentlemen were on Monday elected Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton.

FOR EASTON AND TALBOT COUNTY.

Wm. W. Moore — Wm. H. Groome
Samuel Groome — Henry Hollyday
John Leeds Kerr — William Hughlett.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.

Henry Chamberlaine.

FOR KENT COUNTY,

Isaac Spencer.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

William Carmichael.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Henry Nicols.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

John C. Henry.

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.

John C. Wilson, Jun

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ephraim K. Wilson.

The President of the United States has gone on to Massachusetts. The Secretary of the Navy has gone on a visit to the white Sulpher springs, North Carolina.

The British Minister has paid over to Mr. Clay, the last instalment of the consideration payable for the slaves taken from our waters, at the close of the late war.

The last Lancaster Journal published at the residence of the Hon. James Buchanan, a Jackson member of Congress from Pennsylvania, publishes the following under the authority of Mr. Buchanan himself.

From the Lancaster Journal, Friday July 24.

It was with some *surprise*, and much *regret*, that we observed an editorial article in the last U. S. Telegraph, in which it is assumed as a fact, and so stated, that Mr. Buchanan is the person to whom General Jackson alluded, in his letter to Mr. Beverly, of the 5th ult. We have authority for saying that Mr. Buchanan will not act on the presumption that he is the person. He cannot consent to become a volunteer in this business. Should it hereafter become necessary to make any statement upon the subject, Mr. Buchanan will then immediately publish, in detail, the only conversation which he ever held with Gen. Jackson concerning the last Presidential election, prior to its termination. In the mean time we think it right to state, that, what we believe to have been the premature introduction of Mr. B's. name in the Telegraph, has been without his authority, and against his consent.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

The Nashville Republican, contains the following letter, received by last nights Steam Boat.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A letter addressed by me to Mr. Carter Beverly of Virginia, has lately, without any consent, agency, or wish on my part, found its way into the newspapers, accompanied by a statement over the signature of H. Clay, contradicting and denying, not any thing I have written, but that which he himself makes me to say. It is not the interpretation given by him to my letter, but my own language and my own statement, that I am called upon to defend and expect to vindicate.

To explain the manner in which my opinions have found their way into the journals of the day, seems in the first place, to be due both to the public and myself. Mr. Beverly, being on a visit to my house, requested to know of me, other gentlemen being present, whether the overtures heretofore imputed to Mr. Clay were well founded, and if I had a knowledge of any of the facts myself. I answered him candidly, being unable, as unwilling, to refuse telling things I had heard and knew to be true. A letter detailing our conversation, shortly afterwards obtained publicity in the "North Carolina Journal," printed at Fayetteville. On the 15th of May last, from Louisville, Kentucky, a communication was addressed to me by Mr. Beverly, stating, what before I had not known, that he was the writer of this Fayetteville letter. He explained the reasons for his having repeated the conversation, and requested to be informed, if in any thing he had mis-quoted or mis conceived my meaning.

Under such circumstances, concealment and silence might have seemed mere affectation, or indeed something of a different and even worse character. Publicity having been given to the conversation, and an appeal made to me for its accuracy, I felt it to be due to Mr. Beverly, that nothing of fabrication should be imputed to him, and to myself, that what I had stated should be correctly understood. Accordingly, on the 6th of June, and in reply to his of the 15th of May, I addressed him a letter of which the public are already possessed. How, and by what means, it found its way into the columns of a newspaper, Mr. Beverly has explained; he states to me, that he gave it into the hands of Mr. Noah Zane, of Wheeling, Virginia, at his earnest request, for perusal, under a pledge of honor, that it should be returned; and with no expectation that any copy of it was to be retained. That on his applying for and demanding the letter, it was refused to be restored, until two copies should be made.—He proceeds to say.

"Mr. Zane, an old and most respectable gentleman asked the loan of your letter as a favor; and contrary to all custom and propriety in such cases, he, in conjunction with Mr. Clay and his friends, took copies of it, without my knowledge or privity in any way, and without asking my leave to do so. Soon as I understood that such was the use they were making of it, I demanded of Mr. Zane the letter, & remonstrated against the unprecedented course they were taking. He refused to restore it to me, most peremptorily, until they had satisfied themselves by furnishing to Mr. Clay one copy, and reserving another for their own use."

The original conversation referred to, and the above extract of a letter from Mr. Beverly at Wheeling, dated 25th of May 1827, are presented to show that I have not, as is charged, 'placed myself in the attitude of a public accuser,' and that whatever publicity has been given to this transaction, has arisen from no agency or procurement of mine; and that Mr. Clay, in fact, has himself held the matter up to public gaze. In doing this, he should have quoted what I had written accurately & fairly; for then, the text and his commentary would have suited together; at present his contradiction is a something suggested by himself, and is not contained in my letter.

The statement contained in my letter to Mr. Beverly, is this: That, in January 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning and observed—'he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State; that the friends of Mr. Adams were urging as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to this proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (muendo, there would be no room for Kentucky)—that the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the West did not wish to separate from the West, and if I would say or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons."

This disclosure was made to me by Mr. James Buchanan, a member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence. The evening before, he had communicated substantially, the same proposition to Major Eaton, my Colleague in the Senate, with a desire warmly manifested that he should communicate with me, and ascertain my views on the subject. This he declined doing, suggesting to Mr. Buchanan that he as well as himself, could converse with me and ascertain my opinion on the matter; though, from his knowledge of me he thought he could well conjecture my answer—that I would enter into no engagements whatever. It was the morning succeeding this interview, after Major Eaton had objected to converse with me on the subject, and before I had set out from my lodgings for the capitol, that Mr. Buchanan came to visit me, and when the conversation I have stated took place. The answer returned, has already been published, and need not be here repeated.

To be thus approached by a gentleman of Mr. Buchanan's high character and standing, with an apology proffered at the time for what he was about to remark to me—one who, as I understood, had always, to that moment been on familiar and friendly terms with Mr. Clay assuring me that on certain terms & conditions being assented to on my part, then 'by a union of Mr. Clay & his friends, they would put an end to the presidential contest in one hour,' what other conclusion or inference was to be made, than that he spoke by authority, either of Mr. Clay himself, or some of his confidential friends. The character of Mr. Buchanan with me forbids the idea that he was acting on his own responsibility, or that under any circumstances he could have been induced to propose an arrangement unless possessed of satisfactory assurances, that, if accepted, it would be carried fully into effect. A weak mind would seldom or ever be thus disposed to act, an intelligent one never.

Under all the circumstances, appearing at the time, I did not resist the impression that Mr. Buchanan had approached me on the cautiously submitted proposition of some authorized person; and, therefore in giving him my answer, did request him 'to say to Mr. Clay and his friends,' what that answer had been. Whether the communication was made to Mr. Clay & his friends, I know not; this, though, I do know, that while the opinions and course of Mr. Clay as to the election, were but matter of conjecture with many, at and before this time very shortly after this conversation took place, his, and his friends' opinions became forthwith, matter of certainty and general knowledge. Still I have not said, nor do I now say that the proposal made to me was '*with the privity and consent*,' of Mr. Clay, nor either have I said that his *friends in congress made propositions to me.*

These are Mr. Clay's interpretations of my letter to Mr. Beverly, and not what my letter itself contains. What I have stated are the facts of a conversation between myself and a member of congress of high respectability. The conclusions and inferences from that conversation—the time—manner—and all the circumstances satisfied my mind that it was not *unauthorized*—So I have thought and so I still think; and yet I again repeat that in this supposition I may have possibly done Mr. Clay injustice—If he shall be able to sustain the averments he has made, and acquit himself of any participation and agency in the matter, I beg leave to assure him that so far from affording me pain, it will give me pleasure—I certainly can have no desire that the character of my country through the acts of a prominent citizen, shall rest under any serious imputation for the honor of that country, I should greatly prefer that any inference I have made may turn out to be ill-founded.

Mr. Clay declares his great satisfaction that this matter has at last been brought to light, and to public consideration. He feels rejoiced 'that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared.' To this a passing notice is due.

It must be recollected, that in consequence of a letter from Mr. George Kremer, in January, 1825, an inquiry was set on foot in Congress, upon the application of Mr. Clay himself.

On this memorable occasion, of guilt imputed on the one hand, and innocence maintained on the other, Mr. M'Duffie, it will be recollected, submitted for consideration to the House of Representatives, as matter of instruction to the committee, the following resolution.

"That the said committee be instructed to inquire whether the friends of Mr Clay have hinted that they would fight for those who would pay best, or any thing to that effect; and whether overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Mr. Adams to the friends of Mr. Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State for his aid to elect Adams; and whether the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if his friends would offer the same price they would close with them; and whether Henry Clay has transferred or resolved to transfer his interest to John Q. Adams; and whether it was said and believed, that, as a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, Clay was to be appointed Secretary of State, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to compel the persons so sent for to answer upon oath."

Now here is a resolution, officially submitted, covering more than the ground of my communication to Mr. Beverley; and resting in connexion with an accusation publicly charged in the newspapers; and yet, Mr. Clay at this late period, professes to be rejoiced, that "a specific accusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared." Certainly more than two years ago, an accuser respectable, and an accusation specific were both before him, were both within his reach, and might have been met, had he been at all disposed to the interview, or rejoiced at the prospect of meeting an accuser. Had Mr. McDuffie believed the charge groundless and untrue, he is a man of too high sense of honor to have pressed upon the consideration of the committee, an instruction clothed in the pointed phraseology that this is; nor can it be inferred, that in a matter so serious, the friends of Mr. Clay would have voted against extending this asked for power to the committee.—an innocent man, before an impartial tribunal, fears not to meet the exercise of any power that competent authority gives; and far less should he distrust that exercise, when in the hands of correct and honorable men.

Innocence never seeks for safety through covert ways and hidden ambuscades; she fights by day and in the open plain, and proud in her own strength meets her enemy fearlessly. In the proposition submitted by Mr. McDuffie, there was nothing to alarm, nothing that innocence should have doubted about; it was neither more nor less, than a call of the attention of the committee to particular inquiries, with an application for power to ferret out the truth, thro' an appeal to the oath of those who might be called upon to depose before them.

Without documents, and unacquainted with the number of Mr. Clay's friends in the House, I cannot assert that they were in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's resolution. Yet it is obvious that the influence he possessed, would have been amply sufficient to produce a different result had Mr. Clay been at all desirous that a different one should have been produced. The resolution contained strong imputations, and serious charges—Mr. Clay and his friends were both implicated. Can it be presumed, under such a state of general excitement, that, if Mr. Clay desired it, he could not have found present and at hand, some friend to ask in his behalf, that the resolution should be adopted and full powers extended to the committee! And moreover, can it be thought, than such an indulgence, if desired by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, could or would have been denied? And yet, it was denied; inasmuch as the resolution was rejected, and the power asked for refused to the committee.

A solicitude to find "a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser,' could not have been so seriously entertained then, as it is earnestly expressed now, or else so excellent an opportunity being afforded to encounter both, both could not have been so carelessly regarded—so contemned, and so thrown away. A controversy with me can no more disclose or render apparent Mr. Clay's innocence, than could the controversy placed within his reach two and a half years ago; and yet, while the one was avoided, or at any rate not embraced with a zeal corresponding with the necessity of the occasion, at the prospects presented by the other, exceeding joy seems to be manifested. Then, as now *a specific accusation*, was before him.

One further remark and I am done, with a hope that, on this subject, I may not be under the necessity of again appearing in the newspapers. In saying what I have, all the circumstances considered, I have felt it was due to myself and to the public. My wish would have been, to avoid having any thing to say or to do in this matter, from an apprehension well conceived, that persons will not be wanting, who may charge whatever is done; to a desire to effect others and benefit myself. My own feelings, though, are of a higher importance and value to me, than the opinion of those who impose censure where it is believed not to be deserved. I have been actuated by no such design, nor governed by any such consideration. The origin—the beginning of this matter, was at my own house and fireside; where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics, without having ascribed to him improper designs. I have not gone into the highways and market places to proclaim my opinions, and in this, feel that I have differed from some, who, even at public dinner tables, have not scrupled to consider me as a legitimate subject for a speech, and the entertainment of the company Yet, for this, who has heard me complain? No one. Trusting to the justice of an intelligent people, I have been content to rely for security on their decision, against the countless assaults and slanders, which are sought so repeatedly to be palmed upon them, without seeking to prevent myself in my own defence, and still less to become, "the responsible accuser" of Mr. Clay, or any other person.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, July 18th, 1827.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Robert Banning,
Horatio L. Edmondson,
Stephen Reyner,
Spry Denny,
John D. Green,
James Murray Lloyd,
Levin Millis,
Robert B. A. Tate,
Thomas Martin,
Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson,
Nicholas Martin,
William Gist,
William P. Ridgaway.

DIED

On the 4th inst. at the residence of Dr. Edw'd Harris of Queen-Ann's Miss RETTA TEACKLE, formerly of this town.

——, In this town, on Thursday evening last, after a short illness, PETER, son of the late Nicholas Valiant.

—— In this town on Friday last, *Samuel T.* son of Mr. William K. Austin.

—— In this town yesterday, Miss *Mary Ann Smith.*

For Rent.

The farm called Mount Pleasant, late the property of Lloyd Nicols, Esquire—For terms apply to

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 11

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

6th, day of August, A. D. 1827.

On application of Edward N. Hamilton, administrator of Allen Bowie, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

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

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Allen Bowie Esq. late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to file the same, with the proper vouchers thereto, with the Register of Wills for Talbot county, on or before the 14th day of February next, preparatory to striking a dividend on the said deceased's estate: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August 1827.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r,
of Allen Bowie, dec'd.

Aug. 11 3w

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING, YEAR, The FARM on which Mr. Thomas Duling now resides, situate near Dover Bridge.

ALSO

The STORE ROOM and GRANARY, near the Bridge, at this time in the possession of Mr. John Arringdale,

And the HOUSE and GARDEN near the Bridge at present occupied by Mr. Richard Austin.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, Aug. 11 w

An Overseer.

A young Man of sobriety, good conduct, & industry, may hear of a good birth by application at this office.

Aug. 11

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an Order of Dorchester County Court, passed at the October Term eighteen hundred and twenty six, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale on Monday the 10th day of September next, in the town of Cambridge, and at the tavern of Sarah Bradshaw, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, the real estate of Rebecca Orem, late of Dorchester county deceased, on the following terms to wit:—One half of the purchase money to be paid in twelve months with interest from the day of sale, and the remaining half of the purchase money to be paid in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale—The purchaser or purchasers to give bonds with approved security to the several heirs of the said Rebecca Orem—The real estate lies adjoining the lands of the late Robert Dennis, and will be shown to any person by making application to Mr. Edward Rawley.

JAS: THOMPSON,
WM. CRAFT,
WM. NEWTON. } Commissioners.

August 11 3w

Easton Academy.

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

By the Board,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

Easton, July 21 5w

N. B. There will be public speaking in the departments of the Academy on the afternoons of the days assigned for their examination; at which the Ladies connected with the families of the pupils will be admitted with pleasure as well as their parents, guardians and friends.

Permitted at the request of the Students.

J. G. Sec'ry.

August 11.

To Rent

For the ensuing year, two VALUABLE FARMS near the Trappe, the property of Colonel Dickinson of Baltimore. Apply to

N. MARTIN.

August 11 w

To be Rented

FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.

N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.

ALSO—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.

ALSO—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 11.

To Rent.

For the ensuing year the Farm near the three-bridges, now in the occupation of Isaac B. Parrott—Also the Farm near Easton, occupied by Nathan Jones.

SAM'L. T. KENNARD.

Easton Aug. 11 3w

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.

For terms apply to SAM'L. HARRISON.

Canton, Aug. 11 tf

Valuable Farms.

TO be rented for one or more years the two Farms belonging to Mrs. Isabella Smyth on Choptank River called DOVER and BARKERS LANDING now occupied by Mr. William Snow and Mr. Seth Carmain. For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

August 4 4w

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the House and Black-Smith shop, situate at the Oak, on the bay side road, about 4 miles from St. Michaels—now in the occupation of Mr. Plummer; it is an excellent stand for business, and one of the most desirable situations in the county as respects health—for terms apply to

A BANNING.

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

July 28 tf

Farms for Rent.

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

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

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

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

July 28

To my Friends and Fellow

Citizens throughout the County.

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

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, July 28 tf

To the Voters of Talbot COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY; and from my knowledge of the duties of the office, (should I be elected) prompts me respectfully to solicit your suffrages. The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

July 28 w

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

The public's obedient servant,
GEORGE STEVENS.

July 23 w

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

The Public's Obedient Servant.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

July 21 S

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

July 21.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

Fellow Citizens,

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

The Public's Obt. Servant.
JESSE SCOTT.

July 14.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

June 30 8w

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

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

By the Board of Directors.
JOHN BOON, agent.

July 28 ts (S)

EASTON HOTEL.

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

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

Fountain Inn.

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

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

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

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

Feb. 18 tf

NOTICE

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

WILLIAM SCOTT.
TUBMAN CHRISTOPHER.
THOMAS STURGES.

July 21 3w

BOOTS & SHOES

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

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,
APRIL TERM, A. D. 1827.

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

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

Camp Meeting.

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

Easton July 7 w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Union Tavern.

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

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

Negroes for Sale.

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

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of William Ray, deceased

Easton, March 31.

Edward J. Willson

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

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

Baltimore, July 21, 4w. (S)

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

By the Board of Directors,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Easton, June 23 ts.

TO BE RENTED

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, June 23 tf.

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

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

SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.

Dec 16.

Wm. Edmondson TAILOR,

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

Easton July 21 tf

Tailor and Habit Maker.

DAVID M. SMITH

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

July 21 w

MARYLAND:
Talbot county Orphan's Court,
20th day of July, A. D. 1827.

On application of William Snow, Adm'r of Nancy Snow, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

Test, JAMES PRICE, Regr.
of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance with the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Nancy Snow, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July A. D. 1827.

WILLIAM SNOW, Adm'r.
of Nancy Snow dec'd.

July 28 3w

MANTUA MAKING AND

MILLINERY.

MISS SARAH SHERWOOD

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

Easton, July 14.

Notice.

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

THOS: HENRIX, Shff.

July 21 5w

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fi. fa's. to me directed against John A. Horney, at the suits of Thomas Hanna and Francis Kersey, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels on Tuesday 21st of August next, subject to a bill of sale given Alexander B. Harrison, the following property to wit: 1 Clock, 1 side board, 1 Beaureau, 1 mare & colt, 6 beds and furniture, 12 chairs 1 cubboard and contents, 1 turkey carpet, 1 canoe, 1 old seine and ropes, 1 gin fall and blocks, 1 cross cut saw, 1 whip do. 1 Negro Girl, Charlotte, 1 negro child, name not known, 1 small tool House, taken and will be sold to satisfy the Debts interests and costs due and to become due thereon; sale to take place between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

WOOLMAN LEONARD, Constable.

Aug. 4

WANTED

A stout, active boy about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Plane Making Business—A recommendation is required.

J. T. BROWN.

Baltimore, Aug 4 3w

For Rent.

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

CHARLES W. HOBBS.

Easton april 28.

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE

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

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

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

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore July 21 4m

For Rent.

The House and Lot in Easton, late the residence of Joseph Edmondson. This House and Lot will be let entire, or the front Store Room will be separated from the other part of the establishment, and each rented separately to suit tenants.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 4

Lumber Yard.

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

The Public's bedient Servant,
WILLIAM BARNETT.

June 9 eo3w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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BATTLE OF BALTIMORE.

From "a Subaltern in America."

[Continued from the Gazette of the 28th July.]

When I overtook the skirmishers, they were in full pursuit of the Americans, now flying with all precipitation before them. The wood was accordingly emptied in a trice; but on reaching its skirts, we found what we had, to say the truth, expected to find, that the riflemen now dislodged were nothing more than the outposts, or rather advanced corps, of a regular army.—At the opposite extremity of a few open fields, about six or seven thousand men were drawn up in line. Their left resting upon a lake, and their right extending to the mouth of a creek, their centre was protected by high pailings, and a row of lofty trees, whilst all before them was exposed and bare, to the distance of nearly half a mile. Of artillery, they appeared to have some six or eight pieces in the field. These were arranged, two upon the main road, which fell in towards the right of the position, three somewhat farther to the left, and the remainder singly, and at different intervals between the corps of infantry. About half musket-shot in front of them, was a farm house, surrounded by numerous barns, stables, and a stack-yard. Whether or not they had filled it with troops, we had no means of ascertaining; but it occurred to Charlton that it might be worth while to seize it, in case they should have neglected a measure to them of so much importance. With this view, we lost no time in rushing on. We sprung over the pailing, and having received two discharges of grape from the guns upon the road, reached the house in question, with the loss of only three men. The enemy had not occupied it; we took possession without delay, and rejoicing sincerely in the error of which they had been guilty, determined that no efforts should on our parts be wanting to hinder them from retaking it.

Established in this snug post, abundant leisure was granted for observing as well the dispositions made by the enemy to receive the attack, as the advance of our own troops to make it; and a most animating spectacle both the one and the other presented. On the side of the Americans, mounted officers could be seen riding backwards and forwards, apparently encouraging their men to do their duty. Some companies moving from its rear, wheeled up into the line; others quitting the line fell back towards the reserve. But the corps which attracted the chief share of our attention, consisted of the identical riflemen whom we had so lately driven before us out of the wood. They continued for some time to drop in, by sections of eight, six, and ten, and taking post in rear of the line, resumed, as they best could, something like order. Nor were other manifestations of a resolution to keep their ground wanting. Several tumbrils and ammunition wagons arriving, were speedily emptied of their contents; and casks of cartridges, ranged at intervals behind the men bore testimony to the zeal with which the store-keeper's department had been attended to. Such was the condition of affairs on the right. Away towards the left again a good deal of marching & countermarching went on; but whether it arose from mismanagement in the original disposition of force, I cannot tell. It struck me however, as being highly injudicious to render raw troops thus unsteady at the very moment when they were about to come under fire; and I confess that I did not augur very favourably of the determination which on that flank at least, the Americans would exhibit. Lastly, the heads of two columns appearing in the skirts of the more remote thicket, pointed out how the reserve was stationed, and almost told of what numbers it consisted.

How different was the prospect to which a glance towards our rear introduced us! We had taken possession of the farm-house perhaps ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before the leading divisions of our own troops began to emerge from the forest. As soon however, as they showed themselves, a flank movement to the right was made, and the 85th Regiment, in beautiful regularity, spread itself at extended order, over the whole of the enemy's front. The seamen, who came next, marched straight forward along the road, until they had arrived within cannon shot of the American line, where they halted. The 4th Regiment arriving after them, wheeled off, as the 85th had done, to the right: but instead of extending itself, filed along in column of half companies, by the rear of the light troops till it was lost to farther observation in a grove. A similar movement was made by the 44th, and a battalion of Marines, who, forming line in the open field, stood to support the skirmishers, whilst the 21st, taking up its ground on the road, came in on the rear of the column of which the seamen constituted the front. All these formations were executed with as much coolness and precision as if the whole had been nothing more than a review; and in the eyes of us who watched it, the spectacle was in the highest degree interesting.

In the meanwhile, neither the American artillery nor our own remained idle. The head of the column no sooner appeared, than the enemy's pieces which commanded the road, opened upon it, and though the range was somewhat long, did considerable execution. To check this Captain Carmichael, by whom the British artillery was commanded, instantly ordered two guns & a howitzer to the front, and pushing them forward within point-blank distance of the Americans, soon paid them back, with interest, in their own coin. I do not know that I ever saw shots more accurately thrown. At the first discharge, five American gunners were killed; at the next, one of the pieces was disabled; upon which, turning their attention to the infantry, our artillery-mowed them down by whole sections. On this occasion, the missile principally used was the Shrapnel. It may perhaps be necessary to inform the unmilitary reader, that the Shrapnel is a hollow globe of iron, the cavity in which is filled up, not with powder only, but with a quantity of musket balls. It is discharged from a cannon, exactly as a round shot is discharged; and being supplied with a fuse, more or less short, according to the distance to be traversed, it bursts just in front of its object, and throws the whole of its murderous contents forward. To-day it did fearful havoc. The Americans durst not stand before it, but shrunk away from each spot where a shell had fallen, as if there had been something deadly in the very soil.

But it was not upon the road alone that a smart cannonading was kept up. The three guns, of which I have already spoken as being stationed within the fields towards the Americans' left, opened upon the 85th regiment as soon as they had taken their ground. The soldiers, however, paid little heed to the salutation. Being commanded to lie down, they did so, and rested for twenty minutes very composedly, in defiance of the showers of balls that fell thick and fast about them.

At the expiration of that period, every necessary preparation appearing to be complete, Colonel Brooke on whom the chief command had devolved, was seen to ride along the rear of the line, followed by his staff. Halting about the centre of the field, the little group turned their glasses, for a few moments, in the direction of the enemy's position, and then, as if satisfied that all things were in order, they began to disperse. An aid-de-camp galloped off to the right, Mr. Evans flew towards the left, and the orderly bugler sounding the charge, the whole army sprung into its ranks —The spirit stirring notes were echoed back from all quarters, and the line moved forward.

I have said that our position all this while was among a number of houses and corn stalks, situated about midway between the hostile armies. Nothing can be conceived more animated, or more imposing, than the spectacle which now met our gaze. The light troops, in extended order, stretching from one thicket to another, covered the entire open space, and advanced, with the same coolness, and in the same admirable style, as if they had been marching upon a parade. In their rear, though far enough removed to be, in a great measure, secure against the fire of musketry, came a compact line, whose business it was, rather to give support wherever it should be needed, than to take any active part in the battle. On the road again, a dense column of blue jackets pressed forward, with alacrity and contempt of dangers, which so eminently distinguish the British sailor; whilst a battalion, likewise in column, marched after it, ready to follow up with advantage whatever successes the privileged undisciplined valour of these seamen might obtain.

On the side of the Americans, again, all was stillness and expectation. The corps which up to this moment, had been continually changing their ground now stood fast. The whole were in line, and, with shouldered arms, appeared to watch the progress of their enemies, like men who were determined not to be beaten. I thought, indeed, that I could perceive a little wavering at one particular point. It was a spot towards their extreme left, which, in the course of the cannonade, had received more than its due proportion of salutations; but whether I was correct or not, it is impossible for me to say, inasmuch as the vision became almost instantly obscured by columns of smoke. The Americans had in their line several pieces of cannon, from which no discharges had as yet taken place. What their object was in keeping them so long idle, I know not; perhaps they imagined, that their fire, when opened unexpectedly, would produce a double effect—and, on that account, reserved it for the attack. Be this as it may, our infantry had not advanced ten paces, when a volley of grape was poured upon them from every gun in the field; and the plunging of balls all along the grass, the crashing of rails, trees, and other objects struck, as well as not a few prostrations among the soldiers themselves, gave proof that the salutation was not less serious than noisy

As yet it may be said, that I and my immediate followers ranked nothing more than spectators of the dispositions and movements of our comrades. Occasionally indeed, a cannon shot passing through the window of the house, or lodging in one of the stacks, bore testimony that the enemy were not wholly unmindful of us; but we were already so far in advance, that to push on till the others overtook us, would have been the height of absurdity. Now, however, we began to feel, that a state of quiescence was not exactly that which became us. Having waited till a few of the most forward of the skirmishers began to seek shelter behind our farm yard, we likewise assumed the offensive, and dashing from our lurking place, pressed onwards.

Immediately in front of the farm house ran a high railing, similar to those of which I have before had occasion to speak, as intersecting almost every field or open spot, in this quarter of America. We were in the act of springing over it, when the enemy, directing against us a couple of six pounders, swept down five or six men out of the company. Among them there was one poor fellow, who received from that fire as horrible a wound as I recollect at any period to have seen. A round shot striking him in the shoulder tore away the whole of the limb, and left his very lungs exposed to the view of the by-stander.—The man was a bit of a favourite with his master. By birth a gypsy, he possessed not only to a high degree the qualities of conviviality and good humour, but he was acknowledged to be by far the most skillful maker of fires, and therefore one of the most useful individuals in the regiment.—No rain, however heavy, hindered him from striking a light, and from a light once struck he never failed to produce a blaze. The loss of such a personage could not but be deeply and universally lamented. It may not be amiss to add here, that in spite of the severity of his wound, the poor fellow lingered many days; he was even removed to the ship before he died. Might not the blowing out of a man's brains under such circumstances, be not only justifiable, but praise-worthy?

Up to this moment, not a single musket had been discharged on either side and the most perfect silence prevailed throughout the ranks of both armies. The British soldiers moved forward with their accustomed fearlessness, and the Americans, with much apparent coolness, stood to receive them. Now, however, when little more than an hundred paces divided the one line from the other, both parties made ready to bring matters more decidedly to a personal struggle. The Americans were the first to use their small arms. Having rent the air with a shout, they fired a volley, begun upon the right, and carried away regularly to the extreme left; and then loading again kept up an unintermitted discharge, which soon in a great degree concealed them from our observation. Nor were we backward in returning the salute. A hearty British cheer gave notice of our willingness to meet them; and firing and running, we gradually closed upon them, with the design of bringing the bayonet into play.

I hardly know what language to employ for the purpose of conveying to the mind of the reader who possesses no practical acquaintance with the subject, something like a clear idea of a battle, at that period in its progress at which we have now arrived. Volley upon volley having been given, we were now advanced within less than twenty yards of the American line; yet such was the denseness of the smoke, that it was only when a passing breeze swept away the cloud for a moment, that either force became visible to the other. It was not therefore, at men s persons that the fire of our soldiers was directed. The flashes of the enemy's muskets alone served as an object to aim at, as without doubt, the flashes of our muskets alone guided the enemy. At last, however, the wind suddenly sprung up. The obscurity in which both parties had been enveloped was cleared away; and there sure enough, stood our opponents, not as they had stood an hour ago, in close and compact array, but confused by the murderous fire to which they had been exposed.—Napoleon Bouneparte has affirmed, that he never witnessed any thing more terrific than the fire of a British line of infantry. The Ex-emperor was perfectly correct. In the armies of other nations, particularly in those of America, many marksmen, more expert as individuals, may be found; but we may search the world over before we shall discover troops, who, as a body, take aim with the same coolness, reserve their fire so well or, as a necessary consequence pour it in with such tremendous effect as our own soldiers. Of this the Americans had to day received the most appalling proofs; numbers lay dead at the feet of their comrades; numbers more had retired maimed or wounded; and those who still kept the field were broken and confused. One thing alone was required to complete the route Our gallant fellows, uttering a hearty cheer threw in their last volley, and then rushed forward with the bayonet; but a shock, which the flower of European armies had never been able to withstand the Americans ventured not to receive. They lost in a moment all order, and fled, as every man best could from the field.

There was but one road along which horses or carriages could move, and it became crowded to excess in a moment. Whilst the infantry, dashing into the forest thought to conceal themselves among its mazes, the cavalry of which a few squadrons had been drawn up upon their right, scampered off by the main road, and was immediately followed by guns, tumbrils, ammunition wagons and the whole *materiel* of the army. To arrest the progress of all, or some part of that force, became now our great object.—'Hurrah for the guns!' was a word of command first uttered by Col. Brooke; it was repeated, with loud laughter and tumultuous outcries, from one rank to another; and desperate and unintermitting were the efforts which we made to overtake and cut off such as were hindmost. But unhappily the absence of even the mounted troopers told sorely against us to-day The truth of it is, the American ordinance, drawn by fleet horses, readily escaped. And out of the whole party, only two guns, and one tumbril alone, fell into our hands. Of prisoners, however, we were fortunate enough to secure a few. The fourth regiment, which had made a detour, for the purpose of turning the enemy's left, though it arrived not in time to take much share in the action succeeded in cutting off about half of a battalion from the high road; and this body, driven back upon its pursuers saved itself from annihilation by laying down its arms.

Thus ended the affair of the 12th of September, after about an hour and a half of pretty severe fighting. On our part, the loss sustained could not exceed two hundred men in all; on the part of the Americans, at least double that number had fallen. The dead, indeed, lay in clusters far more frequent, and far more numerous, than any where I at least discovered on the field of Bladensburg; and as the proportion between the killed and wounded in an army is usually as five to one, it was easy to collect that the whole amount of persons rendered hors-de-combat, must have been very considerable. Yet there was not amongst us one man, who did not feel that the victory had been purchased at a terrible price,—it had cost the life of our general, and in so doing, had crippled all our resources.

The day being now considerably advanced & the troops somewhat fatigued by their exertions, our new leader determined to halt for that night on the field which he had won. With this view, the bugles were directed to sound the recall; whilst the Quarter Master General proceeded to fix upon a proper spot for the bivouac, and to station the outposts. Nor were the medical attendants of the army unmindful of their important charge. There chanced to be, in the line of the late operations, two houses of some size; these were of course occupied, and the smaller and more incommodious being selected as head quarters, the larger and better was devoted to the accommodation of the wounded. Thither, all who had not been already dressed upon the field and sent back to the boats were conveyed; nor was the smallest distinction made between the Americans and English. To say the truth however, they were indifferently provided for.—The owners, having removed every piece of furniture out of the house, the poor soldiers could only be huddled together on the floors of the different apartments; and as our medical officers were few in number, the delay, in paying attention to their wounds was in some cases very great. Yet few, either of the English or Americans, complained. A groan or a shriek would indeed occasionally strike upon the ear of the by-stander; and even a querulous exclamation, as the moving of another's leg or arm happened to bring it into contact with some unfortunate man's broken limb. But there were no murmurs; no whinings because one or other was not immediately looked to. On the contrary, the instances were not rare in which one wounded man would entreat the surgeon to pass him by for the present, that the wound of another more seriously hurt might be dressed in the first place. It is a great mistake to imagine that war renders men necessarily selfish. In such campaigns as that of the French in Russia, where suffering may be said to have reached its height, the better feelings of human nature become without doubt, entirely blunted; but in ordinary cases, the inquirer will find as much of real generosity and noble-mindedness among soldiers in the field, as among any class of human society.

The troops being checked, not without some difficulty in the midst of their ardour, the different regiments collected round their colours and formed into close column.—Fires were then, as usual, lighted; and there, but a short space removed from the bodies of the slain, we prepared to pass the night.

Another Mammoth.—The skeleton of a mammoth has been found near Schooley's mountain in New Jersey, by the workmen who were excavating the Morris Canal. It was about three feet below the surface and in a remarkable state of preservation. One of the tusks weighs 150 pounds and the grinders look remarkably fresh, though they have probably been buried a thousand years. Thomas P. Stuart gives, in the Democratic Press, the following description—

The inferior maxillary or lower jaw bone, measured between the outer extremities of the condiloid process, or at the back part of the jaw bone, three feet six inches, from the anterior to the posterior part of the bone, three feet eight inches. The foramen, which serves for passing of the artery, vein and nerve from which the teeth, &c receive their supply, is two inches in diamiter, which would admit the blood vessels, (though not one tenth as large as some other) to have been larger than the largest blood vessel in a horse. The teeth are entire, the enamel on them sound and perfect, and of shining bright blue veined marble colour. The dimensions of them being taken on the grinding surface, measured 3½ feet wide, seven long, and weighed four pounds. The tusk measured two feet in circumference, seven in length, and from appearance, we would suppose it to have been of much greater length. One of the vertebræ or back bones (probably a dorsal) measured 7½ inches across the body, but between the extremities of the transverse processes 15 inches. The scapula or shoulder blade measured three feet in length, two in breadth; articulating surface 10 inches in diameter—thigh bone two feet ten inches in length, twenty inches in circumference; its round head received into the actabulum or socket of the hip joint, in circumference measured two feet six inches. Articulating surface of the fore knee joint measured in circumference three feet six inches Examined the 20th of July, 1827.

Easton Cattle Show and Fair,

FOR THE EXHIBITION AND SALE

Of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Household Manufactures, to be held at Easton on the Eastern Shore, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 7th, 8th and 9th of November next.

To commence at 10 o'clock in the morning of each day.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, having Resolved that the said Show and Fair, for the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of Live Stock, *Agricultural* Implements and *Domestic Manufactures*, be held at the place and times above mentioned, have decided that the following Premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds, that is to say:

HORSES.

For the best Stallion over 3 years old	$15
the 2d best do. do.	10
the 3d best of any age	5
For the best Mare over 3 years old	10
the 2d best do. do.	8
3d best of any age	5

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack over 3 years old	10
For the best Mule do.	8
the 2d best of any age	5

CATTLE.

For the best Bull over 2 years old	10
2d best do. do.	8
For the best Bull under 2	10
2d best do. do.	5
For the best Milch Cow over 3 years old	10
2d best do. do.	8

☞Certificates will be required of the quantity of milk given, and the mode of feeding for thirty days, together with the quantity of butter produced in any one week; the date of the week from the time of calving being specified.

For the best *Heifer* under 3 and over 1 year old	10
2d best of any age	5

OXEN.

For the best yoke of working Oxen	10
2d best do.	8
the best stall fed Beef	8
the best grass fed do.	6

SWINE.

For the best Boar	8
the 2d best do.	6
the best Sow	8
the 2d best do.	6

SHEEP

For the best Ram over 1 year old	8
the 2d best do.	5
the best Ewe over 1	8
the 2d best do. do.	5
For the two best wethers over 2 years old	5
the 2d best pair do do.	3
the two best wethers under 2 years old	5
the 2d best pair do. do.	3

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best *Agricultural* Machine or Implement which may be considered new, and deserving of the notice of the Society and worthy of patronage	10

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Kersey not less than ten yards	5
The best piece of Kersey with cotton warp, suitable for labourers not less than ten yards	5
The best piece of Flannel not less than ten yards	5
The best piece of *Cassinet* not less than ten yards	5
The best piece of Carpeting not less than twenty yards	5
The best Hearth *Rug*	4
The second best do.	3
The best Counterpane	4
The second best do.	3
The best piece of linen Sheeting not less than 12 yards	5
The best piece of table Linen not less than ten yards	4
The best piece of Toweling not less than ten yards	3
For the best pair of knit woollen *Stockings*	1
The best pair of knit Cotton do.	1
The best pair of knit thread Stockings	1

Each of a size for man or woman.

☞The dying of all domestic Fabrics to be done at home; and in deciding upon their qualities the Judges will award the premiums to such as shall be not only the best but also the handsomest, in their colours, figures and texture.

BUTTER.

For the best sample of fresh Butter not less than 5 lbs.	5
The 2d best sample do. do.	4
The best sample of potted Butter not less than 10 lbs. nor less than three months old	5
The 2d best sample under the same particulars	4

A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will be desirable.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the best sample of Cider of a preceding year, the premium to be awarded to the maker	5

The best sample of home-made Wine 2
The best sample of home-made Cordial 2

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best Ploughing with two Horses or Mules 5
The best Ploughing with Oxen 5
For the successful Ploughman with Horses 2
To the do do. with Oxen 2

The above premiums will be awarded only for Animals bred within the State of Maryland or the District of Columbia: But male Animals of the several kinds above specified may be entitled to premiums though bred out of the State and District; provided the owner of such male Animal shall secure his continuance in this State, to be bred from, for one year from the granting of the premium.

No premium shall be awarded merely for want of competition. And where the objects presented for premiums shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the Judges shall be authorized at their discretion to withhold them.

Persons having animals that have heretofore taken premiums, may again enter them for premiums of a higher grade than those previously awarded to them.

To enable the Trustees to make proper arrangements and stalls for the accommodation of all stock offered for premium or for show, it is required that the owners of animals shall notify Mr. Richard Spencer of Easton of their intention to offer the same, and shall enter the particular animals with him ten days previous to the Exhibition; which entry shall state the ownership of the animal, the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its age, pedigree, disposition and other qualities as far as practicable. But this rule may be dispensed with in instances where distance or particular causes may have prevented an entry in due time. If any person shall propose to offer more than one kind of stock for premium or show, he must make a separate statement of each description of stock so intended to be offered.

Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premium, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them; and pens will be provided.

No Landholder shall be entitled to offer any article for premium, who is not a contributor to the amount of membership. But Tenants and others not being the owners of land, and Females disposed to exhibit domestic Fabricks or other Articles, may contend for premiums in like manner as members. Food will be provided for the stock accommodated in the pens: And an Auctioneer will be appointed for the sale of Live-Stock intended for this purpose on the second day.

The Rules and Regulations for the management of the Cattle Show and Fair, and for the conduct of the officers and others concerned, will be published in handbills in due season.

By order of the Trustees,
NS. HAMMOND, Chairman.
Rich'd. Spencer, Secretary.
Easton, August 2, 1827.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Lancaster Journal.

The Cincinnati Advertiser was last night placed in my hands by a friend, containing an address from General Jackson to the public dated on the 18th ultimo, in which he announces me to be the member of Congress, to whom he had referred, in his letter to Mr. Beverley of the 5th of June last. The duty which I owe to the public, and to myself, now compels me to publish to the world, the only conversation which I ever held with General Jackson, upon the subject of the last Presidential election, prior to its termination.

In the month of December 1824, a short time after the commencement of the session of Congress, I heard among other rumours then in circulation that General Jackson had determined, should he be elected President, to continue Mr Adams in the Office of Secretary of State. Although I felt certain he had never intimated such an intention, yet I was sensible that nothing could be better calculated, both to cool the ardor of his friends and inspire his enemies with confidence, than the belief that he had already selected *his chief competitor*, for the highest office within his gift. I thought General Jackson owed it to himself and to the cause in which his political friends were engaged, to contradict this report; and to declare that he would not appoint to that office the man, however worthy he might be who stood at the head of the most formidable party of his political enemies. These being my impressions, I addressed a letter to a confidential friend in Pennsylvania, then and still high in office, & exalted in character, & one who had ever been the decided advocate of General Jackson's election, requesting his opinion and advice upon the subject. I received his answer, dated the 27th December 1824, upon the 29th, which is now before me, and which strengthened and confirmed my previous opinion. I then finally determined, either that I would ask General Jackson myself, or get another of his friends to ask him—whether he had ever declared he would appoint Mr. Adams his Secretary of State. In this manner, I hoped a contradiction of the report might be obtained from himself, and that he might probably declare it was not his intention to appoint Mr. Adams.

A short time previous to the receipt of the letter to which I have referred, my friend Mr. Markley and myself got into conversation, as we very often did, both before and after, upon the subject of the Presidential election, and concerning the person who would probably be selected by General Jackson, to fill the office of Secretary of State. I feel sincerely sorry, that I am compelled thus to introduce his name; but I do so, with the less reluctance, because it has already without any agency of mine, found its way into the newspapers, in connection with this transaction

Mr. Markley adverted to the rumor which I have mentioned, and said it was calculated to injure the General. He observed that Mr. Clay's friends were warmly attached to him, and that he thought they would endeavor to act in concert at the election.—That if they did so, they could either elect Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson at their pleasure; but that many of them would never agree to vote for the latter, if they knew he had pre-determined to prefer another to Mr. Clay, for the first office in his gift: And that some of the friends of Mr. Adams had already been holding out the idea, that in case he were elected, Mr. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State.

I told Mr. Markley, that I felt confident General Jackson had never said he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State; because he was not in the habit of conversing upon the subject of the election, and if he were, whatever might be his secret intention, he had more prudence than to make such a declaration. I mentioned to him that I had been thinking, either that I would call upon the General myself, or get one of his other friends to do so, and thus endeavor to obtain from him a contradiction of the report: although I doubted whether he would hold any conversation upon the subject.

Mr. Markley urged me to do so; and observed if General Jackson had not determined whom he would appoint Secretary of State, and should say that it would not be Mr. Adams, it might be of great advantage to our cause for us so to declare, upon his own authority: we should then be placed upon the same footing with the Adams' men, and might fight them with their own weapons. That the western members would naturally prefer voting for a western man, if there were a probability that the claims of Mr. Clay to the second office in the Government should be fairly estimated; and that if they thought proper to vote for Gen. Jackson, they could soon decide the contest in his favor.

A short time after this conversation, on the 30th December 1824, (I am enabled to fix the time not only from my own recollection but from letters which I wrote on that day, on the day following, and on the 2d January, 1825,) I called upon General Jackson.—After the company had left him, by which I found him surrounded, he asked me to take a walk with him; & whilst we were walking together upon the street, I introduced the subject. I told him, I wished to ask him a question in relation to the Presidential election, that I knew he was unwilling to converse upon the subject; that therefore if he deemed the question improper, he might refuse to give it an answer That my only motive in asking it was friendship for him, and I trusted he would excuse me for thus introducing a subject, about which I knew he wished to be silent.

His reply was complimentary to myself, and accompanied with a request that I should proceed. I then stated to him; there was a report in circulation, that he had determined he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, in case he were elected President, and that I wished to ascertain from him whether he had ever intimated such an intention. That he must at once perceive how injurious to his election such a report might be. That no doubt, there were several able and ambitious men in the country, among whom I thought Mr. Clay might be included, who were aspiring to that office; and if it were believed, he had already determined to appoint *his chief competitor*, it might have a most unhappy effect upon their exertions and those of their friends. That unless he had so determined I thought that this report should be promptly contradicted under his own authority.

I mentioned, it had already probably done him some injury, and proceeded to relate to him the substance of the conversation which I had held with Mr. Markley. I do not remember whether I mentioned his name, or merely described him as a friend of Mr. Clay.

After I had finished, the General declared, he had not the least objection to answer my question. That he thought well of Mr. Adams, but had never said or intimated, that he would or that he would not, appoint him Secretary of State. That these were secrets he would keep to himself—he would conceal them from the very hairs of his head. That if he believed his right hand then knew what his left would do, upon the subject of appointments to office, he would cut it off and cast it into the fire.—That if he should ever be elected President it would be without solicitation and without intrigue on his part. That he would then go into office perfectly free & untrammeled, and would be left at perfect liberty to fill the offices of the Government, with the men, whom at the time, he believed to be the ablest and best in the country.

I told him that his answer to my question was such a one as I had expected to receive, if he answered it at all; and that I had not sought to obtain it, for my own satisfaction. I then asked him, if I were at liberty to repeat his answer. He said I was perfectly at liberty to do so to any person I thought proper. I need scarcely remark that I afterwards availed myself of the privilege. The conversation upon this topic here ended, & in all our intercourse since, whether personally, or in the course of our correspondence, General Jackson never once adverted to the subject, prior to the date of his letter to Mr. Beverly.

I do not recollect that General Jackson told me, I might repeat his answer to Mr. Clay and his friends; though I should be sorry to say he did not. The whole conversation being upon the public street, it might have escaped my observation.

A few remarks, and I trust I shall have done with this disagreeable business forever.

I called upon General Jackson, on the occasion which I have mentioned, solely as his friend, upon my individual responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay, or any other person. I never have been the political friend of Mr Clay, since he became a candidate for the office of President as you very well know. Until I saw General Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly of the 5th ult. and at the same time was informed by a letter from the Editor of the United States' Telegraph that I was the person to whom he alluded, the conception never once entered my mind, that he believed me to have been the agent of Mr. Clay or of his friends or that I had intended to propose to him terms of any kind for them, or that he could have supposed me to be capable of expressing the "opinion that it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons." Such a supposition had I entertained it would have rendered me exceedingly unhappy as there is no man upon earth, whose good opinion I more valued, than that of General Jackson. He could not, I think, have received this impression, until after Mr. Clay and his friends had actually elected Mr. Adams President and Mr. Adams had appointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State. After these events had transpired, it may be readily conjectured in what manner, my communication has led him into the mistake. I deeply deplore that such has been its effect.

I owe it to my own character to make another observation. Had I ever known or even suspected that General Jackson believed I had been sent to him by Mr Clay or his friends, I should have immediately corrected his erroneous impression, and thus prevented the necessity for this most unpleasant explanation. When the editor of the United States Telegraph, on the 12th October last, asked me by letter for information upon this subject, I promptly informed him by the returning mail, on the 16th of that month, that I had no authority from Mr. Clay, or his friends, to propose any terms to General Jackson in relation to their votes, nor did I ever make any such propositions; and that I trusted I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger, upon such an occasion, as it was known General Jackson would be to receive such a message. I have deemed it necessary to make this statement, in order to remove any misconception, which may have been occasioned, by the publication in the Telegraph of my letter to the Editor, dated the 11th ultimo.

With another remark I shall close this communication. Before I held the conversation with General Jackson, which I have detailed, I called upon Major Eaton, and requested him to ask General Jackson, whether he had ever declared or intimated that he would appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State, and expressed a desire, that the General should say, if consistent with the truth, that he did not intend to appoint him to that office I believed that such a declaration would have a happy influence upon the election, and I endeavored to convince him that such would be its effect. The conversation between us was not so full, as that with General Jackson. The Major politely declined to comply with my request and advised me to propound the question to the General myself, as I possessed a full share of his confidence.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Lancaster 8th August 1827.

BLOODED HORSES.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Respectfully inscribed to the Amateur, Sportsman, breeder and trainer of that noble animal, the Virginian Race Horse.

As the present improved stock of the Race Horse, both of this country & the British Turf have (in a very great measure,) obtained that high degree of celebrity, viz: form, size, bottom and speed, from the two best horses which ever were imported into England, the Darley and Godolphin Arabians—the latter the author of the Annals of the Turf, has laid before the public, some considerable time past in the Petersburg Intelligencer—it may perhaps afford some entertainment to those concerned in such matters, at this time, to inform them in what manner this "paragon of perfection" was introduced into England.

A Col. Cook (not a Mr. Coke, as has always been represented in every former account hitherto given of this animal in England,) a gentleman by birth, education, polished manners, and very insinuating address, and immense wealth; but by profession a "Highway Robber," resided there about the year 1720.—He committed a great many felonious actions, was arraigned and tried in a variety of criminal cases; but ultimately eluded the hand of justice, by means of the aforesaid qualifications, until he became emboldened in villainy, and thought it impossible to be convicted. At length he committed two acts of felony, which he thought it impossible to escape—the rage of the community being so highly incensed against him, (and to so great a a degree,) that he determined to leave England. He embarked privately from England, under a fictitious name, and sailed (it was supposed) to some port in Africa—from thence he travelled into Syria and afterwards into Arabia Petrea, and traversed through the entire part of that country, where the very finest and best bred horses in the whole world are reared. He always made constant enquiries of all the Arabs he saw, concerning the genealogy of the best Arabian horses, and where they could be found.

After a fruitless journey of very considerable time and length, he at last received information from an Arab that a certain "Sheik" had not only the finest bred, but the very best horse in all Arabia, which he the Arab, described so minutely to the aforesaid Cook, and said the aforesaid Shiek put so great a value upon him, that it was entirely out of the power of money to procure a purchase.

Col. Cook without delay, shaped his course to the habitation of the aforesaid "Shiek," and offered him any sum of money he pleased to demand for the purchase of said horse—his offer was scornfully rejected.

The Colonel skulked about in the vicinity of the said 'Shiek,' for a considerable time, and when a favorable opportunity offered, he either stole, or by means of an Arab procured said horse to be stolen. He travelled through the deserts of both Arabia and Africa, until he safely arrived at Damietta, a seaport town near the mouth of the river Nile, and finally escaped, though a hot pursuit after him had continually been kept up by the emissaries of the aforesaid Shiek.

Col. Cook embarked with said horse on board of a British ship of war; which fortunately was about to sail for England, and actually did sail for that place in a very short time—after touching at some port to procure provender for him—and after the usual passage, he arrived safely there.

Col. Cook had the said horse brought over, and kept in France, until some favorable opportunity offered that he could appear in England, and be restored to his family.

Col. Cook well knew his former crimes were of so infamous a nature, (high treason and rape,) as well as of so deep a dye, he used another fictitious name and passed by it, to elude detection. He likewise knew the magnitude of them was so very great that unless the Prime Minister of England interposed in his behalf with his Majesty, he must inevitably perish.

Col. Cook returned back to England, and wrote an anonymous letter to the Earl of Godolphin prime minister of England, at the same time a great lover of the finest horses requesting a private interview with him, on business of a peculiar nature; his lordship paid no attention to his communication, the Colonel tried him again sending letter after letter for a considerable time without effect until he entirely despaired of success. He at length determined to try once more (by letter) on the subject.

Col. Cook by some means or other found out that Lord Godolphin at that season of the year, was afflicted with the gout; and daily took an airing in his carriage in Hyde Park, London; he wrote to his lordship, that at a particular time and place in said Park, he would see a man, (describing his stature and dress, riding a beautiful brown horse, which he also described having his off heel behind white,) who had no designs on his person, but on the contrary a great friendship for him, who wished to have an interview with him, and that when his lordship in his next ride saw him, he the said Cook would take it as a particular favor indeed, if his lordship would direct his out riders to withdraw so that the interview, as aforesaid, might be effected.

The next day Lord Godolphin took his usual jaunt; at the place and time appointed he saw Col. Cook, who after the withdrawal of the out riders, rode up to his lordship's carriage, and after making his obedience asked him respecting the receipt of his former letters, his lordship answered in the affirmative.

Col. Cook immediately dismounted and made his lordship another low bow, and in a very condescending manner told him, that from hearing of his Lordship's very great partiality for being possessed of the finest horses in the kingdom, he, after travelling several years in Arabia, had brought over the very finest, and best bred horse in the world as a present for him.

Lord Godolphin very politely refused the present, alledging that it would be entirely inconsistant with his dignity and station, to accept of so very valuable a present—(which must have cost an immense sum to procure,) from an entire stranger.

His lordship after a minute inspection of the horse, pronounced him to be the very finest and best looking Arabian horse he ever saw, or had been brought into England, and if Col. Cook as he styled himself at that time, would part with said horse, he would give him a blank check upon the bank of England, which he the aforesaid Cook might fill up with any sum he pleased.

Col. Cook told his lordship, he never would sell the said horse—alleging at the time, that he, with great difficulty, labor and expense, and after travelling in Arabia, upwards of 3 years, procured the said horse for the express purpose of presenting to his lordship on his arrival in England—he further said that if his lordship would not accept him, he would not part with him to any other person. Lord Godolphin was inexorable.

Col. Cook solicited his Lordship again, and again, without success, until said Cook's entreaties after a very considerable time, became so very urgent, that at length Lord Godolphin accepted of this very Arabian, as the greatest present of the animal creation in the world.

After his lordship had presented his compliments to Cook, he told him, if he could in any way whatever serve him, he would do it with a great deal of pleasure.

About this time, by means (it was supposed,) of servants of Col. C's relations, hearing his name frequently mentioned in their respective families, and no doubt with a view of receiving the reward of 'one hundred and fifty guineas,' which government had formerly offered for his apprehension, they lodged information against him and he was arrested for his former offences and committed to prison: he wrote to Lord Godolphin (discovered to him who he was and his real name,) to intercede in his behalf with his Majesty, who ordered a writ of 'nolle prosequi' to be issued, saying that Col. C. was an innocent man, and could not be the same person who committed the felonious acts for which he fled from England

Col. Cook was immediately restored to his former rank and family—he

"Forsook his crimes, repressed his folly
And after many years of melancholy,
Became a good and honest man."

Mellish.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

Permit me the use of your paper to call the attention of the friends of the Administration to the approaching Election of Delegates. While its opposers are actively engaged in influencing the people and preparing them to support a set of Candidates, already formed, for the purpose of showing a political character of the State favourable to their views, its friends appear to be reposing on the belief that a very large majority of the Voters are well satisfied with the measures of the Government, and perfectly disposed to give them their sanction. This belief is well founded; and the advocates of General Jackson are well aware of the fact: Hence the necessity of the Arts and Intrigues which appear to be on foot. These advocates, though frequently communicating with each other, make no public avowal of their sentiments, but affect to be undecided or indifferent in their choice: meanwhile, individually, they are using all their means to attach the people to their interest, and to reconcile them to their Ticket when they shall see the proper time to bring it forward. Their Candidates are announced separately, and solicit the suffrages of the Citizens without apparent union: But there can be no doubt, whatever that they are acting in concert, and with the greatest industry And unless the friends of Mr. Adams immediately declare themselves and come forth to counteract the schemes of their opponents with equal energy and understanding they will find themselves defeated and deceived

The Federalists, as before, have still to choose between two Candidates for the Presidency belonging to the party whom they formerly opposed; but there is so marked a difference in the temper, conduct and qualifications of the two Candidates that I own I am surprized at the humour of any Federalist who can seriously consent to the selection of such a man as General Jackson for his President With regard to that Election it is, however, of little consequence whether we are Federalists or Democrats: As to that object the parties are entirely broken; and we see both Democrats and Federalists throughout the Country united or opposed in maintenance of their respective favourites.

I am disposed to befriend the Administration of Mr. Adams; and indeed I think it my duty to do so as long as his measures shall conform to the welfare and safety of the people; and am prepared to give my vote to any four respectable Candidates, whether Democrats or otherwise, who shall entertain the same sentiments. I shall, as far as I conveniently can, discountenance and oppose the Election of any Candidate who shall advocate or approve the choice of General Jackson for the Presidency: &, to avoid all mistake as to his real opinion upon that point, I shall attend to his actions as well as his words: and as there is too often a want of Candour in political management, I shall observe the company he keeps more than his professions.

A Federal Voter.

Talbot county, 9th August, 1827.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

I am informed that a democratic friend of the Administration on perusing the Hand-bill, lately published by a 'Federal Voter,' approved of his sentiments, and thought that exertions should be made to oppose the supporters of General Jackson: But he did not like *the signature* over which those exertions were recommended. He is a warm advocate for the re-election of Mr. Adams; and yet he cannot, or will not, see that without the co-operation of federal voters his wishes cannot possibly be attained. He cannot, or will not, see that his former democratic friends, the leaders of the Jacksonites, are not so scrupulous: *They* hail the federalists with the greatest good will, and use all the means they can to bring them into *their* ranks.—*They* have even brought forward a young federal Gentleman as one of their Candidates for the next Election, with the plain view of uniting his Influence and that of his connexions with their own in furtherance of their political scheme. And yet, while *they* are thus proceeding, if a federalist be heard to raise his voice, or seen to wield his pen, in favour of the Administration, he is immediately charged by them with the ridiculous design of reviving the old party feuds, and of taking advantage of the divisions which exist among the democrats. This charge is made for the evident purpose of instilling jealousies among the democratic supporters of the Administration, and of detering them from uniting in any sort of concert with federal characters. Very well: If the democrats who prefer the Election of Mr. Adams permit themselves to be so cajoled, be it so; and General Jackson will be your President.

For myself, and for those with whom I associate, I can truly declare, that our only Solicitude is to prevent the Election of such a man to the Chief Magistracy of the Government. We have long had full Evidence of his sanguinary temper, of his mounting the military over the civil Authority, and of his trampling upon the Constitution. And now by a late correspondence under his own Signature he has proved himself a Shuffler and a Slanderer—Characters utterly foreign to a great and honorable mind.

A VOTER.

Talbot County, 16 August 1827.

From the Fall River (Mass) Monitor.

Novel application of Electricity, or a new way to pay old Debts.—A certain Physician, who possessed a powerful Electrical Machine, discovered a sheriff making rapid strides towards his house & suspecting from circumstances, that he had some designs on his personal liberty the worthy M. D. made preparations accordingly, to ward off the anticipated attack. Attaching a conductor (from his electrical apparatus)

to the knocker on the front door, he then charged the machine to a very high degree, and waited the result. The steps which ascended to the front door had an elevation of fourteen feet. Clothed in all the importance of the law, the sheriff ascended, and with a firm grasp seized the fatal knocker. Instantly he found himself at the bottom of the steps.

After having recovered, in some measure, from a blow given by an invisible power and having collected his scattered writs and executions together with his scattered senses he made a second attempt, wondering at this strange method of paying debts.—Meanwhile, the Doctor had again charged his faithful conductor. No sooner had the sheriff again dared to touch the fatal knocker, than he found himself twelve feet nearer the centre of the earth a second time. Remembering the old adage, "beware of the third time," he immediately quit the premises, leaving the Doctor in full possession of the 'castle' he had so well defended.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

The letter of Mr. Buchanan, which we publish to day, has put the friends of General Jackson in a terrible quandary; it is a flat contradiction of the General's statement & must satisfy every candid man that if there was any intriguing among the friends of any of the Candidates, it was not with Mr. Clay and his friends—the question now rests with General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan.

We always considered this a patched up story from a particular quarter, and thought it unworthy of the consideration that has been given to it, but as it has had a formal appearance, it is now placed upon a footing that gives to Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams an increased good standing and claim upon the American people.

THE EXAMINATION

Of the students of the Easton Academy was held on Thursday and Friday last, & presented a most grateful exhibition to the friends of science and of education. The Classical Department, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Getty, underwent the first examination—this was extended from 'selectæ sententiæ' throughout all the school classics as high as Cicero's Orations and Homer, in which the greatest satisfaction was given to the Trustees and the company assembled on the interesting occasion.—The scholars acquitted themselves admirably—their translations were both literal and free, and proved them to possess not only great knowledge of the Latin and Greek Languages, but also a very considerable taste for the different authors they were reading. As Grammarians they showed themselves well taught in the construction of the languages, and perfectly familiar with the Grammar rules and etymologies. In truth I do not know how young students could have acquitted themselves better. It is to be regretted that the highest class in this department was broken up by almost all the members of it going off to College but a few days before, which deprived Mr. Getty and the Institution of the credit which is inevitably attached to the good performance of a first class.

The examination in the Classics was followed by one in Euclid and Algebra, which was equally satisfactory and proved the docility and attention of the Students and the capacity and skill of the Professor.

In the afternoon, the students had their first exhibition of public speaking, which consisted of Orations, selected speeches and dialogues. Although the manner in which they acquitted themselves needs no apology, yet it is right to say that the time of preparation was extremely short, and the universal delight so unhesitatingly expressed by the crowded and brilliant audience is the best testimony in their behalf. Nothing has occurred for a long time to create so great an interest, and the gratification was the more felt, as little had been thought or said of it to excite anticipation—The whole concluded by an appropriate Valedictory Oration composed & delivered by Master Philip Francis Thomas, the only remaining member of the first class in the Classical Department—The composition of this piece was highly creditable to so young a Student, and it was delivered in a manner to command the greatest attention and applause.

On the next day, Friday, the English Department was examined in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the use of the Globes and in Geography, in which they acquitted themselves very well and much to the satisfaction of the Audience.

Another exhibition of these junior Students closed the second day and they gave evident promise of rivalling their senior brethren in time.

A Friend to Public Instruction.

The Democrats of Caroline county held a Caucus in Denton on Saturday last when the following Gentlemen were nominated.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

John Tillotson,
Kemmel Godwin,
Joseph Douglass,
William Orrell.

SHERIFF.

Thomas S Carter.

THOMAS KELL, Esq. Attorney General of this State, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, Associate Judge of the Baltimore Judicial District, in the place of the late William H. Ward.

A Gold Mine has been discovered in Union District, South Carolina, in the waters of Tyger River. The ore is said to be of such extent, as to afford employment to 500 hands at good wages. A specimen of the gold has been pronounced by Dr. Cooper, equal in purity to any he ever saw. A company is expected to be formed to work the dust. It is asserted that the members of the Company formed to work the gold mines of North Carolina, have divided each $3000.—*Char. Pat.*

The public are cautioned against receiving $20 Bills purporting to have been issued by the Branch Bank of the U States at Middletown. They are signed Thomas Wilson, Cashier, and N. Biddle, President. They have various dates & numbers, letter S. and there appears to be more red in the mixture of the paper, which gives on first view a suspicion, as they differ from the genuine U. S. Bank paper in this. The notes are well imitated and must deceive many.—*Watchman.*

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 13.

Mr. Markley was one of the Meeting of Democratic Members of Congress, by whom Mr. Crawford was nominated for the Presidency; but, when the election devolved on the House of Representatives, he actually voted for Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Markley was opposed to the election of Mr. Adams. But the President did not suffer that consideration to prevent his appointment as Naval Officer at Philadelphia he being recommended to him for that office by perhaps a greater number of members of Congress, of all parties, than ever signed any similar recommendation, amongst whom was probably every friend to General Jackson in either House of Congress.

Extract of a letter from a Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, to his friend in Dover, Del. dated August 8, 1827.

'We had a great meeting indeed, of talent and worth. Never did I see so respectable an assembly. And all was harmony and zeal for the good of our cause.

'My opinion decidedly is that Pennsylvania will not support General Jackson, and that he will hardly get one vote in this State. The best informed men that I meet with, have the same opinion of New-York

Del Watchman.

Norfolk, August 7.—The French man of war which anchored in Hampton Roads on Sunday morning, is the Corvette *Sylphyde*, Captain Espiaux, from a cruise, and 11 days from Port au Prince.—Crew all in good health.

We learn by this arrival that every thing was tranquil at Port au Prince since the execution consequent on the late conspiracy.

NEW YORK, AUG. 11.

From New Orleans.—The ship Louisiana, arrived at the quarantine ground on Thursday night from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool.

There was an unusual mortality abroad the Louisiana on her passage. The deaths were T. B Keeler, on the 26th; Dr H. Holley, late President of Transylvania University, Kentucky on the 31st, and two sailors on the 28th and 29th. President Holly was a valuable man, and it will be recollected that he left the situation in the Transylvania University, with the design of going out to Europe as the travelling tutor of several young gentlemen of New Orleans. His untimely fate is a subject of much lamentation.

The advices from New Orleans are to the 22d ult. They state that the city was unusually healthy for the time of year.

Com. Porter and suite, arrived at New Orleans on the 14th. The Commodore had taken passage at Pensacola on board the schooner Trimmer, for Vera Cruz, but she having sprung her foremast, was obliged to put in at the Balize to get another.

Amer.

NOTICE

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

WILLIAM SCOTT.
TURMAN CHRISTOPHER.
THOMAS STURGES.

July 21 3w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm now in the occupancy of Mr Thomas Lee situate near the Trappe in this county—For terms apply to.

ANN SHERWOOD.

Easton, August 18, 1827

HILLSBOROUGH SCHOOL.

The Examination of the pupils in the Hillsborough School will take place on Friday next the 24th inst. to which the parents and guardians of the pupils and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

Aug. 18.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Aug. 14.—The Editors of the Gazette are indebted to a commercial friend for the loan of some Antwerp papers to the 27th of June inclusive, received by the brig Hornillos. Their contests possess considerable interest, and translations are annexed.—It will no doubt be gratifying to the numerous friends of General Lafayette in this country, to learn that he has been elected a member of the chamber of deputies.

The Paris Etoile of the 23d says, "we announced several days since that a treaty was about to be signed, by the five great powers to save Greece. We have since had to deplore the occurrence before Athens. We are happy in having it in our power this day to announce that decisive orders in conformity to the preceding arrangements, have been given by Russia, France and England, to re-unite their respective fleets and separate the combatants. This step, though tardy, may still, it is hoped, be in time to save them."

The Observer of Trieste, of June 14, says, on Friday, the 10th, the Turkish fleet of 28 sail was seen passing between Cape d'Oro and Andros. If it had gone towards the Gulf of Athens, it would have spread great consternation both on sea and land, and would have struck a memorable blow; but instead of that it suddenly took the direction of Suda, in the Island of Candia.

It is stated under the head of Trieste, June 12, that the English consul at Tripoli had sent a messenger to Malta to inform the government of that Island of his differences with the Dey.

The village of Gousselin near Grenoble was totally destroyed on the night of the 14th of June by a water Spout, which descended from the neighboring mountains.—Nearly all the inhabitants were killed, and sixty dead bodies had been taken from the ruins.

It is said that General Karaiskaki, a few minutes before his death, being surrounded by General Church, Lord Cochrane, and several other Greek chiefs, recommended his soldiers to their protection, to whom he gave all his property amounting to 15,000 Turkish piastres. 'As to my son said he, 'I leave him my arms, that the blood with which they are stained may renew his courage' These were his last words. His body was to be transported to Napoli, there to be interred with the same pomp as those of Marco Bozzaris and Lord Byron.

The Roumeliots, one and all, took the following oath after the death of the brave Karaiskaki. "We call God to witness and swear by the Holy Trinity to die under our arms, and not to lay them down till the enemy is driven from the land of our fathers, and in the bosom of which their bodies are buried; we swear a perpetual union and fraternal love; we will divide amongst our families our last morsel of bread, and will protect the women and children of such of our companions as may gloriously fall in battle. We swear eternal vengeance against each individual, & his descendants, who may violate this sacred obligation; and if a single violator of this oath should escape our hands, we surrender him to the imprecation and vengeance of the Most High: may God grant that he experience no happiness in this world, and that his wife may bear him no children to assist him in his last hour, and close his eyes. We, in fine swear to bring up and instruct our children in an eternal hatred towards our oppressors.—AMEN!

Constantinople, May 25.—The Drogomans of the Russian and English Ambassadors since their last conference, of which the result was known, have had new consultations with the Reis Effendi. The latter party has still spoken of propositions of peace, and of lord Cochrane; and repeated his former declarations. On the 9th M. d'Ottenfels, Internuncio of Austria, transmitted to the Porte a note which had been brought from Vienna, and the object of which was to counsel the Porte to accept the propositions of Russia and England. But the Porte evaded giving to the two courts any other answer than that which is already known; because they evidently fear by doing so to acknowledge thereby a right of interference. There is great curiosity to hear what measures the courts of London and Paris will take.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—Since the fatal catastrophe which the Greeks suffered before Athens, during the first days of May, the English ambassador, Mr. Stratford Canning, who, during the latter period, has had nearly every day conferences with the Russian ambassador, has renewed his former attempts to establish peace, and has transmitted with that design an energetic note to the Reis Effendi, which can leave no doubt that the Russian and English cabinets have acted in accordance with the means which are to be made use of to attain the end proposed.

It appears that the certainty of that harmonious co-operation, joined to representations of M. D. Ottenfel, the Austrian internuncio, has made an impression upon the Divan. In fact it is confidently stated that the Reis Effendi has displayed a much more conciliating disposition than formerly. A circumstance which if it is confirmed, will be very likely to inspire the Divan with more pacific sentiments, is the report circulated within two or three days, that Lord Cochrane had gained a decisive victory over a portion of the Ottoman fleet. But the Franks know nothing as yet absolutely authentic on this head Since the despatches from Redchid Pacha which have been so advantageous to the Porte, no official publication has been made. The friends of Greece conclude from this silence, but perhaps prematurely, that disagreeable news has been received.

Germany.—Hanover, June 14.—His royal highness the duke of Cambridge returned here the night before last from a tour which he has made to pass in review several corps of infantry and cavalry.

Russia.—Petersburg, June 6—A squadron of nine ships of the line; three frigates and two brigs will leave Cronstadt in a few days; to which will be added, the two vessels sent to the Mediterranean in October last, which are expected from Toulon This fleet will sail under the command of Admiral Senijavine, with secret orders, for the Archipelago. The emperor will pass the ships in review during the present week.

PARIS, June 29.—The Marquis de Lafayette has been proclaimed Deputy of the arondissement of Meaux, by a majority of 141 out of 281 votes. M. Trouchon obtained 139 suffrages.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Robert Banning,
Horatio L Edmondson,
Stephen Reyner,
Spry Denny,
John D Green,
James Murray Lloyd,
Levin Millis,
Robert B. A. Tate,
Thomas Martin,
Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson,
Nicholas Martin,
William Gist,
William P. Ridgaway.

MARRIED

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Thomas D. Singleton, to Miss Ann M. D. Bowie.

DIED

In this town on Sunday night last after a short illness, Mr. DANIEL A. CAMPBELL of Chesterfield District, South Carolina.

—— In this county on Tuesday last, Mr. James Jackson.

—— In this town on Thursday last, Mrs Parrott.

—— In Caroline county, on Wednesday last, THOMAS GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq.

To my Friends and Fellow

Citizens throughout the County

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

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, July 28 tf

To the Voters of Talbot COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY: and from my knowledge of the duties of the office, (should I be elected) prompts me respectfully to solicit your suffrages. The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

July 28 w

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

The public's obedient servant,

July 28 GEORGE STEVENS.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

The Public's Obedient Servant.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

July 21 S

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

July 21.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

Fellow Citizens,

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

The Public's Obt. Servant.

July 14. JESSE SCOTT.

Announcement of the Drawing

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST.
BALTIMORE, August 6th, 1827.

☞*We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the*

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 17th of October and will be completed on that day—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLS. and 10,000 DOLLS. no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	2,000	is	20 000
10 prizes of	1,000	is	10 000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
20 prizes of	200	is	4 000
20 prizes of	100	is	2,000
40 prizes of	50	is	2,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
150 prizes of	10	is	1,500
300 prizes of	5	is	1,500
9000 prizes of	4	is	36,000
9662 prizes, amounting to			$114.000

Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, - - 2 50 | *Eights*, - 62½

☞Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞*Address to*.

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, Aug. 18, 1827. *Baltimore.*

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, the House and lot on West Street, in Easton, at present occupied by Richard Spencer, for terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Also an OVERSEER WANTED.—One who can come well recommended as sober, industrious and capable, will receive liberal wages—name and recommendation to be left with the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

August 13 3w (8)

To Rent

For the ensuing year, and possession given the first of January next, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall,

That VALUABLE FARM situate near the Head of Wye, in Talbot county, the former residence of Dr. Wm. E. Seth, and now in the tenure of Mr. Eonalls Martin, Jr. To an approved tenant the terms will be accommodating.—Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SUSAN SETH.

Talbot county, Aug. 18 w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm now in the occupancy of William Slaughter, situate on Kings Creek, in Talbot county, adjoining Kingstown. ALSO—The Farm at present occupied by Sarah Dobson, situate on Kings Creek adjoining the lands of John Dudley.—To good tenants these farms will be rented on very accommodating terms.—Apply to Isaac Atkinson, or to the subscriber.

HOWELL BOWERS.

8th mo. 18th, 1827. w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting at Perry Hall, the seat of Dr John Rogers, on THURSDAY the 30 h inst at which the members are respectfully requested to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock, A M.

By order,

RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'ry.

August 18

$100 Reward.

My negro man ARNOLD left my farm on last Saturday evening, the 4th of August, without asking my permission, to go to a Camp-Meeting, on Church Creek, in this county.—He was seen there by several persons who knew him, during the evening of the next day—since which time he has not been heard of. I think it probable he went off by water from the above meeting.—He has several acquaintances in Baltimore.—His Father and Mother live in the lower part of Somerset county, on Annamessex River.—The name of the former is Gilbert Lankford—Arnold is quite tall and black; he is probably about six feet in height, twenty two or three years of age, has a pleasant voice and manner, and good countenance; very white teeth—the two upper front ones stand rather farther apart, than is usual. He is neither slender nor very stout. His feet are very large. The above reward will be given if he should be taken out of this State; and secured in the jail of this county, until I can get him again. Or $50 if apprehended in this State, and secured as before mentioned. JAS. B. STEELE.

Near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. August 18, 3w

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

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

SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.

Dec 16.

Farms for Rent.

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

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

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

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

July 28

For Rent.

The farm called Mount Pleasant, late the property of Lloyd Nicols, Esquire—For terms apply to

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 11

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 6th, day of August, A. D. 1827.

On application of Edward N. Hamilton, administrator of Allen Bowie, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

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

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Allen Bowie Esq late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to file the same, with the proper vouchers thereto, with the Register of Wills for Talbot county, on or before the 14th day of February next, preparatory to striking a dividend on the said deceased's estate: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August 1827.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r.
of Allen Bowie, dec'd.

Aug. 11 3w

POETRY.

From the United States Review.

THE DISINTERRED WARRIOR.

Gather him to his grave again,
And solemnly and softly lay,
Beneath the verdure of the plain,
The warrior's scatter'd bones away.
Pay the deep reverence taught of old,
The homage of man's heart to death,
Nor trifle even with the mould
Once quickened by the Almighty's breath.

The soul hath hallowed every part;—
That remnant of a martial brow,
Those ribs that held the mighty heart,
That strong arm—ah! 'tis strengthless now.
Spare them—each mouldering fragment spare
Of God's own image—let them rest,
Till not a trace shall speak of where
The awful likeness was impressed.

For he was fresher from the hand
That formed of earth the human face,
And to the elements bid stand
In nearer kindred than our race.
In many a flood to madness tost,
In many a storm has been his path,
He hid him not from heat or frost.
But met them, and defied their wrath.

Then were they kind—the forests here,
Rivers and stiller waters, paid
A tribute to the net and spear
Of the red ruler of the shade:
Fruits on the woodland branches lay,
Roots in the shaded mould below;
The stars looked forth to teach his way,
The still earth warned him of the foe.

A noble race! but they are gone,
With their old forests wide and deep,
And we have built our homes upon
Fields where their generations sleep.
Their fountains slake our thirst at noon,
Upon their hills our harvest waves,
Our lovers woo beneath their moon,
Ah! let us spare at least their graves.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

June 30 8w

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

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

By the Board of Directors.

JOHN BOON, agent.

July 28 ts (S)

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Manor.

June 16

EASTON HOTEL.

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

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

Feb. 18 tf

BOOTS & SHOES

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

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING, YEAR, The FARM on which Mr. Thomas Duling now resides, situate near Dover Bridge.

ALSO

The STORE ROOM and GRANARY, near the Bridge, at this time in the possession of Mr. John Arringdale,

And the HOUSE and GARDEN near the Bridge at present occupied by Mr. Richard Austin.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, Aug. 11 w

An Overseer.

A young Man of sobriety, good conduct, & industry, may hear of a good birth by application at this office.

Aug 11

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an Order of Dorchester County Court, passed at the October Term eighteen hundred and twenty six, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale on Monday the 10th day of September next, in the town of Cambridge, and at the tavern of Sarah Bradshaw, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, the real estate of Rebecca Orem, late of Dorchester county deceased, on the following terms to wit:—One half of the purchase money to be paid in twelve months with interest from the day of sale, and the remaining half of the purchase money to be paid in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale—The purchaser or purchasers to give bonds with approved security to the several heirs of the said Rebecca Orem—The real estate lies adjoining the lands of the late Robert Dennis, and will be shown to any person by making application to Mr. Edward Rawley.

JAS: THOMPSON,
WM. CRAFT. } Commissioners.
WM. NEWTON.

August 11 3w

To Rent.

For the ensuing year the Farm near the three-bridges, now in the occupation of Isaac B. Parrott—Also the Farm near Easton, occupied by Nathan Jones.

SAM'L. T. KENNARD.

Easton Aug. 11 3w

Valuable Farms.

TO be rented for one or more years the two Farms belonging to Mrs. Isabella Smyth on Choptank River called DOVER and BARKERS-LANDING now occupied by Mr. William Snow and Mr. Seth Carmain. For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

August 4 4w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Union Tavern.

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

RICHARD KENNY,

Easton, March 17.

Negroes for Sale.

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

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of William Ray, deceased

Easton, March 31.

To Rent

For the ensuing year, two VALUABLE FARMS near the Trappe, the property of Colonel Dickinson of Baltimore. Apply to

N. MARTIN.

August 11 w

To be Rented

FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.

N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.

ALSO—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.

ALSO—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 11.

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

By the Board of Directors,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Easton, June 23 ts.

TO BE RENTED

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, June 23 tf.

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.

For terms apply to SAM'L. HARRISON.

Easton, Aug. 11 tf

Wm. Edmondson

TAILOR,

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

Easton July 21 tf

Tailor and Habit Maker.

DAVID M. SMITH

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

July 21 w

MANTUA MAKING AND

MILLINERY.

MISS SARAH SHERWOOD

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

Easton, July 14.

Notice.

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

THOS: HENRIX, Shff.

July 21 5w

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fi. fa's. to me directed against John A. Horney, at the suits of Thomas Hanna and Francis Kersey, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels on Tuesday 21st of August next, subject to a bill of sale given Alexander B. Harrison, the following property to wit: 1 Clock, 1 side board, 1 Beaureau, 1 mare & colt, 6 beds and furniture, 12 chairs 1 cubboard and contents, 1 turkey carpet, 1 canoe, 1 old seine and ropes, 1 gin fall and blocks, 1 cross cut saw, 1 whip do. 1 Negro Girl, Charlotte, 1 negro child, name not known, 1 small tool House, taken and will be sold to satisfy the Debts interests and costs due and to become due thereon; sale to take place between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

WOOLMAN LEONARD, Constable.

Aug. 4

WANTED

A stout, active boy about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Plane Making Business—A recommendation is required.

J. T. BROWN.

Baltimore, Aug. 4 3w

For Rent.

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

CHARLES W. HOBBS.

Easton april 28.

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

31st, day of July A. D 1827.

On application of Edward B. Hardcastle, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Stevens, 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 public seal of my office affixed this 31st day of July A. D. 1827.

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

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal Estate of Robert Stevens, late of Caroline county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the eleventh day of February next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate; Given under my hand this thirty-first day of July A. D. 1827.

EDW'D. B. HARDCASTLE, Adm'r.
D. B. N. with the will annexed
of Robert Stevens dec'd.

August 11 3w

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

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

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

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

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore July 21 4m

For Rent.

The House and Lot in Easton, late the residence of Joseph Edmondson. This House and Lot will be let entire, or the front Store Room will be separated from the other part of the establishment, and each rented separately to suit tenants.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 4

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the House and Black-Smith shop, situate at the Oak, on the bay side road, about 4 miles from St. Michaels—now in the occupation of Mr. Plummer; it is an excellent stand for business, and one of the most desirable situations in the county as respects health—for terms apply to

A BANNING.

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

July 28 tf

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1827. NO. 33.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every ubsequent insertion.

THE YOUTH AND MANHOOD OF CYRIL THORNTON.

A late English publication was issued under the above title, Thornton obtains a commission, and soon after sails to join his regiment in America, where he experiences a variety of adventures, all of which are most emphatically and characteristically described. His exile in the western world is of short duration: he returns; and after a short respite is sent out for Gibraltar. There he remains for some time; and during his stay, the town and garrison are visited by the pestilence. Every body remembers the celebrated description of the plague in Egypt, given by the author of Anastasius; the following will not suffer by a comparison with that powerful and appalling representation.

"Deep gloom hung on us all. Melancholy was the stilly meeting at mess; for we had only to recount the still advancing progress of the pestilence or the name of some companion who since yesterday had fallen its victim. But worse than all was it, when called by duty to descend into the town; to see the streets desolate and deserted—to hear, as we passed the closed dwellings, the loud and terrible shrieks of some delirious sufferer within; and then the horn that gave signal to the approach of the dead-cart, as it slowly rolled on in its dismal circuit! Never has its wild dissonance passed from my ear—never I believe, shall it utterly pass away and be forgotten. Many of the Europeans, on the first appearance of the fever, had quitted the town, and taken up their residence at Algesiras or St. Roque, or gone on board of the ships in the bay.—This, however, could not continue. The Spanish formed a cordon a few miles distance from the fortress, in order to prevent any communication with the interior, and all avenue of escape from the danger, was at once closed. The disease soon spread its havoc among the shipping, and the deep daily yawned over a new accession of its victims. There was death alike upon the land and the waters. In the camp, too, he was busy; and in the course of three weeks, we had lost some officers and above an hundred men. Among the former, were Major Warbutton, and Captain Spotterwoode, to whose company I was attached Topham too, was attacked but recovered, I was not coward enough to be prevented by my fears from attending his sick-bed; and the little, friendship could do to allay his sufferings, was done. I mention this, I confess, with something of pride, for the conflict within was a severe one, and the struggle long. The pestilence, which had hitherto depised the feeble efforts of man to obstruct its progress, was at length arrested by the hand of God. With no external or visible cause to produce a change in its character or consequences, when it was steady raging in its fury, and even hope was wavering in the stoutest heart, a sudden relaxation of its power became apparent. from that hour its gripe was loosening, day after day its victims were diminished in number, and in a few weeks all traces of its former ravages were to be found only in the grave. Then, as if a vast overwhelming pressure had been removed, there was a sudden revulsion of our spirits, a rebounding of the heart so powerful and extraordinary, as to seem almost allied to madness. The lips on which no smile had been seen for months, now gave utterance to sounds of wild merriment, and downcast and heavy eyes were lighted up with more than their original gladness. Each individual felt as if he himself had been preserved from death by a miraculous interposition of Providence. Never at mess had I seen the wine cup filled so high, or heard the wild revelry of light and jovial hearts echoed so loudly and so long. Let us hope this was not all. Let us believe that, in silence and retirement, there were knees bent in the humility of prayer, and that the sound of thanksgiving rose from many voices to that God by whose almighty arm they had been upheld and supported."

Thornton quits Gibraltar, and soon after lands in Ireland. We cannot refuse ourselves the gratification of inserting the following somewhat odd but striking passage.

"I have ever loved Ireland—I love it now—I shall love it till death. All Irishmen are dear to me; but in some wild men of Connaught do I delight the most. There is something about them at once piquant & interesting. Kind, warm hearted, and ferocious; generous, irritable, and bloody; the most amiable of incendiaries, the wittiest and most delightful cut-throats in the world. I have long ceased to read the details of Irish murder, for I found it impossible to do so with a proper degree of moral indignation. In that country, arson and assassination are irradiated with a halo, to which in less favoured lands they are strangers. Outrage generally assumes the air of good fellowship. The jest and bare pistol are pointed together, the trigger is drawn at exactly the proper moment, and the victim dies good humouredly in the midst of a guffaw. I declare I never yet read of a tithe proctor or an exciseman losing his ears by a summary act of Whiteboy justice; without essentially becoming *particeps criminis*, and longing to throw in a kick.—But a more melancholy note would become the subject better. Why is it, we may ask, that Ireland, bearing all the elements of a great and glorious people, has become a proverb and a by-word among the nations, whose very name suggests only the the image of bigotry, persecuting and persecuted, of oppression and misrule? When shall the brand of her curse be obliterated from her forehead, and when shall she become what God and nature intended, a happy and united people?"

Our hero spends some time at Bath, where he meets his country cousins—to whom we would have previously introduced the reader, were they not dreadful bores—and various other characters, whom he hits off with infinite skill and discrimination.—Here also he learns his sister's marriage to a *roue* of the name of Hewson, which furnishes a melancholy episode to the history.

We have, however, only room for one more extract; but it is one pregnant with the deepest interest; it is of Albuera.

"Heavily rose the sun on the eventful morning of the 6th of May, 1811. Dark volumes of clouds obscured his disc, and his rays lost more than half their brightness in penetrating the dense masses of vapour which on all sides overspread the horrizon. We were under arms two hours before day dawn, and thousands of eyes, which that morning watched his rising, were destined never to see him set. The morning, though still and dark, was not misty.—Objects even at a considerable distance, were distinctly visible. There was not wind to stir a leaf upon the smallest spray, and the scene before us, though gloomy, was peaceful. It was seven o'clock before we returned to our tents and at that time no enemy was visible. Two of my brother officers that morning shared my breakfast; and of the whole party, including the three servants who ministered to our wants, I was, in the course of two hours, the only individual alive. While we were at breakfast; a few shots were fired by our artillery, which did not at all influence our meal; but that concluded my curiosity led me to advance a considerable distance in front of the line, to observe the motions of the enemy who was reported to be fast approaching. The report was correct. Their masses covered the road for several miles, and their cavalry, formed in columns of squadrons on the plain, had already menaced an attack on the bridge of Albuera. Fast as their infantry came up they halted in column on either side of the rode without indicating by any demonstration what part of our position was about to become the chief object of their attack. I spent about half an hour—it might be more—in thus gratifying my curiosity; and when I returned the tents were struck, the baggage sent to the rear, and the whole army drawn up in line of battle. The pain I felt at this sight was excruciating. To have been absent from my post at such a moment, when the sound of the artillery, which had already opened on the advancing enemy, shewed that the battle had even now begun, was to incur the possibility of an imputation which I could brook no lips to utter. I ran madly to the rear, & found with some difficulty the place where my tent had stood. I was in dishabille, and it was necessary on such an occasion to appear in uniform. My coat, hat and sash, had been left on the ground; but in the hurry, my sword had been removed with the baggage. I changed my dress as speedily as possible, rasting from me those I wore, for plunder either to our own soldiers or those of the enemy, and having supplied the place of my own sword with that of a sergeant, I joined my regiment. My old enemy, Colonel Penleaze, was not displeased, on the present occasion to have an opportunity of venting his long-suppressed resentment. 'How does it happen, Captain Thornton,' he exclaimed in front of the battalion 'that when the regiment has, for the last half hour, been instantly expecting to be called into action, *you* were absent from your company?' I was proceeding to answer this question, but he interrupted me, 'Make no reply, sir for your conduct admits of no excuse. *Nothing* can justify your absence from your duty at the present. Had you been a minute later, sir, I should have sent you to the rear in arrest; and, as it is, I may yet possibly think it proper to report your conduct to the general.' My blood boiled in my veins as he spoke, and had death been the consequence, I must have answered.—'Colonel Penleaze, I am ready to account for my conduct any where, or in any manner and shall repel as becomes me, either in public or private, whatever charge you or any man shall dare to make affecting my honor.' Just at that moment, a heavy firing commenced on our right, and the adjutant general rode up with orders for our brigade instantly to advance. In order to render the subsequent account of this the most eventful and memorable battle more clear and intelligible, I shall here take leave to say something of the relative situation of the hostile armies. Our position was a chain of eminences, along the front of which flowed the river Albuera, a shallow stream, and in many places fordable. Through the centre of it ran the road to Badajoz and Valverde, crossing the river by a bridge,, which Beresford evidently expected would have been the main object of the enemy's attack. To the left of the road lay the village of Albuera apparently deserted and in ruins. Near this was stationed our artillery. The enemy, however merely menacing this point crossed the river, about a mile higher up where its course was nearly at right angles with that which it subsequently took in front of our position. By this movement our right flank, consisting of Blakes army, was laid completely open to attack; and instantly driving the Spaniards from the heights they occupied, Marshall Soult drew up his army in a commanding position, which completely raked the line of the allies. Thus an immediate change of front on our part became necessary; and the object to which our efforts were directed of course, was to dislodge the enemy from the very important heights to which he had already gained possession.—In truth, on the success of these efforts depended the whole issue of the battle; for, if the French succeeded in maintaining their position ours became untenable, and no resource was left but a retreat, which, situated as we then were, could not fail to be both disgraceful and calamitous.

Such were the circumstances in which both armies stood, when the order which I have already mentioned, arrived for our brigade to march instantly to attack the enemy on the heights he occupied. The morning, which had been overcast 'and heavily with clouds brought on the day,' had now changed to one of storm and rain, so heavy, that less than forty days of it would have sufficed for a second deluge, & it was with every part of our apparel perfectly saturated with water that we commenced our movement. The enemy soon opened on us a tremendous fire of artillery, which did considerable execution in the column, and dashed the earth in our faces as we advanced. One cannon ball struck close to my feet, and bounding on with terrific velocity, passed through the body of the officer commanding the company immediately in rear of my own, and killed two soldiers in its further progress. As we approached the spot where the courage of both armies was about to be tested, a sight of the most disputing description, presented itself at some distance on our right. The first brigade when forming the line, was charged by a large body of Polish lancers, and thus taken at a disadvantage, were thrown into disorder, which it was found impossible to retrieve. By this attack, nearly the whole of the Buffs, and second battalion of the Forty-eighth, were made prisoners. We had reached the bottom of the heights which we were about to ascend, and for that purpose were deploying, by an echelon march, from column into line, when Sir William Stewart, the second in command, rode up to us in full speed. His appearance arrested my attention.

The day, as I have already said, was cold and wet, but the perspiration stood in large drops on his forehead, and ran down his cheeks. He was always a man of martial appearance, but at that moment particularly so. There was strong agitation visible in his countenance and manner, but there was a striking expression of high courage in his eye, and as he spoke his utterance was quicker, and his voice more animated than I had ever before heard it. He addressed us as follows: 'Men of the third brigade, you are about to fight for the honor of your country, and I am not afraid to tell you, that the fate of this army is in your hands. I have committed a great and unfortunate error with the first brigade, but I am sure you will repair all. You will crown the height, and then charge the enemy with the bayonet. Go on, my brave fellows, and may God bless you!' To this inspiriting address, the men answered by a loud and hearty cheer; and Gen. Houghton, waving his hat led the way up the side of the hill. On reaching its summit, we were instantly assailed by a dreadful fire both of musketry and artillery, and the men fell thickly in the ranks for a moment, the line first wavered, and then recoiled for a pace or two; but General Houghton, again waving his hat, spurred on to the front, and we advanced once more in double-quick time to the charge. The other regiments of the brigade being in rear, had not yet taken up their position in the line, and we enjoyed the honor of leading them into action.

As we advanced, I remember passing Marshal Beresford on the height. He was on foot, with no staff near him, and in a situation of extreme exposure; his air and look were those of a man perplexed and bewildered. Our intention of charging the enemy was unfortunately defeated by the intervention of a small ravine, on the opposite bank of which the French were stationed, and were enabled by the acclivity on which they stood, to fire on us eight deep. It was on the edge of this ravine that we halted, and opened our fire. The carnage in our rank was dreadful. General Houghton, had been killed in the advance, and bullets flew like hail stones. I saw my friends and brother officers fall around me, and it seemed as if I bore a charmed life, and that I alone moved secure and scathless amid the surrounding havock. Such had been our situation for some time when the sergeant-major came to inform me, that the command of the regiment had devolved on me, all the officers senior in rank having been killed or wounded. In the rear I found the horse of the adjutant, who had been killed, and mounting him, I rode across the ranks, and saw that I indeed had succeeded to a melancholy command. We had taken upwards of seven hundred men in action, of whom not a third remained; and it was evident, if we continued much longer in our present situation, few even of those could expect to escape the fate of their companions. The firing, which had somewhat slackened on the part of the enemy, had from the exhaustion of ammunition, almost entirely ceased on ours yet we had received no orders to retire. In this situation, a brigade of artillery was advanced to the front, and instantly opened their fire. It was charged by the French cavalry and we had the mortification to observe the artillerymen driven from their posts, and the guns remain in possession of the enemy. The regiment were already retiring when this unfortunate event took place, but even destitute as we were of ammunition, I determined to make an effort to recover the guns, thus disgracefully sacrificed at the point of the bayonet. Once more we faced the enemy; and calling on the small remains of the regiment to follow me, I led the charge, trampling, as we advanced, on the bodies of our dead and dying companions. The charge was successful. The enemy were driven back, and the guns were once more in our possession. The Fusileer brigade was seen at that moment advancing to our support, and every thing seemed to indicate a termination of the contest. Before the arrival, however, of this seasonable reinforcement, we were charged by the Polish lancers, who had already done so much execution in the commencement of the action supported by a heavy column of infantry. At this moment I received a shot in the body, but did not fall from my horse. I was immediately surrounded by the lancers, and remember receiving a dreadful sabre cut on the face, and a pistol shot in the left arm. I fell to the ground, and of what passed afterwards, my memory gives me no intelligence."

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

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

The memorial and petition of their fellow citizens, the undersigned, assembled at Harrisburg in the State of Pennsylvania.—Respectfully shews—

That the imperfections of the acts of Congress intended to foster the woolen interests of these United States, together with the countervailing measures of the British government, have reduced that interest to need the early and effectual interposition of Congress to support it.

Forty millions of manufacturing capital, together with forty millions of farming capital, composing this great national concern, for want of adequate protection, have lost half their value.

It is in the power of Congress to relieve it from present distress and jeopardy, to prevent its utter ruin which is imminent, and to render it of the first importance to the general welfare of these United States.

Your petitioners might present their views, in extensive considerations of the subject. Deprived by natural circumstances of concerted action, and almost of common cause, in this respect the weakest interest of the country, your petitioners have been induced to meet together, from various distant places, for the purpose of exchanging sentiments personally, and uniting on this occasion in a petition to Congress for that justice, which no doubt will be promptly dispensed, as soon as your honorable bodies are convinced that the country stands in need of it.

Your petitioners disclaim all sectional and merely individual views. They would not venture to approach the constituted authorities of the country with this memorial, if not satisfied that its representatives have uniformly recognized the interest in question as of primary national importance. Wherefore they respectfully but earnestly solicit your honorable bodies, to save, to protect and promote what has uniformly been treated by government as one of the principal elements of the independence, prosperity, and greatness of this republic.

Without further argument, but trusting to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress to devise and enact such laws as the exigency requires, your petitioners submit themselves to your judgment, in full confidence that the representatives of the people will promptly apply that legislation, which is indispensable to sustain, preserve, and advance the agriculture and manufacture on which more than half the citizens of these United States depend for their livelihood, and the whole country for its prosperity.

Not presuming to suggest the details of such an act of Congress as would put a stop to the ruinous fluctuations which for the last nine years have distressed the farmers and manufacturers of the United States, striving to make head against the foreign legislation which deprives them of their own markets, your petitioners nevertheless, with the utmost deference, submit to the superior wisdom, and uncontrolled disposition of Congress, the following rates of duties, as calculated to accomplish that purpose, viz:

1st. On raw wool, costing over eight cents in a foreign country a duty of twenty cents per pound, to be increased annually two and a half cents per pound.

2d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part (except blankets, stuffs, bombazines, hosiery, nets, gloves, caps, and bindings) costing not more than fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost fifty cents per square yard, and forty per cent, ad valorem, to be charged thereon until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, forty-five per cent ad valorem, until the thirteenth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty, and fifty per cent. advalorem thereafter.

3d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing in a foreign country over fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents per square yards, and the duty to be charged as in the preceding section.

4th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid) costing in a foreign country more than two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding four dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost four dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

5th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing more than four and not exceeding six dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

6th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) which shall cost in a foreign country more than six dollars per square yard, to be charged as in the second section.

7th. The adequate protection of woollen blankets is respectfully submitted to Congress, so as to secure their manufacture in the United States.

8th. It is respectfully submitted to Congress, that adequate measures should be taken to prevent the frauds on the revenue by which American manufactures are believed to be seriously injured.

Your petitioners beg leave further to state that although not in such crying need of your immediate assistance, there are other materials of general welfare, which would amply repay in public benefits, such adequate protection as it may be deemed proper to bestow on them, by appropriate & judicious legislation.

Inexhaustible quantities of iron abound where coal is also to be found in inexhaustible quantities.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that a duty of one cent per pound on hammered bar iron and a corresponding advance on the present duty on steel, are necessary for the complete and permanent establishment of the manufactures of iron and steel.

Flax and hemp, with their products, may be obtained in such quantities as to supersede the use of foreign flax and hemp and the manufactures from them, if protected from the large importations of those articles from foreign countries.

The further protection of a large capital in distilled spirits is also respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress, as important to the grain growing states.

Further protection to cotton goods and printed cottons, is invited by the success of the coarse cottons, which, like every other article adequately protected by law, have become cheaper and better than similar manufactures formerly brought from abroad.

Harrisburg, Pa. 3d Aug. 1827.

Note—The Hon. Samuel Bell, of New Hampshire, and Ashur Robbins, of Rhode Island members of the senate of the United States, and members of this convention did not affix their signatures to this memorial, doubting the propriety of it in their stations, though they approved of the measure.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Connecticut—Henry Watson, Gideon Welles, Thomas S. Perkins, James M'Clellan John A. Taintor, Lemuel Hurlbut, Francis M'Lean.

Delaware—A. Naudain, Andrew Gray, William S. Young, John Higgins, Philip Reybold.

Kentucky—John Harvie, George Robertson, Richard H. Chinn, James Cowan.

Maryland—H. Niles, Edward Gray, Jas. Sykes, W. Meeteer, John Patterson, Frisby Tilghman, Otho H. Williams, Franklin Anderson.

Massachusetts—Bezaleel Taft, Jr. Jas. Shepherd, Joseph E. Sprague, Abbot Lawrence, Samuel D. Colt, Jonas B. Brown, Joseph Strong.

New York—E. Lord, Peter Sharp, Jas. Tallmadge, Robert Denniston, Abraham H. Schenck, Samuel M. Hopkins, George Fibbits, David Russel, Richard Keese, Ebenezer B. Sherman, John B. Tates, John Brown, Alvan Stewart, Peter S. Smith, Jesse Buel, Enos T. Throop, Francis [illegible]

New Hampshire—Ichabod Bartlet, Ezekiel Webster, Asa Freeman.

New Jersey—Isaac Andruss, Robert G. Johnson, Lone Baker, Philip Fine, jr. Wm. Halsted, jr. Charles Kinsey, John Colt, Abraham Godwin, jr. James Matlack, John Manning.

Ohio—Jeremiah Morrow, Thomas Ewing, David Begges, John M'Ilvain, Bazaleel Wells, Wm. R. Dickinson, James Wilson, John C. Wright.

Pennsylvania—C. J. Ingersoll, Matthew Carey, Charles Huston, Walter Forward, Jonathan Roberts, Daniel Montgomery, Joseph Patterson, Joseph Ritner, James Todd, William Clark, David Townsehd, Samuel Baird, Wm. P. Macley, Alexander Reed, Redwood Fisher, Abner Lacock.

Rhode Island—James Rhodes, David Wilkinson, John Farnum.

Vermont—Wm. Jarvis, Rollin C. Mallory, Elijah Paine, William Hall, Haman Allen.

Virginia—Samuel Sprigg, Jesse Edgington.

From the Kentucky Gazette of August 3.

ROBERTSON SPRINGS, July 26, 1827.

Dear Sir--Your letter of the 22d inst, was handed to me, late last evening, and I hasten to answer the inquiries, as requested, in regard to the case of Harris and the other five militia men who were executed at Mobile.

The regiment to which these unfortunate men belonged, was received into the service by the orders of the general government, was mustered for a six months tour, and was paid accordingly, for said service, as will appear by the muster and pay rolls; and by Colonel Pipkin's report to me.—These rolls, with Colonel Pipkin's report, the proceedings and sentence of the court martial detailed for the trial, and all the circumstances connected with the subject, are, or ought to be on record at Washington city, where I have no doubt, Mr. Buckner has had a full opportunity of examining them. I confidently assert, that they stamp the allegations of Mr. Buckner with falsehood.

The letter which Mr. Buckner makes use of in order to injure my character, is well ascertained to be a forgery. It was first published by Binns, editor of the Democratic Press, purporting to be a letter from the unfortunate Harris to me. Now this man never wrote but one letter to me, that I ever saw, or heard of before this publication, and in that he acknowledged himself to be guilty of the enormous crimes charged against him, and stated his willingness to meet the just sentence of the court. If Mr. Buckner was as desirous to cull the truth from the archives of the nation, as he is to pluck from me my hard earned reputation, he would have seen that General Winchester, who commanded at Mobile at the time that this *Binns'* letter is dated, made several communications to me after that date, and before he had any knowledge that the battle of N. Orleans had been fought. Does not this circumstance shew the impossibili y of Mr. Harris having this knowledge at the time stated, and still more that he could have gained it in time to have made it a ground of application for mercy. The letters of Gen. Winchester to me show that he did not receive intelligence of the victory until the 17th January; this forged letter gives the intelligence to Mr. Harris two days before. Strange indeed, that Mr. Harris closely confined in jail should be so much earlier informed than the commandant of that post.

It would give me great pleasure to send you printed copies from the documents in my possession, properly certified, proving what I have here asserted, but it is impossible that this can be done within so short a period as that requested. I trust, however that the statement here made will be sufficient, with all honourable men to counteract the false impression sought to be forced upon the freemen of Kentucky, by Mr. Buckner

As a public or private man, speaking of transactions which concern the reputation and character of others, every manly feeling should remind him, that he ought to be guided by established facts, not by the hearsay of a party, & when he thus produces facts or the least plausible ground upon which to bottom such charges, as those which you have recited, I pledge myself to be at all times ready to meet him at the bar of my country.

It may be proper to remark in conclusion that the finding of the court, proves conclusively that those men were legally in service—or otherwise, that they must have been acquitted. I approved of their condemnation, because they were promoters & ring leaders of the mutiny & desertions committed at a period, when the safety of our Southern frontiers was threatened—at a period, which called for the most energetic measures, and when every nerve of the government was stretched in the defence of our liberties. When they violated the law in such attrocious manner, the public good demanded their sacrifice. Had they have done their duty as faithful soldiers, their country would have rewarded them with its protection and gratitude.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

WILLIAM OWENS.

P. S. It will be recollected in the Revolutionary war, at a time of great trial, General Washington ordered deserters to be shot without trial. Captain Reed under this order, having arrested three, had one shot without trial, and his head brought to the General; But he, General Washington reprimanded Reed for not shooting the whole three. General Green near Rudgly's mill, South Carolina says Gordon's history, had eight men hung, on one pole for desertion. Johnson's life of Green says five, without court martial.—I only approved of the proceedings of a court composed of men who were the friends and neighbors of those to be tried by them.

Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

NASHVILLE, July 17, 1827.

I, Robert W. Hart, Adjutant General of the first Brigade of Tennessee Militia, in the late Southern War, do certify that I was at the Encampment within three miles of Mobile, in 1814, when a Court martial, of which Col. Peter Pipkin was President, was organized for the trial of certain militia men who deserted from Fort Jackson, under the command of Col. Pipkin—that I remained at Mobile and the neighbourhood until the business of the court martial was completed, and for some time afterwards. I was present at the execution of the six ringleaders adjudged to suffer the sentence of death; but I do certify that that part of the sentence of the court martial ordering the one half of the heads of a large number of the offenders to be shaved, and the offenders to be drummed out of camp, never was carried into effect, said delinquents having been pardoned by General Jackson in obedience to which pardon each and every one was honourably discharged.

R. W. HART.

Adj. Gen. in the U. S. Service.

Execution of the three Spaniards.—We copy from the Richmond Compiler of Saturday, the following account of the execution of the three Spaniards convicted of piracy and murder on board the brig Crawford:—

On yesterday the three Spaniards, Pepe, Couro and Felix, were executed in the vicinity of this city in pursuance of the sentence of the Federal Court. The public are already in possession of the history of the attrocious crimes of which they had been guilty. They were taken from the Jail of Henrico County about eleven o'clock, and under the escort of the Blues and the Artillery Companies, and the Public Guard, they were conducted to the gallows. A multitude of our citizens and others from the country, attended them through the streets. The procession, for such it may be termed, was imposing in its appearance. The three uniformed companies, the throng of citizens, both on foot and horseback, the open carriage or waggon, in which were seated the criminals, clad in purple robes with hoods covering their heads and faces, all contributed to make the scene solemn and impressive. Business seemed to be suspended, and universal interest was felt in the solemnities of the occasion. The procession having arrived at the gallows, which had been for some time crowded by anxious spectators, the prisoners were conducted to the platform on the gallows. They were attended by the Roman Catholic Priest, Mr. HORE, and two other citizens who spoke the Spanish language, and were disposed to offer their services and sympathies on the occasion. The conduct of these individuals in thus kindly ministering to the consolation of the unhappy and wretched sufferers, was not confined to the solemn ceremonies of their execution. They had visited them in jail, and being among the few who could converse with them in the Spanish language, they had not been unmindful of what the precepts of humanity and religion enjoined.

The prisoners appeared to be deeply affectedat the awful fate that awaited them. They, however appeared to be resigned, and mounted the platform of the gallows with a firm and determined step. If either of the three appeared at this time more unmanned than the rest, it was Pepe. But his excitement appeared to be more the result of his conscious guilt, and of the ignominious end to which it had brought him, than the fear of death. They were all sensibly alive to the situation in which they were placed. They prayed with great fervour to the throne of Grace, first standing and then on their knees. In this situation, attended by the minister of their religion, and three gentlemen who spoke the Spanish language, they continued about three quarters of an hour. Having ended their devotions, they desired Doctor Lemosy to announce to the assembled multitude, that they were guilty of the crimes alleged against them and of many; that they deserved the fate that awaited them; that they asked the forgiveness of the people, & begged that they would join in prayer for their salvation.

The officers of justice were then informed that they were ready. Several of the Clergy of the city then ascended the platform Mr KERR, of the Baptist Church delivered an eloquent address to the surrounding multitude, and was followed by an appropriate prayer from Mr. TAYLOR of the Presbyterian Church. The Ministers of the Gospel, and those who had had any intercourse with the prisoners, then took their leave of them. They seemed to be resigned; and parted with those who had officiated on the occasion with evident marks of grateful feeling. The officers then proceeded to the execution of their unpleasant duty.—The gallows was so constructed that all three were to be fastened to as many staples in the horizontal bar above, at once; and the platform, by means of hinges, was to be suddenly removed from under them The ropes had been fastened about their necks before the removal from the jail, and only required to be fastened to the staples. This was soon done by the Deputy Marshals, who descended to withdraw the support, and allow the platform to sink, and leave them suspended. During the whole of this operation, (which required several minutes, as all three had to be fastened to the cross bar at the same time,) the prisoners continued to pray aloud. When the prop was withdrawn, they fell so suddenly, that the ropes by which Pepe and Couro were suspended, broke, and they fell to the ground. Felix, being not so heavy, remained suspended. The others were considerably injured by the fall, and the pressure of the cords around their necks.—They struggled upon the ground for a few seconds, apparently in great pain. Pepe soon rose upon his feet, and threw himself in the attitude of supplication to Heaven. Couro remained on the ground. As soon as possible, the Deputy Marshals had the platform again raised, placing the legs of Felix (who by this time was dead) upon the top of it, his body remaining still suspended. Pepe was then again conducted up, and ascended the steps with apparent strength & resolution. Couro had only the appearance of life, and was carried up. The ropes were again fixed—Couro was able to stand after being upon his feet. Neither spoke, and Pepe remained in a supplicating attitude. The prop being again removed, they were left suspended, and soon breathed their last.

Take the whole scene together, we have never witnessed one more solemn and heart rending. The mere recollection of the cold blooded butchery they had committed; the hardihood they had displayed on their trials; to say nothing of their previous lives of which they had themselves given unfavourable accounts, was enough to reconcile us to the justice of their fate, distressing and ignominious as it was. The accident that occurred elicited the deepest sympathy of all present. Much as it may be regreted, every precaution was taken, that was thought necessary to avoid such an occurrence.—The ropes had been selected with great care; they had been tried in the morning, and sustained the weight of four hundred and seventy lb. and were believed to be sufficiently strong. Indeed, the Marshal and his deputies had from the moment these unfortunate beings were committed to their charge, endeavoured to make their situations as comfortable as possible. In the construction of the gallows, & in the execution of all three at once they humanely endeavored to relieve them from protracted agonies.

If the trial of these men excited great interest in our population, their execution excited still more. According to our estimate there could not have been less than 7000 persons present. Many came from a distance in the country.

The bodies remained suspended something less than an hour, when a physician upon examination pronoupced them dead, and they were cut down. The prisoners had requested, just before execution, that they might be interred and that their bodies might be permitted to remain. The Deputy Marshal assured them for himself and for the Marshal, who was present, that they should be interred in the manner usual on such occasions, and that after that, they could have no further controul over them. The bodies however were afterwards disinterred, and Dr. Cullen and other medical gentlemen attempted galvanic experiments upon one or more of them. We understand that these experiments were unsuccessful, in consequence of the period that had elapsed after their execution, and that they were again interred. We are informed that after the determination of the Marshal to inter them was known, Dr. C. would have relinquished the idea of testing the galvanic power, but for his unwillingness to disappoint many who had expressed a desire to see the results.

An Editorial Mob, Duel, and Murder.—The elections in Alabama are now progressing, and the canvass has been characterized by considerable passion.

Henry S. Foote, Esq the editor of the "Tuscumbia Patriot," in the course of the newspaper discussions, assailed with great severity a Col. Winston. Being called on by one of Col. W's sons to retract the offensive expressions, the editor reiterated them, and was instantly attacked by several of the "Winston party," and very severely beaten. The timely arrival on the spot of several citizens of Tuscumbia, the editor thinks, saved his life. The most conspicuous of his assailants were Wm. Winston & Dr. J. J. Dillard, (formerly of Amherst, Va.) both of whom were challenged by the editor, and both refusing to fight, both were published by Mr. Foote. A duel has since been fought between Mr. F. and Mr. Edmund Winston, skin-deep wounds were inflicted, and the parties separated.

We regret that we have to record a more tragical termination to a rencounter in Huntsville, between James W. McClung, Esq a conspicuous member of the last Legislature of Alabama, and a candidate for re-election at the next, and Andrew Wills, Esq. the talented editor of the "Democrat."

Some cause of dispute arose between them during the last session of the Legislature; and, ever since, an incessant and acrimonious warfare has been carried on between them, aided by their several friends. At length, an essay, addressed "to James W. McClung," and signed "Patrick Henry," appeared in the "Democrat," evidently from the pen of no ordinary writer. So severe was it, that Mr. McClung, who had met the most degrading epithets before only by retorting them upon his adversaries, now demanded the author's name, which Mr. Wills refused to give up. It appears that the parties then separated. Perceiving Wills afterwards going into the office of Judge Kelly, McClung called to him, Mr. Wills turned, the parties both armed with pistols. A short conversation ensued, when McClung fired and killed him on the spot. Mr. McClung has been bailed, and declines being considered any longer a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Wills was in his 28th year, possessed a fine genius, was "an accomplished scholar, and amiable and exemplary in his private and social relations."—His writings indicated great decision and intrepidity of character. The author of "Patrick Henry," who could thus permit a man to be shot, without the courage to avow himself the offender, should, if he is found out, be hooted from society. Mr. McKinley, one of the Alabama Senators to Congress, about whose election the quarrel between Wills and McClung arose, was suspected of being the writer, and so strongly did public indignation manifest itself, that he had to deny it in the papers, and pledge himself to "prove" that he was not.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

From the New York Observer.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Washington, born February 22, 1732, inaugurated, 1789, term expired, 66th year of his age.

J. Adams, October 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797, term expired 66th year of his age.

Jefferson, born April 2, 1742, inaugurated 1801, term expired 66th year of his age.

Madison, born March 5, 1751, inaugurated 1809, term expired 66th year of his age.

Monroe, born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1817, term expired 66th year of his age.

J. Q. Adams, born July 11, 1767, inaugurated 1825, term expired 66th year of his age, if continued in office the usual period.

Very few coincidences of a more surprising character can be named, than that five successive Presidents of the United States, i. e. all who have held and retired from this office, should have completed their term of service in the 66th year of their age! Should the present incumbent be continued in office during the usual term of eight years the coincidence will be still more remarkable; as he also will complete his term of service in the 66th year of his age.

Anecdote of Captain Hull—communicated by one of his officers—During the cruise of the frigate United States, in 1826 this ship lay at anchor in the port of Callao. The Castle, which commands the port, was in possession of the Spaniards, commanded by Gen. Rodil, and was besieged & blockaded by the Patriot forces. One night the British 84, Cambridge, Captain Malig, came into the above port, and was fired upon by the Castle; a boat was despatched immediately by Captain Malig to inquire the cause of the outrage, Gen. Rodil replied that he supposed the Cambridge to be the United States frigate, Captain Hull, & he did not consider it proper for any neutral ship of war to anchor within gun shot of the Castle during that crisis. This answer was communicated to Capt. Hull in the morning, by Capt. Malig. Capt. Hull immediately cleared his ship for action, double shotted the guns, hoisted his broad pendant and the American colors, and said to his chief officers: *I'll see if he will fire into me!* The frigate was soon under way, with tompions out and matches lighted, and sailed close to the Castle without receiving a shot. But a boat was sent by Gen. Rodil to Capt. Hull, with an *apology*, which was accepted, and the frigate returned to her former anchoring ground. No doubt existed in the minds of any of the officers of Capt Hull, that a severe engagement would ensue, if the frigate was fired upon.

Thomaston Reg.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

In your last paper a complimentary and well merited notice appeared, of the late examination of the students in the Classical Department of the Easton Academy. I perfectly agree with the writer, with regard to the knowledge the young gentlemen displayed of the languages they had been studying—their readiness and skill in translating—and the taste they evinced for the different authors they had read. To what "A Friend to Public Instruction" has remarked on this subject, I will merely add, that although our Academy has, for many years, as a classical school, been considered one of the best, if not the very best, in the state, its ranks have, at no former period been exhibited with greater, or, perhaps, with equal advantage.

I was sorry that 'A Friend to Public Instruction' did not notice at greater length, the examination in Euclid and Algebra; for in that I was deeply interested, from an opinion I had formed of Mr. Getty's profound acquirements and extraordinary skill in the Mathematics. To form a correct idea of the proficiency of scholars, or the merits of an instructor, it is necessary to know how long the former have been engaged in the branches in which they may be examined:—and I conceive it due to Mr. Getty to say, that the young Geometricians who acquitted themselves in so admirable a manner, with a promptness & accuracy, unparallelled, I believe, in the annals of the institution—commenced the study of that science, since the beginning of the current year. The display in Algebra was meritorious in an equal, if not in a higher degree—some of the young gentlemen who were examined as far as Simple Equations, not having been engaged in that study more than two months.—And it should be borne in mind, that during this time, by far the greater share of the attention of these young gentlemen, was devoted to classical and other pursuits.

It may not be improper to notice the high advantages the Academy now presents to parents, who wish their sons prepared for entering any one of our universities. It has been a subject of complaint of late years, with some persons, that too little attention has been given to the Mathematics, and, perhaps, to some other branches, to enable a young man to enter as a sophomore or junior at Yale or Cambridge.—That objection is now entirely removed:—not only the undoubted capability of Mr. Getty, but his willingness and promptness to enter into the views of the Trustees and his patrons, give assurance, that any extent of confidence which may be reposed in him, in this respect, will not be misplaced.

I cannot close this communication, without briefly noticing an admirable regulation of the Trustees, which, I am told Mr. Getty not only approves, but pursues to the letter; I mean, that of appropriating a certain portion, I believe one day of every week *solely* to the instruction of the pupils in English studies. This will in a great measure obviate the objection which has been urged by some parents to entering their children in the classical department at an early age. In consequence of this judicious arrangement, a child of eight or ten years old, entered in that department, may be expected at fourteen or sixteen, to be a clever English scholar, besides having attained a very considerable proficiency in the Languages and Mathematics. I unhesitatingly agree with those who consider a good English education, as a matter of primary importance, and the first thing which a parent ought to secure to his child:—and I am free to say, that, in committing a child to the care of Mr. Getty, this important object will be secured, in connexion with more liberal, and, perhaps, in the event, more important advantages.

On the whole I cannot forbear expressing my thankfulness to the Trustees of the Academy, for the pains they have taken in selecting for its principal, a gentleman, who is not only a scholar of the highest attainments, but one whose uniform integrity of character, obliging disposition, and urbanity of deportment, must challenge not only the confidence, but the esteem, the personal friendship and good will, of all who may have the pleasure of knowing him.

A PARENT.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Having seen in the Easton Gazette of the 18th, a piece signed "A Voter" stating that "they (the Jacksonites) had even brought forward a young federal Gentleman as one of their Candidates for the next election, with the plain view of uniting his influence and that of his connexions with their own in furtherance of their political schemes," it becomes my duty, as the public mind seems to have fixed on me as the person alluded to, at once *flatly to contradict the assertion and pronounce it a base and malignant falsehood, promulgated by some secret personal enemy, with the view of injuring my election.* It is a fact well known to my friends that I have always opposed the idea of mingling the Presidential election with that of our State Legislature, because I hold the duty of our Representatives to be *entirely distinct* and *unconnected with the Presidential question*—it is as *individuals only*, that they have to act on *that question*, and as individuals they are equally entitled to an opinion with the rest of their fellow citizens—of this right, I presume the contemptible writer of the piece signed 'A Voter' will scarcely attempt to deprive them—Fellow Citizens, I am willing on oath, to declare, that at no time previous to my becoming a Candidate, did I *even so much as consult a Jackson man on the propriety of the step*, nor have I now *any reason* to calculate on their support, on the ground of *my being a Jackson-man*—I consulted my personal friends only, and it was with their advice added to the strong desire I had to offer my feeble abilities to the service of the people of my county, that induced me to appear before you as a candidate for your suffrages—I know not how I have been so unfortunate as to excite the wrath of this 'Voter,' so that he should have selected me from the number of thirteen Candidates as the subject of newspaper *calumny and detraction.* I had hoped to have gone through this canvass clear of offence to any man, but since I am thus roughly dragged before the public by a cowardly calumniator who has ventured to assert *that* through the columns of a public newspaper which he dares not put his name to, I feel compelled by *my respect for you*, People of Talbot county, whose Candidate I am, as well as in justice to myself, to give this plain statement of the fact—It is not my intention to enter into a newspaper controversy—it is *entirely on the defensive* that I act, and it is in that light that I ask a fair and candid examination of the matter from my friends and fellow citizens.

HORATIO LEEDS EDMONDSON.

Cedar Point, August 24th, 1827.

A New Engraving.—We received this morning an admirable satiric lithographic engraving entitled 'PLAIN SEWING DONE HERE.' It is a representation of Gen. Jackson and Henry Clay, both excellent likenesses. The General is seated in a chair, booted and spurred, lean and lank, and Mr. Clay, with his right knee pressing on the General's lap, and his left arm round his neck, is *sewing up the General's mouth;* the needle, the thread, and the stitches in the lips, are very conspicuous. In Mr. Clay's pocket, a roll of paper, doubtless his Lexington speech, is seen labelled, '*a cure for calumny,*' and at the bottom of the piece the words 'symptoms of a lockjaw,' appear, followed up by this quotation from Hamlet:—

* * * * * * * * CLAY

Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.

This admirable piece of lithographic charicature is from the hand of D. C. Johnson, formerly of the Baltimore Theatre, & the one who executed 'the Foot Race,' pending the last Presidential election, which elicited so much approbation. When Mr. Johnson shall have read Mr. Buchanan's letter, we may expect to see the goose applied to the General.—*Wilm. Journal.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We understand that the loan of $150,000 to this work has been all subscribed at a premium of one 1-100 per cent. The offers exceeded the sum required by a very considerable amount.—*Philad. paper.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 25.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on the first Monday of September next.

Tennessee Elections.—The elections for Members of Congress and the State Legislature, and also for Governor, have recently taken place in Tennessee. We have no returns as yet of the result in any District, but have been advised that it is probable that Mr. LEA is elected in the Knoxville District, lately represented by *John Cocke*, who declined a re-election.

We have the pleasure to state that Col. *John Williams*, our late Minister to Gautemala, has been elected to the State Senate, by a handsome majority, after a violent contest. We mention this fact with satisfaction, because a person at a distance from the scene can hardly imagine the violence and bitterness with which a prominent citizen is persecuted in that State, who dares to oppose the predominant feeling there on the subject of the Presidential candidates; and it has been Col. W's fortune to be opposed to the popular current in Tennessee, having been, at the last election, in favor of Mr. CRAWFORD, and always decidedly adverse to the election of General JACKSON to the Presidency.

Nat Intel.

From the National Intelligencer of the 22d.

TENNESSEE.—The only further intelligence we have from this State, is the result in the *Nashville* district in which we learn that JOHN BELL is elected by a majority of 1020 votes over his opponent, FELIX GRUNDY—a result wholly unexpected by us, Mr. Grundy being a warm supporter of General Jackson, and having taken his stand in favor of the Richmond doctrine concerning state rights.

KENTUCKY.—We have some further returns from this State, of a contest which it appears, has been waged with great violence. Some blood has been shed at the polls, but as yet we have heard of no lives being lost. We have certain information of the re-election of James Clarke, Robert P. Letcher, Thos. Metcalfe, and David Trimble, friends to the present Administration, and Thos. P. Moore, opposed to it.

The Managers of the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, have published their list of premiums for articles to be exhibited in Baltimore, on the 5th November.—Among the articles of the manufacture of the United States for which silver medals are offered, are the following:

For the best specimen of cast iron pipe; lead pipe; copper tubing; cast and blistered steel; brazier's copper; sheet brass; earthen crucibles, for brass founders; cut and common glass ware; writing paper in imitation of Bath post; cast brass cylinders, for calico printing; raised copper bottoms for stills and boilers; wrought iron mill or press screw, for clothiers, printers, &c. scale beam; blue and black broadcloth; cassimere; sattinett; woollen blankets; ingrain carpeting—all of American Wool; worsted and loom cotton stockings; furniture and other calico; salempore; imitation of English cambric muslin; linen shirting; water colours. For the best specimen of the following articles bronze medals are offered:—Green baize; red, black, green and yellow morocco; kid, sheep, buck and horse skin gloves; red and white earthen and china ware; oil cloth for carpeting.

Silver medals are offered for the discovery of a better method to protect ship and other timber from the dry rot; for the best treatise on the construction of water wheels for the discovery of a mode of making machine cards cheaper than those now in use or a mode of making them more durable; for the best dissertation explaining the causes of accidents in steam boilers; for the best landscape in oil, by a living American artist. For the best model of a Railway, with waggons, means of crossing, passing, rising, eminences, &c.—the vote of thanks of the Institute will be added to the Medal. Premiums are offered for many articles exclusively of Maryland Manufacture.—The committee of arrangements or an auctioneer provided by them will make sale of all articles of which it may be the design of the owners to dispose.

Georgia Land Lottery.—The Georgia Statesman has given an elaborate synopsis of the results of the late land lottery in that state. The object of the lottery was to distribute among the people of the state, the newly acquired lands, which form five counties.—These lands, for the purpose of distribution, were surveyed into 22,998 square lots, of 202½ acres each, making 4,657,094 acres. There were besides a considerable number of fractional sections which we believe are reserved to the state. The whole territory amounts to 4,829,520 acres. The number of persons entitled to a chance in this grand game was 75,153, of whom 5,110 claimed as revolutionary soldiers, 1,804 as widows of revolutionary soldiers, 157 as ideots and lunatics, 2,770 as illegitimate persons or the children of illegitimates. The number of persons who drew prizes, that is each a lot of land of 202½ acres, was 23,000. Of these fortunate persons 1672 were on the list of revolutionary soldiers, 570 widows of revolutionary soldiers, 49 ideots and lunatics, and 856 illegitimates.

It is understood that the balance of the debt due by Mr. Monroe, to the bank of the United States, by transfer from the bank of Columbia, amounting to about $25,000 has been discharged by the conveyance to this bank, of the whole of the residue of his tract of Land above Milton, consisting of upwards of 2,700 acres; with an agreement that if it sells for more, than the amount of the debt, that the surplus shall be restored to him. It is reported that the bank will offer this tract for sale towards the close of the year when it is presumed, as the land is valuable, that it will command a good price. For his sake, we wish that it may, as it is understood that he is still oppressed, with other debts.

Virginia advocate.

Mr. Carter Beverly has instituted a suit against the Editor of the Wheeling (Va.) Gazette, for a libel, in charging the defendant with falsehood and misrepresentation in his letter to the editor of the United States Telegraph—Mr. Beverly has 'damned himself to everlasting fame.'—*U. S. Gaz*

The new novel of Sir Walter Scott, entitled the Chronicles of the Canongate, is in press and will appear in London early in October. About the same time, another work will be issued from the same hands, which is to be called Tales of a Grandfather, being a series of stories from the history of Scotland, designed for the author's grandson.

READING, Pa. Aug. 11.

Part of the machinery of a counterfeiting banking establishment, has been discovered and brought to town, from a house about 3 miles distant. It would seem that the business has been long in continuance, and it is a matter of astonishment that the persons engaged in it have not yet been discovered.

BOSTON, August 6.

PRESIDENT ADAMS.

Before the annunciation of his departure from Washington for Massachusetts had reached us, we heard of Mr. Adams being in the immediate vicinity of the home of his ancestors. He left Washington on Tuesday the 31st ult. was in Philadelphia on Wednesday, in New York on Thursday, which latter place he left on Friday in the steam boat Washington, in company with a large number of passengers, for Providence, and thence proceeded on Saturday by stage to Quincy. We mention these circumstances to shew as well with how much expedition the Chief Magistrate of the republic travels from the capitol to one of its distant sections, as with what little pomp and ceremony his progress on a journey of between four and five hundred miles is marked.—Mr. Adams' visit to Massachusetts is understood to be one of business, connected with the obligations resting on him to fulfil the conditions of his father's will, of which he was named first executor.—*Pat.*

BALTIMORE, August 15.

We understand a meeting has been holden in this city the present week, composed of commissioned officers of the Revolutionary Army, for the purpose of memorializing Congress, on the subject of half-pay, which was promised in 1780. They have preferred a memorial for this purpose before, and Reports of Committees of Congress have been made in their favour. But for want of time, and on account of some objections, which will probably not hereafter be considered of great weight, those reports were not accepted. We cannot but hope and believe, that success will attend their present application. They are now few in number. They are all far advanced in life; and many of them are destitute of property, & depend upon the charity of their friends. We believe they do not apply merely for a favour, but they claim remuneration as a debt justly due, according to the solemn promises of Congress: they ask for an *equivalent* for half-pay for life, which was engaged to be given them by the government of the country.—They ought to be heard and answered in equity and good faith, as well as in honour and gratitude. We trust they will not apply in vain.

We are informed the meeting was very respectable, though not numerous. There were several gentlemen of Maryland, some from Massachusetts, New Jersey and Delaware. Hon. Philip Reed of Maryland was appointed Chairman of the meeting, & Alden Bradford, Esq. of Massachusetts, Secretary. Several votes were passed with reference to the attainment of the objects of the meeting. The gentlemen of the Convention dined together at Barnum's Hotel on Monday, and with Hon. J. E. Howard, the hero of Eutaw Springs, on Tuesday. Yesterday, they accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Maryland Cincinnati, who were in the City. Col. Howard is now President of that Society. This morning, we hear, they left Baltimore for their respective homes.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Mercantile of Tuesday.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the fast sailing ship *Josephine* Capt. COLES, which left Belfast on the 17th ult. we are favored with papers of that place to the 14th, and a Liverpool paper of the 11th of July. They furnish dates from London to the 10th. The owners of the Josephine, have received from their correspondent at Liverpool a letter of July 13th, which gives a favorable account of the market, upwards of 27,000 bales of cotton having been sold the four or five days previous, at rather improving prices. A copy of the letter, with which we have also been favored is subjoined.

The papers contain some items of intelligence of interest.

A treaty for the settlement of the affairs of Greece between England, France and Russia was signed in Downing street, London, on the 6th July. The stipulations of the treaty, it is said, would not be made public until the ratifications were exchanged.—The London Times says the delay which has occurred in signing this treaty, has been occasioned by the opposition of Austria.

The Porte is positively stated to have refused the intervention of the European Powers in regard to the affairs of Greece, and to have resolved to listen to no further applications upon the subject. All Mussulmen are to be summoned to arms. The Greek National Assembly having terminated its labours, has dissolved itself, and the seat of government has been transferred to Napoli de Romania.

The three British ships of the line at Lisbon, are ordered to proceed to the Dardanelles, under the command of Adm. Beauclerc. The Russian squadron on the way to the Mediterranean, included nine ships of the line. An account from Copenhagen of July 3d, states that this fleet was daily expected there.

The statement of the surrender of the Acropolis to the Turks is confirmed. The garrison capitulated on the 2d ult. and the terms granted by the Pacha were the same, or nearly so, as those previously offered and rejected.

It is expected that the whole of the Ministerial arrangements, in the completion of which some delay occurred during the late Parliamentary conflict, will now be made in the course of a few days. Mr. Canning, it is reported, will return to the Foreign Office, retaining, however, the dignity and privileges of Premier. The Duke of Portland is thought likely to succeed to Mr. Canning's present situation; and the Marquis of Lansdown takes the Home department. It is not improbable, also, that Lord Holland may take some office. No change will be made in the government of Ireland before Christmas.—*Times.*

Instructions have been given by Mr. Canning to his secretary, Mr Planta, and by that gentleman repeated to all the secretaries and clerks of the Treasury, that they shall immediately prepare returns of every branch of the expenditure of the country, and lay them with all possible speed, before the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, in order that they may determine upon the reforms and retrenchments of which the public service may be susceptible. It is understood, that, when these shall be completed, orders will be given for the preparation of certain papers, with a view to affording increased facilities to the manufacturing interest.

The act of Parliament limiting the number of passengers that a vessel was to carry to places abroad, was repealed on the 28th of last month. There is now no limitation or restriction of any kind, neither is a surgeon now required to be in such vessels in any circumstances.

A severe action, which continued for two days, is said to have taken place off Mitylene, between the Russian and Turkish fleets, in which the latter have suffered severely.

His Holiness Pope Leo XII. has lately sent over his Legate General to South America, for the purpose of re-establishing the church there, and to preserve it from the deleterious influence of deism and protestantism, which have it seems, made considerable progress.

LONDON, July 10.

The revenue for the last quarter, exceeds that of the corresponding quarter of the last year, by 175,772*l* though there is a decrease in the entire year of 1,170,882*l*.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Robert Banning,
Horatio L. Edmondson,
Stephen Reyner,
Spry Denny,
John D. Green,
James Murray Lloyd,
Levin Millis,
Robert B. A. Tate,
Thomas Martin,
Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson,
Nicholas Martin,
William Gist,
William P. Ridgaway.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William Fountain to Miss Ann Arringdale all of this county

DIED

—— In Caroline county, on the 9th inst. Miss Margaretta C. Hicks, eldest daughter of Mr. Giles Hicks, aged 14 years & 8 months.—In the death of this young lady her parents have to mourn the loss of a dutiful & affectionate child and her young relations & friends an amiable companion, whose loss in their little circle of society must be long felt.

—— In this county, on Monday last, Mr. JOHN DUDLEY.

To Rent

FOR THE YEAR 1828.

That framed Dwelling *House*, Kitchen, &c. on Washington Street at present occupied by Mr. John Meconekin—ALSO, A Brick Dwelling *House*, Kitchen, &c. back of the above on *Harrison* Street.—*ALSO*, *A* small framed dwelling *House*, & Kitchen, adjoining the last mentioned *House*, and on the same street.—For terms apply to WM. *H.* GROOME.

Easton, Aug. 25 tf

Farm To *Rent.*

I will rent for the ensuing year the Farm on which I now reside situate in Ferry neck in Talbot county, late the property of *Arthur* Rigby, dec'd. for further particulars inquire of William Townsend or the subscriber himself.

JOHN HARRISS.

Aug. 25. 3w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Farm now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Lee situate near the Trappe in this county—For terms apply to.

ANN SHERWOOD.

Easton, August 18, 1827.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, July 28 tf

To the Voters of Talbot COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY; and from my knowledge of the duties of the office, (should I be elected) prompts me respectfully to solicit your suffrages. The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

July 28 w

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, I offer myself as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

The public's obedient servant,

July 28 GEORGE STEVENS.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

The Public's Obedient Servant.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

July 21 S

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

July 21.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

Fellow Citizens,

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

The Public's Obt. Servant.

July 14. JESSE SCOTT.

WHEAT FANS.

The public are hereby informed that we keep a constant supply of our PATENT *WHEAT* FANS, ready made, of good materials and workmanship. These Fans clean very fast, and are not more liable to get out of order than the old fashioned kind, We refer to the following highly respectable certificates which have been taken from transient letters on business. Our price is twenty five dollars, unless when made larger than usual, for large estates—price thirty dollars.

IN STORE—Buckwheat and Turnip SEED and Seed Wheat—Garden Seeds, a good assortment of Ploughs, and Implements of *Husbandry* generally.

SINCLAIR & MOORE.

Baltimore, Aug. 25 4w

Wye House, July 16, 1826.

Messrs. Sinclair & Moore,

I am very much pleased with the wheat fan I purchased from you, and wish you to send me another in every respect like it, with an onion riddle of the same sized wire. I remain your friend, EDW'D. LLOYD.

Otwell, Aug. 24, 1826.

Messrs. Sinclair & Moore,

The wheat fan you sent me by Capt. Delahay, I consider a very good one. Forty one bushels of white wheat, off a treading yard, were chaffed in thirty one minutes. I can say without hesitation, that among the great variety I have both seen and tried, this fan is the best constructed for the general use of farmers. Respectfully, your friend,

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Plimhimmon, Talbot co. Nov. 24, 1826.

GENTLEMEN,

The wheat fan I got of you is the best I have ever used. Your friend,

TENCH TILGHMAN.

EASTON HOTEL

To be Rented for one or more Years,

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT in this town known by the name of the *EASTON HOTEL*, at present and for many years occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, for which possession can be had on the first day of January next—

ALSO—The Corner Room and Cellar now occupied by Mr. William Newnam—*This* is a good stand and well calculated for a store of any kind or might be converted into two good shops—Possession may be had now or at any time during the Fall—

ALSO—The house occupied by Mr. John Armor as a Taylors' Shop, and the one occupied by Mr. John Bennett as a Magistrates Office—these two last to be had on 1st January next.—For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton *Aug.* 25, 1827.

☞The Editors of the U. States Gazette, in Philadelphia, & the Patriot, Baltimore, will please insert the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

For Rent.

The Subscriber offers for rent, for one or more years from 1st January next, her farm situated near the Old Chapel at present occupied by M. & J. Willoughby.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

ALSO FOR HIRE

One Negro Man and one Negro Woman, apply as above.

August 25 3w

STRAYED

About two weeks since three Cows, one a white Cow with red ears and has two of her teats joined together-one a red cow with right ear cropped, not recollecting any other mark—the other light brown with white on the back and belly, supposed to be a crop and a slit in the ear. A liberal reward will be given for them if brought home, or information that I may get them.

JAS. C. WHEELER.

Easton, Aug. 25. 3wq

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence on Thursday the 27th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his personal estate (negroes excepted) consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Terms of Sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

E. ROBERTS.

Farmer's *Delight*, Aug. 25 ts

N. B. That beautiful full blooded horse *Tuckahoe*, four years old in June last, and an excellent Jack, twelve years old, will be offered on the day of sale. E. R.

Farmers' Delight, *August* 25, 1827.

Announcement of the Drawing

GOHEN'S OFFICE—114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE, August 6th, 1827.

☞*We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the*

Grand Literature Lottery

of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 17th of October and will be completed on that day—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States; containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLS. and 10,000 DOLLS. no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	2,000	is	20,000
10 prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
20 prizes of	200	is	4,000
20 prizes of	100	is	2,000
40 prizes of	50	is	2,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
150 prizes of	10	is	1,500
300 prizes of	5	is	1,500
9000 prizes of	4	is	36,000
9662 prizes, amounting to			$114,000

Subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, - - 2 50 | *Eighths*, - 62½

☞Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞*Address to*

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore, Aug. 18, 1827. *Baltimore.*

NOTICE

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

WILLIAM SCOTT.
TUBMAN CHRISTOPHER.
THOMAS STURGES.

July 21 3w

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, the House and lot on West Street, in Easton, at present occupied by Richard Spencer, for terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Also an OVERSEER WANTED.—One who can come well recommended as sober, industrious and capable, will receive liberal wages—name and recommendation to be left with the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

August 18 3w (S)

To *Rent*

For the ensuing year, and possession given the first of January next, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall,

That VALUABLE FARM situate near the Head of Wye, in Talbot county, the former residence of Dr. Wm. *E.* Seth, and now in the tenure of Mr. Ennalls *Martin*, Jr. To an approved tenant the terms will be accommodating.—*Apply* to the subscriber on the premises. SUSAN SETH.

Talbot county, *Aug.* 18 w

For Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm now in the occupancy of William Slaughter, situate on Kings *Creek*, in Talbot county, adjoining Kingstown. *ALSO*—The Farm at present occupied by Sarah Dobson, situate on Kings Creek adjoining the lands of John Dudley.—To good tenants these farms will be rented on very accommodating terms—*Apply* to Isaac *Atkinson*, or to the subscriber.

HOWELL BOWERS.

8*th mo.* 18*th*, 1827. *w*

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, will hold their next meeting at Perry Hall, the seat of Dr John Rogers, on THURSDAY the 30th inst. at which the members are respectfully requested to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order,

RICHARD SPENCER, Sec'ry.

August 18.

$100 *Reward.*

My negro man *ARNOLD* left my farm on last Saturday evening, the 4th of August, without asking my permission, to go to a Camp-Meeting, on Church Creek, in this county.—He was seen there by several persons who knew him, during the evening of the next day—since which time he has not been heard of. I think it probable he went off by water from the above meeting.—He has several acquaintances in Baltimore.—His Father and Mother live in the lower part of Somerset county, on Annamessex River.—The name of the former is Gilbert Lankford—*Arnold* is quite tal and black; he is probably about six feet height, twenty two or three years of age, has a pleasant voice and manner, and good countenance; very white teeth—the two upper front ones stand rather farther apart, than is usual. He is neither slender nor very stout. His feet are very large. The above reward will be given if he should be taken out of this State; and secured in the jail of this county, until I can get him again. Or $50 if apprehended in this State, and secured as before mentioned. JAS. B. STEELE.

Near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. August 18, 3w

POETRY.

From the Trenton Emporium.

STORY OF A LIFE.

He lived, he died, the lot of man
In these few simple words is told,
Since time his swift career began,
And worlds around their circuits roll'd.
And is this all? From age to age,
Go, number back the years gone by,
Turn over history's ample page—
Yes, this is all that meets the eye.

He lived, a feverish, fitful thing,
Through days, or months, or years of care;
A peasant, or perchance a king;
Titles but faint distinction are.
He had his pleasures and delights,
His bitter draughts and golden days,
His cankering toils and wakeful nights,
His laurel and his cypress bays.

He died; and o'er his moulded grave,
With tearless eye his brothers trod:
Place, power, nor titled rank could save
Him from that last, lone, low abode.
And sealed forever from the eye
His destiny and doom, at last,
From the world's cold, cold memory,
His name into oblivion pass'd.

THE FALCON MESSENGER.

The warrior loosed the silken string
That was around his falcon's wing.
"Go forth, till thou that thing shalt see
More than my life-blood dear to me."
The bird went forth—the red gold shone—
The white steed neighed—the bird swept on;
He paused above a tower—and then
Sought out his warrior lord again,
"I saw a lady and a child—
The infant in its slumber smiled;
Methinks the mother would have wept,
But 'twas such soothing watch she kept."
His look grew soft, his voice sank low:
"My own brave bird, well dost thou know
What thou in thy wild flight couldst see,
More dear than life-blood dear to me."

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

June 30 8w

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

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

By the Board of Directors.

JOHN BOON, agent.

July 28 ts (S)

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE Fourth Volume of the Lady of the Manor.

June 16

EASTON HOTEL.

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

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec. 25

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

Fountain Inn.

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

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.

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

DENTON HOTEL.

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

Feb. 18 tf

BOOTS & SHOES

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

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

May 19.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING, YEAR, The FARM on which Mr Thomas Duling now resides, situate near Dover Bridge.

ALSO

The STORE ROOM and GRANARY, near the Bridge, at this time in the possession of Mr. John Arringdale,

And the HOUSE and GARDEN near the Bridge at present occupied by Mr Richard Austin.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, Aug. 11 w

An Overseer.

A young Man of sobriety, good conduct, & industry, may hear of a good birth by application at this office.

Aug 11

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of an Order of Dorchester County Court, passed at the October Term eighteen hundred and twenty six, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale on Monday the 10th day of September next, in the town of Cambridge, and at the tavern of Sarah Bradshaw, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, the real estate of Rebecca Orem, late of Dorchester county deceased, on the following terms to wit:—One half of the purchase money to be paid in twelve months with interest from the day of sale, and the remaining half of the purchase money to be paid in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale—The purchaser or purchasers to give bonds with approved security to the several heirs of the said Rebecca Orem—The real estate lies adjoining the lands of the late Robert Dennis, and will be shown to any person by making application to Mr. Edward Rawley.

JAS: THOMPSON,
WM. CRAFT,
WM. NEWTON. } Commissioners.

August 11 3w

To Rent.

For the ensuing year the Farm near the three-bridges, now in the occupation of Isaac B. Parrott—Also the Farm near Easton, occupied by Nathan Jones.

SAM'L. T. KENNARD.

Easton Aug. 11 3w

Valuable Farms.

TO be rented for one or more years the two Farms belonging to Mrs. Isabella Smyth on Choptank River called DOVER and BARKERS-LANDING now occupied by Mr. William Snow and Mr. Seth Carmain. For terms apply to

SAMUEL GROOME.

August 4 4w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Union Tavern.

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

RICHARD KENNY.

Easton, March 17.

Negroes for Sale.

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

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of William Ray, deceased

Easton, March 31.

To Rent

For the ensuing year two VALUABLE FARMS near the Trappe, the property of Colonel Dickinson of Baltimore. Apply to

N. MARTIN.

August 11 w

To be Rented

FOR NEXT YEAR.—The small farm at present occupied by William Berry, near the Hole in the Wall.

N. B. For a good tenant taking a lease, the houses and fences will be put in complete repair.

ALSO—The Store, with the dwelling and lot on Washington Street, now occupied by Edward Lucas.

ALSO—The dwelling house on Washington Street, fronting the Point road.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton August 11.

VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

By the Board of Directors,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Easton, June 23 ts.

TO BE RENTED

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, June 23 tf.

I will sell a great Bargain, in a WIND MILL, now standing at St. Michaels, which can be removed, and put up at a small expense.

To Rent

For the next year, a Farm and Fishery, at present occupied by Mr. W L. Fountain, and a farm about four miles from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. James Leonard. A two story Brick Dwelling House and Garden, near the Steam-Mill at St. Michaels; and several other small Houses and Gardens; a house and about four acres of Land on the deep Neck road.

For terms apply to SAM'L. HARRISON.

Canton, Aug. 11 tf

Wm. Edmondson TAILOR,

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

Easton July 21 tf

Tailor and Habit Maker,

DAVID M. SMITH

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

July 21 w

WANTED

A stout, active boy about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Plane Making Business—A recommendation is required.

J. T. BROWN.

Baltimore, Aug. 4 3w

VALUABLE SERVANTS

For Sale.

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

SAM'L ROBERTS adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.

Dec 16.

Farms for Rent.

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

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

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

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

July 28

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

6th, day of August, A. D 1827.

On application of Edward N. Hamilton, administrator of Allen Bowie, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

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

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Allen Bowie Esq late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to file the same, with the proper vouchers thereto, with the Register of Wills for Talbot county, on or before the 14th day of February next, preparatory to striking a dividend on the said deceased's estate: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August 1827.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r.
of Allen Bowie, dec'd.

Aug. 11 3w

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

31st, day of July A. D 1827.

On application of Edward B. Hardcastle, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Stevens, 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 public seal of my office affixed this 31st day of July A. D. 1827.

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

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal Estate of Robert Stevens, late of Caroline county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the eleventh day of February next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate; Given under my hand this thirty-first day of July A. D. 1827.

EDW'D. B. HARDCASTLE, Adm'r.
D. B. N. with the will annexed
of Robert Stevens dec'd.

August 11 3w

For Rent.

The farm called Mount Pleasant, late the property of Lloyd Nicols, Esquire—For terms apply to

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 11

Dr. Hull's Truss.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

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

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

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

Extract from the second edition of "Thatchers Modern Practice"—page 678 Boston, 1826.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore July 21 4m

For Rent.

The House and Lot in Easton, late the residence of Joseph Edmondson. This House and Lot will be let entire, or the front Store Room will be separated from the other part of the establishment, and each rented separately to suit tenants.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Aug. 4

To Rent

For the ensuing year, the House and Black-Smith shop, situate at the Oak, on the bay side road, about 4 miles from St. Michaels—now in the occupation of Mr. Plummer; it is an excellent stand for business, and one of the most desirable situations in the county as respects health—for terms apply to

A BANNING.

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

July 28 tf

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS