

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1828.

NO. 33.

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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 TWO FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Venditioni Exponas issued out
of Talbot County Court, and to me directed
against William Cox, at the suit of John L. Kerr
and Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold at Pub-
lic Sale at the front door of the Court House in
the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of
September next, between the hours of 10
o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following
property to wit: all those Tracts or parts of
Tracts of Land as follows, "Hawks Hill," Hawks
Hill addition, Hawk's Hill Hope and Hickory
Hedge, containing the quantity of 864 acres of
Land more or less, also a Tract or part of a tract
of land called Hawk's Hill & Hawk's Hill addi-
tion, said to contain the quantity of 100 acres of
land more or less, the same being those Farms
or Plantations situate near Easton, and on the
main road leading from Easton to Dover Bridge,
and on which the aforesaid Wm. Cox and one
Samuel Jackson did formerly reside, taken and
will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named
venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs
due and to become due thereon—attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Aug. 9 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ fieri facias issued
out of Talbot County Court to me directed
against Daniel Cox, Isaac P. Cox and Thomas
Huller Securities of said Daniel Cox at the suit
of the State of Maryland use of Samuel Harrison,
will be sold at Public Sale at the front door of
the Court House in the Town of Easton on
Tuesday the 9th day of September next between
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.
the following property of Daniel Cox to wit:—
all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of
him the said Daniel Cox, of, in and to those
tracts or parts of Tracts of Land, viz:—Part of
a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes and part of
Baldwin containing the quantity of one hundred
and ninety seven and three fourth acres of land
more or less situated near Cox's Mill in the county
aforesaid, also the following property of Isaac
P. Cox, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called
Bennetts Freshes, part of Baldwin and part of
Taylors Ridge containing the quantity of two
hundred and eighty seven and one half acres of
land more or less, six head of Horses, one Gig
and Harness, two Cows, one yoke of Oxen, six
head of Cattle, two young steers, and one horse
cart, and also the following property of Thomas
Huller, to wit: two mules, one yoke of oxen, two
head of horses, one Gig and Harness, one clock,
one bed, bedstead & furniture and one bureau,
taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named
fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to be-
come due thereon. Subject to prior claims—
Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Easton Aug. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ fieri facias issued
out of Talbot County Court and to me di-
rected against Samuel Tenant at the suit of Wm.
Caulk and Wrighton James will be sold for cash
at the house of Wm. Leonard below St. Michaels
on Wednesday the 10th day of Sept. next, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock
P. M. the following property to wit:—one ne-
gro man called Horatio seized and taken to pay
and satisfy the above writ of fi. fa. debt, interest
and costs due and to become due thereon. At-
tendance by WM. TOWNSEND Shff.
Aug. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed against Isaac P. Cox, James Cain,
and Thomas Huller, securities, at the suit of
Carson Bowdye, use of John Leigh, will be sold
for Cash at the Court House door, in Easton, on
Tuesday the 9th day of September next, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock
P. M. the following property, to wit:—
287½ acres of land, called part of Bennett's
Freshes, part of Bolden, part of Taylor's Ridge,
formerly the property of Joseph Darden—
Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above
writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and
costs due and to become due thereon. Atten-
dance by THOS. HENRICK, late Shff.
Aug. 9 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas is-
sued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed against Wm. Benny, at the suit of John
Leeds Kerr, will be sold for Cash at the Court
House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day
of Sept. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following prop-
erty to wit:—all and singular that Farm,
Plantation and Lands of Wm. Benny of Talbot
County, situated, lying and being in Talbot
County in the Chapel District, consisting of
Sundry tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz:—
Part of Benny's Thickett and parts of other
tracts, he they called by whatsoever names
they may. Containing 374½ acres of Land
more or less, seized and taken to pay and sat-
isfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni ex-
ponas, debt, interest and costs due and to be-
come due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENRICK, late Shff.
Aug. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of seven writs of venditioni ex-
ponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and
to me directed against Fayette Gibson at the
suit of John Welsh alias John J. Welsh,
William Thomas and William H. Groome use
Wm. H. Groome, Francis D. McHenry, Edward
Lloyd, Wm. Farlow Adm'r. of Thos. Harrison
of Jos. Edward Auld Adm'r. of Joseph Parrott
and James Tilton will be sold for Cash at the
Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 9th
day of September next, between the hours of
10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the follow-
ing property to wit:—a tract of land called Mar-
ingo containing 550 acres of land more or less
also on Wednesday the 10th day of September
next will be sold for cash at the residence of
said F. Gibson 13 head of Horses, 40 head of
Cattle, 52 head of Sheep and 20 head of hogs
seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above
writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and
costs due and to become due thereon—Atten-
dance by THOS. HENRICK, late Shff.
Aug. 9

TALBOT COUNTY TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX,
Easton, July, 1828.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, that the following advertise-
ment be inserted once a week for and during four weeks successively, in the Baltimore Pa-
triot, and the Republican Star and Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.

A list of Tracts and parcels of Land, in Talbot County and State of Maryland, liable for, and
charged with County Taxes for the years 1828 and 1827, and the amount of Taxes respectively
due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same—The Taxes being now due
and unpaid, and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector in said County,
liable for, or properly chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Com-
missioners for said County, appears, to wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	NAMES OF LAND.	ACRES.	DUE.
DISTRICT, No. 1.			
Mark Benton's heirs.	Lot on Washington street.	1 1-2	\$ 25
John Crouch's heirs.	Part of Gaulton.	54	2 26
Henry Freeman's heirs.	Lot on Harrison street.	1-4	1 31½
Cloudbury Kirby's Jr do.	Lot on Washington street.	1-8	1 77
Margaret Nicholson.	Lot on corner of Goldsborough and Harrison street.	2 05	1 00
James Ozmont.	Part of Neglect in Mile's River.	4	1 00
Samuel Ringgold.	Parts Bachelor's Range and Bachelor's Addition.	260	4 40
Christiana Seth's heirs.	Lot corner of Goldsborough & Harrison street, and part Tighman's Fortune.	84 3-8	15 18
DISTRICT, No. 2.			
Greenbury Griffin.	Two Lots in St. Michaels.	1-2	1 20
John A. Horney.	Part Hambleton's Discovery, part Maiden's Defeat, part Haddaway's Addition.	112	6 81
Thomas Harrison's heirs.	Lot in St. Michaels.	1-2	76
Henry Hambleton's heirs.	Part Hambleton's Discovery.	55 1-2	1 37½
James Hambleton's heirs.	Part Hambleton's Discovery.	50	1 25
John Hossefross's heirs.	Part Hambleton's Discovery and part Sher- wood's Island.	62 1-4	1 80
John Jones.	Lot of ground on Mile's River.	1-2	88
Meredith Marshall's heirs.	Part Goddin's Enlargement, Goddin's Addition and Rest on tent.	295 1-4	6 62½
James Pulley.	Part of Oakley.	40	7 7
Thable Wales.	Andrew's Lot.	45	1 23
Thomas Wrighton's heirs.	Three Lots in St. Michaels.	1-2	3 17
DISTRICT, No. 3.			
John Bullen's heirs.	Part Pitt's Range, part Hutchinson.	235	3 05
Daniel Cox.	Part Bennett's Freshes & part Bailden.	197 3-4	6 48
John Helsby's heirs.	Lot in Trappe.	1-2	1 18
William Lowrey.	Part Lowe's Rangle, part Miller's Hope, part White Phillips and part Hunting Hill.	179	10 57
Loockerman & Wright.	Part Lowe's Rangle.	53 1-2	3 48
Enoch Morgan.	Part Barwick's or Hows' Manor.	200	11 82
Henry Morgan's heirs.	Part of Little Bristol.	337	21 75
James Medford.	Lot in Oxford.	1-2	1 64
James Pamphillan.	Part Hierdier Lloyd.	34 1-2	1 80
Dr. Devorix Traverser.	Part Lowe's Rangle.	110	2 60
Mary Turbut.	Part Moore Fields, part Judith's Garden, Ad- venture and Chance, part Oldham's Discov- ery.	105	5 20
DISTRICT, No. 4.			
Henry Allen's heirs.	Widows Chance, Rumley's Forrest and part of other tracts.	405 1-4	7 60
Richard L. Austin.	Austin's Trial.	187	5 86½
James Austin's heirs.	Name unknown.	80	2 27½
Anthony Booth.	Part of John's Hill, part of Bloomsbury and part of Sherwood's Industry.	207	1 66½
Daniel Caulk's heirs.	Part of Parker's Park, part Parrott's Reserve, and part of John's Hill.	32 3-4	5 33
Thomas Dudley's heirs.	Part of Broad Lane, part Beaver Neck and part Broad Lane.	164	7 62½
Henry Downes's heirs.	Part of Austin, and part other tracts.	676	16 71
William M. Delahay.	Part of Beaver Neck and part of Advantage.	183 1-2	3 20
William Fountain's heirs.	Part of Advantage.	112 1-2	2 51½
John Ferguson's heirs.	Noble's Meadows.	216	9 00
John Gray's heirs.	Poplar Level and part of other tracts.	761	17 76
William Mcconeki's heirs.	Part of Advantage.	75	3 44
Christiana Morgan.	Part of Advantage.	153	3 82
William Millington's heirs.	Part of Epsom and Belts' "hance."	204	3 47
John McDonald's heirs.	Part of Perkins's Discovery and part of a ter's Farm.	276 3-4	11 75
George Noble's heirs.	Part Noble's "hance" and part other tracts.	270	3 85
Joseph H. Nicholson's heirs.	Part of Acadia.	45	59
Richard Ray's heirs.	Part of Beaver Dam Neck, part of Hazard and other tracts.	146 1-4	2 18
Francis A. Rochester.	Part Lloyd "ostin Enlarged."	270	9 80
John Tiltson's heirs.	Name unknown.	370	18 34
William Turner.	Part of Highfield Addition and part Bury's Range.	150	2 31½
Francis, James and Elizabeth	Part of Hampton and part of Loveday's Pur- chase.	280	3 97
Rebecca Wooters's heirs.	Part of Noble's Addition and part of Planter's Delight.	152	4 09
Jonathan Leonard.	Part Hampton.	7	70
Wilson and John Palmer.	Dunn's Range, Moore Fields and Moore Fields Addition.	200	1 93
Edward Price's heirs.	Part Neglect and part of other tracts.	70	9 87

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That unless the County charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising
and all other legal charges thereon, shall be paid to LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Esq. the Col-
lector of the Tax for said county, on or before the twenty third day of September next or within
thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid or
such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest
bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of assembly entitled "an act for the
more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed
November session, 1797.
Easton, Aug. 23, 1828 4w to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of a private
Sale, an excellent second hand Gig & Harness
He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual
purchaser on a short credit.
Easton, June 28—1f WM. H. GROOME.

TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO
MAN, about 25 years of age, has been
committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion
of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine
inches high, stout and well formed, with remark-
ably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN
BROWN, says that he was brought up near
Buck's county, by a Mr. Disborough, and that
his parents are both free. He has been employed
for nearly 12 months as a hand on board of a
small packet, which sails between Baltimore and
Port Deposit. His clothing consists of a pair
of white drilling trousers, muslin shirt, and
steeped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty
days from the date hereof, application shall not
be made for him, and all such legal costs and
charges, as have accrued or shall accrue, by reason
of apprehending, imprisoning, & advertising
him, paid, I will discharge him from prison un-
less remanded back for further confinement, by
the judge before whom I shall take him for ex-
amination, according to the provisions of the
acts of assembly.
THOMAS MILLER, Jr.
Sheriff of Cecil county.
Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day opened a
GROCERY AND COMMISSION WARE-
HOUSE, under the firm of JAMES CORNER
& SON, at No. 1, Maryland Wharf (the starting
place of the Steamboats Patuxent and Maryland)
where all orders in their line will be thankfully
received and punctually attended to.
JAMES CORNER,
JAMES J. CORNER.
Baltimore, Aug. 16. 3f

[From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.]

RICHARD RUSH.

Nominated for the Vice Presidency, ought to
be well known. The following notice, not
from a partisan or by request, is designed to
make him better known.

Son of the celebrated Dr. Rush, and grandson
of another signer of the Declaration of Indepen-
dence, all his blood must be warmed by impul-
ses of liberty and equality.

To have been brought up by his father is to
be well educated; for his communicative tem-
per and habits made him a preceptor, continually
impacting to those around him the piety, patri-
otism, philanthropy, morals, learning, manners,
industry and emulation of which he was an ex-
ample, as well as teacher, who left the world re-
plenished with his principles and pupils.

Gay and almost dissipated in youth, the pre-
sent grave and laborious man of 48 years, soon
renounced idle amusements, and, before he was
of age, gave himself up to those severe studies,
to which he has ever since inflexibly adhered—
true discipline and confirmation of the under-
standing and affections.

After a rapid career of various public stations,
while Acting Secretary of State, preparatory to
his mission to England, the rich wells of that de-
partment were the sources from which he cor-
dially drew political and patriotic information;
from the undivided correspondence of Frank-
lin, the Adamases, Jay, Jefferson, the Pinckneys,
Madison, and other founders of a republican em-
pire, preparing himself to represent their coun-
try among the eminent of Great Britain, in
whose lists he had to maintain for upwards of
seven years, the cause and character of the new
world.

An American Minister in Europe stands alone,
without succour or sympathy, on a footing as
narrow as the parchment of his commission;
from which poor pedestal to confront all the
talents and prejudices of all the

Thrones, denominations, princedoms, virtues,
powers of the au ercious old world.

The vexed topics of impressment and search
and blockade, and fisheries, and boundaries,
(from Fundy to Astoria) and continuous river
navigation and slave trade, and tenure, and co-
lonial, and co-equal trade, and South American
independence, with others, exhausted without
effect by great talents, were entrusted to Mr.
Rush.

Besides these field-day exercises, the Ameri-
can mission to England is always a touchstone to
prove or disprove practical talents. Its duties
are unremitting, private and public; its volumi-
nous correspondence, written, copied, & kept
by the minister, without clerk, chancery, or as-
sistance; his very position between the fierce
democracy behind, and fawning pagantry be-
fore, all things to all men; his social intercourse
(an important function) waged in most unequal
terms with the richest and proudest peers, and
commoners too proud to be peers; his salary
(which Mr. Pinkney in a letter to Mr. Monroe,
says is misallied compensation), hardly enough
to buy the books which must be mastered for a
single negotiation.

Manfully to overcome such splendid misery,
without meanness or peculation, must be a rare
talent.—The jealous scrutiny of Congress always
found Mr. Rush's accounts punctually settled,
and his contingent charges, as published, are
most laudably insignificant, while his country-
men abroad thought he did not disgrace the dig-
nity of his country, by acting mainly on Frank-
lin's doctrine, that an American foreign minister
must rely on his representative character rather
than his appearance, yet be moderate even in
moderation, and not attempt to emulate that in-
imitable old man.

The mission has its attractions and advantages
as a noble observatory from which to examine
the genius of nations, the structure of govern-
ments, the policy of Europe, the characters of
statesmen. Mr. Rush seems to have studied
Canning, fathoming the depths and shoals of his
talents, without being confounded by their bril-
liancy, and Mr. Huskison's fine mind, without
indiscriminately adopting his political economy.
Never losing sight of his own country, to
whose sun-burnt complexion he knew he must
come at last, and the sooner the better, and in-
heriting an ardent attachment to his commercial
and naval greatness, he contrived withal, while
surrounded by the maritime ascendancy of Great
Britain, to study the navigation, civil and mili-
tary, of the United States, in the hope one day
of being useful to it.

But above all, he cultivated most assiduously
the good will and respect of our great rival and
mother country, with whom, without entangling
alliances, the daughter will always be ready, in
a good cause, to stand together against the
world.

During the war between the two countries,
few Americans said, wrote, or, according to his
means, did more than Mr. Rush to promote it.
But since it ceased, no agent of a government
whose elements are pacific, more constantly
Still in his right hand carries gentle peace.

When the executions of Arbuthnot and Am-
brister, with the occupation of Florida, and de-
monstration on Cuba, roused the allaying ani-
mosities of England, ready to leap from recrim-
ination to hostilities against the United States,
he had a delicate task to perform between the
sincere desire of peace and the uncompromising
spirit of independence: but *con amore*, vindicated
General Jackson, upheld by his government,
against the gratuitous indignation of the Tories,
artfully fomented by the Whigs, without a rupture.

When the mighty master, Canning, played
his best to prevail on Mr. Rush, to unite with
him in a protest against the threatened interfer-
ence of the Holy Alliance, to crush the chrysalis
republics of Spanish America, that towering
Premier was felled by a negotiation, which in-
stead of chaining the United States behind the
car of Great Britain, as he would have contrived
it, resulted in the single handed protest, which
forthwith appeared in the President's message
of December, 1823: and (whatever Mr. Canning
in a flight of oratory may have said of his calling
the Spanish republics into existence,) superad-
ded, to our unquestionable priority in their re-
cognition, that anti-colonial declaration, which
as a stand, and in momentum, marks a political
era as memorable as the Declaration of Indepen-
dence, in 1776, by which this hemisphere has
been freed, and the other confounded.

The journals of England, without exception,
republican an obituary notice of Canning, which
was written by Mr. Rush, and first appeared in
the National Intelligencer; thus by spontaneous
and delightful homage acknowledging that a
generous antagonist best comprehended and de-
fined the god of their idolatry.

The Treasury Department into which Mr.
Rush was transmutated, is another misery less
splendid than a foreign mission, which the Vice
President is reported to have said will kill who-

ever submits to it. Hamilton did not say long.
Gallatin withdrew. Campbell gave up at the
first petrifict touch. Dallas died of his insupport-
able toil and torment. Crawford's herculean frame
was paralyzed. The present essayist has not
sat down there, nor been absent one day, but
when confined by illness caused by its duties,
has never stolen a walk; nor, found as he is of
home, enjoyed a moment's respite or refuge at
his own fireside. The Treasury follows him to
bed, and every where, like Arthur's unrequited
loves in the Faery Queen,

Which still we old in woe whiles we still wez-
eth new.

The organization of the department, Mr. Dal-
las used to say, is the best of any but the ac-
cumulation and eternity of functions, intolerable
—not to mention the responsibilities, when a
clerical error was imputed to Mr. Crawford as
a misdemeanor, and a miscalculation sounded
through the union like a tocsin.

Half a dozen departments are put upon one
beast of burden, who, with that budget on his
back, is kept running the gauntlet through
double files of members of Congress, perpetu-
ally resolving, what requires a hundred clerks,
a hundred days, to prepare materials for the Sec-
retary to digest compliance with. Mean time
there is no such division or subordination of la-
bour as exists in every other treasury, even of
every state in the union: but the Secretary is
controller, Auditor, Treasurer, Accountant,
Clerk, Agent—overwhelmed with details.

The economical is added to the financial,
the commercial to that, and the statistical to
that—what Milton might have termed the
"enormous blast" of that "wilderness of sweets"
the vast west, hundreds of millions of acres of
trackless prairies, steppes, mountains, mines,
valleys, woods, rivers, lakes, and lands of pro-
mise, a superfluity of the teeming treasury.

The department moreover, is deplorably in-
firm, from the senility of several of its most
respectable incumbents. The staff is superan-
nated. The venerable Treasurer lately de-
ceased, was extremely old, when the present
Secretary was Comptroller. Several of the
surviving officers are the same who inaugu-
rated the department forty years ago.

In Mr. Rush's very first estimate, he had to
put to death a million of rogues in rega, auda-
ciously accounted dollars, the bastard spawn of
a mist as many broken banks, (so called from
courtesy) that subsisted by violating the plain
veto of the constitution against bills of credit;
which impudent good for nothing million he
found figuring in the treasury books & estimates
as so much money. Next year, a merchant of
Philadelphia curtailed another million—this year
a merchant of New York curtailed another million.

Such is the Treasury. Land-jobbers, stock-
jobbers, smugglers, speculators, contractors, and
representatives in Congress assembled beleaguering

Its doors dammed up with gaping creditors.

Yet the present Secretary has paid thirty-four
millions of the public debt, and would have paid
more if his financial plans had not been overruled
by members of congress preferring that public
bleeding. He has called for no loan. Not the
slightest error, miscalculation, mistake, or even
mis-estimate has been charged upon his admin-
istration, which has gone on with quiet but great
success, without the least embarrassment or in-
convenience. He has subscribed unexampled
contributions to public improvements, roads, can-
als, naval stores, fortifications, light houses, sea-
walls, breakwaters, hospitals, pensions, and
other pledges of national prosperity. He com-
posed those reports which, tried by the stand-
ards of lofty precursors, have not been found
wanting—No one has ever known him to com-
plain of hardships, of his galling share of current
slander, or to shrink from investigation or ag-
gression. In an era of organized detraction,
when, in Seneca's language, *quis fuerunt vitia*
sunt mores, what were crimes are customs, the
most free-booting piracy of abuse has never
ventured to strike at his integrity or challenge
his rectitude.

What is erroneously called the American Sys-
tem (for it prevails every where except Ameri-
ca) which promotes agriculture and commerce
by the succedaneum of manufactures protected
from foreign invasion, has not, in his plan, been
a sacrifice of any part of the national property,
or population, to another part, much less any
indiscriminate restraint on trade; but a combi-
nation of all the various interests, so as to de-
velop the general welfare. The reductions ac-
complished in the wine duties, and those pro-
posed in the tea duties, have been as constantly
urged by him, as the increased duties on wool-
len, cotton, and iron. The ware housing and
shortened or abolished credits are accessory to
the same system, which proposes to advance the
agriculture, commerce, manufactures, navigation
and navy of the union altogether.

With the foregoing intimation of facts & facts,
the sketch undertaken is done. There is no
painting in it; monuments are simply pointed
out, and the allusion of character left to form
itself gradually in the mind. It is difficult to re-
commend without eulogy; but it is hoped that
the writer has not, by any judgment of his, re-
stated that of the reader. Some little increase
in Bacon's old metaphor, is wholesome and in-
dispensable to purify the air, when bad odours
have been made.

It is a vulgar error to deny talents to the
modest, slow and sure. The talents of Wash-
ington are disputed by some, who call themselves
his admirers yet no name will fill so much of the
world. Mr. Monroe's talents are often denied,
especially by the Virginians, of all men—yet his
style of writing is a model of the temperate di-
plomatic, and from his sublimity at Tren-
ton, to his unanimous re-election as President,
he never failed in what he undertook, except
to get his debts paid, and a comfortable provi-
sion for his green old age, which may he yet ac-
complish!

What is talent? should always be settled first
before it is disputed. The wisest people of an-
tiquity considered it *essentially for business*. At
populo it *manus nunguam ex copia luit*; *quis*
prudens autem quisque negotios maxime erat
Optumum quisque facere quum diem maluit
Legitur domi militumque boni mores
Concordia maxima, minima avaritia. *Jur-
gia, discordia simulacra cum bonis*
exercent. *Cives cum civibus devitavit*
Voltaire, whose authority is equal to Salustius,
wittily describes one as extremely well infor-
med, *rempli de science*.

Non de Latin, mais de cat art heuroux,
De se conduire enco monde asseuroux.

Adieu your part, says the first of mortals,
dedicte yours, there all the home life, &c. &c.
so much uncertainty in every thing, as to be
also high authority, says,

In whatso'er we perpetrate
We do but row—we're stored by fate.

that we will tell through the world backwards, without seeing where we are going, and can be judged correctly only by actions and results.

To carry out this figure of a dismantled ship of war, compared to a bird of prey at rest, but ready in an instant to unfurl her plumage, and dash forth on pinions of triumph, eloquence may be personified in Canning gallantly cheering from the topmast, and prowess in Wellington, thundering from the gun deck: But wisdom in calm and faithful Liverpool commanding at the helm, while all depends on him to weather the storm.

DIALOGUE OF THE DEAD.

Washington and Jefferson meeting.

Jefferson. Well met, General.

Washington. Philosopher, I greet you. Yet that ruffled brow seems to say that you left not only your gross nature, but your philosophy also behind you, when you quitted the other world. Whence that air of sadness?

Jeff. 'Tis nothing more than the yet uneffaced impression which the pressure of my mortal destiny left on my countenance.

Wash. I fear the yearnings of thy soul are still earthwards. Surely no tidings of ill from the land we so much loved, in the days of our perishable nature, have reached this sphere? I have touched the chord. Let me share your confidence. Here, at least, no party considerations—

Jeff. Party! name it not. The din of parties interrupts even the happy tranquillity of these delightful shades. But now I was informed that my friends' conversations are betrayed and discolored by those with whom, in the entire confidence of friendship, I held unreserved intercourse.

Wash. For what purpose?

Jeff. To subvert the ambitious designs of men who, after pandering to every depository of power, in turn, and receiving for the reward of their flexibility an unvarying succession of disappointments have now selected a severe and fortunate soldier, under whose crimsoned flag they hope to take the Presidential chair by a sort of coup de main.

Wash. What are his other qualifications for office?

Jeff. I never heard that he had any other.

Wash. Why are your opinions pressed into the service?

Jeff. In order to throw whatever influence they may have into the scale of a candidate, of whom I know nothing except that he marched to military triumph over the broken constitution of his country, and stretched the rigor of discipline beyond the law.

Wash. That trait of character is pregnant with danger.

Jeff. Yes, General, with danger the most imminent. When, previous to the last election for President, I witnessed how successfully his agents intoxicated the people with the highly wrought tales of his great exploits—when I saw with what a greedy ear the thoughtless thousands drank in the marvellous histories—when I heard the exclamations which replied to them—when I beheld the neck of freedom bending its proud arch for the foot of the new Cæsar to tread on—then, indeed, did I tremble for the duration of that political edifice, the building of which you so mainly contributed, and which, with the best motives, and, at least, an honest zeal, I labored to preserve.

Wash. You fill me with sorrow and apprehension for my beloved country. Military glory! Have my countrymen so soon forgotten the elements of which it is formed—the impure qualities which mingle in it—the unchastened character of its blaze—and the pernicious tendency of the feelings it excites? Reflect they not, that the laurel of the conqueror hath a blood stained leaf, that it grows only on the crimsoned plain, among the mouldering ruins of men; and is fanned by the breath of orphans' sighs, and watered by widows' tears? Oh, if this new minion of fortune hath no other qualities to commend him to so high a trust, I pray that my countrymen may pause before they deposit in his hands the emblems of civil power.

Jeff. The party which has rallied round him profane your name as well as mine. They call him a revolutionary hero—the modern Cincinnatus—the second Washington.

Wash. Indeed! Was he then in the revolution? A hero too! Who of the heroes of that day yet survive? Is there yet a relic of those days whom time has so far spared, and poverty has not pressed down too low? I have been too hasty in deprecating his elevation. His name?

Jeff. Jackson. Andrew Jackson. General Jackson.

Wash. Neither my ear, nor my heart, acknowledges the name. By what feat of chivalry acquired he the title of revolutionary hero?

Jeff. I know of none—general history records none. It is true he has found a biographer, who narrates, that while yet a boy, he accompanied his neighbors in their flight from the enemy; and being taken, refused to clean a British officer's boots.

Wash.—Surely you jest, when you make such a selection of his exploits.

Jeff.—This is no selection, General, but the aggregate of his revolutionary services as summed up by a partial biographer.

Wash.—Have all his qualifications as slight a foundation?

Jeff.—You shall hear, General. He repelled the British troops at New Orleans.

Wash.—I have heard the history of that defeat from many a shade, freed from its mortal incommbrance by the deeds of that day. It was well done. He deserves his country's respect and gratitude. But a single victory is not a sufficient title to the distinction of directing the government of millions of free citizens. Specify his other qualities and claims.

Jeff.—They are all comprised in the victory of New Orleans.

Wash.—Then his claims are not superior to those of every successful commander. Many around us; Decatur, Pike, Perry, Lawrence; many whose fame has only yet reached us—Hull, Macomb, Brown, were, or are, equally entitled to the disputed honor. Perhaps his mind is highly gifted; his virtues are pre-eminent; and intellect and virtue, are passports not to be lightly rejected.

Jeff.—Energy and stern resolution—the ornaments of a soldier—are the only mental gifts he has derived from nature, and education has added but little to them. If, of his course as President, one may judge from his conduct as General, his first act would be to make the U. States one extensive camp, to convert the cordoning branches of the government into mere puppets obeying the movements of will, and to give our political institutions that direction towards despotism from which they might never again be reclaimed.

Wash.—Your picture is a frightful one. But his virtues—

Jeff.—Are also those of a soldier, and not such as are inscribed on the moral code as the adornments of a peaceable community. Deficient in self-government; he is especially unfit to govern others.

Wash.—And has this General Jackson exhibited such proof of unfitness?

Jeff.—I might answer that question by pointing to a dozen recent shades which have fitted past us since we have been in conversation, sent prematurely hither by his acts of violence or rashness. That glowing form wandering in the mystic grove in Dickinson, deliberately shot by Jackson, in duel, after the victim had disarmed himself.

Wash.—Remember listening to the tale when the disarmed shade was precipitated over the barrier of death. It froze my blood.

Jeff.—In yonder mournful grove, I recognise

several militia-men, ordered to death by him, for daring to assert their right to quit the army after the expiration of their legal term of service. They were executed while the shouts for the victory at New Orleans echoed through the land: their groans mingled with the swell of a nation's joy; the attack of the enemy destroyed scarcely more of the American soldiers on that day of triumph, than were destined to death to satisfy the severity of their own command.

Wash.—Oh, horror! When insubordination showed itself in the army of the revolution heaven is my witness, with what earnestness I deprecated the shedding of my countrymen's blood!

Jeff.—History, which has done justice to your forbearance, will not be backward in giving due recompense for his cruelty. Every drop of American blood shed to satisfy his unbridled passions, is a stain on his laurels, which like a mortal milder, defaces and withers them.

Wash.—If this be the character of the man; I tremble for my country. Has he never shone in his country's councils?

Jeff.—He first went into Congress in the latter part of your second term as President; and was one of the twelve who opposed the reply of the House of Representatives to your last speech.

Wash.—I now remember him, but only by his name. If, indeed, he be the man you describe, is it possible that in any free side conversations you have expressed yourself in favour of his elevation?

Jeff.—It may suit the purposes of his partisans to lift him up on the ruins of my consistency, and the day has passed when my voice could be raised in denial. But I have always considered this soldier as a man fit for the field, but unfit for the Cabinet. I have esteemed him as a warrior, but have uniformly set a less value on him as a citizen. I have never concealed my opinions; and if ever, in the infirmity of age, I have unconsciously uttered a different opinion, the kindness of those who professed a friendship for me, should have restrained them from exposing to public commentary the effusions of a mind failing at the approach of death. Now, when my mind is unfettered by the gross clogs of earth, and when my rekindled eye looks into futurity, I cannot behold the probability of this man's success, without being insensible that in the decline or the prosperity of my beloved country, I have still an interest of the deepest character. Should his ambition be crowned, I see a train of evils arising, against which, vigorous as her institutions are, and intelligent as are her citizens, the vigor of the one, and the intelligence of the other, must fruitlessly strive against.

Wash.—Could my voice be still heard in the councils of the land I loved and still live; could my spirit be infused into the minds of her citizens; or could my prayers influence her destiny; all should be combined to smother her from the grasp of danger. But I believe there is yet sufficient virtue in her citizens to work her redemption. I believe there is yet enough of the spirit which achieved her revolution remaining, to protect the freedom which resulted from it. If, however, liberty must perish in its vigor and freshness, I would rather see it destroyed by the arm of foreign power, than witness its unnatural destruction by the very hands which have gained and cherished it. It would grieve me less to read the ruin of the free institutions established by us, than among the misfortunes of our descendants, than among their crimes. May the Providence which controls the destinies of nations, avert the destruction of those institutions; and suffer them to realize, by their permanence as well as their adaptation to human wants and wishes, the most sanguine expectations of those who shed their blood freely to obtain them!

Jeff. Amen!

IRELAND.

Election of Mr. O'Connell.—The return of this gentleman to Parliament from the county of Clare is already known to our readers. His reason for opposing Vesey Fitzgerald, the other candidate was the vote of the latter against the Disenters—a body of men that had of late reciprocated the good feeling of the Catholics, and advocated with earnestness the cause of Catholic emancipation. Under such circumstances, the vote of Mr. Fitzgerald was "an outrage," said Mr. O'Connell. "On Catholic feelings, as well as an injury to their interests, and I go to oppose the man who, being a Representative of a Catholic people, has dared to vote, with Peel, against the Disenters." We give some particulars of the election from various paragraphs in English papers.

At the hustings in Ennis, the Sheriff called on Mr. O'Connell, who introduced Mr. O'Connell, & who was dressed in his Order of Liberator uniform, wearing his green badge or medal, "to remove that party badge." Mr. Mahon said it was no party badge—it was the ensign of his country; and Mr. O'Connell added, that that daring color should flourish when the blood stained orange should be trampled under foot. That they were in Ireland still, and neither Wellington nor his Cabinet should trample on them. Mr. Mahon then entered on his objections against Mr. Fitzgerald. The Catholic people of Ireland were now determined to raise as one man, the standard of defiance against Wellington and Peel, and no longer allow them to trample on their liberties. But Mr. Fitzgerald was the foe of civil and religious liberty; he had voted against their principles; and the Irish Catholics had solemnly pledged themselves not to support any candidate who gave his aid to such a ministry as that of Wellington and Peel. Now was the time to show these ministers a lesson of the honesty of the Irish freeholders. He then proposed Mr. O'Connell as the candidate, amidst shouts so deafening that the whole town seemed animated by one loud voice. After Mr. Fitzgerald had spoken for sometime in his own vindication, Mr. O'Connell presented himself to the meeting.

The system, he said, long pursued towards Ireland, would do no longer; it must be put a stop to. Sweet words would no longer answer; the time was gone by when they could be trampled on with impunity. If he were sent to Parliament, he would put an end to the horrid tax for building Protestant churches, and providing sacramental wine. He would vote for the diminution of the tithes, for a reform in parliament, and for reconsidering the abominable measure of the Union. The young blood of Ireland was in a ferment, & it was but a few days since he had detected a boy of thirteen, drilling a regiment of youths whose flag had emblazoned on it, "Remember Orr." The show of hands being apparently in favor of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Fitzgerald of course demanded a ballot; but receiving not more than two votes in fifty, he abandoned the contest determining to trust to the decision of the House of Commons on the validity of Mr. O'Connell's return. The priests mustered their freeholders in the strongest numbers, and remained with them all the time of the polls, in full canonicals, and with crucifixes in their hands. The greatest excitement prevailed, and crowds remained at Ennis to witness the chairing of Mr. O'Connell, which was attended by a multitude of 7 or 8,000 people; but with the most perfect order and silence, except when the signal was given for a general cheer. In this way they proceeded beyond Clare, and within five miles of Limerick they were met by parties from that city.—The crowd at length amounted to 40,000 persons, waiting to escort into the town the first Catholic returned to the United Parliament since the signing of the treaty at its date. The new member addressed the people on the infraction of this celebrated treaty, which was signed on the spot where they stood. Several of the ships in the river had their colours flying, and discharged their guns. At a meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin, it was resolved, principally in compliance with Mr.

O'Connell's earnest desire not to have any illuminations or public rejoicings on the occasion of his election, in order to the preservation of peace.

These details we conceive of interest, as exhibiting the temper of Ireland. In regard to the oath which will be required, Mr. O'Connell will not take it. The following are the consequences he anticipates from refusing to take it.

"I shall be dragged by the Sergeant at arms to the bar of the House of Commons, for not taking an oath inconsistent with my opinions.—I shall be brought there for not answering the summons of the Speaker. I shall then be allowed to address the House from the bar and I will tell them that I am ready to do my duty to the country—that to sit in that House I have but to commit the trifling sin of perjury [hear! and cheers.] Any man who swears that which he does not believe, is a perjurer, [hear, hear!] I will tell the Speaker, that if he will permit me I am quite ready to take my place; and if there be not room for me on the Treasury Bench, I will be always sure of finding space enough on the Opposition Benches [laughter and cheers.] I will then propose that he will admit me, and it is not at all improbable he will send me to Newgate [laughter.] But the debate upon those oaths—the true nature of them—will thus be carried to the remotest parts of the habitable globe—it will resound through the world, and millions will cry out against England for her injustice, [loud cheers.] It will be wafted along the Missouri; it will be carried over the waters of the Mississippi—freemen will shudder at the oath upon the banks of the Ohio; and where wildernesses existed before, but liberty has now produced a paradise and a garden—in them, in all these places, the spirit of liberty will be invoked, and one united shout of execration be raised against British Bigotry—sufficient forever to put down the Peels and Wellingtons; [continued cheering.] Yes, the experiment is worth making [cheers.]

Charles Butler, the veteran English Catholic lawyer, has given a solemn opinion, that O'Connell may take and hold the seat to which he is elected, under the British laws and constitution.

Balt. Amer.

From a N. Carolina Paper.

THE GRAVE OF JEFFERSON.

The following is a description of the place where rest the remains of the sage of Monticello:

"I ascended the winding road, which leads from Charlottesville to Monticello.—The path leads to a circuitous ascent of about two miles up the miniature mountain to the farm & the grave of Jefferson. On entering the gate which opens into the enclosure, numerous paths diverge in various directions, winding through beautiful groves to the summit of the hill. From the peak on which the house stands, a grand nearly unlimited view opens to the thick wooded hills and fertile valleys which stretch out on either side.—The University with its dome, porticoes, & colonnade, looks like a fairy city in the plain.—Charlottesville seems to be directly beneath.—No spot can be imagined as combining greater advantages of grandeur, healthfulness, & seclusion. The house is a noble in its appearance; two large columns support a portico, which extends from the wings, and into it the front door opens. The apartments are neatly furnished and embellished with statues, busts, and natural curiosities. The grounds and out-houses have been neglected.—Mr. Jefferson's attention being absorbed from such personal concerns by the cares attendant on the superintendence of the University, which, when in health, he visited daily since the erection commenced.

At a short distance behind the mansion, in a quiet, shaded spot, the visitor sees a square enclosed, surrounded by a low unadorned stone wall, which he enters by a neat wooden gate. This is the family burial ground, containing ten or fifteen graves, none of them marked by epitaphs, & only a few distinguished by any memorial. On one side of this simple cemetery, is the resting place of the patriot and philosopher. When I saw it, the vault was just arched, and in readiness for the plain stone which is to cover it. May it ever continue like Washington's with no adventitious attractions or conspicuousness; for when we or our posterity, need any other memento of our debt of honor to those names, than their simple inscription of paper, wood or stone, gorgeous tombs would be a mockery to their memories. When gratitude shall cease to concentrate their remembrance in the hearts of our patrons no cenotaph will inspire the reverence we owe to them.

We have seen a curious time piece, made for one of the Departments, by Mr. Montandon, an ingenious artist, who has recently taken a residence in this city. The instrument is called a *Micro-mètre*, being a measure of time in minute portions. It indicates, with great accuracy and distinctness, portions of time so small as the one sixtieth part of a second; and these small divisions are measured with as much ease and accuracy as seconds or minutes are measured by ordinary time-keepers.

The instrument is designed for determining the time of flight of projectiles, the velocity of running streams, and for astronomical observations. We are informed that instruments for these purposes have heretofore been imported from Europe; and which, although purporting to measure time in very small portions, were no better than ordinary pocket watches.

The ingenious artist, who has so successfully accomplished this difficult undertaking, we hope may receive the patronage which his skillfulness merits.—*Nat. Intell.*

A MEETING

Of the Bible Society of Talbot county is requested to be held on Thursday 11th Sept. at the Court House in Easton at 3 o'clock P. M. when the Members, with whom the returns from the several parts of the county are deposited, will be expected to present them all complete.

By Order,

GEO. W. NABB, Sec'y.

Easton, Sept. 6, 1828.—1w

FOR SALE

The subscriber will sell at private sale, a first rate pair of steers well broke to the cart—they will be sold very low for Cash or good paper.

ANDREW CHEZUM.

Hole-in-the-Wall, Talbot co. Sep. 6 3w

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Teach A. Tilghman, dec'd. are earnestly requested to pay to the Subscriber what is respectively due from them on or before the last Tuesday in this month, otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof in all cases that may remain unsettled at the above date.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.

Sept. 1st 1828.

\$100 REWARD

Will be given for apprehending and lodging in Easton jail Negro man ISAAC who absconded Saturday the 23d of August last.

ISAAC is a stout active negro twenty years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high a little bow legged and large feet. Pleasant countenance when spoken to, rather a broad flat face, with a good set of teeth, a wide space between those in front, which causes him to lip.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

Sept. 6.

For the Easton Gazette.

MA. GRAMMA.

I think it highly necessary to call the attention of the Friends of the Administration to a few important facts, the disclosure of which may have some effect in preventing the insidious wiles of the hypocritical Heretics. These men well know, that there are not Jackson voters enough in Talbot county to elect any of them to any office in the immediate gift of the people, and they are trying over again the same game they played so effectually last fall, by which they managed to smuggle into the House two of their Party, and thereby cheated the people out of their just rights. They are busily endeavouring to persuade those who would deprecate the election of Andrew Jackson as a curse to the Country, that they ought not to make it a party question in voting for Delegates to the Assembly.

I will now prove to the public, that these moderators are "wolves in sheep's clothing," and give a practical illustration how far the professions and practice of these honest heretics agree. I will endeavour to convince my readers, that the grand object of the Jackson men in this State ever since the election of Mr. Adams and the new state of parties, has been, to bring about a revolution and fill all offices with their friends. *Let facts speak.*

In the fall of 1826, Electors of the Senate was appointed throughout the State, without any regard, (as was supposed at the time,) to the existing state of parties. Now mark the result. The Senate was elected and composed of four Adams & eleven Jackson men. Can any man who has reasoning powers mistake the object of this proceeding? They were intended to have their weight in the election of a Jackson Governor and Council—to give a false political complexion to the State—and were selected in gross violation of the will and voice of the people. *Let facts again speak.*

At the ensuing October election, after an interval of only one month, the people elected so large a majority of the friends of the Administration as Delegates, that they outnumbered, and out-voted their opponents, in joint B. H. lot, even with the aid of the Jackson usurpers in the Senate.

Now it is self evident, that the leaders of the Heretics did make a successful effort, *secretly and clandestinely*, to ensure the appointment of such Electors, by the good people, whom they love so exceedingly, & yet dupe so egregiously, as would give them a Senate to aid in time of need. And yet these same hypocrites have the consummate impudence to *beg and implore*, and entreat the Administration men to vote for their Jackson Candidates, and falsely pretend that the election of Delegates to the Assembly will have no effect on the politics of the State or General Government. The voters of Talbot must know, that these are willful, deliberate falsehoods. Let us revert again to facts.

Upon the meeting of the Legislature in the Fall of 1826, the very first year the Senate was chosen, the people of Maryland witnessed the fact, that the Jackson forces were mustered & led to the charge, headed by a grave Senator from Talbot, and the first Act in the grand political Drama opened by an attack upon the most obnoxious of the Council. Mr. Bayard was supported by that party in opposition to Col. Martin, but they suffered the mortification of a complete discomfiture. And yet in the face of this damning evidence to the contrary, they whine aloud no party! no party! At the succeeding election in 1827, the Administration party were more awake to the views of these insidious men, but many were imposed on by those who professed to be neutral, and often showed two faces, when a proper occasion occurred. We have more facts.

The celebrated "circular" from the Baltimore Committee contained the genuine political views of the Heretics, and ought to be enough to open the eyes of all Friends to the Administration. In that "circular" they call upon all Jacksonians to rally around his standard, and proclaim to the world, that their object is to extend a reformation to every part of our State Government, and to fill all offices, from Governor down to a Constable, with immaculate Jacksonians. With a perfect knowledge of these facts, how can any one that is friendly to the existing state of things, vote for a single individual, whose views they know to be hostile to the State?

Let those who are tempted to vote against their party also reflect, that these same busy, noisy politicians, who are whispering "we are no partizans!"—*"we are no partizans!"* are themselves office hunters, and want a few of the leaves and fishes. Perhaps at the very time the four Jackson Candidates who have come forth so slyly, were "nominated," in secret, select and privileged caucus, certain assurances and promises were given, that in the event of their success, they should enjoy the perquisites of certain offices to which they had been long aspiring. Hence their restless, bustling activity. The people, Sir, should always remember, that the parties which must and ought necessarily to divide them in a Republican Government like ours, last only whilst the cause exists that gave them birth. All have witnessed the entire dissolution of former parties, and a few more revolving years will obliterate every trace of those that now agitate our beloved country. Such is the constitution of human nature, that, as long as they are free to think and act, men must differ in opinion, & when they have taken that side of a party or disputed question which their judgments and their hearts approve it becomes their duty as republicans, as members of that party, to aid and assist, by their individual and united exertions, in insuring the triumph of their opinions and their principles. The Jackson men place a great value upon every vote, and surely their opponents should profit by past experience. The latter have the power in their own hands, and let them not by an act of suicide, relinquish the possession.

An Administration man.

Talbot co. Aug. 26th, 1828.

For the Easton Gazette.

Camp Meeting at Chilton's Sawmill.

MR. GRAMMA.

This meeting commenced on Thursday the 21st of August. The camp was situated in Caroline county to the N. East of Denton about 5 miles and to the eastward of Greensborough about 4. Divine service was performed, for the first time, on Thursday night by brother Lumis the circuit preacher in this county. He was the only preacher attending, that day.

A number of ministers, however, soon arrived; among whom were, the elder L. Lawrenson, Daniel Lambdin from Delaware, brother Connolly from the Trappe in Talbot and brother Connolly from Delaware.—Brother Bishop attended the second day & of course remained the whole time. One or two others came during the continuance of the meeting. The local preachers of the circuit likewise were there. No diabolical spirit was displayed. Like active labourers in the vineyard, as they were, they went diligently to work, to lop off the branches of sin, and dig the sun-baked soil of iniquity. I do not believe that there was one drone in the hive. The bitter plants and flowers as well as sweet ones were visited, the first improved, the latter changed. As early as Friday the good news of the Lord began to be manifested. Some not acquainted with camp meetings may not be aware of the many means instituted for the conversion and salvation of sinners. Individuals from a distance unite into a sort of family and have one large tent. This is done not only to save the trouble and expense of several, but on account of the convenience enjoyed in making room for a number to assemble in singing and prayer. From the former of these considerations they are called Union Tents.

There is also a place contiguous to the pulpit

fenced in, from the "circle" by a square (generally oblong) paling, called the "mourner's aisle." This is used, both for the accommodation of a multitude in time of preaching and for prayer singing, as in the tents. The different manners by which, worship is conducted, may be mentioned for the instruction of those who have been indifferent about them.

As with all sects and denominations, we have public preaching. Besides this, there is first, early in the morning, as soon as the people arise, and adjust the little furniture of the tent, the horn is sounded to announce the hour of family prayer. The ministers are then invited to attend and perform this duty, so far as their number extends. When they are not to be found, the chief male of the family generally does it himself.

At eight A. M. the horn is blown for public prayer. The people collect in and about the "circle," whilst the preachers in the stand pray three or four times; sometimes, this part of the ceremony is conducted with an address of exhortation. Following this the appointed hour in the morning is the sermon.

After dinner, generally at three P. M. the afternoon discourse comes on. About sunset the trumpet is blown for family prayer; which is succeeded by the last sermon in the day. The opportunities enjoyed for prayer and singing in the tents are during the intervals of public worship. These are the ostensible means of grace. Private devotion is, however, a powerful aid.

God was pleased to visit this waiting multitude. Brother Lawrence, with his wonted ability, preached on Friday morning. Sunday morning he gave us a most melting discourse on "free grace," in opposition to predestination. He was in such an ecstasy of love as to be scarcely able to stand in the pulpit; and expressed the most undoubted faith in his acceptance with God. Sinners were awakened, convinced and justified. Those that did not yield to the convicting force of the Holy Ghost on being invited to give in their names, as the meeting was about to dissolve (when this invitation was given by private members not in the stand) made no objection to its propriety, but simply answered overcome, as it were with perturbation of mind, "not yet." How plain is this, of their firm league with "the prince of the power of the air." Traveller to eternity let me warn you!—"Procrastination is the thief of time." As deeply steeped as you may be in the vortex of political discussion, remember, that, of your soul's eternal welfare is a more important concern. I beseech you in Christ's stead put this matter off no longer. Commence now for now is the accepted time and now is the day of salvation."

Camp meetings have been objected to, because they are said to be a vast assemblage at one place can't be entirely free from it. I would ask where was there ever a collection of any size, without some evil beings attending it. Wherever they be, there will they be known by their works. Let us test the moral honesty of these people, who oppose them. Miser! did you ever refuse to attend a vendue on this account? Misdid (if, indeed, you have gold to supply your extravagance) did you ever return a complimentary card, politely dissenting from an invitation to a ball on this account? Sorcerer, when did you not find yourself liable to Cato's plaudit "Macte virtute" on this account? "Honest Politician" we recollect not to have heard you make this plea, with respect to the meeting of your heart's delight. Permit me to tell you your eyes are blinded by the God of this world. By him who marches "to and fro over the earth seeking whom he may devour."

Our divine Master tells us "where two or three are gathered together in my name there will I be in the midst, and that to bless them." The positive expressions "where" and "there" clearly and conclusively show that: God unites with his followers *everywhere*. This subject might be enlarged on but needlessly. With another id-a we conclude. "Notwithstanding the good, the evil overbears." A rational creature would deviate from his track, were he to say anything so difficult to be surmounted in the rescuing an Immortal Soul from the immortal fire of Hell. He must have previously confined his faculties within very narrow limits. All our ministerial brethren lighted their lamps at the shrine of the temple and the peace of the "Holy Child Jesus" reigned without a rival. Yea verily we could join in fraternal concord in saying "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

A JUNIOR METHODIST.

Caroline, co. Aug. 28th, 1828.

"Of tents and carts, about equally divided, the number was nearly 300. The probable number of persons who will join society after this camp, is 100. A. J. M.

[From the Marylander.]

VOTE OF THE WEST.

WE publish the following, that our readers may see the sentiment entertained in Maryland as to our prospects in the West. Of these 49 votes, we deem only six of them doubtful; and the six are considered doubtful only from our present limited information. 43 of these votes we consider certain for Mr. Adams, the calculation being based upon the results of the late elections, exclusive of the effects of the late development of the character and conduct of General Jackson, and of the men who would come into power, in case of his success.

To the Editors of the Marylander.

With this, I enclose you FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, with a view to get some of the noisy, turbulent Jacksonians to cover it by way of a bet. If they believe what they publish to the world, there can be no difficulty in getting the bet made. I propose Fifty Dollars on all the Western States.

50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Ohio.

50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Kentucky.

50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Louisiana.

50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Indiana.

50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Missouri.

50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets the entire vote of Mississippi.

50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets a majority of the votes of Illinois, (this State elects three electors by districts)—and

50 dollars that J. Q. Adams gets at least one vote in Tennessee.

The money enclosed is in United States Bank Bills—if covered, have it deposited in some Bank in your city, subject to the order of the winner.

MORTONBY COUNTRY, 26th August, 1828.

P. S. Please continue this notice one month unless the bet is taken up.

A canal contractor for Pennsylvania, concludes his advertisement for hands with the following lines:—

"Come single, come double, by dozens or scores On foot, or on horseback, you'll find open doors: With food that will nourish & clothes that will warm. And a drop o' the crathur that will do you no harm."

Curious instance of Dutch ingenuity.—Anna Smither, the mother of Lucius de Herre, painted in miniature, and with such diminutive neatness, that she executed a landscape with a windmill, millers, a cart and horse, and passengers; and half a grain of corn would cover the whole composition. [Walpole's Anecdotes of the painting.

POETRY.

From the Truth Teller.
A "KEEN THE CAUN."
The lament of the Mother over the Grave of a beloved Son.
From the pen of the Author of Holland Tide,
The "Munster Festivals," &c.
The Christmas light is burning bright
In many a village pane;
And many a cottage rings to night
With many a merry strain.
Young boys and girls run laughing,
Their hearts and eyes alight—
I can but think on mine and sigh,
For I am desolate.
There's none to watch in our old cot,
Beside the holy light;
No tongue to bless the silent spot—
Against the parting night.
I've closed the door—and hither come
To mourn my lonely fate;
I cannot bear my own old home,
It is so desolate.
I saw my father's eyes grow dim,
And clasped my mother's knee;
I saw my mother follow him—
My husband wept with me,
My husband did not long remain—
His child was left me yet;
But now my heart's last love is slain,
And I am desolate.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has taken the old stand, at the head of Cheap side No. 9, Water st. lately occupied by the Messrs. Schumacher & Robb as a Sugar Store. He intends keeping in all its varieties, a general assortment of Groceries.
CONSISTING OF
The best of Liquors, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Family Flour, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Powder, Shot, Earthen, Stone and Wooden Ware, And all other articles in his line, which he intends selling at a moderate advance for Cash.
He has also made arrangements to furnish the best of Stone Lime by the bbl. or hhd. (free from drayage) and upon as good terms as can be had in this City. Any orders for the above articles, or any thing else, shall be promptly attended to and thankfully received. Any other business from his Eastern Shore friends, that may require his attention, shall meet with promptness and dispatch at moderate charges.
THOS. DENNY.
Baltimore, Aug. 30.
N. B.—Persons having Pork, Cider, Butter or other articles to sell this Fall, who are disposed to favour him with their confidence, shall receive his utmost exertions to obtain the highest market prices, and to give the greatest satisfaction.
T. D.

MARYLAND:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
26th day of August, A. D. 1828.
On application of Anna Hughlett Adm'r. debonis non with the will annexed of Dekar Thompson late of Caroline county deceased—It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditor to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.
JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration D. B. N. with the will annexed on the personal estate of Dekar Thompson late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of March next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.
ANNA HUGHLETT, Adm'r. D. B. N.
with the will annexed of Dekar Thompson, deceased.
Aug. 30. 3w

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, a Slave for Life—For terms enquire of the Editor.
June.

TO SPORTSMEN

A TRAINING Stable is established in the neighbourhood of Easton for the purpose of proving the speed and bottom of the young blood horses of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Two are already engaged and in walking exercise—three or four others will be taken if early application is made—For particulars enquire of the Editor.
Aug. 30.

TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, the house situated on Washington street, at present in the occupancy of George Hale—Also the house of Pan Yard, or either of them, lately occupied by Thomas Atkinson—To a good Tenant they will be rented very low. For terms apply to
JOHN KEMP, or
ISAAC ATKINSON.
Easton, Aug. 30 3w

FARMS TO RENT.

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

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted for officers fees for 1827, payable in the present year are requested to make immediate payment for the same, as long indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees without delay; those neglecting the above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.
Aug. 2 1828—1f

FOR SALE.

That Valuable Farm known by the name of Peck's Point, lying on Treadhaven Creek, leading up to Easton, about six miles from said town by water, and about nine by land—It is more than half surrounded by water, and two hundred pannels of fence will enclose the said farm to itself.—The shores abound in the finest Shell Banks, as to improving the property, which is in a high state of improvement already—there is on this farm two hundred & ninety six acres, there will be about one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat seeded on the said farm this fall; there is but few situations on the water to excel it—Fish, Oysters, and Fowl in their season, are plenty; & perhaps there is no better shooting ground on said river. Any person wishing to purchase such a situation, can now suit himself, and can get possession at New Year's Day—for further information apply to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.
Talbot co. Nov. 3.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situated on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land.—The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation—the Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Fowl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to
JAMES DAWSON.
June 14. 1f

FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Treadhaven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 370 acres, half of which is well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt-water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighbourhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property. The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Rogers's residence. The terms will be accommodating.
JOHN S. MARTIN.
May 31—1828, 1f

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of SAMUEL GROOME, dec'd. are again earnestly requested to call on the Subscriber, or his Agent Wm. Newman, and settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof in all cases that may remain unsettled on the first day of October next. The Subscriber is also anxious to close the sale of the
THOS. DENNY.
Baltimore, Aug. 30.

STORE GOODS

Belonging to said Estate, and will therefore continue to sell very cheap for Cash only, the remainder of the Stock. Persons wishing to get
BARGAINS

May therefore find it their interest to call without delay at the Store of the late Samuel Groome.
WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.
Easton, Aug. 9. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Basil L. Stocker deceased for articles purchased at Vendue or otherwise are hereby earnestly requested to call and settle the same without delay, otherwise the subscriber will be under the necessity of taking steps for the recovery thereof, in all cases which may remain unpaid on the first of October next.—He therefore hopes that this Notice will be duly attended to.
WM. H. GROOME, Adm'r.
De-bonis non of Basil L. Stocker dec'd.
Easton, Aug. 9—6w

HOUSES TO RENT.

To Rent for the ensuing year the following Houses, viz:
The Shop on Washington Street at present occupied by Dr. Dawson.
ALSO,
The Framed Dwelling, &c. on Washington Street lately occupied by John Meconekin and adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin.
ALSO, the Brick Dwelling on Harrison Street and a Framed Dwelling on the same street, adjoining the last mentioned and directly back of the above.

All the above property will be rented at very moderate or reduced prices on application to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Aug. 30th, 1828. 1f

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by John Walter, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 17th day of August, 1828, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself Ann Dorsey, and says she belongs to Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland; said negro is 4 feet 8 inches high; about 18 years old, (at which age she says she was to have been free.) Had on when committed a yellow striped homespun cotton frock, and calfskin shoes.
The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden of Baltimore County jail
Aug. 30 8w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to Mrs. Isabella Smyth for the Hire of Negroes or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of their respective debts to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
WM. H. GROOME, agent
for Mrs. Smyth.
Easton, Aug. 9—1828—4w

Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

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

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

The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen call and see the alterations and improvements made) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledges himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.
Terms of board one dollar per day.
Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m

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

FOR RENT.

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

TO RENT.

SEVERAL valuable farms below the Trappe, the property of Col. Dickinson of the City of Baltimore—Apply to
NS. MARTIN.
Aug. 9.

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant—It is commonly called the Tannery Farm.—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centerville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
gent for Dr. James Tilton.
Easton, July 26—1f

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, the Farm in Banbury where John Norris now lives.—It is pleasantly situated on Choptank River, about three miles from the Trappe, and near enough to Cambridge to make it profitable to carry market articles there. For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, July 26—1828.

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

FARMS TO BE RENTED.

TO be rented for the next year, that large & Valuable Farm, in Goldsboro's Neck, where Mr. Henry Goldsborough now lives, near Myrtle Grove, the residence of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. The Farm is well enclosed, and divided into three fields and Lots. It has on it a large and convenient Brick House, Kitchen, Barns and other necessary buildings.—Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumable every one disposed to rent will take a view of the premises before his application.—Letters of recommendation will be expected from every applicant.
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, and
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
Easton, July 26 1828—1f
P. S. Also to be rented the adjoining farm where Wrightson Camper, lives and a House & Lot near it.

FOR RENT

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to
GEORGE W. NABB.
Easton, May 10.

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

LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year—Immediate possession will be given.
Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, agent
for Mary J. Willson.
Easton, 12th July, 1828. 1f

Valuable Servants For Sale.

TO BE SOLD at private sale, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' 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
SAML. ROBERTS, Adm'r.
of John W. Blake, deceased.
Dec. 16.

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

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

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

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

TO RENT.

THREE FARMS handsomely situated on the Waters of Broad Creek, and one on Tuckahoe Creek—For terms apply to
SAMUEL HARRISON.
Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

PRINTING

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

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county; and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales & Scale-beams, used in vending of articles—from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—at the Trappe on the 10th—St. Michaels 11th & 12th, Lookerman's Mills on the 15th—Wye Mills on the 18th of September.
WM. BECKLEY, Standard keeper.
Easton, Aug. 30—4w

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, next, on a credit of six months, at his residence, a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture; with many other useful articles. Attendance given by
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Aug. 30

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase some SLAVES for service on his plantation—He will give the best prices for those of either sex, between the ages of 14 and 25 years.—Persons having such to dispose of, will please enquire for him at Lowe's Bar.
H. BOYCE.
Easton, Aug. 23—3t Pd

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.
LEWEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.
May 17—1f

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the jail of Baltimore County, by John Murray, Jr. Esquire a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, on the 22d July, 1828, as a runaway, a black negro woman named Julia Ann, and her female child, and who says they belong to Henry Dashiell, of the city of Baltimore. The woman is five feet high, and about thirty four years of age.—Had on when committed a blue cross barred domestic frock, and a head handkerchief; the child is about eighteen months old, and has a scar on one of its arms.

The owner of the above described negroes is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden of Balt. co. jail.
Aug. 16 8w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county by Jas. B. Bosley, esq. on the 13th July, 1828, a negro man who calls himself Anthony Bowman, and who says that he belongs to Charles N. Claggett, near the Woodyard farm Prince George's county Maryland. Said negro is about five feet six inches high and about twenty eight years of age, had on when committed a dark coloured cotton casimere roundabout Jacket and pantaloons, and old fur Hat.

The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden of B. C. Jail.
August 16. 8w

A CARD.

MISS MARY G. NICOLS will resume the duties of her School on Monday 8th Sept. when she hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage.—Mrs. E. Nicols will be pleased to accommodate 6 or 8 Children as boarders.
TERMS, Board and Tuition \$100 per annum.
Easton, Aug. 30—1828—3t

The Misses Rooker's Academy.

THE PATRONS of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Seminary will recommence on MONDAY, the first day of September. Having long resided in this city, it is not deemed necessary to make any statements to the citizens of Baltimore, with respect to the merits of the School, or the qualifications of those who preside over its concerns. They venture to appeal with some degree of confidence to those best acquainted with them for testimonials of their assiduous efforts to form the minds of their Pupils.

But for the sake of those residing at a distance, they ask leave to say, that the spacious and convenient house in which they reside, is admirably calculated for the comfort and health of the Young Ladies belonging to the Boarding School—that all the branches of a useful and ornamental English education will be taught in their Seminary, and that strangers to them are referred to the following gentlemen for their character and qualifications as teachers.
The Rev. Mr. Duncan, Hopkins & Moore,
Rev. Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Isaac Tyson,
Rev. Mr. Donaldson, Mr. James Campbell,
Messrs. Cushing and Mr. Wm. Henry,
Jewett, Mr. G. Stonebraker,
Fridge & Morris, Mr. James Barroll,
August 23, 1828.

The Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Herald, at Frederick, and the Gazette, at Easton, will copy the above three times, and forward their accounts the office of the Baltimore Gazette for collection.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

The Centerville Times will please publish the above list for bid.

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE

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

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

Denton Hotel.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of 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 1f

HIDES WANTED.

The Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for Dry and Green Hides. Persons having hides for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on T. S. Hayward or the subscriber.
WM. HUSSEY.
Easton, March 15.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A TEACHER in the Hillsborough School in Caroline County—He must produce the best recommendations as to Capability, Character, habits, &c. Apply to
HENRY NICOLS, President.
Hillsborough, June 21.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of twelve writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suits of John Leeds Kerr, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. McHenry, Benjamin Slocum and the State of Maryland for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tighman, Wm. Hubbard & Catherine Summerville, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 9th day of September next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following Property to wit: one Lot at Easton Point containing 1/2 acre of Land more or less, one lot at Easton Point containing 1/2 of an acre of Land more or less, which he purchased of John Leeds Kerr, esq. with the improvements thereon: one other Lot containing 1 1/2 acres of land more or less which he purchased of John Hopkins, also 1 Lot on Landing road containing 1-3 of an acre of land more or less, also one Sloop called Edward Lloyd, together with the row-boat, oars, Combs and anchors and Cabin-furniture, sails, mast-spars, rigging and tackling belonging to the same, also one Hay horse called Dick, one Brown horse called Comer, two Cows, two looking glasses, 2 tables, 4 beds, bedsteads & furniture, 1 side-board, 1 small clock, 2 bureaus, one cupboard, 1 horse cart, 1 dray, 1 gig & harness, one negro woman called Charlotte, aged about 18 years—all which goods and chattels are subject to a Bill of Sale to Edward N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix—Sized and taken to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by
Aug. 9. THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court & to me directed against Henry Morgan, at the suit of George C. Johnson and John H. Johnson will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—all his right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to a tract of land called Little Bristol, situated in Banbury, containing 337 acres of land, more or less, also 1 horse and Gig, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
Aug. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed, against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard, esquires, to wit:—one at the suit of Robert Moore and the other at the suit of Wm. Dickinson, will be exposed to Public Sale and sold to the highest bidder for Cash at the Court door of the Court-house in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 23 day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following real estate to wit:—the dwelling farm or plantation of him the said Samuel Roberts, situate on Miles River, & being composed of the several tracts or parts of tracts of land called 'Part Daniels Rest' 'Daniels addition' 'Fishing Bay & Walker's Tooth', containing 223 1/2 acres of land, more or less: Also an adjoining tract of land called Springfield containing 281 3/4 acres of land more or less—also the following negroes, to wit: Betty, David, Charles, George, John, Horace, Irvin, Maria, Nancy, Kitty, Charlotte, Sarah, Mahala.—Also will be sold on the succeeding day between the hours aforesaid, on the premises of the said Samuel Roberts, two ox carts, and two yoke of oxen, one horse cart, one old pig and harness, 15 head of cattle & 20 head of sheep: Seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Roberts and will be sold to pay & satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon—Also will be sold at the time and place first herein before mentioned, one negro boy called Murray—Seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Roberts, for officers fees due for the year 1828.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Aug. 30 1f

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1828.

NO. 34.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per

Annun, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

By Order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold on Wednesday the 24th Sept. at the late residence of Stephen Reynier, dec'd. all the Personal Estate, (Negroes excepted) of the said dec'd. consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, a Valuable pair of mules, 3 Yoke of Oxen, Milch Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Straw, Corn-blades and top-fodder, a very good Gig & gear, also at the same time, will be offered for sale, a new and first-rate drag-Boat, one hundred and fifty fathoms in length, with three hundred yards of rope, well geared and made of Cotton twine, attached to the Seine is a new and strong built Barge which will be sold at the same time.—Any person or persons desirous of purchasing such a Seine will do well by attending the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six months credit on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required; the terms of sale must be complied with in every case before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—Attendance by
JAMES C. REYNIER, Adm'r.
of Stephen Reynier, dec'd.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

Will be set up and positively sold to the highest Bidder, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 30th Sept. inst. at 3 o'clock in the Evening, the Farm of the Subscriber commonly called "Peck's Point."

This Farm is beautifully situated on the north side of Third Haven Creek and is considered from the healthiness of the situation, the natural fertility of the soil and the large Bnks of oyster shells on it, one of the most valuable and desirable Farms in the county—the wood land is fine, and every acre of the arable land may be soon made rich by the shells.

It contains about 290 acres—5 of it are in woods—There is a comfortable framed Dwelling House on it—a new Barn and corn house and other common buildings—no further description is deemed necessary, as it is to be viewed the premises before the day of sale.

Three thousand dollars of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the sale. A credit of one and two years will be given for the balance, but the same must be secured by bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. JOHN DAWSON.
Sep. 6 (S)

NEW GROCERY STORE.

T. E. Subscriber respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has taken the old stand, at the head of Deep Side No. 8, Water st. lately occupied by the Messrs. Schumacher & Robt. as a Sugar Store.—He intends keeping in all its varieties, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

Consisting of
The best of Liquors, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Family Flour, Snuff, Cheating Tobacco, Powder, Shot, Earthen, Stone and Wooden Ware, And all other articles in his line, which he intends selling at a moderate advance for Cash.

He has also made arrangements to furnish the best of Stone Lime by the bbl. or hhd. (free from drayage) and upon good terms as can be had in this city. Any orders for the above articles, or any thing else, shall be promptly attended to and thankfully received. No other business from his Eastern Shore friends, that may require his attention, shall meet with promptness and dispatch at moderate charges.
THOS. DENNY.

Baltimore, Aug. 30

N. B.—Persons having Pork, Cider, Butter or other articles to sell this Fall, who are disposed to favour him with their confidence, shall receive his utmost exertions to obtain the highest market prices, and to give the greatest satisfaction.
T. D.

Davis's Patent Plough.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a fresh supply of Davis's Patent Ploughs of different sizes, which he offers for sale.
LAMBERT READDON.
Sept. 6—1828—4t

NOTICE.

Notes passed to the Subscriber for goods purchased at the sale of the personal estate of General Benson, are now due, and immediate payment is expected.
EDWARD SPEDDEN, Adm'r.
of Gen. P. Benson, Deceased.
Sept. 6—1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Tenth Tighman, dec'd. are earnestly requested to pay to the Subscriber what is respectively due from them on or before the last Tuesday in this month, otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof in all cases that may remain unsettled at the above date.
WM. H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.
Sept. 1st 1828.

\$100 REWARD

Will be given for apprehending and lodging in Easton jail Negro man ISAAC who absconded Saturday the 23d of August last passed.

ISAAC is a stout active negro twenty years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high a little bow legged and large feet. Pleasant countenance when spoken to, rather a broad flat face, with a good set of teeth and wide space between those in front, which causes him to lisp.
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
Sept. 6.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE THUNDRED likely rowing Slaves, for the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLE.
June 21—1t
The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid.
J. B. W.

TALBOT COUNTY TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX,
Easton, July, 1828.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for and during four weeks successively, in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star and Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.
A list of Tracts and parcels of Land, in Talbot County and State of Maryland, liable for, and charged with County Taxes for the years 1826 and 1827, and the amount of Taxes respectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same.—The Taxes being now due and unpaid, and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector in said County, liable for, or property chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners for said County, appears, to wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	NAMES OF LAND.	ACRES.	DUE.
DISTRICT, No. 1.			
Mark Benton's heirs.	Lot on Washington street.	1-2	15 25
John Crouch's heirs.	Part of Gaulton.	54	2 26
Henry Freeman's heirs.	Lot on Harrison street.	1-4	1 31 1/2
Cloudbury Kirby's jr. do.	Lot on Washington street.	1-8	1 77
Margaret Nicholson.	Lot on corner of Goldsborough and Harrison street.	1-4	2 05
James Ozmont.	Part of Neglect in Mile's River.	4	1 00
Samuel Ringgold.	Parts Bachelor's Range and Bachelor's Addition.	260	4 40
Christiana Seth's heirs.	Lot corner of Goldsborough & Harrison street, and part Tighman's Fortune.	84 3-8	15 19
DISTRICT, No. 2.			
Greenbury Griffin.	Two Lots in St. Michaels.	1-2	1 20
John A. Horney.	Part Hambleton's Discovery, part Maiden's Defeat, part Haddaway's Addition.	112	6 81
Thomas Harrison's heirs.	Lot in St. Michaels.	1-2	76
Henry Hambleton's heirs.	Part Hambleton's Discovery.	55 1-2	1 37 1/2
James Hambleton's heirs.	Part Hambleton's Discovery.	50	1 25
John Hoesfross's heirs.	Part Hambleton's Discovery and part Sherwood's Island.	62 1-4	1 80
John Jones.	Lot of ground on Mile's River.	1-2	83
Meredith Marshall's heirs.	Part Goddin's Enlargement, Goddin's Addition and Rest. on Mile's River.	295 1-4	6 62 1/2
James Pulley.	Part of Oakley.	40	7 1
Mable Wales.	Part of Oakley's Lot.	45	1 23
Thomas Wrightson's heirs.	Three Lots in St. Michaels.	1-2	3 17
DISTRICT, No. 3.			
John Bullen's heirs.	Part Pitt's Range, part Hutchinson.	235	3 05
Daniel Cox.	Part Bennett's Freshes & part Bailden.	197 3-4	6 48
John Helsby's heirs.	Lot in Trappe.	1-2	1 18
William Lowrey.	Part Lowe's Rangle, part Miller's Hope, part White Philips and part Hunting Hill.	179	10 57
Loockerman & Wright.	Part Lowe's Rangle.	53 1-2	3 48
Enoch Morgan.	Part Barwick's or Hows' Manor.	200	11 82
Henry Morgan's heirs.	Part of Little Bristol.	337	21 75
James Medford.	Lot in Oxford.	1 2	1 64
James Pamphillan.	Part Hierder Lloyd.	34 1-2	1 30
Dr. Devorix Traverser.	Part Lowe's Rangle.	110	2 60
Mary Turbut.	Part Moore Fields, part Judith's Garden, Adventure and Chance, part Oldham's Discovery.	105	5 20
DISTRICT, No. 4.			
Henry Allen's heirs.	Widows Chance, Rumley's Forrest and part of other tracts.	405 1-4	7 60
Richard L. Austin.	Austin's Trial.	187	5 86 1/2
James Austin's heirs.	Name unknown.	80	2 27 1/2
Anthony Booth.	Part of John's Hill, part of Bloomsbury and part of Sherwood's Industry.	207	1 66 1/2
Daniel Caulk's heirs.	Part of Parker's Park, part Parrott's Reserve, and part of John's Hill.	432 3-4	5 33
Thomas Dudley's heirs.	Part Highfield, part Beaver Neck and part of Broad Lane.	200	3 40
Henry Downes's heirs.	Part of Austin, and part other tracts.	676	16 71
William M. Delahay.	Part of Beaver Neck and part of Advantage.	182 1-2	3 20
William Fountain's heirs.	Part of Advantage.	112 1-2	2 51 1/2
John Ferguson's heirs.	Noble's Meadows.	216	9 00 1/2
John Garey's heirs.	Poplar Level and part of other tracts.	761	17 76
William Neconkin's heirs.	Part of Partnership.	75	3 44
Christiana Morgan.	Part of Advantage.	153	3 82
William Millington's heirs.	Part of Epsom and Beets' lance.	204	3 47
John McDonald's heirs.	Part of Perkins's Discovery and part of other tracts.	276 3-4	11 75
George Noble's heirs.	Part Noble's lance and part other tracts.	270	9 85
Joseph H. Nicholson's heirs.	Part of Acada.	45	59
Richard Ray's heirs.	Part of Beaver Dam Neck, part of Hazard and other tracts.	146 1-4	2 18
Francis A. Rochester.	Part Lloyd's Estate Enlarged.	270	9 80
John Tillotson's heirs.	Name unknown.	370	18 34
William Turner.	Part of Highfield Addition and part Bury's Range.	180	2 31 1/2
Francis, James and Elizabeth Turner.	Part of Hampton and part of Loveday's Purchase.	280	3 97
Rebecca Wothers's heirs.	Part of Noble's Addition and part of Planter's Delight.	152	4 09
Jonathan Leonard.	Part Hampton.	7	70
Wilson and John Palmer.	Dunn's Range, Moore Fields and Moore Fields Addition.	200	1 98
Edward Price's heirs.	Part Neglect and part of other tracts.	70	9 87

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That unless the County charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to LAMBERT W. SPEDDEN, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the twenty third day of September next or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.
Easton, Aug. 23, 1828 4w to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk.

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of a private gig, an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.
WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 28—1t

TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO MAN, about 26 years of age, has been committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine inches high, stout and well formed, with remarkably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN BROWN, says that he was brought up near Buck's county, by a Mr. Disborough, and that his parents are both free. He has been employed for nearly 12 months as a hand on board of a small packet, which sails between Baltimore and Port Deposit. His clothing consists of a pair of white drilling trousers, muslin shirt, and striped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty days from the date hereof, application shall not be made for him, and all such legal costs and charges, as have accrued or shall accrue, by reason of apprehending, imprisoning, & advertising him, paid, I will discharge him from prison unless remanded back for further confinement, by the judge before whom I shall take him for examination, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly.
THOMAS MILLER, Jr.
Sheriff of Cecil county.
Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day opened a GROCERY and COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, under the firm of JAMES CORNER & SON, at No. 1, Maryland Wharf (the starting place of the Steamboats to Annapolis and Maryland) where all orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JAMES CORNER,
JAMES J. CORNER,
Baltimore, Aug. 16. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber for work, done in his shop, on note or book account, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of October next, otherwise he will be forced to place their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.—As the subscriber is under the necessity, and is very desirous of paying his debts, it is out of his power to give further indulgence.
JOHN CAMPER.
Easton, Aug. 23—4t

HOUSES, &c. IN CAMBRIDGE FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at public sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 15th day of September ensuing, between 11 o'clock and 5 o'clock, the LAKE BRICK BUILDING and PREMISES on the east side of Race Street in Cambridge that are now occupied by Wm. C. Ridgway as a TAVERN. It is situated in a central part of the town, and is considered one of the best situations for a Public House on the Eastern Shore.

The House is large and convenient, with an excellent Garden and necessary out-houses attached to it.—ALSO will be sold at the same time, a LOT OF GROUNDS adjoining the late Dwelling House of Richard Atterop, deceased, and another Lot of Ground near the Cambridge Cross Roads and some Wd Land near it.

A credit of six and two months will be given for one half of the purchase money, and six years for the balance, payable in annual instalments, with the whole interest due at the end of each year; but with two good and approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money and interest from the day of sale as aforesaid, will be required from each purchaser.
JOHN GOLDBROUGH, Esq.
Aug. 23 1t of Cecil Goldsborough
Magistrate's Office
FOR SALE AT HIS OFFICE

From the Ulster Sentinel.

FARMER JACKSON & FARMER CALHOUN.
The Albany Argus has lately metamorphosed General Jackson into a farmer, and some very honest folks have since been called together to resolve that they will support the "Farmer of Tennessee!" This is quite unfair towards Mr. Calhoun, who is as much a farmer as General Jackson, and ought to be called the Farmer of South Carolina too.

Farmers Jackson was brought up a Lawyer and admitted to practice in 1786. He moved to Nashville in 1798, where he was made a District Attorney, like Mr. Beardsley and Mr. Denio.

Farmers Jackson was brought up a Lawyer, too. He studied law at Litchfield, in Connecticut, and came to the bar in South Carolina.

Farmers Jackson has a plantation of some hundred acres which he works by slaves, under the care of overseers, and raises cotton and tobacco. Farmers Jackson's country seat near Nashville, is called the "Hermitage."

Farmers Calhoun's plantation in South Carolina, yields him cotton and corn. It is supposed Farmers Jackson has not as many slaves as Farmer Calhoun, but Farmer Jackson has more land.

Farmers Jackson went to Congress about 1796 or 7, when he was thirty years old; but Farmer Calhoun did not go till 1810 or 11. Farmers Jackson quit Congress very soon; but Farmer Calhoun stayed till 1817, when he was made Secretary of War, and now Vice President.

Farmers Jackson was thirty nine years old, when he killed Charles Dickinson in a duel, which grew out of a horse-race.

Farmers Jackson was forty five years old when he threatened Mr. Madison, that if he did not turn Silas Dinsmore out of the office of Indian Agent, he would raise a mob and burn down the Agency House.

Farmers Jackson was forty five when he pitted Col. Benton.

Farmers Jackson was forty-eight years old when he wrote to Samuel S. Ward, that he had "retired to his farm" in 1815. We may form some idea of his proficiency as a farmer, by looking over the profits of his farm from that time till 1821, when Farmer Jackson was made Governor of Florida.

1820.	
Pay as Major General,	\$2,400
Subsistence,	1,098
Extra Rations,	1,048
Forage,	672
Rent for Quarters,	400
Fuel,	244
FOR SERVANTS.	
Pay,	240
Subsistence,	292
Clothing,	140 16
Transportation of baggage,	166 40
Holding Treaty with Choctaw Indians,	
&c. travelling expenses for self and suite	425 83
Bill at D. C. K's,	156 78
Pay as Commissioner, from Sept. 14th to Oct. 21st, 37 days, at \$8 per day,	296 00
Expenses for General Jackson & suite on their return,	351 50
P. y as Commissioner on return, from the 21st of Oct. to the 10th of November 20 days, at 8 dollars per day,	160 00
Total,	\$8,109 67

This is what we should call farming to some purpose, for a single year. We raise no such crops in Oneida county. Farmer Beardsley has hardly received more than that sum, since he also retired from the Senate, as Farmer Jackson did.

Farmers Jackson seems to understand the art of raising double crops.

Farmers Jackson lived in his own house, and received from the United States 400 dollars a year for "Rent of Quarters."

Farmers Jackson burns his own wood and Government pays him 224 dollars a year for keeping his own fire.

Farmers Jackson's own slaves wait upon him, for which he charges only 240 dollars for "Pay."

Farmers Jackson charges only 140 dollars for clothing his waiters; and 292 dollars for paying them for eating his own hominy.

Farmers Jackson's horses eat his own grass, which costs the United States only 672 dollars a year for "Forage."

Farmers Jackson receives pay as a Major General, 2400 dollars for the year—or almost seven dollars a day—and for 57 days of the same time charges eight dollars a day besides, as Commissioner.

Farmers Jackson's account for "Transportation of Baggage" is only 166 dollars for one year.

Farmers Jackson and Farmer Jackson's Aide de Camp, and Farmer Jackson's Waiters and Baggage, Waggon, all go down to the Choctaw Treaty. For all this Farmer Jackson charges about 1,400 dollars for his time and expense for about 57 days and in the mean time all the rent for Quarters, Forage, Fuel, Subsistence, Extra Rations, & Major Generals pay go on at the farm house at home.

All these crops raised by Farmer Jackson, have been often published from the Agricultural Transactions of the War Department; the accounts were kept and settled during that time, by Farmer Calhoun, who was then President of the Society.

Farmers Jackson raised crops like these from 1815 to 1821. Let us see then—six times six thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars, (for we leave out Indian Treaties,) is thirty nine thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars in all, as Major General only for six years. The particulars of all the crops for this time are worth reckoning up.

Pay for Farmer Jackson, 6 years,	\$14,400
Subsistence for Farmer Jackson,	6,388
Extra Rations for Farmer Jackson,	6,588
Rent for Quarters for Farmer Jackson,	2,400
Fire Wood for Farmer Jackson,	1,344
Pay for Farmer Jackson's waiters,	1,444
Hominy for Farmer Jackson's waiters,	1,922
Clothing for Farmer Jackson's waiters,	843
Hay & Grass for Farmer Jackson's horses 4,632	

Farmers Jackson lost the title to this farm when Congress reduced the Army, but the next year after Farmer Jackson was made Governor of Florida, and had now got to be "a Captain General of the Island of Cuba." He lost the title to that farm, too, by another act of Congress; but in the mean time, he had raised one very fine crop in Florida. Farmers Jackson received for it, from his Uncle Sam, six thousand nine hundred and seven dollars, and the generous old fellow's steward, (Farmer Calhoun,) allowed him an account into the bargain, of \$51,047 83, for Wines, Liquors, &c.—This was undoubtedly the expense of harvesting.

Farmers Jackson went to the Senate of the U. States again, the next year, when he immediately laid claim to Uncle Sam's best farm, that returned for \$25,000 a year. The first year did not agree, though a majority only could have given a verdict. Farmers Jackson found out that

five out of the twelve were in his favour, and he immediately insisted that five was a majority of twelve, and that he had been cheated out of the farm. The next jury was composed of twenty-four. Here he had only seven in his favor, and was then non-suited. Farmers Jackson has always considered that this seven too was a majority of the whole, twenty-four, and that the farm is as much his at this time as if he had received the unanimous verdict of the jury. The arguments pro and con are something like these: Farmers Jackson thinks, he ought to have had it for wages, and that he was never paid enough. The jury thought he had no title to it, and that he had been pretty well paid. Farmers Jackson thinks that the jury ought to have thought as he did. The jury think that they have the right to think for themselves; but Farmer Jackson's lawyers at Albany say that the only law they know which ought to govern the case was laid down by Baron Steuben; the morning of the battle of Monmouth. A Colonel of one of the Regiments had changed the position of his line. Baron Steuben observed it as he rode along, & asked who had ordered it to be done—"Why," said the Colonel, "I thought, sir—" "Why," said the Colonel, "I thought, sir—" "What the d—l put it into your head that you had any right here to think for yourself?"

From the Duke of Saxe Weimer's Travels.

RESIDENCE IN BOSTON, from July 26 to August 9, 1825.—Immediately upon our arrival, we enquired for the residence of the Dutch Consul, Mansson. He was absent, and had committed his business to a broker, Mr. Thaxter. A had conducted us upon a pier, along a very extensive range of stores, built of brick, four stories high, with a cupola in the centre, upon which various flags were flying. These flags correspond as a telegraph with the telegraph on Long Island. We then passed through several broad and very animated streets, with side walks. We were much struck with the heavy waggon, drawn by four oxen and a horse—the heat was very intense—92 of Fahrenheit in the shade. We were informed that a few days before, the thermometer had risen to 100, & that several people in Boston had died suddenly from drinking cold water.

We found the Vice Consul in his counting room. Our first inquiry was for a comfortable tavern: the Consul had the politeness to conduct us to the Exchange Coffee House, where we took up our residence. As soon as this was done, I went to a bookseller to purchase a plan and description of Boston; but I could find neither. On my return, I purchased a straw hat, with a very broad brim, such as is worn here. Soon after I received a visit from Mr. R. whose acquaintance I had made two years before in England. He was very glad again to meet this worthy man, who was highly esteemed there, and who had married, a year and a half before, the daughter of one of the most considerable inhabitants of this place, formerly a senator in Congress, & leader of the Federal party.

I dined at the ordinary, at 2 o'clock, according to the custom of the place, and was honored with a seat next to the host, Mr. Hamilton. This gentleman had been during the late war a Colonel in the volunteers, and still retains his title. I found him a polite man, and I cannot sufficiently celebrate the politeness of the guests, many of whom made themselves acquainted with me. The food was very well prepared, and if it had been poorer I should have eaten it with a good appetite, as I had been compelled so long to dispense with fresh provisions. The same was the case with the fruit, which was very small & poor, but was still very palatable to me. On account of the intense heat which had not been equalled for 20 years, all fruits had ripened prematurely. The wine was brought upon the table in coolers, with ice, and a piece of ice was placed in every glass of beer in order to cool it. In the tavern, next the large dining room, on the lower floor, was an area and two side rooms, where strangers who have nothing to do pass the day. At the bar can be obtained wine, lemonade, soda-water, &c. with ice.—Eight newspapers were fastened to a large table—these have the same appearance as the English papers, and are chiefly filled with mercantile advertisements—the house is also fitted like an English tavern—the servants, black and white together, I found polite and attentive.

After 4 o'clock Mr. R. accompanied by his father-in-law, and the son of the latter, who has recently returned from Europe, called to conduct Mr. Thompson and myself about the town. In Cornhill, one of the principal streets, are many very elegant shops. A new building for the branch of the U. S. Bank has a very plain front with two Doric columns, each a single piece of granite, 18 feet high, and nearly 5 feet in diameter. In the old state house were held the first meetings at the commencement of the American Revolution.—A great hall, which now is used for the meetings of the Aldermen contains a portrait of the great Washington painted by Stuart in full length, and also the bust of the old President Adams, father of the present; the bust is surrounded by a wreath of stars. Upon four columns are engraved the names of all the men distinguished for their patriotism during the Revolution.

Under the Common Council room, is the vegetable and meat market. But as this place is justly considered an improper one for this purpose, they are building a new market, not far from one of the many creeks which form a harbour. The Mayor has begun by filling up an old dock and erecting a long building, the first story of which is of granite, and the three upper stories of brick, which are sold as Warehouses to the merchants of the place. This sale has produced so much that the new market hall parallel with these stores was entirely erected with granite from the profits. This building is 526 feet long, 50 feet wide, and contains but one story above the lower one. On the other side of this hall, and also parallel with it, a new row of stores, similar to the first is commenced.

Mr. R. conducted us through many very elegant and broad streets to his own house, one of the largest in the town, situated upon the public walk, Beacon Hill. There are still many houses of wood, but all new houses must be built of stone or brick, most are of brick, some are left red, and many are painted with bright colours, granite is much used in the lower stories, particularly for steps, and is found in great abundance about 20 miles from Boston. The above mentioned walk is extensive, bordered with a few scattering trees, and slopes gradually to the sea. The state house, occupied, stands upon the highest point of the hill, and has a great cupola covered with copper. This house is built of brick, and ornamented with a variety of group columns, which are of wood, and give the whole rather a decayed appearance. There is a beautiful, and extensive view from Mr. R.'s four story house. This house is richly and tastefully furnished, and ornamented with a variety of paintings which he has brought from

his travels. I observed among them very successful copies of the Madonna della Sedra of Raphael, another Madonna of Sassetto, and the scene from the Good by Poussin.

We spent the evening at Mr. R's, & became acquainted with his young wife, also a Miss P. and the widow of Gen. H. Adjutant of General Washington, and formerly Ambassador of the U. States at Lisbon and Madrid. The General is descended from an English family, was born in Lisbon must have been very beautiful in her youth. The two Mr. O's, father and son, were also present. Although I was greatly fatigued, this society was exceedingly agreeable to me. As we went home about 9 o'clock, it was still very warm, and the full moon stood like a burning coal in the sultry heavens.

In the mean time, towards evening, the Pallas had arrived at Boston, and came to anchor near the Long-wharf. In passing Fort Independence she had fired a salute of 17 guns, and received one of 10 in return. I had concluded that no one would take the least notice of me in America, but I soon found myself agreeably disappointed.

MADISON AND JACKSON.

All who wish to understand why Gen. Jackson entertained but a poor opinion of President Madison, may find an explanation in the following document, which in a government where the people rule, ought long since to have been before the public.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 25th, 1815.

Sir—As soon as the first credible account of peace was received at Washington, a letter stating the fact was addressed to you from this Department, dated the 16th of February, and as soon as the treaty of peace was ratified by the president and senate, the event was communicated to you in another letter dated 17th Feb. with instructions for the disposal of the force under your command. It is regretted, that any accident should prevent the delivery of either of those letters in due course, but I presume, that both of them have long since reached your hands, and that the instructions have been carried into effect.

I assure you, sir, that it is a very painful task, to disturb for a moment, the enjoyment of the honorable gratification which you must derive, as well from the consciousness of the great services that you have rendered your country, as from the expressions of approbation and applause, which the nation has bestowed on those services. But representations have been recently made to the President, respecting certain acts of military opposition to the civil magistrate, that required the immediate attention, not only in vindication of the just authority of the laws, but to rescue your own conduct from an unmerited reproach.

There has been transmitted to the President, copies of the letter of Mr. Reed, your aide-de-camp, to the editor of the Louisiana Courier, dated the 21st Feb. of your general order, dated the 28th Feb. commanding certain French subjects to retire from New Orleans, of a publication in the Louisiana Courier, of the 3d of March, under the signature of a "Citizen of Louisiana of French origin," animadverting upon the general order, the order of the 5th of March, enforcing the order of the 28th of Feb. of your letter of the 16th of February, announcing the unofficial intelligence of peace, and of the 3d general order of the 8th of March, suspending the order of the 28th of February, except so far as relates to the Chevalier de Tossard.

These documents have been accompanied with a statement, that on the 5th of March the writer of the publication of the 3d of March, Mr. Louallier, a member of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, was arrested by your order and confined in the barracks, that on the same day, Mr. Hall, the district judge, issued a Habeas Corpus, in the case of Mr. Louallier, but before the writ was served, the judge himself was arrested by your order for issuing it, and conducted under a strong guard to the barracks; that on the 5th of March, Mr. Dick the Attorney of the U. S. having obtained from Mr. Lewis, as State Judge, a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Judge Hall, which was served upon you, he was arrested by your order & lodged in the barracks; that Judge Hall was released on the 15th of March, but was escorted to a place out of the city of New Orleans with orders not to return until information of peace was officially received, and officially announced; and that Mr. Dick was released on the same day and permitted to remain in town, but with orders to report himself from day to day until discharged.

From these representations, it would appear, that the judicial power of the U. States has been suspended, the liberty of the press has been suspended, and the constitutional subjects of a friendly government, have been exposed to great inconvenience by the exercise of military force and command. The President views the subject in its present aspect, with surprise and solicitude; but in the absence of all information from yourself, relative to your conduct, and the motives of your conduct, he abstains from any decision, or even expressions of an opinion upon the case; in hopes that such explanations may be afforded, as will reconcile his sense of public duty, with a continuance of confidence which he reposes in your judgment, discretion and patriotism. He instructs me, therefore, to request, that you will with all possible dispatch, transmit to this department, a full report of the transactions which have been stated—And in the mean time, it is presumed, that all extraordinary exertions of military authority has ceased, in consequence of the cessation of all danger, open or covert, upon the restoration of peace.

The President instructs me to take this opportunity of requesting that a conciliatory deportment may be observed towards the state authority and citizens of New Orleans. He is persuaded that Louisiana justly estimates the value of the talents and valor which have been displayed for her defence and safety, and that there will be no disposition in any part of the nation to review with severity the efforts of a commander acting in a crisis of unparalleled difficulty, upon the impulse of the purest patriotism.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS,
Acting Secy of War.

Maj. Gen. A. JACKSON.

POWER OF THE WEST.

The following facts and calculations respecting the western states are from the American Journal of Education. The opinions advanced, which appear to be founded on correct data, cannot fail to arrest the attention, and give birth to the most splendid imaginings respecting our happy republic.

Physical Power.—By the Western States we mean to include those which are situated between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, and are watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. The territory which they embrace, including the territories of Michigan and Arkansas, contains 528,000 square miles. It is only fifty-five years since the first English settlements, west of the Allegheny, were made in Kentucky. At various periods since, settlements have been made in most of the States belonging to the Western division. Thirty-eight years ago, the entire white population of all those States amounted, by actual computation, to scarcely 100,000—making a little over seven persons to a square mile. Their ratio of increase for the last ten years, has been not far from 100 per cent. The ratio will probably diminish as the country grows older, and these checks of population decrease, which ever exist in long settled

states. But it is hazardous little to say, that in 1830, the Western States will contain a population larger than that of the other great divisions of the U. States.

Of their capability to support a population equal in density to Massachusetts, no doubt can be entertained.

The number of persons to a square mile in Massachusetts, is seventy. But recurring to the number of square miles in the Western States, it will be seen that with a population equal in density to Massachusetts, they will contain 36,960,000 inhabitants. The effective military force of a population of 10,000,000 may safely be estimated at 1,000,000. When, therefore, the Western States shall contain a population equal in density to Massachusetts, their effective military force will be nearly 4,000,000, an army superior to that which can be brought into the field by the Autocrat of all the Russias. The above estimate, is undoubtedly much too low. A moment's reflection will satisfy any one that the Western States are capable of sustaining a much larger population, who take into consideration the salubrity of their climate—the extent and fertility of their soil—the richness of their mines—and the facilities they have for working them—and the great navigable rivers and tributary streams by which they are watered, suited either for manufacturing establishments or the purpose of commercial enterprise and activity.

In the preceding remarks no regard has been paid to the unorganized territory belonging to the United States in the valley of the Mississippi. When, therefore, those immense regions between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains, shall be filled with a population equal in density to Massachusetts, their physical power will be greater than the mightiest nation now in existence.

Civil Power.—By civil power is here meant, that influence which any division of our country possesses in the national councils. Proceeding, then, upon the calculations laid down in the tables published in another part of the present number of the Journal, it will be seen that the civil power of this nation will soon be wielded by the people of the West. Divide the U. S. into four parts, Northern, Middle, Southern, and Western. The present number of Representatives in Congress from each of the divisions, is as follows—Northern 39; Middle 67; Southern 65; Western 46. Whole number of Representatives from the first three divisions, 171. From the last 46. According to the best calculation which can be made, it is ascertained, that in 1850 the population of the Northern, Middle and Southern divisions of the U. S. will be 11,384,703 while that of the Western division will be 11,424,550. Should the rate of apportionment be the same then & at present, the first three divisions will have 266 Representatives, & the last 267, leaving the balance of power in favor of the West. The apportionment in future will, no doubt, be much larger than at present; but upon the principle of equal representation, whatever the apportionment may be, the weight of influence possessed by the West will be the same.

In a little more than twenty years, therefore, the Western States will have a majority in Congress; and in fifty years that majority will be overwhelming. Of course they will be able to control all the measures of the general government which are of great national importance.

Moral Power.—Now when we reflect that the Western States according to the lowest estimate are capable of sustaining a population of more than 4,000,000, we feel that their moral power must be great, either for good or evil, in proportion as intelligence or ignorance, virtue or vice, prevail among their citizens. We have before shown that in 1850 they will have a majority in Congress; and it is well known that the character of a representative ever corresponds with that of his constituents. If the people are industrious and virtuous, then their representatives will be men of like spirit. But if ignorance, licentiousness of manners, and a disregard of religious obligation prevail in the community, then reckless demagogues, and abandoned profligates will sit in the sacred hall of legislation; and ambition and self aggrandizement and love of power, will take the place of patriotism, and public spirit, and an unshaken attachment to the best interest of the nation. Where such a state of society exists, the elective franchise, which is the peculiar glory of America, will become one of its deadliest scourges. Nothing, therefore, can prevent a dissolution of the Union, and save our free and happy institutions from utter subversion, but patriotism and intelligence, directed, animated and controlled by the purest moral principles, pervading all classes of people at the West.

*The tables here alluded to give the comparative increase of the several divisions of the country in the following ratio. Eastern States 12.7 per cent. Middle 33.8. Southern, 19.4. Western, 99. The comparative population of the same divisions of country, when as dense as the present population of Great Britain, will be as follows—Eastern States, 11,851,200; Middle, 130,032,000; Southern, 56,173,700; Western, 120,240,000; Unorganized territory, 168,658,890. Total 360,000,000.

KENTUCKY PARTIES.—The Lexington Reporter, though a paper of very decided politics, is characterized by a general fairness and propriety, which give to its opinions more weight than we usually attach to those of most party papers. The last number of the Reporter contains some remarks on the recent elections, which we deem worth copying, especially as we find the brief views which we offered on the same subject a few days ago sustained by the opinions of the Reporter. In regard to the prospects of success in November, which are to be gathered from the result of the gubernatorial election, the Reporter says:—

"The majority for Gen. Metcalf being small, his confidence strengthened than diminished our confidence in the success of the Administration Electoral Ticket on the first Monday in November. If it had been larger, the Administration party would have relied too much upon their numerical strength and the justice of their cause. As it is, instead of supineness and inactivity, their united efforts will be put forth in support of their rights and liberties—a better organization of the party will be effected—more zeal will be displayed; and, every heart being nimble by one common impulse, what have the friends of Civil Government to fear? Most assuredly they will again triumph. We could point to half a dozen New Court men, besides Judge Barry, who are stronger before the People of Kentucky, than Andrew Jackson, and ten times as many whom a majority of our citizens would rather vote for as President. In every county of the State there are men of superior qualifications, men better fitted by education, political experience, and temper, than General Jackson, to discharge the duties of the office."

Respecting the political complexion of the State Legislature, the Reporter says:—"The members of the Senate and House of Representatives have been classed by some of our cotemporaries as Jackson men and Administration men. Before the meeting of the Legislature, the President's Election will have been decided; and if, as we anticipate, the decision shall be against Jackson, there will be no division of parties in reference to the Presidential question. At all events, we consider speculations as to the present sentiments of the members, unnecessary. Several Administration men, as Granger, Boone, Fleming, Whitely, Henderson, &c. have already given representations on local or personal questions, and some of the Jackson Senators are from Admin-

istration districts; so that the supposed strength of parties in either branch, is not a fair criterion of the sentiments of the People on the great national question. The vote for Governor is a better test. And while we do not believe that Gen. Metcalf received Jackson votes anywhere, there is scarcely a county in which his competitor, Major Barry, was not supported on account of his views of local policy, by many, very many, who are not, never were, and never will be, Jackson men."

[From the American Farmer.]

The Price of Land.—An impression seems to exist, the truth of which may be questioned, that lands are selling far below their value, and that the present state of things, in that respect, is a forced one; whereas, if we consider the almost countless millions of unoccupied acres of land in the country; the sparseness of population, compared with the extent of our territory; the vast abundance and the low price of all the products of the plough, it would seem that the present is the natural state of things, and that \$30—40—50—60—70, and \$80 an acre for land, was only the result of an extraordinary state of things abroad and at home. And again, to estimate the real value of lands in the Atlantic States, we must constantly bear in mind that a great revolution has been achieved in the value of landed property, by the prodigious facilities which have been, and are constantly in course of being established, for bringing all the products, even the most bulky of the new and fertile regions of the west, into competition and contact with the productions of the states that are washed by the tide waters. How is it possible, under these circumstances, for land to sell for anything like former high prices, since, after all the question must be put—What per cent. will it yield? Suppose a purchase of 500 acres at \$10 per acre—the original purchase money is \$5,000; of the 500 it is probable that not more than one-fifth is in actual cultivation—in other words, yielding any interest, whilst the remaining 400 acres or 40,000 acres, are lying dead; so that the portion of 100 acres which is in a state of activity, may be said to have virtually cost \$50 per acre; and it is quite probable that unless the purchaser manages better, and has more manure at command than usual, he would consult a truer economy by applying his labour to the culture of a still smaller sphere. As we have before suggested, landholders have not yet, by any means, realized the degree of economy which may, and must be practised in every department, and every minute of living.

Let them not suppose that they alone are under this necessity; it may begin with them, but assuredly it will, in its course, reach every other calling and profession; for so immediate is the connection between all other pursuits with agriculture, which sustains them all, that they must as assuredly feel their depression, as that the extremities of the body must be paralyzed by a pressure on the brain.

After all, it is an enviable calling, if pursued with industry and rigid, honourable, fair economy. On this point we shall dwell more at large when we have leisure. At present we cannot forbear to say, that one of the most grievous evils under which, not only the farmer, but the whole country labours, is the excessive price of education for his children. To this, too, we shall advert again.

We will thank our patrons in different parts of the Union, to give an account of the sales of land. It may be useful to record them occasionally. Six hundred acres were sold, the other day, within four miles of this city, on navigable water, near the Philadelphia turnpike, with a brick house and an abundance of wood and timber, for \$4.50 per acre.—Farmer.

[From the American Farmer.]

Much misery and inconvenience, and sometimes loss of life, result from the confusion which ensues from the confusion of the different evils effects of which might be obviated if the proper remedies were generally known.—Thus when persons are severely burned, either the most appropriate and effectual remedy is not known, or is forgotten in the midst of the confusion and the violence of the sympathy amongst those who are present and much unnecessary suffering results from the want of the proper remedies or of sufficient self possession to apply them. There ought to be taught in every family a sort of medical catechism as what for instance is to be done in case of a child's clothes taking fire, what in case of a bad scald; what in case of hemorrhage of the lungs or the nose; what in case of being half drowned; what in case of the bite of a snake or the sting of bees, &c. and in every family the ingredients should be kept constantly at hand, sufficient at least for a single case. We shall give such recipes occasionally as appear most simple and best adapted to cases of most common occurrence, and if there should seem to be in them any thing erroneous, we will thank our medical readers, if whom there are many, who are likewise most intelligent farmers, to comment upon them. We must derive them chiefly from late authors in our library. Here follows a few from the Domestic Physician.]

General blood-letting should always be preferred in the first instance to local, and it should be continued until decided effects are perceptible on the system.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

In a very interesting case of this affection, communicated by the late Dr. James Kent Platt to his friend, Professor J. B. Beck, of this city and which threatened to terminate fatally, the affusion of cold water, by painful over the head and shoulders proved almost immediately successful.

In cases of extreme injury from this cause, one of the most successful applications, hitherto resorted to, has been the oil of turpentine. In the action which occurred in 1815, between the U. S. frigate, *Guerrero*, and an Algerine frigate nearly fifty men belonging to the former were severely burnt, by the explosion of one of the large guns. Some of these men were in a most pitiable condition, and suffered the most exquisite torments. They were taken down to the cockpit, and oils of turpentine freely poured over their naked wounds. They all did well.

Dr. Paris has, too, three indications to be fulfilled, whenever it is ascertained that a poisonous substance has found its way to the alimentary canal. These indications are,

First. The immediate ejection of the poison from the body, by the operation of vomiting and purging.

Second. The demolition of the remaining portion, and the demolition of measures best calculated to obviate absorption.

Third. To initiate the occurrence of the consecutive phenomena, and to combat them by an appropriate treatment.

Sometimes it becomes necessary to fulfil the second indication before the first, as in cases of acids and alkalies long been taken into the stomach. The first object here should, undoubtedly, be to neutralize them, and dilute them, as soon as possible, and then to excite vomiting.

The vomits to be resorted to, in general, are the sulphate of zinc or copper. They do not require much dilution; their action, a circumstance of great importance in cases of poisons which act by being absorbed. In the next place they act expeditiously, a dose of fifteen grains of either of these salts, induces producing almost instantaneous vomiting, without exciting the nausea characteristic of other emetics, and which

occasions a state of the system highly favorable to absorption.

Onium.—In addition to the means recommended in the text, for the recovery of persons poisoned by opium, I am happy to mention one which has proved very efficacious in this country: it is the affusion of cold water upon the head and back. In Philadelphia, and in this city, it has proved successful in a number of instances; and in Kentucky it has lately been tried, and also found successful. One case was that of an infant aged only seven weeks. It had been in a deep sleep eight hours, was affected with violent convulsions, labored breathing and suspended deglutition. After continuing the affusion of cold water for fifteen minutes, all the symptoms were relieved. An emetic and cathartic completed the cure.

The following sentiments were expressed by Mr. Pope, (a thorough-going Jacksonian,) prior to the Kentucky election. They were contained in a letter to a friend, and published in the Louisville, (Kent.) Advertiser, a noted Jackson print. Let the candid reader compare the facts with the result. Who would not be proud of such an honorable acquittal as the administration have at the hands of Kentucky.

"The administration convention in December selected Gen. Metcalf as their candidate for governor, and he must be considered identified with that party in his contest. He was one of our repr natives in congress who voted against General Jackson, contrary to the will of the state, as expressed through the general assembly."

It must be clearly understood that the administration party in presenting Gen. Metcalf for their candidate, put the question directly to the people of Kentucky:—Do you, or do you not approve the conduct of your representatives in voting at the last presidential election against General Jackson in opposition to the solemn, urgent and almost unanimous declaration of the general assembly?—If the people in the present aspect of the controversy, elect General Metcalf, it will be claimed and very properly, not only as an acquittal by Kentucky of the charges against Adams, Clay, &c. but as a triumph of Mr. Clay and his friends upon the very principle in contest. It must be so viewed here and by the people of other states. The eyes of the nation are upon us, looking with anxious solicitude to the result of the present contest for governor in Kentucky. The election of Gen. Metcalf will be deemed an approbation by Kentucky of the vote of her representatives in Congress at the last presidential election."

For the Eastern Gazette.

To the Vote of Talbot.

The time rapidly approaches my Fellow-Citizens, when your ballots must decide the great, the momentous question, "big with the fate of millions," whether civil qualifications, acquired by a life of laborious study and investigation, or pure military fame, acquired by one successful battle, are best calculated to ensure the tranquility, happiness and greatness of our Glorious Republic. It is not whether John Quincy Adams or Andrew Jackson shall be our next President—but the true point at issue is above stated, and the people of the United States, in November next must determine the important question on for themselves and for their posterity. The result of this election, if Gen. Jackson succeeds, will establish a precedent, dangerous, perhaps destructive to the liberties of our Country. It will establish a principle which will reverse all the decisions and maxims of Antiquity, and falsify the experience of all past ages.

It would be well for you, to turn over the historic page, and behold in that mirror of truth, the instructive lessons that Historians and Philosophers have there recorded, where you can see, as it were, face to face, & converse with the spirits of the highest Geniuses. Then read, and reflect on the monumental inscriptions on the graves of departed Republics. Gratitude for victories won and an union of the purse and the sword, have produced most, if not all those sad catastrophes. Republics have been often accused by modern writers and politicians, with the sin of ingratitude, of a base return to their greatest Benefactors, and Warriors for Splendid Services. But this jealousy or ingratitude (if you please to call it so), was the very sheet anchor of their hope—the very cause and continuance of their freedom. As long as the People, the Voters of those ancient Republics of Greece and Rome retained a jealousy and controlling influence over those aspiring Spirits who would have drawn too largely on their gratitude, so long liberty triumphed. Why did the Athenians banish to a foreign land, the renowned Hero of Salamis, a victory which has immortalized the name of Themistocles? Because they felt an instinctive dread of the consequences of that popular adulation which would have spoiled what it admired; because they felt a salutary jealousy of the ambition of those whose success in war, in scenes of blood and carnage, had given them a pre-eminence over their countrymen—over an army of citizens, and wisely concluded, that the dangerous greatness of the One, should be sacrificed to the safety and liberty of the Many. They knew the nature of man, and opposed those severe checks of lawless ambition. For all history has proclaimed the melancholy fact, that in every instance all Republics have been ruined by the Usurpation of One Man, with an army at his heels.

Yet, in despite of all these awful warnings, pure gratitude to Gen. Andrew Jackson, for the battle of New Orleans, have induced a powerful Party of American Republicans, to strive to make him Commander-in-Chief of all the Sea & Land forces of these U. States, and trust to his guidance the vast and complicated concerns of a mighty Empire. And it has been reserved for the modern Heroics to make the wonderful discovery, that man is not the same he was some thousand years ago, and that the march of time has changed his nature and his propensities. That all the records of past ages are fictions that have been narrated to alarm old women & Children, and that a military fever is conducive to the health of the body politic. They would reverse the maxim of the Athenians, and are willing to endanger the liberties of millions that one Hero may be great.

If this Hero, whom one victory has rendered so illustrious, possessed even one other requisite to qualify him for the high & dignified station for which he is a Candidate, the zeal of his party might be less a matter of wonder and astonishment. But his character from his youth up to the present, has been marked by traits which have always been sufficient, before his day, to disgrace a man and a Christian. It is one that is perfectly unique, & cannot be paralleled in either ancient or modern history. A catalogue of his enormities, of those which have been proved, and cannot be successfully disputed, would almost exhaust the Vocabulary of Crimes. A horse race—a Tavern Bully—a Duelist—a Trafficker in Human Flesh—the Seducer of female innocence—a Calumniator—envious—ignorant; malignant. His conscience is stained with human blood, "which all the waters in the sweet heavens can never wash away." He has insulted the Executive of his own State, and also the executive of the United States, whose orders he had disobeyed, and threatened to invade the sacred sanctuary of the Senate Chamber, and cut the ears of those Senators who had dared to question the propriety of his conduct.

Such are only a "few" of the pastimes and trophies of his youth and manhood, and from the old age of such a Hero clothed with power, what calamities may we not anticipate. But may the ALL WISE, in HIS MERCY, avert these dreaded consequences, and cause the madness of the People to praise him. BRUTUS.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Should you consider the following worth a place in the Gazette, you will please to insert it in the next Saturday's paper. Some of it is original, and some of it is selected from a paper called the Truth-teller.

Very respectfully, &c. HORACE.

Examination of a Country School-Master. Examinators—Mr. Longwind; Mr. Pitchpipe; Squire Roundabout; Dr. Liverleaf, and Col. Cut and Thrust.

Squire R.—Supposing a frog should undertake to jump to the top of a steeple ninety feet high, and should fall back three feet, how long would it take him to reach the top?

Teacher. I have not time now to calculate, but for a rough guess I should say upwards of a fortnight.

Col. Cut and Thrust. What year was King James the first brought to the block?

Teacher. He was a block-head all his life.

Mr. Pitchpipe. How much pork will it take to support a family of considerable size?

Teacher. Upwards of considerable.

Squire R. Which is the most proper way of speaking to say I inspect or expect?

Teacher. That depends whether it be a matter of inspection, or expectation.

Dr. Liv. What was the name of the Spartan Colonel, who fought till all was blue, at the Straits of Gibraltar?

Teacher. Leonidas fought gallantly at the Straits of Thermopylae.

Mr. Longwind. What is your idea of Capt. Synnemes' hole?

Teacher. Why I told him it would not answer no purpose at all, that it was so shallow the waters would all freeze afore Spring, and I guess he'll find it out sooner or later.

Dr. Liv. What is your opinion of Brutus' evil genius?

Teacher. I should say he was a rather queer genius "take him by the large." He was the same fellow if my memory serves me that met Brutus at Philippi.

Mr. Pitch. How do you spell Boot Jack?

B-o-o-t Jack—J-a-k Jack—boot jack. I learnt that from uncle Stephen, when I wasn't above knee high to his great toe.

Dr. Liv. Please to inform me what tree produces the cork, and in what region it grows?

Teacher. Yes, Sir, I'll endeavour to. The tree is the *coccus quercus*, and grows in Lapland where the peruvian bark is brought from.

Mr. Longwind. What part of speech is and?

Teacher. Its a disjunctive proposition, that serves to unite two paragraphs, and form them into one sentence.

Mr. Pitch. Is there any passive voice in the English Language?

Teacher. Yes—Mr. Pitch—Why? I cant tell any more than I can, why a toad ought not to have a tail as well as a puppy.

Col. Cut and Thrust. How many molasses will it take to keep Thanksgiving in the whole state of N. E.?

Teacher. That depends on the number of pumpkin heads.

Squire R. Who was the first Christian Emperor?

Teacher. Alexander the Great, the same that introduced the Reformation into Old England?

Mr. Pitch. What religion are the Pagans?

Teacher. Why, sir, they are no better than Hottentots.

The Teacher was drilled more than two hours longer, in a style equally learned, important, and dignified; and was then elected nemine contradicente.

HORACE.

Easton, Sept. 10, 1829.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The London New Times of July 23d says—According to the latest intelligence from Constantinople, brought by the French Papers of Monday, the Sultan began to feel his weakness and to perceive the evil consequences of his obstinacy. Instead of putting himself at the head of the whole nation, as he had announced, and marching to meet the enemy if they dared to pass the Danube, he had learned their arrival within 150 miles of his capital, and yet lingered within its walls, nor even permitted the Grand Vizier to repair to the army collecting at Adrianople. We say collecting, for it appears that no force existed at that place, no idea being entertained that the Balkan passes could be turned, and its security being considered insured by the position of what was denominated the main army at Schumla.

The advance of the Emperor Nicholas along the coast however, has rendered the army at Schumla totally unavailable to the defence of Adrianople, and yet it cannot be moved down from that post, as the approach of Genl Roth's division, from the Upper Danube, and the march of other corps towards the Balkan defiles, compel the Turks to retain their station to prevent those defiles from being forced, and the junction of all the Russian corps in the plain, which extend almost uninterruptedly to Constantinople. Under these circumstances an attempt is made by the Sultan, but too late to be successful, to assemble another army at Adrianople, to cover that city, and the direct road to the capital; but he has evidently no troops to spare. The detachments of 12 or 1500 men are sent, when formed or procured, to create an army at Adrianople, but the whole number assembled does not exceed 16,000, who in case of attack, could oppose no resistance to the powerful army led on by the Russian Emperor.

The Turkish decree directing that all garrisons who surrendered should be put to death has had a contrary effect to what was intended. The troops who had gallantly defended Brailow, hearing of the decree, and fearing it should be put in force against them, have requested to be allowed to remain prisoners of war in Russia. The request however was rejected by the Russian Commander. All accounts agree that the Russian army would be in a short time in possession of all the ports along the Black Sea. The Russian Gen. Paskevitch had made himself master of Bajasid, Kars, and Ackaizicken in Asiatic Turkey.

The Turks made an attack on Samos but were defeated, chiefly through the bravery of Admiral Miaulis, and the Greek fleet—they left 1500 prisoners, besides killed and wounded.

The operations in Greece have not of late been of much importance. The war has languished on both sides. The last accounts however, state that the Greeks have lately attacked the Turks in Athens—they took the town but were obliged by the Turkish batteries of the Acropolis to evacuate it. The attempts of General Church against Anatolico and Missolonghi have failed. An unsuccessful effort to effect a landing on Samos by the Turks cost them many men—1,600 were made prisoners by the Samiots. Of three vessels which sailed from the Morea with sick and wounded Egyptians, for Alexandria, one was taken by the Russian Frigate *Cestor*.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons, holding Assessable Property in the county, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same.

It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies, in their respective districts.

SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Collector.
Sept. 13—18

Signs of the Times and Serious Reflections.

"We regret to say, that a prominent leader of the Jackson party in this town (Hagartown) a few days ago, boldly stepped forth as the champion of the measures now in agitation in the Southern States, and declared that he should not be astonished to see Gen. Jackson, if not elected, placed in the Presidential Chair at the point of FIFTY THOUSAND BAYONETS."

Gen. Jackson endorsed Aaron Burr's paper in 1807 when Burr was carrying on his conspiracy against the United States—Gen. Jackson received a large sum of money for the purpose of paying for the building and equipping of Col. Burr's boats about the same time, and actually applied the money to that purpose—and so late as the year 1815 Blennerhassett, the friend and confidential associate of Burr, who was ruined by Burr, brought a suit against Gen. Jackson, as holding in his hands the property of Burr. The proceedings in this trial are lately published.

The intimate friends and advocates of Gen. Jackson are Burr, Swartwout, Gen. Coffee, all deeply engaged in Burr's conspiracy—Jackson's supporters to the South are to a man, all those who have lately been denouncing the Union of these States, and thus eating to withdraw themselves from the Federal Union, if things did not go on to please them better—A hopeful band of Traitorous Conspirators and furious insurgents! These allied to the Fifty Thousand Bayonet men that mean to put Jackson into the Presidential Chair, whether the people will it or not, will form a powerful body, with a Military Chieftain at their head, to trample upon the liberties of this country.

Suppose Jackson should be elected and he should begin again with his "Martial Law," his repeal of the "Habeas Corpus Writ" and his Military Court Marials to try every body he pleases for whatever he pleases—Will not the courts and the juries stand between the people and all damages? Thou fool! What can three judges, a prosecutor, a sheriff, and a jury do against an enraged and revengeful Military Chieftain, with fifty thousand soldiers at his heels, all well paid and paid with your own money too, to enslave and butcher you at the will of the Chieftain, as he did poor John Woods for not picking up the bones to please one of his officers—and as he did the other six militia men for going home when their officers told them they would be fools for staying any longer.

Gen. Jackson's honesty.—Is he not an honest man? Would an honest man try to rid himself of an accusation by a wilful false statement against a man that he had caused to be put to death, as Gen. Jackson did in his letter to his Baltimore friend, where he stated that poor Harris, one of the Militia men he had ordered to be shot, had been guilty of "Arson and Burglary" although Gen. Jackson knew at the time he made this false statement, that Harris had never even been accused of either "Arson or Burglary." Would an honest man try to swear away the good name and fame of an esteemed citizen by summoning a witness to prove allegations that were false, groundless, and fictitious, as Gen. Jackson did when he summoned the Honorable Mr. Buchanan to prove false statements against Mr. Clay? So false, that Mr. Buchanan utterly denied them, and declared his mortification that Gen. Jackson should for a moment have supposed that he (Mr. Buchanan) could have entertained such sentiments.

Did Gen. Jackson suppose, when he called on his friend Buchanan to prove what he put into his mouth, that Buchanan would swear to anything to serve the Jackson cause? And what must Mr. Buchanan's real opinion of Gen. Jackson now be? We make no inquiry as to the opinion of the world concerning Mr. Buchanan seeing that he sticks closely on to the fate of the Hero. Gen. Jackson did vilify Mr. Clay and said Mr. Buchanan gave him the proofs—Mr. Buchanan positively denies he ever gave Gen. Jackson any such proofs—and yet Gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan are said to be still friends, and nobody has accused them of bargain.

The Jackson Candidates for the Assembly are all out and arranged under their proper heads—and their friends are hard at work, upon all occasions, openly and slyly supporting Jackson's cause among us—yet the Jackson Candidates want Adams men to vote for them—Oh! they want to make the people believe there is no connexion between the two elections. Now suppose the Adams men were weak and silly enough to be persuaded to vote for the Jackson Candidates, and by this means these Jackson Candidates were either to be elected, or placed high upon the polls—What would be the next thing, the moment that election was over?—Why the next thing would be, that those Jackson Candidates and all their Jackson friends would give their poll as an evidence of Jackson's strength in the County, and then lay claim to that strength to support Mr. Sangston, the Jackson Elector—Adams men had better be the same thing from first to last—the great question is the Presidential election, and we ought to do nothing to injure our cause or to give false currency to our opponents. Let Adams men go together throughout with hearty concord and under true colours.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says, that a letter from New Orleans, under date of the 13th ultimo, states that on the day preceding, as the Steamboat Grampus was towing two vessels up the river, her six boilers burst, and not a vestige of them remained. Seven persons were killed, five missing, and four wounded. The two vessels were also much injured.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Southern mail of yesterday furnishes us with the following particulars relative to the recent steam boat explosion near New Orleans, briefly alluded to in yesterday's American.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.

Dreadful Catastrophe.—Again the painful duty devolves upon us of recording the melancholy event of another bursting of a boiler. The tow-boat Grampus, while towing up four vessels yesterday about day light, when within nine miles of the city exploded one of her boilers, and shocking to relate killed every person employed on the boat, with the exception of Capt. Morrison, who at the time of the accident happened to be on the upper deck, in company with Mr. Wederstrandt, a passenger in the Grampus, both of whom escaped with slight wounds. The vessels next to the boat were greatly injured. The brig Thomas & Williams had her fore and main topmast cut off and her bows and quarter shattered, and the other vessels sustained much injury in their rigging. We are unable to give the particulars to day, as the gentleman who brought the information, left soon after the accident happened.

We are informed that not the least blame can be attributed to Capt. Morrison, as he had lost most of the previous day in cleaning and repairing the boilers to prevent any accident; but that the most culpable neglect was attributable to the engineers in permitting the boiler to become almost destitute of water.

In addition to the above, taken from the Courier of last evening we have received the following list of killed, wounded and missing on board the steamboat Grampus, August 12th:—Jos. Dryden, second engineer, missing; Thos. Dodd, steersman, do; Harry and Frank, belonging to Mr. Banks, do; Loden Bruce and George Mooney, do; Jack Smith, a free man, scalded to death; George Brown, a Balize pilot, died of a broken leg before medical assistance could be procured; Wm. Taylor, slightly scalded; John Harlin badly scalded; Charles Craig, broken arm—of the brig Anastasia, two men who were lying on the fore hatch, one Robert Watkins, carpenter, scalded to death and blown overboard, but was picked up immediately and the other man was badly scalded. At the time of the explosion Captain Morrison and Mr. Wederstrandt were sitting near the wheelhouse, conversing together—the whole of the boilers, together with every thing forward of the cylinder, were blown into the air—Captain Morrison was considerably hurt in the fall—Mr. Wederstrandt had his neck severely, but not dangerously cut and his body otherwise injured by the fall.

Mer. Adv.

From the New York Gazette.

New York, 6th Sept. 1828.

Mr. Editor.—It becomes our painful duty to announce to you that Gen. Bailey, who has for so many years presided over the Post Office Department of this City, departed this life at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was attacked with apoplexy early yesterday morning, just as he was about to depart with his lady on a short visit to Poughkeepsie. General Bailey had long been in public life, and had always sustained the character of an honest and upright man, than whom none was more deserving. His death will be seriously felt by all who have had transactions with the Post Office in this city, during his administration of its affairs, which he has always conducted with most scrupulous regard to public and private interests. He has descended to the tomb "full of years and full of honors," and universally regretted—by none more, than your's respectfully,

LANG, TURNER & CO.

The New York Mercantile states, that among the persons spoken of to succeed the late Gen. Bailey, as Postmaster of that city, are Col. Monroe, late President of the United States—and Albert Gallatin, Esq.

The Intelligence of yesterday says.—The death of Judge Trimble, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is confirmed. He died at his residence in Kentucky, yesterday three weeks ago, after a short illness, following a laborious term of the Circuit Court. His loss will be seriously felt, as he had already attained very high estimation and reputation as a Judge.—Here is a great office to be filled. The persons we have heard principally spoken of for it, are Mr. McLean, of Ohio, (the Postmaster General) Mr. Robertson Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Boyle, of Kentucky. There will probably be many others. The office of District Judge of the District of Ohio is also yet vacant. The latter, we suppose, will soon be filled; but we should doubt whether so important an appointment as the other will be filled until after Congress meets.

The National Journal of yesterday says:—"We are sorry to state, that Don Pablo O'Donnell, Minister from Mexico, yesterday committed suicide by suspending himself from the lamp iron in the passage of his dwelling house in this city, during a fit of derangement. He was a gentleman of mild and courteous demeanour. His unfortunate end has excited much regret, as he was universally esteemed."

We understand that His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Chili, has directed the officers of his Legation to wear mourning for one month, on account of the death of Don Pablo O'Donnell, late Minister from Mexico.

[American, Sept. 12.]

The following is an extract of a letter from Com. Porter to the Editor of the New York Enquirer:—

"Our vessels are all laid up for the present, & their crews discharged. I have placed them all in a good state of preservation, and they can all be fitted for sea in a few days after the men are on board. In the mean time I propose visiting the United States for the recovery of my health, which is somewhat impaired, from so long an exposure to an unhealthy climate; besides I want repose of body and mind. A few months will restore me to health and vigor, and I shall return fresh for any service. The navy is at this moment scarcely any expense to this government, whereas that of Spain is burdensome to an insupportable degree in the island of Cuba."

GOVERNOR RAY.

The Reporter, of yesterday, claims this gentleman as a friend of Jackson's publishing an extract of a letter said to be written by him as evidence of the fact. The letter from which it is taken, was written, if we can recollect rightly, previous to General Jackson's answer to the queries of the Senate of Indiana. After the reception of that answer, Gen. Ray avowed himself the friend of the Administration. We offer the following as proof positive of his Administrationism.—*Harrisburg Argus.*

"The Hon. Thomas H. Blake, the Representative in Congress in the first District has been with me in ten counties and he will tell the world, that my course has been uniform. I have told the people every where, on the stump and by letter as I have always admitted publicly and privately, that I was in favor of the present administration, and have reasoned to convince the people, that they ought to be so too. I am now in favor of it, and am convinced I ever shall be in favor of it, whilst the essential measures of the West are so ably vindicated as they are."

The Jackson Committee of Correspondence in Philadelphia, in a late address, to prove that Gen. Washington "reposed confidence in the integrity and ability of Gen. Jackson," assert,

that Gen. Washington appointed him U. S. District Attorney for the Territory south of the Ohio, and published a copy of the Commission signed by Washington, dated 12th August 1790. The editor of the National Journal has investigated the affair, and ascertained that Jackson never was appointed by Washington, or any body else, U. S. District Attorney for the Territory referred to; that the ordinance forming the territorial government, does not authorize the appointment of any such Officer; and, furthermore, that any such nomination of Jackson never was laid before the Senate of the United States by Washington, nor did Jackson ever receive an appointment from the United States requiring the sanction of the Senate, before 1812, when he received his first Military commission under the government.

Philadelphia Daily Ad.

FLOOD IN THE CONNECTICUT.—Letters from Hartford, dated Saturday, stated that the Connecticut river had risen, in consequence of the late rains, higher than it had been known for years, and was still rising. It is said that the crops in the meadows will be entirely destroyed. Great quantities of timber and wood are floating down the current. Several stores in the lower streets had water on the first floor.

We are much indebted to a polite correspondent for the perusal of the "extract of a letter, dated St. Jago de Cuba, August 20," which states that the governors of that island and Porto Rico have received orders from the King to have the principles of liberty and of honesty, which are in opposition to the throne and the altar; and the governors are not to permit, for the future, any boys being sent from the islands to be educated in the United States. "Mr. V. and Mr. C." have been directed to send for their sons from colleges in this country. The writer feelingly adds: "This is the greatest of our misfortunes! We have no good teachers here; thus our sons may grow up like beasts. This is necessary, because a man that knows nothing cannot know his rights, and may be easily made to kiss the hand that oppresses him." "Happy you who live among the sons of Washington!"

Philad. Aurora.

A beautiful, new and useful invention.—By MR. PETER LAFORTE.

We have in our possession, and shall be glad to exhibit, a beautiful and robust-proof travelling trunk, made of a new material, which is thus described in the specification of the patentee. "This cloth is made of hemp and wire, which is spun together, wove and twilled in the same way that all other cloths are. The hemp is twisted tight round the wires, and they are then woven together in the manner in which the common bagging is made. It may, however, be wove tight or open to suit the purposes for which it may be required, and after this operation it should, in all cases, be painted on both sides; this serves to prevent the hemp from rotting, and the wire from rusting. You may, if you please, put many coats of paint upon it, (suited to the object), which will make the surface solid, smooth and elegant. This cloth may be used for many purposes, not only for boots of stages, but for carpeting, sackings, bottoms of beds, fancy chairs, sofas, pannels, (or in fact bodies), or roofs of carriages, baskets, water buckets for travelling trunks, or the security of the mails."

There would really seem to be no end to the durability of whatever is constructed of these materials, and we know not why they may not be applied to all the objects enumerated, as well as various others. The trunk, while it is completely impenetrable, is lighter than the ordinary trunk. We really think that editors of papers would benefit the public, by the notice of this invention, whilst they would assuredly serve a very worthy citizen, by contributing to bring his valuable invention into immediate use.

[American Farmer.]

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. For the State of Maryland.

ADAMS. JACKSON.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, ANDREW JACKSON,

RICHARD RUSH, JOHN C. CALHOUN,

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

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

Second District—Prince George's and Montgomery.

Benj. S. Porters, M. John C. Herbert, P. G.

Third District—Frederick, Washington and Allegany.

George Beltzer, F. William Tyler, F.

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

Fourth District—Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County.

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

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

Fifth District—Baltimore County.

J. B. McCulloch, B. Co. Elias Brown, B. Co.

Sixth District—Hartford and Cecil.

James S. well, C. Thos. M. Foreman, C.

Seventh District—Kent and Queen Ann's.

Thomas Emory, Q. A. John T. Reese, C.

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

T. R. Lockerman, T. James Sangston, C.

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

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

CANDIDATES

For the next Legislature of Maryland.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

ADMINISTRATION. JACKSON.

Levin Mills, Alex. B. Harrison,

Wm. Hughtlett, Peter Webb,

Spvr Denny, George W. Nabb,

Henry Spencer, Thomas Henrix.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Thos. Pearson, Robert T. Keene,

Short A. Willy, John Brown,

Wm. M. Hardcastle, John Hawley,

Thos. Burchenal, Samuel Culbreth.

MARRIED

On Wednesday last by the Rev. Mr. Scull,

MR. GEORGE HALE to Miss REBECCA

COLSTON all of this county.

DIED

On Sunday morning, 7th of Sept. HENRIET-

TA MARIA CHAMBERLAIN, aged 4 years

and 4 months, the daughter of James L. Cham-

berlaine, Esq., a sweet Cherub added to the

Heavenly choir.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

At the solicitation of a number of my friends

from each district of the county, I am induced to

offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in

the next Legislature of Maryland.

In presenting myself before the public, I do

assure you, that I do not come as the partisan

candidate of any man or set of men.—I humbly

trust I have served the people faithfully for the

last three years, and if honored again with their

franchise at the ensuing election, will serve

them to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient serv't.

THOMAS HENRIX.

Aug. 30

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you

in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

GEORGE W. NABB.

Aug. 30

We are authorized to say, that PETER WESS, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected.

We are authorized to say, that ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Esq. will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by his fellow citizens of Talbot county.

THROUGH IN A DAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25

Do. St. George's, - 1 50

Do. Middletown, - 2 00

Do. Warwick, - 2 25

Do. Head of Sassafras, 2 50

Do. Head of Chester, - 3 00

And Do. Centerville, - 4 25.

MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

Sept. 13—w

Agricultural Notice.

THE TRUSTEES of the Maryland Agricultural Society will hold their next meeting at "Myrtle Grove," the seat of H. H. Goldsbrough, Esq. on Thursday the 25th inst. at which all the members are particularly invited to attend at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, R. SPENCER, Secretary.

Sept 13

PUBLIC SALE.

AS the Subscriber intends leaving this State as soon as possible, he will sell at PUBLIC SALE at "Cotttingham" his residence, near the residence of Mr. Robert H. Goldsbrough, Talbot County, to the highest bidder for CASH, on Thursday the 2d day of October next, nearly all his personal PROPERTY—consisting of HORSES, fine young MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, and perhaps some SHEEP, a Good GIG & Harness, a quantity of CORN, Blades, HOUSEHOLD & Kitchen FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.—He solicits the aid of his Friends and the Public generally for this once.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock—Attendance given by BENJAMIN KEMP.

Sept. 13—w

TO RENT

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

WM. MACKEY.

Sept. 6. If

HOUSES &c. TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED for the next year, the following Houses in and about Easton, to wit:

The House and Premises on the East Side of Washington Street, where George F. Thompson now lives, a few doors above the Store of Mr. Jas. Wilson.

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

The House where Mrs. Russell now lives on Washington street near Camper's Carriage shop.

The House & Garden at Easton Point, where Wm. Barnett lives.

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

JOHN GOLDSBROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 13. If

P. B. Farm in Banbury, & Mrs. Harwood's Farm near Hook-town, are also to be rented for next year.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, at the late residence of Samuel Chamberlaine dec'd. "Gloria Patri" all the Personal Estate of said deceased (except the Negroes and crop of Corn in the field) consisting of Household & kitchen furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, sheep and Hogs—a Gig and Harness—Wheat, Corn, bladders, top fodder & many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A Credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving Note with approved Security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—For all sums of and under five dollars the Cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—Attendance given by

JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.

of Samuel Chamberlaine, dec'd.

Sept. 13—3w

NOTICE

Is hereby given that there will be an election held in the several Districts of this county on the first MONDAY in October next, for the purpose of electing four persons to represent Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, and notice is also hereby given that there will be an Election held in the several Districts of this County on the 2d of July in November next, for the purpose of Electing an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States to represent the District composed of Talbot, Caroline and the Upper District of Dorchester Counties.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sept. 13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Samuel Tennant at the suit of Wm. Caulk and Wrightson Jones will be sold for cash at the house of Joseph Allen in the town of St. Michaels on Wednesday the 8th day of Oct. next, Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—one negro man called Horatio seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of fi. fa. debt, interest and Cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

Sept. 13. WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Daniel Cox, Isaac P. Cox and Thomas Bullen Securities of said Daniel Cox at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 7th day of October next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property of Daniel Cox to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Daniel Cox, of, in and to a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes and part of Bailden containing the quantity of one hundred and ninety seven and three fourth acres of land more or less situated near Cox's Mill in the county aforesaid, also part of a Tract of land called Hutchinsons addition and Cox's addition said to contain 60 acres of land more or less, also the following property of Isaac P. Cox, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes, part of Bailden and part of Taylors Ridge containing the quantity of two hundred and eighty seven and one half acres of land more or less, six head of Horses, one Gig and Harness, two Colts, one yoke of Oxen, six head of Cattle, two young Steers, and one horse cart, and also the following property of Thomas Bullen, to wit:—two Mules, one yoke of Oxen, two head of Horses, one Gig and Harness, one Clock, one Bed, Bedstead and Furniture and one Bureau, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Subject to prior claims.—Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sept 13—ts

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

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

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

Sept. 13—8w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

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

POETRY.

[From the New York Evening Post.]
"The memory of the Templars is embalmed,
for the last struggle for the holy land was made
by the Red Cross Knights."—CRAVADERS.

Knights, to the conflict on!

No laurel'd host 'tis ours to lead,
No trophy'd victory our meed,
No pledge of battle won,
But banner rent, and broken cross—
Our life-blood on the withered moss,
Shows where our steps have gone.

Well was the holy sign
Blood-red upon our banners dyed;
For blood has been the gushing tide
Upon the ruin'd shrine.
We strove with fearless hearts to screen,
While woe and anguish came between
Us and our native vine.

Come forth to die alone!
Be this the bliss of memory,
This the proud meed of valiancy,
For what our swords have down.
We sully not our warrior name,
We've done what virtue, valor claim—
Knights, to the conflict on!

Uprear the cross on high!
As last brave champions we stand,
The remnant of a warrior band,
On the red earth to lie:
The closing sacrifice invites—
Come, gather, to its bloody rites—
Come to the trench to die!

A. A.

A Greek Boat-builder.—Whatever illustrate the habits and character of the Greeks is peculiarly interesting at this time, and a single example often conveys more information on this subject than a volume of general descriptions and remarks. Dr. Howe gives the following account of a Greek boat-builder of the island of Scopolus, on the eastern coast of Thessaly, about 70 or 80 miles north from Athens.

Almost every Greek sailor is capable of being a ship builder, and it is surprising to see the skill and ingenuity which they exhibit. I have been assured that some of their most beautiful vessels, that are known to all mariners as the finest specimens of graceful modelling and symmetrical construction, were built by men calling themselves master workmen, but who did not know the common principles of Mathematics. I was once going along the beach in the little retired island of Scopolus, and my attention was attracted to a long and beautifully shaped boat, nearly finished. I approached and found only one man, squatting beside her on his heels, eating biscuit and olives. I asked him where the builders were? "Ego emai," replied he; he was building her alone. I looked round for his tools, but not seeing them, asked him where his tools and compasses were. The man stared; I found he did not know Gunter's scale, from a gridiron, and resolved to wait and see him resume his work. After he had finished his olives, wiped his mustaches and crossed himself three times; he got up, examined his little red cross, and piece of garlic, which he had nailed on the bow of his boat, to keep off the devil, and all other evil spirits, and finding all well, he resumed his tools. He had a rude axe; a block of wood with a handle drove into it, for a mallet; another instrument which he called a saw, but which to me seemed wonderfully like a notched iron hoop; and his dividers were formed by a piece of oak wood, split half way up, with a wedge to push up and down, to open or shut the arms; one of the split ends he would dip into a composition of brick dust and spit to shew me how well it would describe a circle; but his principal instrument, and with which he could cut, plane, and mortise, and which he wore in his girdle, was a long, well tempered knife, I went off, thinking about Dedalus and Arachides; and as I turned round to look again at the gracefully modelled boat, which the old man had shaped out, I wondered where he got his ideas of beauty and proportion, or if he had ever heard of Phidias or Praxiteles.

ALARMING DISTRESS!—It appears, by an Alabama paper, that, in that State, there is a most deplorable scarcity of young ladies. It is stated, that every respectable female, whether native or stranger, is, as soon as possible, summoned at the Court of Hymen. To each young lady there are one hundred young gentlemen! Here, then, is an efficient demand for the article of young women in Alabama; and, notwithstanding the immense competition, protection is required for the damsels. This is a singular state of things, which must be put to rights by the operation of the American System.

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.
The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years:

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

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

1st day of Sept. A. D. 1828.

ON application of Thos. Arrindill, Executor of Joshua Clark 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 Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty eight.

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 Joshua Clark late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of April next 1829; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of Sept. A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

THOMAS ARRINDILL, Ex'r.

of Joshua Clark deceased.

MARYLAND:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

26th day of August, A. D. 1828.

On application of Anna Hughlett Adm'r. debonis non with the will annexed of Dekar Thompson late of Caroline county deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration D. B. N. with the will annexed on the personal estate of Dekar Thompson late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of March next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

ANNA HUGHLETT, Adm'r. D. B. N.

with the will annexed of Dekar Thompson, dec'd.

Aug. 30. 3w

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situate on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land—

The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation—The Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Fowl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt visit the premises and judge for themselves—apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

June 14. 1f

HOUSES TO RENT.

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

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

ALSO,

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

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

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

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Aug. 30th, 1828. 1f

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of SAMUEL GROOME, dec'd. are again earnestly requested to call on the Subscriber, or his Agent Wm. Newnam, and settle the same without delay, otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof in all cases that may remain unsettled on the first day of October next. The Subscriber is also anxious to close the sale of the

STORE GOODS

Belonging to said Estate, and will therefore continue to sell very cheap for Cash only, the remainder of the Stock. Persons wishing to get

BARGAINS

May therefore find it their interest to call without delay at the Store of the late Samuel

Groome.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.

Easton, Aug. 9. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Basil L. Stocker deceased for articles purchased at Vendue or otherwise are hereby earnestly requested to call and settle the same without delay, otherwise the subscriber will be under the necessity of taking steps for the recovery thereof, in all cases which may remain unpaid on the first of October next.—He therefore hopes that this Notice will be duly attended to.

WM. H. GROOME, Adm'r.

De-bonis non of Basil L. Stocker dec'd.

Easton, Aug. 9—6w

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October next, on a credit of six months, at his residence, a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture; with many other useful articles.

Attendance given by

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Aug. 30

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by John Walter, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 17th day of August, 1828, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself Ann Dorsey, and says she belongs to Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland; said negro is 4 feet 8 inches high; about 18 years old, (at which age she says she was to have been free.) Had on when committed a yellow stripe homespun cotton frock, and calfskin shoes.

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

DIXON STANSBURY,

Warden of Baltimore County jail

Aug. 30 8w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

The Public's Ob't Serv't

JOHN WRIGHT,

Easton, Nov. 17.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

1st day of Sept. A. D. 1828.

On application of Isabella Parratt, Adm'r. with the will annexed of George Parratt, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in 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 1st day of Sept. in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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 George Parratt late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to file the same in the Registers Office of Talbot county with the proper vouchers thereof on or before the 29th day of October next, (1829,) they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 1st day of September A. D. eighteen hundred & twenty-eight.

ISABELLA PARRATT, Adm'r.

with the Will annexed of Geo. Parratt dec'd.

Sept. 6. 3w S

Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. M. BARR

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

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

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

Terms of board one dollar per day.

Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6m

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

FOR RENT.

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

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 9—1828. 1f

TO RENT.

SEVERAL valuable farms below the Trappe, the property of Col. Dickinson of the City of Baltimore—Apply to

NS. MARTIN.

Aug. 9. (S)

FARM TO BE RENTED.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

agent for Dr. James Tilton.

Easton, July 26—1f

FARM TO BE RENTED.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 26—1828.

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

FOR RENT

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, May 10.

For Rent at a Reduced Price,

The Fountain Inn Tavern,

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

Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, agent for Mary J. Willson.

Easton, 12th July, 1828. 1f

Valuable Servants For Sale.

TO BE SOLD at private sale, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' 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, deceased.

Dec. 16.

PRINTING

Every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales & Scale-beams, used in vending of articles—from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—on the Trappe on the 10th—St. Michaels 11th & 12th, Lookerman's Mills on the 15th—Wye Mills on the 18th of September: WM. BECKLEY, Standard keeper. Easton, Aug. 30—4w

HIDES WANTED.

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

WM. HUSSEY.

Easton, March 15.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of vendi, expo. issued out of Talbot County court and to me directed against James Chambers, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Edward N. Hambleton use of Jacob Lookerman, use of Levin Millis, sen. William Ferguson and Eusebius Leonard (Levin Millis, sen. and William Ferguson's parts for the use of William Jenkins) the State of Maryland for the use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory, and George W. Nabb, will be sold on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, at the dwelling plantation of said Jas. Chambers, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Jas. Chambers, of, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, that is to say, part of Orem's Delight and Turner's Reserve, containing the quantity of 102 acres of land, more or less, part Beaver Dam Neck and part of Forest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less, part of Chambers' Adventure, and part of The Adventure, containing 314 acres of land, part of Locust Grove, containing 364 acres, part of Dunmore Heath, in King's Creek, containing 274 acres, of land, more or less—also the following negroes, to wit:—one negro man called Tom, 1 do. called Jim, 1 do. Greenbury, 1 woman called Patience 1 do. called Annise, 1 girl called Charlotte, 1 do. called Mary, 1 do. called Maria, 1 boy called George, 1 called Theodore; all the above negroes are for a term of years; also ten beds, bedsteads and furniture, 1 eight day clock, 2 side boards, 4 tables, 13 Windsor chairs, 2 cupboards and contents, all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture—also 14 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 40 head of hogs, 24 head of sheep, 1 pig and harness, all the crop of wheat seeded on the lands, a quantity of corn housed, and eight stacks of hay—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sept. 6 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of vendi, expous, issued out of the Court of Appeals for E. Shore of Maryland and to me directed against Wm. Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, use of Thomas Henrix: will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 30th day of Sept. inst. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Wm. Ferguson, of, in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of Land as follows, viz: Garland's Purchase, containing the quantity of two hundred and sixty-seven acres of land more or less—Buck's Range and Warner's Discovery, containing 106 acres more or less, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill addition, containing 60 acres & one eighth of an acre more or less, also Kirby's Venture, containing 124 acres more or less, also 60 acres of land which said Ferguson purchased of James Nabb, Esq. more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sept. 6.—ts

FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Thread-haven Creek, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered.

The dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt-water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighbourhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property: The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Roger's residence. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

May 31—1828. 1f

TO SPORTSMEN

A TRAINING Stable is established in the neighbourhood of Easton for the purpose of proving the speed and bottom of the young blood horses of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Two are already engaged and in walking exercise—three or four others will be taken if early application is made—For particulars enquire of the Editor.

Aug. 30.

TO RENT.

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

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, the house situate on Washington street, at present in the occupancy of George Hale—Also the house of Tan Yard, or either of them, lately occupied by Thomas Atkinson—To a good Tenant they will be rented very low. For terms apply to

JOHN KEMP, or ISAAC ATKINSON.

Easton, Aug. 30 3w

FARMS TO RENT.

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

SAM'L. ROBERTS.

Aug. 30

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted for officers fees for 1827 payable in the present year are requested to make Immediate payment for the same—longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees without delay; those neglecting the above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.

Aug. 2 1828—1f

UNION HOTEL.

SOLOMON LOWE

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

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complainant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1828.

NO. 35.

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

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

PUBLIC VENUE.

BY Order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold on Wednesday the 24th Sept. at the late residence of Stephen Reynier, dec'd. all the Personal Estate, (Negroes excepted) of the said dec'd. consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, a Valuable pair of mules, 3 Yoke of Oxen, Milch Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Straw, Corn-blades and top-fodder, a very good Gig & gear, also at the same time, will be offered for sale, a new and first-rate drag-Scine, one hundred and fifty fathoms in length, with three hundred yards of rope, well geared and made of Cotton twine, attached to the Scine is a new and strong built Barge which will be sold at the same time.—Any person or persons desirous of purchasing such a Scine will do well by attending the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six months credit on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required; the terms of sale must be complied with in every case before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—Attendance by
JAMES C. REYNIER, Adm'r.
of Stephen Reynier, dec'd.

Aug. 6—3t

Valuable Farm For Sale.

Will be set up and positively sold to the highest Bidder, at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 30th Sept. inst. at 3 o'clock in the Evening, the Farm of the Subscriber commonly called "Peck's Point."

This Farm is beautifully situated on the north side of Third Haven Creek and is considered from the healthiness of the situation, the natural fertility of the soil and the large Banks of oyster shells on it, one of the most valuable and desirable Farms in the county—the wood land is fine, and every acre of the arable land may be soon made rich by the shells.

It contains about 296 acres—75 of it are in woods—There is a comfortable framed Dwelling House on it—a new Barn and corn house and other common buildings—no further description is deemed necessary, as it is to be presumed every person disposed to buy, will view the premises before the day of sale.

Three thousand dollars of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the sale. A credit of one and two years will be given for the balance, but the same must be secured by bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. JOHN DAWSON.
Sep. 6 [S]

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has taken the old stand, at the head of Cheap side No. 9, Water st. lately occupied by the Messrs. Schumacher & Robb as a Sugar Store.—He intends keeping in all its varieties, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

CONSISTING OF
The best of Liquors, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Family Flour, Snuff, chewing Tobacco, Powder, Shot, Earthen, Stone and Wooden Ware, And all other articles in his line, which he intends selling at a moderate advance for CASH.

He has also made arrangements to furnish the best of Stone Lime by the bbl. or hhd. (free from drayage) and upon as good terms as can be had in this City. Any orders for the above articles, or any thing else, shall be promptly attended to and thankfully received. Any other business from his Eastern Shore friends, that may require his attention, shall meet with promptness and dispatch at moderate charges. THOS. DENNY.
Baltimore, Aug. 30

N. B. Persons having Pork, Cider, Butter or other articles to sell this Fall, who are disposed to favour him with their confidence, shall receive his utmost exertions to obtain the highest market prices, and to give the greatest satisfaction. T. D.

Davis's Patent Plough.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a fresh supply of Davis's Patent Ploughs of different sizes, which he offers for sale.

LANBERT REARDON.
Sept. 6—1828—4t

NOTICE.

Notes passed to the Subscriber (for goods purchased at the sale of the personal estate of General Benson), are now due, and immediate payment is expected.

EDWARD SPEDDEN, Adm'r.
of Gen. P. Benson, deceased.
Sept. 6—t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Tench Tighman, dec'd. are earnestly requested to pay to the Subscriber what is respectively due from them on or before the last Tuesday in this month, otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof in all cases that may remain unsettled at the above date.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.
Sept. 1st 1828.

\$100 REWARD.

WILL be given for apprehending and lodging in Easton jail Negro man ISAAC who absconded Saturday the 23d of August last passed.

ISAAC is a stout active negro twenty years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high a little bow legged and large feet. Pleasant countenance when spoken to, rather a broad flat face, with a good set of teeth and wide space between those in front, which causes him to lip.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.
Sept. 6.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE THUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.
June 21—t

The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid.

J. B. W.

PUBLIC SALE.

AS the Subscriber intends leaving this State as soon as possible, he will sell at PUBLIC SALE at "Cottingham" his residence, near the residence of Mr. Robert H. Goldborough, Talbot County, to the highest bidder for CASH, on Thursday the 2d day of October next, nearly all his Personal Property—consisting of HORSES, fine young MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, and perhaps some SHEEP, a Good GIG & Harness, a quantity of CORN, Blades, HOUSEHOLD & Kitchen FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.—He solicits the aid of his Friends and the Public generally for this once.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock—Attendance given by
BENJAMIN KEMP.
Sept. 13—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, at the late residence of Samuel Chamberlaine dec'd. "Cloras Point" all the Personal Estate of said deceased (except the Negroes and crop of Corn in the field) consisting of Household & kitchen furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—A Gig and Harness—Wheat, Straw, Corn-blades, top fodder & many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A Credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving Note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—For all sums of and under five dollars the Cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—Attendance given by
JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of Samuel Chamberlaine, dec'd.
Sept. 13—3w

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of at private sale, an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, June 28—t

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that there will be an election held in the several Districts of this county on the first MONDAY in October next, for the purpose of electing four persons to represent Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, and notice is also hereby given that there will be an Election held in the several Districts of this County on the 2d Monday in November next, for the purpose of Electing an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States to represent the District composed of Talbot, Caroline and the Upper District of Dorchester Counties. WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.
Sep. 13.

TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO MAN, about 26 years of age, has been committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine inches high, stout and well formed, with remarkably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN BROWN, says that he was brought up near Buck's county, by a Mr. Disborough, and that his parents are both free. He has been employed for nearly 12 months as a hand on board of a small packet, which sails between Baltimore and Port Deposit. His clothing consists of a pair of white drilling trousers, muslin shirt, and striped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty days from the date hereof, application shall not be made for him, and all such legal costs and charges, as have accrued or shall accrue, by reason of apprehending, imprisoning, & advertising him, paid, I will discharge him from prison unless remanded back for further confinement, by the judge before whom I shall take him for examination, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly.

THOMAS MILLER, Jr.
Sheriff of Cecil county.
Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A TRAINING Stable is established in the neighbourhood of Easton for the purpose of proving the speed and bottom of the young blood horses of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Two are already engaged and in walking exercise—three or four others will be taken if early application is made.—For particulars enquire of the Editor.
Aug. 30.

TO RENT.

THREE FARMS handsomely situated on the Waters of Broad Creek, and one on Tuck-shoe Creek—for terms a ply to
SAMUEL HARRISON.
Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

FARMS TO RENT.

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

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted for officers fees for 1827 payable in the present year are requested to make immediate payment for the same—as longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees without delay; those neglecting the above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shf.
Aug. 2 1828—t

HIDES WANTED.

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

WM. HUSSEY.
Easton, March 15.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county; and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales & Scale beams, used in vending of articles—from the date hereof until the 10th day of September next at his shop in Easton—at the Trappe on the 10th—St. Michaels 11th & 12th, Lockerman's Mills on the 13th—Wye Mills on the 16th of September.

WM. BECKLEY, Standard keeper.
Easton, Aug. 30—4w

THE NEXT CATTLE SHOW.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, June 19, 1828.

A stated meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, was held this day at Hunting Ridge, the residence of James Swan—present town members, the Recording Secretary and Treasurer.

A scale of premiums for the next exhibition of the Society, was presented by the committee appointed for that purpose—which being read and considered, was finally adopted, and is as follows, viz:

CROPS.

For the best 5 contiguous acres of Wheat yield not less than 30 bushels per acre \$10 00

For the best 5 contiguous acres of Indian Corn, yield not less than 60 bushels per acre, 10 00

For the best 5 contiguous acres of Rye, yield not less than 30 bushels per acre 10 00

For the best 2 contiguous acres of Hay, weight to be ascertained at least one month after cutting, 10 00

For the best acre of Potatoes, not less than 200 bushels, 10 00

HORSES AND MARES.

For the best thorough bred Stallion, pedigree properly authenticated, to be produced and left with the Society for publication, 15 00

For the best Stallion adapted to get stock for the saddle, 15 00

For the best Stallion adapted to get stock for quick draught, 15 00

For the best Stallion adapted to get stock for slow draught, 15 00

For the best thorough bred Brood Mare, pedigree as above, 10 00

For the best Brood Mare adapted to the saddle, 10 00

For the best Brood Mare adapted to quick draught, 10 00

For the best Brood Mare adapted to slow draught, 10 00

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jackass, 10 00

For the best Jennet, 10 00

For the best pair of well broke Mules raised in this state, 10 00

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Bull over 2 years old, full blood improved Durham Short Horn 15 00

For the best Bull over 2 years old, full blood Devon, 15 00

For the best Bull over 2 years, of any other breed, 15 00

For the best Bull under 2 years old, of any breed, 10 00

For the best Milch Cow of any breed 15 00

For the second best do. do. 10 00

For the best Alderney Cow, 10 00

For the best Heifer of any breed, 15 00

For the second best do. do. 10 00

For the best feed Bull, 15 00

SWINE.

For the best Boar over 1 year of age, 10 00

For the best Boar under 1 year, 5 00

For the best Breeding Sow, 10 00

For the best Sow Pig, 5 00

SHEEP.

For the best fine woolled Ram, 10 00

For the best pair of fine woolled Ewes, 10 00

For the best Southdown Ram, 10 00

For the best pair of Southdown Ewes, 10 00

For the best Dishley Ram, 10 00

For the best pair of Dishley Ewes, 10 00

For the best Ram of any other breed than the foregoing, 10 00

For the best pair of Ewes, do. do. 10 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards, the wool whereof to be raised and spun on the farm of the candidate, 3 00

For the best piece of Kersey adapted to laborers, not less than twenty yards, as above, 5 00

For the best piece of Shirting of any materials, not less than twenty yards, 5 00

For the best piece 8-4 Linen Diaper, not less than 15 yards, 5 00

For the best Hearth Rug, 4 00

For the second best do. 3 00

For the best and handsomest 10-4 woolen Counterpane, 4 00

For the second best do. do. 3 00

For the second best do. do. 2 00

For the best pair cotton Hose, full size, 2 00

For the second best do. do. 2 00

For the best pair thread Hose, 2 00

For the second best do. do. 1 00

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the sample of the best Cider, pure juice of the apple, 10 00

BUTTER.

For the specimen of the best fresh Butter, not less than 3 lbs. 10 00

For the specimen of the best preserved Butter, three months old, not less than five pounds, 10 00

RESOLVED, That the President name a committee to make arrangements for and to decide upon what day in October next, the Exhibition and Cattle Show shall be held—when, John S. Skinner, James Carroll, Jr. and Samuel W. Smith, were appointed said committee.
From the last American Farmer.

The Committee appointed to fix a day for the next Cattle Show and Exhibition of Implements of Husbandry and Household Manufactures, to be held by the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Western Shore, have fixed on Thursday, the 16th of October. It will take place at Carroll's Point, a beautiful spot near the city, and well adapted to the purpose, where it was held last year; and for the convenience of those who come from a distance, the examinations will be made and the premiums awarded and delivered on the same day—as that the Show will last but one day, and gentlemen coming from the Eastern Shore on Wednesday, can return on Friday.

[Extract of a letter from the Bagnio of Rochefort, dated June 20.]

One of the most audacious and successful chiselers of industry to be met with in the history of swindling is now a convict here. He is named Anthele Collet, and was condemned eight years ago to twenty years hard labour. The son of a working cabinet-maker at Belloy (department de l'Ain), he was brought up at the Penitence, and has since appeared in the world under the following various characters:—First, a lieutenant, then captain and Major of the 47th regiment, deserter, thief, Bishop, Inspector General, ambulatory surgeon, brother of the Christian Doctrine, and now a galley convict at the age of 43. In his military career he owed his commission more to intrigue than bravery. Not liking the profession of arms, he deserted, threw off the military uniform, and assumed the clerical black cassock. At Nice he mounted the pul-

pit and preached a sermon of Bourdaloue's this being the eighth time he had preached the same sermon in different places,) which got him the reputation of a most eminent preacher. Shortly after this, a party of gendarmes, who had got a description of his person, came to arrest him, but he supported his ecclesiastical character so well, and gave them his blessing with so much dignity and meekness, that they dreaded they were under some mistake, and allowed him to pass. On his quitting Nice, several pious persons made a collection amounting to 8,000 francs, which they entrusted to him to employ in works of charity. Some time after considering the dignity and revenues of his ecclesiastical character precarious, he renounced it, & again returned to the enjoyment of military honours. In 1810 he conferred upon himself the appointment of Inspector-General, and in that capacity called upon a Commissary of War to submit his registers to him for inspection, got from him a considerable sum of money under pretence of organizing an army in Catalonia, and left the Commissary enchanted with the promise he had made him of procuring him the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

At Nismes, by similar practices, he got into his hands Government money to the amount of 300,000 francs (12,000*l.*) and at Montpellier other large sums. But his stay in this last town proved fatal to him. One day he reviewed the troops at six o'clock in the morning, then called upon the Prefect, whom he complimented upon his excellent administration of the department, & promised to have him made a superior officer in the Legion of Honour; but, unfortunately, two hours after, he was arrested, together with 22 officers who formed his staff. His adventures, however, did not close here; a few days after his arrest, the Prefect having a numerous company to dinner, wished to let them see this famous swindler. He was accordingly brought to the Prefecture by two gendarmes, and placed in a room contiguous to the dining-room, until he should be brought in along with the desert. Finding in this room one of the cook's cotton night caps and apron, he put them on, and, taking a dish full of some viands or other in each hand, he kicked, as if in a great hurry, against the door, which was opened by the gendarmes, and the pretended cook walked boldly into the dining room, and in a few minutes was clear out of the house.

When the ex-inspector general was called for, he was of course, absent, without leave. Great was the confusion of the prefect and the disappointment of his guests; and the former, in the first moment of his anger, offered a reward of 10,000 francs to any one who would bring him the fugitive, alive or dead. This, however, proved useless, though the object of his pursuit was concealed in a house next to the prefecture during an entire month, and could see the prefect every day making his toilet. Whilst in this retreat he happened to find a treatise on osteology, by Sabatier, so much of which he got by heart, that it enabled him to pass himself off as a surgeon-major, and in that capacity was actually employed by General Donadieu, then commanding at Saumur.—He afterwards practised as a civil surgeon; but in sometime becoming less munificent in his ideas, he became a member of the *Ecole Chirurgenne*, at Toulouse, where he took a house, and set up an establishment for novices. When he had the house filled with them, he disappeared, and left them to settle accounts with the proprietor.

Pursuing the course of his adventures, he arrived at Roche Beaumont, where, to fill the vigilance of the police, he took lodgings in the house of the commissary of police. Here he made the acquaintance of some officers, to one of whom he talked a great deal of his estates near the Rhone, and of his desire to find a trust worthy person to supply the place of a steward, whom he had been obliged to discharge. The officer proposed to accept the place, and was given it, on condition that he should marry, as a further guarantee of his steadiness. The officer consented, his marriage took place, and he set out, furnished with a letter giving him full powers to enter upon the stewardship of estates, the precise situation of which he has of course, not yet been able to discover. It was not until 1819 that the adventurous career of M. Anthele Collet terminated, by his being arrested at Mons, for some obscure and insignificant infraction of the laws. For the last eight years Collet has been dead to the world. It is singular that a genius of such infinite resources should not have before this bade the *bagno adieu*; but, as yet he has made no attempt to escape, and has conducted himself remarkably well.

From Bell's Weekly Register.

ENGLISH HARVEST.—Though it is rather premature to congratulate the country upon the prospect of a good harvest throughout the kingdom, it is still a circumstance of so much importance to the happiness of all of us, that we are eager to communicate the knowledge which we ourselves possess. With respect to the hay harvest, it is admitted on all hands, that a finer season, and heavier crops have never been seen and enough is already known as to the present state of the grain (so far as regards the main article—wheat), to enable us to pronounce a pretty tolerable opinion upon its quality and quantity. We will venture therefore to say, that wheat will exceed an average crop throughout the country at large. We will hazard this opinion, notwithstanding the gloomy reports of Mark Lane, and the puerile letters from some of the north and north-eastern counties.

It is a period of anomaly in political economy, when abundance in all the necessities of life is a blessing upon one part of the community only, and when the farmer suffers, whilst the public, with the exception of the agricultural class, is contented and happy. We have seen this anomaly in former years, but we trust that landlords have been rendered wiser by experience, and that it will no longer occur.

So long as landlords will have high rents at all events; and so long as they will fix their rental at the price of corn in seasons of scarcity so long must farmers necessarily be distressed in years of such abundance, as must, of course, depress the price of corn in the market. When corn is once in the market, it can only command a price according to the general demand, that is to say, according to the relative scarcity or abundance of corn in the country at that period.

In all other commodities there are two preventives or securities against such a state of things. In the first place the quantity required is known and the manufacturer may always take care not to overstock the market. In the second case if the market by any accident be overstocked, the dealer may shorten his production for the next year. But neither of these remedies or preventives is in the power of the farmer. The abundance, or what he terms the excess, is produced by the spontaneous and unforeseen powers of nature, which in one year produces seven fold of the seed, and in another ten or twelve. Neither can he shorten the production for the following

years without transferring the excess of produce to some other article—throwing his land out of cultivation, or incurring the risk of growing as much too little in the one year as he grew too much in the preceding. It is evident therefore that farmers under fixed high rents must occasionally suffer from the vicissitudes of the seasons, and that such sufferings are peculiar to themselves and their occupation. It is equally evident that the sole remedy is such a standard of rent, as being fixed upon the average of ten or twelve years allows for seasons of abundance and, by the higher gains of ordinary years, indemnifies the farmer against certain loss in particular periods.

By all the accounts which we have as yet received, it is very evident that we may this year expect an harvest of more than an average produce. We have observed in the experience of our own life, that dry summers are always favorable to corn, and particularly to wheat, through the greater proportion of England; and with the exception of a few rainy days, not exceeding eight, during the present month the weather has been dry, hot, and all that could be desired. Indeed such has been the general character of the last seven weeks throughout England.

In Humboldt's Travels in South America, we remember one very useful observation, which is, that wheat is never so productive as under that degree of heat which is almost fatal to the fructification of every other European herbaceous plant—that it is astonishingly productive where sown upon the very verge of the Torrid Zone and that, from this cause, in some parts of the Mexican empire, the wheat harvest exceeds nearly four fold the quantity of the same land in Europe. Indeed we all know from ancient history, that Rome was supplied with wheat & barley from Egypt, Africa and Sicily; and that the Roman writers are full of eulogies of the rich harvest of their African provinces. It is evident, therefore, that heat is friendly to the production of wheat, barley and corn in general, and that there is something in the nature of these grains which requires moisture in a less proportion than grasses and other seeds.

Having these circumstances before us, we should have concluded, even in the defect of positive information, that the approaching harvest will be very productive. When we take this principle, and apply it to the accounts before us, it enables us to add, that the produce of wheat, should we experience a favorable harvest season in August, will be more than an average crop; we should think a greater produce than we have seen in any harvest for the last three or four years.

In Kent, where the land is good, and the cultivation skilful, the accounts are, that the crops promise to be ample and the quality excellent. As Kent may be taken as the example of what may be expected from our good lands, Devonshire may be assumed as the standard of our moderate and average soil. In Devonshire, the accounts are that the crops are very good, and the quality promises to be excellent.—In Herefordshire, which may be assumed as the sample of what may be expected from our light lands, the concurrent reports state, that the wheat crop will be abundant. It is unnecessary to run through the several accounts in any detail; it will be sufficient to say that they all concur in the same language, that though some mischief has been done by the late heavy rains more particularly in the midland counties, and in parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, there is a prospect of more than an average crop in every species of corn. We may assume it therefore as a certain conclusion, that there will be a great produce in wheat.

With respect to the new Corn Bill, now coming into operation, it will be difficult to calculate its results upon the market. It is certainly framed upon a principle of compromise between the contending interests of agriculture and commerce. If the balance incline any way, it is in favor of the landlord. All the accounts from the Continent show that there is at present little corn in the foreign granaries. At Rotterdam the great depot of Holland, the Netherlands, and the lower German provinces there is no stock whatever, and in Danzig, the magazine and warehouse of the Polish and Prussian farmer, the accumulation of former years has nearly been exhausted. The truth is, during the last year, an immense quantity of every species of corn has been sent to the English market.

We find that the customs of the last year including the quarter from Oct. to January 5th, produced nearly eight hundred thousand pounds upon the single article of imported corn; but during the last quarter scarcely any foreign grains but oats appear in the accounts. The truth is, the foreign granaries have been emptied, and wheat has commanded such a price on the Continent as not to pay the expense of shipping and the charge of duty in the London market. Now therefore, that the new law is in operation, corn must be either very dear in England, or exceedingly low priced on the Continent, to render any extensive importation probable. A merchant would be indeed a daring speculator, who should import wheat from Rotterdam or Danzig at the present reduced prices on the London Corn Exchange.—It is not, we think, until wheat shall advance at least eight shillings per quarter above its present rate that any considerable import will take place. But if the harvest should be so abundant as it promises to be, we very much doubt whether wheat will do more than maintain its present value.

Many untoward events, at this moment, oppose the agricultural interest, & check the natural growth of the corn market. Almost all our ships (we mean our commercial vessels) now take in their provisions in foreign countries—some few of the Government contracts, though nominally made at home, are in point of fact executed by purchasers out of the foreign market, and we cannot help thinking, that the piling of the one pound notes will have a very strong effect upon

Some days since, we made a charge against the Jackson Corresponding Committee of Philadelphia of misstatement in asserting that Andrew Jackson was appointed by Washington District Attorney of the Territory now called Tennessee, and of a fraud on the public by attempting to sustain that misstatement by the publication of a forged commission, signed "G. Washington," and appointing "Andrew Jackson of Nashville," "Attorney of the United States" for that district.

The Jackson Committee, Messrs. Worrell, Duncan, Boyd, Toland, Wurtz, Duane, Leiper, Cooke, and Pettit, have subsequently published a letter specially devoted to their vindication from a charge so serious in its nature, and so pregnant with injury to them and to their cause. They assert that they "regarded the fact of the appointment of Andrew Jackson, by Washington, historical and undoubted," and to show what this authority is, they give the following paragraph, which they assert to be a quotation from John H. Eaton's biography of the General: "Shortly afterwards, he was appointed by Washington District Attorney for the District, in which capacity he continued for several years."

We have a copy of Eaton's work lying before us, in which the paragraph above quoted appears in the following form:—"Shortly afterwards he was appointed Attorney General for the District, in which capacity he continued to act for several years."—p. 17.

The edition from which we make this extract, in which it will be remarked that the words, "by Washington," do not occur, bears date 1834, and the author thus expresses himself in his preface:

"To present things truly as they occurred, has been the wish of the author, and he believes he has succeeded. He believes so, because he had no inducement to do otherwise; and because having all the original papers in his possession, and the opportunity of constant and repeated intercourse with the subject of this history, there was no avenue to error, unless from intention, and this he disclaims. He can, therefore, venture upon this assurance, that what is detailed may be taken as correct."

With this preliminary assurance before us, we must remain satisfied that the statement of Mr. Eaton, as we have given it, is correct; and that the Philadelphia Committee, to extricate themselves from the consequences of one misstatement, have boldly hazarded another. In other words, we are justified in the inference, that with a view still to keep up the fraudulent delusion that Gen. Washington confided to Andrew Jackson a public station, the Committee have been guilty of an interpolation in the text of Mr. Eaton, by inserting the words "by Washington," which Mr. Eaton did not use.

The Committee say they "still believe that Gen. Jackson was appointed by Washington." We have referred to the law organizing the Government of the Territory to show that no such appointment by the President was ever authorized. We have gone still further, and given a faithful list of all the appointments made by President Washington under the law, in which Andrew Jackson does not appear. Yet in the teeth of all these facts, the Committee declare that they "still believe that Gen. Jackson was appointed by Washington." They have placed either their standing for intelligence, or their character for veracity, in imminent danger; and will have great difficulty to escape unhurt.

As to the forgery of the commission, with an intent to deceive, while they assert that "it is contradicted by the very note objected to," every word they say to show this only fastens the accusation more firmly upon them. We give them the entire benefit of their own language: "To show, as is prominent a way as we could what it was that Washington had done for Gen. Jackson, we gave, in a note appended to our tenth letter, the form of a commission, (copied from an original commission of 1789 from Washington to a District Attorney,) giving the name, place and date, as we believe they must be in the original, which we had no doubt had been given to General Jackson. In our note, we did not give the paper as the commission given to Gen. Jackson."

Even on their own showing, then, we contend that the charge of forgery is made out against them. They admit that they took the form of a commission granted to a District Attorney, inserted the name of Andrew Jackson, and affixed to the form, so filled up, the name of G. Washington. Had they taken a blank check and filled it up with the name of an individual and affixed the signature of another, and then presented it as genuine, they would have found to their cost that existing statutes would have put on the street the construction of forgery and imputed fraud as the motive for it.

But they have fixed the charge of forgery upon themselves much more firmly than by any process of induction or inference, however clear. In the note to the tenth letter, which contains this filled up commission, we find the following introductory language:

"The following is the form of the commission given by Washington to Gen. Jackson. We are not sure the date is correct, but we believe it is so, and equally correct in all other particulars."

Here the commission is explicitly declared to be "the commission given by Washington to General Jackson." Yet in the letter of vindication which they have now published, the Committee declare—"in our note, we did not give the paper as the commission given to General Jackson." And in another part of the same letter it is asserted that they gave in the note to the tenth letter only "the form of a commission," &c. How self-abased must these gentlemen feel when they find themselves thus detected and exposed in so wicked an experiment on the credulity and sagacity of the people of Pennsylvania! How desperate must be the cause which requires such men to resort to such means in its support!

The Committee deny that they have committed the fraud and forgery thus fixed upon them for the purposes of deception. What was the object they had in view? It was to show, by statements and documents, and quotations, wearing an official or an authentic form, that Gen. Washington had, by public acts, proved his confidence in Gen. Jackson. The language of the tenth letter runs thus:

"Such was the reputation which he [General Jackson] established, that, upon the organization of the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio, (now called Tennessee,) in May, 1790, Washington appointed him District Attorney."

And in a subsequent part of the same letter, we are asked, "why shall not the confidence & applause of Washington, &c. be proofs of Gen. Jackson's merits?" And to show that he had Washington's confidence it is asserted that—"President Washington appointed Andrew Jackson to a high civil trust, which he held for nearly six years."

Deciding it important that the impression should be made on the public mind in Pennsylvania that General Jackson had received some mark of Washington's confidence the statements were made which we have quoted, and to sustain them an original commission of Washington's District Attorney is hunted up, and the name of Andrew Jackson inserted, although at the same time the members must have been aware that no such commission existed, because under the law no such commission could exist. This, therefore, was done "for the purpose of deception."

Again, the committee driven from their first position, seek to fortify themselves behind the

shield of General Jackson's biography, and, to save themselves from the imputation of falsehood, have recourse to interpolation, in order to give to Mr. Eaton's language a meaning not originally intended or warranted, with a view to bear out their misstatement. As this could not be done in ignorance, we submit it to our readers whether this also was not done "for the purpose of deception."

No one who will take the trouble to institute a comparison of the facts and statements we have made on this subject, can rise from the task without being sensible of the conclusiveness with which the charge of fraud and forgery has been made out against the Philadelphia Committee: and with this conviction on his mind, it will be like a diminished respect for individuals who have permitted themselves to be hurried by the intemperance of party spirit, into a course of conduct so unmanly and indefensible.

This Committee have been very industrious in looking up materials for the crimination of the present administration, and the defence of General Jackson, and in working them up in the manner best calculated to produce a favorable operation on the prospects of General Jackson in the State of Pennsylvania. The letters which they have published abound in misstatements. One of the most prominent and most outrageous of these misrepresentations we have selected, and exposed, in order that the citizens of Pennsylvania and of other States, may know the means which are adopted for the purpose of seducing their judgments, and leading them into error.

We believe it is only necessary for the people of Pennsylvania, naturally intelligent and independent, and habitually correct in their moral perception and practice, to understand the character of the artifices of those who are endeavoring thus to work upon their credulity in order to defeat them. We also feel satisfied that they will turn with honest indignation from a cause, to promote which even men respectable in their private walks, and of good estimation in society, stoop to perpetrate offences which, in law and morals, are accounted criminal, but which, wearing a political complexion, appear to be regarded as innocent, if not laudable.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Enquirer.] A SCENE IN TENNESSEE.

The Winchester Mob ag in.—The following letter from the Hon. Nathaniel W. Williams, triumphant y u-tains us in every thing we have said about the "Winchester Mob."

Carthage, Tenn. August 13, 1833.
Dear Sir:—According to promise I now send you an accurate account of the proceedings at Winchester. On the 4th of July I was surprised to find, whilst court was in session, J. C. Isaacs coming into court adorned with hickory bushes, and seating himself opposite to, and fronting me, and at the same time, some 50 or 100 persons of all ages and sizes, following him, &c. Isaacs looked significantly at me, and from me to the crowd around, seemingly to indicate and say there is our victim. On application, the court adjourned for the purpose of celebrating the day.—I was informed (for I was not invited) that order prevailed at the dinner (at a table from town) save the temper of the toasts. Some time early in the evening, I had been advertised, that on the 5th, delegates were to be nominated to meet other delegates in the district at Sparta, to displace some one, or all except one, in order to run against the administration candidate; for this election the court also adjourned. The party (Jackson) no sooner met than they commenced drinking toasts. Two of the most distinguished individuals, as I was informed, from the seat on which I sat, drank a most vulgar and abusive toast in allusion to me. I was also informed that Isaacs was then present. I believe after the drinking of the toasts and the election was over, Isaacs returned to his own house, and some time afterwards (the same evening) from 25 to 50 persons, adorned with hickory bushes, passed my door, where I was seated in conversation with Col. Tall, without saying anything, or attempting any thing disrespectful, and after they had passed my door a little distance, they turned in a right angle direction to Judge Isaacs's house, where, after staying half an hour, they returned in the same way by my door, behaving as rule by Isaacs as men could well do, (Isaacs being in company.) The company continued to increase and doubled their numbers; and they marched and came encircled by my door, in like manner, from a half a dozen to a dozen times. They would pass some 50 or 100 yards below my residence every time. Judge Isaacs was in company during all these evolutions.—In these proceedings they had General Jackson's image hoisted upon a pole, and when occasion required them to stop, some of them would fall and yell to the blazes, like so many drunken savages. These proceedings continued until late at night, and about 11 or 12 o'clock their music ceased, fife and drums; when, as I was standing before my door on the pavement in the light of a candle burning in my room, some half dozen of the party came within 14 steps of me, swearing that they would now have the damned calumniator of Gen. Jackson; then when they discovered me, stopped, and after cursing and abusing me for the slanderer of Jackson, went off. On Sunday after Armstrong was whipped, Hampton Williams, Esq. attorney at law, and as I am told, under the influence and patronage of Isaacs, came within 30 paces of me, and said audaciously that Armstrong had been justly whipped, and that Judge Williams deserved to have as much. Yes, said Ben Esell, standing by with a hickory club, "by G-d, we'll give it to him well." They both immediately left the company; Williams went to the court-house, and Esell to his shop, across the street. I afterwards enquired the name of Esell, and observed to the balance of the company there, that these gentlemen had incurred the penalties of a contempt, and on Monday I should proceed against them. On a consultation with my friends, I declined punishing them, for I was told the fines would be borne by the company, and that the Governor would relieve from any imprisonment I might inflict. On Tuesday night afterwards, just before supper, whilst I was seated before the tavern door with Col. Tall, and Abram Martin, Esq. Attorney at law, from Bedford county, a man in a state of apparent intoxication, came rushing out of the door with his knife open, swearing that he was a "thousand times" by G-d, and would use up any man, no matter how high in authority he might be who would acknowledge himself to be the author of the piece in the Knoxville Enquirer." It was believed by Martin, Tall, and myself and others, that the man's allusions were to me. While this conversation was going on, several young men were thumping the benches with their large hickory sticks. As a gentleman and myself arose up from supper, one of these large hickory sticks was dashed down on my straw hat, then lying on the Bureau, which he observed was a little ominous of the result being advised by my friends, not to proceed against them for contempt, I determined to adjourn the court. On making this determination known to Colonel Tall, he prevailed upon me to finish the case then on hand—a case

of stabbing, wherein Vincent was plaintiff, and Joel Lewis defendant, a step son of Col. Crabb. He said originally, that he had declined a fee in the case, but his son (his partner) not knowing, or regarding their family influence, had taken a fee, and were obliged to go through with it. His son he said, was in delicate health, and unable to bear excitement, and he wanted the matter done with. This case was one of much interest, as the progress of the same proved, for at different times during the trial it was expected by more persons than one, that the court house would become a scene of slaughter. As I have no authentic evidence of a scheme to mob me the next day in the stage, I shall decline saying anything about it as to the persons concerned in it.

Yours, &c.
NATH. W. WILLIAMS.
Mr. J. J. Meredith.

We copy the following article from one of our London papers. The case is genuine; and we believe that the race of parents thus afflicted is to be found in more countries than Great Britain.

"POLICE: MANXON HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor received the following strange communication on the subject of the dangerous and ridiculous fashion of wearing tight stays. It was directed to Mr. Hobler, whose assistance was privately requested, and was read aloud in the Justice-room, there being a person present on the part of the complainant, who waited the reply of his Lordship:—

"KENTISH TOWN.
"Sir,—I have rather an extraordinary sort of complaint to make to the chief magistrate; but although there exists no legal mode of counteracting the evil to which, through you, I beg to call your Lordship's attention, the interference of a man of influence, from his station in life, & his experience, may produce some alleviation of the mischief I am about to describe. I have three daughters over whom their mother, I regret to say, exercises a control quite independent of me. This control so far as it regards moral and religious restraints, is most unexceptionable. They go to chapel regularly, and are as rigid in their conversation as any females in the world. What I have to object to simply refers to their dress, and to a very narrow portion of that. It is with a deep sense of self-abasement I state to you, Sir, that my wife encourages my children, by example, to persist in following the hideous and perilous fashion of which I entreat your most serious condemnation. I mean the fashion of squeezing in the waist, until the body resembles that of a pismire, or ant. (A laugh.) Of all the dandy abominations ever received the sanction of our aristocracy, this is the worst. The least injurious effect of it is that it fixes a deformity upon the human shape; and yet this effect, instead of working in the way that might be expected upon the vanity of the sex, seems, to be the great charm and recommendation. The whole of the region upon which the stays press becomes, if we believe Mr. Lawrence and other great authorities, diseased as well as distorted. The lungs & liver, and other parts of the viscera, are all screwed up together, and the stomach is totally divested of its power in regulating the system. My daughters are as yet living innocents, (God knows how long they may continue so) of the baneful consequences of this dreadful fashion. Would you believe it? their stays are bound with steel in the holes through which the laces are drawn, so as to be able to bear the tremendous tugging which is intended to reduce so important a part of the human frame to one third of its natural proportions. They are unable to sit, walk or stand as women used to do. To expect one of them to stoop would be absurd, and to witness the attempt alarming. My daughter Margaret made the experiment the other day to show that she was quite loose. The effort was too much for the strength of the steel and whalebone vice with which she was enveloped. Her stays gave way with a tremendous explosion, and down she fell upon the ground, and almost thought she had snapped in two.—(Laughter.) But this, ridiculous as it was, was not the least advance towards remedy, or abatement of the evil. My girls are always complaining of pains in their stomach and lassitude, and if something be not done to stop this wretched waste of mind, rapid decay must follow. Hoping that the Lord Mayor, and you, Sir, may excuse this liberty, in consideration of the fatal nature of the grievance, and that some advice and admonition may be given to both mothers and daughters, I have the honor to remain, your obedient and humble servant.

To F. Hobler, Esq.
"The Lord Mayor said, he wondered that the gentlemen did not get share of this censure. He was sure that there was a fierce competition between 'the sexes in the article of tight waists, and if ladies and gentlemen were to cut themselves in two in the conflict, it would be no fault of his.—(A laugh.) He did not see how it would be a breach of the peace.

"Mr. Hobler observed, that if the waiting maids of the contending parties did not take care, they might get into a very serious scrape for if a lady or a gentleman were to expire under the operation, the lawyers might give it the name of murder, and those who aided and assisted might come in for a share of the penalty. (Laughter.)

"It was here represented to his Lordship, that the writer of the letter felt serious alarm for his children, who, whenever he complained pointed to some other ladies whose figures were equally plundered of their fair proportions.

"The Lord Mayor said he was afraid that if he objected to the fashion, the ladies would more pertinaciously adhere to it."

The following has been copied into English papers from Cooper's "Notions of the Americans."

"THE AMERICAN NAVY.—Many absurd statements concerning the organization of the American Navy have been circulated in Europe. There is none more false or more foolish than the story that young mates of merchantmen are, or ever have been, taken for the first steps in the service. Boys, between the ages of twelve and eighteen, receive the appointments of midshipmen, and after having served a certain number of years, they are examined for lieutenants. These examinations are very rigid, and they are conducted with the greatest impartiality. While the writer was in America, he formed an intimacy with the commander of a frigate. One day, at Washington, he entered the room of the Capt. just as a naval officer of high rank was quitting it. "You met one of the commissioners at the door," said the writer's acquaintance, "he has been to beg I should make his son, who is just ordered to my ship, mind his books." "They tell me the young fellow is clever enough, & a very good sailor, but he has been twice defeated in trying to get through with his mathematics, because he will not study." In what other navy would the son of a lord of the admiralty lose his commission in two examinations for want of a little mathematics! The most severe system of examination, not only into professional qualifications, but into moral character, is now rigidly observed in the American army and navy. The lower ranks of both branches of their service are admirably filled. Midshipmen, instead of being taken from the merchant service, are often taken from the service, under furloughs to command merchant ships.

No man in the world is more jealous of his rank than the American navy or army officer. It would far exceed the power of the president

to push his own son an inch beyond the steps he is entitled to by his age and service. The senate would refuse to approve of such a nomination.—The same impartiality is observed in respect to commands. A captain or commander is not only sure of getting a ship when his turn comes, but he must have an excellent excuse, or he will be made to take one. Both establishments are kept within reasonable bounds, and promotions are slow and wary. There is not a single officer necessarily on half-pay, either in the land or sea service. There is not now nor has there been for twenty years, an officer in the American navy in command of a ship, the four or five oldest excepted—who did not regularly enter the marine as a midshipman. Even the oldest entered as low as a lieutenant, quite thirty years ago. A secretary of the navy, during the war of 1812, is said to have wished to introduce a brother from the merchant service, by giving him the command of a cartel, but entirely without success. Some six or eight clever men, who entered as sailing masters, a class generally taken from the merchant service, have been so successful as to get commissions, a favour little out of course, though, sometimes practised to reward merit. Several of these even were midshipmen who had resigned, and had re-entered as masters, in the war, because they thought themselves too old to begin anew as midshipmen.

[From the New York Gazette.]
A gentleman recently arrived from Vera Cruz has sent us the following article for publication, which we lay before the public without comment leaving the reader to form his own judgment. As the majority of the people of the United States appear to feel an interest in the operations of our brave and meritorious countryman Com. Porter, and the infant navy which he has undertaken to discipline and improve, we regret to state that his utmost endeavors to that effect, have, through the suspicious folly of those in power, proved ineffectual.

The whole Mexican squadron, (consisting of the Congress, Libertad, Victoria and Bravo,) are now lying in ordinary at Vera Cruz, their crews all discharged, and not the least probability of their being able to procure men to man their vessels for another cruise. The Commodore, after repeated applications to the proper authorities soliciting the payment of his seamen's wages finding his request unattended to and neglected at length, on the 28th of July, ordered his flag to be hauled down, declaring himself no longer able to support it. This example was followed by the remainder of the squadron. The brig Hermon is the only Mexican naval vessel now on a cruise, and after her return, which is daily expected, it is not probable that another Mexican naval vessel will go out—at least for a great length of time.

All the foreign officers in the service (with but few exceptions) have tendered their resignations and retired in disgust, without being able to obtain their pay, but instead, a certificate which is of as much value as the old Continental paper money in the United States. Many of these certificates of the amount of three hundred dollars have been disposed of for ten.—The Commodore has obtained leave of absence, and contemplates paying a visit to his native country, as we understand, in the first vessel that sails from Vera Cruz.

The Mexicans are growing daily more suspicious of foreigners. A few months since, the brig Bravo, whilst cruising off the coast of Cuba captured and sent to Vera Cruz a beautiful brig from Cadix, pierced for four guns. This brig the government refused to purchase, was sold at auction for the benefit of the captors, and purchased by the Commodore for the purpose, we believe, of fitting her out as a privateer. Some mean spirited wretch, instigated no doubt by a personal enemy of the Commodore (of which he has very powerful ones, both at Vera Cruz and at Mexico, published an anonymous piece in the Notisioso, accusing him of embezzling the public property for the purpose of fitting out this vessel, as also of other misdemeanors too trifling and contemptible to notice, and the Commodore accordingly treated them as they deserved by making no reply. Other pieces had previously been published against him, which were equally false and unfounded. Such conduct displays the spirit of jealousy existing amongst them against foreigners, without whom their navy is of no service, as they have not a single native officer capable of conducting even a gun boat. Such is the wretched state of the navy at present, the poor discharged seamen (amongst whom are those who so heroically defended the brig Guerrero), are wandering about the streets of Vera Cruz destitute of every thing and no prospect of their just demands being satisfied. Their constant cry when applied to is "No eye Dinero," whilst it is a well known fact that they not only continue to pay themselves promptly, but also the demands of the army which will not be ejected and trifled with. A short time since three young men of the first respectability, from the United States, and recently officers in their service, were imprisoned at Vera Cruz in a room with the vilest criminals. It appears that one of them being out in the streets after hours at night, was taken up by the guard and put in the guard house; his two friends on the day following applied to the Alcalde for his release, but being refused and having urged their application longer than suited his ideas of respect to one of his exalted station and dignity, they were all three treated in the most abusive manner, and confined in the common jail, and notwithstanding the repeated interference of all the most respectable foreigners in the place in their behalf, headed by the Commodore and American Consul, they were refused their liberty, and still remain in prison. Their names are Messrs. Scottswood of Va. Devezne of Louisiana, and Timmony of Mississippi. Such is the reward of those who have fought and bled in their ungrateful service.

UPPER CANADA.—We have this morning received a letter from a friend who has been travelling in Upper Canada for some time, & who has passed through most of the districts. His letter is dated at Brockville August 29th. "I arrived this evening from Kingston. The country through which I have recently travelled, is suffering by disease and by the failure of the wheat crops. From Niagara around the lake to York, the lake towns, and all the towns on the bay of Quinte, a fever is prevailing which in many instances proves fatal. I have from day to day called at houses, & have found in some cases almost every member down with the fever. Some recently carried to the grave and others to all appearance fast following. I do not, at this moment, recollect a single instance where all the family enjoyed health. The physicians are worn out with fatigue, in constant attendance upon their patients. I know not to what cause to attribute the prevalence of this general sickness, unless it be the quantity of rain which fell in the early part of summer, & which raised the streams to an unusual height, and the extreme warm weather we now have.

"I see by the Kingston Chronicle, that the Lieutenant Governor intends to put a stop to all the distilleries in this province, for a time in consequence of the result of the wheat harvest. The new wheat is very bad, being much shrunk and touched with the rust—Old wheat is now selling, on navigable water, at one dollar and an half per bushel, & even a considerable advance is expected. The western part of the state of New York, if my information is correct, is in nearly the same condition."

FRANCE.—The French papers, says the *Standard* of the 25th, contain the report of the commission appointed to examine the proposition for the impeachment of the late Ministry. This document is comprised in 15 articles, declaring the ministry culpable, and recommending an impeachment for peculation and treason. The presentation of this report excited unusual interest and curiosity in Paris—so much so, that every corner of the Chamber of Deputies was literally crammed with Peers, Peereses, Ambassadors, &c. No less than 47 having inscribed their names to speak against the late ministry, and only 13 in their favor.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 23d July, M. Hyde Neuville, Minister of Marine, entered on the Budget of the Marine, in a speech which was received with great applause. "The naval art, he said, had been for years the object of his meditations—he had studied it on the seas and in ports. He commenced with paying high compliments to M. de Chabrol, his predecessor, who founded the Admiralty, the crews of the line, and the maritime prefectures," but these institutions, so long desired, and which it has been so difficult to obtain—so powerful is the force of routine, even when the insufficiency of it is demonstrated—these institutions, which I will say have become of vital importance, are only in their birth. The foundations have been laid; we must finish the consolidation of the edifice." The following is given as the present state of the French navy:—"We have afloat and constructing 336 vessels, of which 53 are ships of the line, seven are at sea, three are ready for sea, 23 are without guns and in ordinary, and 20 in the dockyards. Of the frigates 56 are armed or arming, 18 constructing, and four will be immediately afloat with guns." M. Hyde Neuville compares the numbers of the French navy with the British navy, and the American:—

on the stocks	336 vessels.
England has	600
The United States	53
Of this number France has 53 ships of the line.	
England has	141
Of the United States have	12
Of this same number France has	55 frigates.
England has	132
The United States	17
Total ships of the line and frigates in France	108
Britain in England	283
Britain in the United States	29

The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, appointed to inquire into the conduct of the late Ministry of Marine, have made a long report, the result of which, that there is ground for impeaching that Ministry of peculation and treason. The Committee were divided into this opinion 5 to 4. The report was to be taken up in the Chambers after—the subject of the Budget.

TANGIERS, Empire of Morocco, 23d July.
The Emperor has arrived here to spend several days in this place, and has given an audience to all the foreign consuls. As that ceremony was uncommonly grotesque, I will give you a sketch of it. It took place in the emperor's quarters, who was on horseback, with his umbrella spread. The introducer pushed forward, with a politeness somewhat brutal, the consul, who presented himself and declared his name. His majesty then addressed a few complimentary words to the consul, relative to the friendship which he felt for the sovereign of whom he was the representative, or for the government to which he was attached. The consul then retired, and his majesty took several turns round the court in a strol, and returned to his position in the same place. It was in this manner that all the consuls were successively admitted to an audience. The ceremony lasted at least half an hour. The only consul who seems to have merited any peculiar distinction above that received by his colleagues, was the consul of Naples, it appears that he had not been recognized by his majesty, because his master had not fulfilled certain conditions, above all that of the tribute of several thousand piastres, which his Neapolitan majesty had contracted to pay annually, for being allowed to have a consul here. Nevertheless, the emperor deigned to accord to the consul permission to remain here five months longer. Probably he will be obliged to leave it at the expiration of that period, if the money should not have arrived.

Turkish Charity, Superstition, &c.—The fourth commandment of the Koran is, that every believer shall give the fortieth part of his income to his poor relations; it he have any, if not, to his poor neighbors. So well is this commandment observed, that beggars are very rare in Turkey. They extend their charity to the animal creation. They have often been known to buy birds in the market, and set them at liberty, under the beautiful superstition that the souls of those birds will one day bear witness to their kindness before the throne of God. This is almost equal to the affecting superstition of the Afghans, who burn incense and spread flowers over the sepulchre, believing that the spirits of the departed, sit each at the head of his own grave, enjoying the fragrance of the incense and the perfume of the flowers.

Some of their superstitions are less charming. They believe that several beasts and fowls shall enter Paradise—the camel of the prophet Salalah which was raised to life in Persia, Abraham's ram, the sow of Moses, whose ashes are mingled with the water of Purification, Solomon's Ass, the Queen of Sheba's parrot, which brought her the first news of Solomon; Jonah's whale, the little dog Garmar, that attended the four sleepers who slept 372 years, and Mahomet's Camel. The fourth chapter of the Koran contains the following injunctions: "Show kindness to thy parents, to thy relations, to orphans, to the poor, to thy neighbor who is a relative to thee, and to thy neighbor who is a stranger to thee; to thy family companion, to the traveller, and to the captive whom thy right hand has taken; for God loveth not the proud, the vain-glorious, the covetous, or those who bestow their wealth in order to be seen of men." In compliance with the spirit of these injunctions, the Turks voluntarily repair the roads, make cisterns for the comfort of the traveller, and the most devout amongst them erect sheds by the way-side, beneath whose shade the way-faring man may rest. And yet these men are savage barbarians, and the whole world cheers the amiable Russians in their march of rapacity, extortion and plunder!

ENGLISH CROPS.—Bell's weekly Messenger of the 27th July contains the following article on the subject of the recent heavy rains in England. The opinions expressed in this paper are, generally speaking, very accurate:—There is a general opinion prevailing, and we state it with much regret, that the late heavy rains have done more damage to the wheat crops, in various parts of the country, than was first imagined. We confess that last week we had taken up a somewhat different opinion. If this be so, the price of wheat must unavoidably and necessarily rise, and, together with wheat, all other corn, pulses and grain. "We know not with what truth it is asserted, that the late weather has been productive of no less mischief among the crops in France than in England. We have crops statements that in Normandy, the great granary of France, the wheats have been dreadfully injured and beaten down by the late tempestuous weather, and that this calamity of the season has extended from the corn countries into the wine countries. It is reported with confidence

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that one fifth of the harvest of France has been destroyed. If so, there will be much suffering experienced in both kingdoms and neither will be able to afford relief to the other. For ourselves, however, we are not so wholly given up to these gloomy anticipations. We do not conceive the damage half so extensive as it is represented to be. The wheat is too far advanced in most of the corn counties, to receive much serious damage by beating down. Whilst it is uncut, and in the stalk, it has life and vigor, and a few days of harvest sun and reasonable winds, would infallibly cause it to rise. Our harvests have seldom been fatally injured, except where the rainy season has continued far into August. Indeed, the rains which have proved most ruinous to the English farmers have been those which have fallen upon the crops when severed and lying exposed in the field. If it should please Providence to bestow upon us a fine and dry season in the coming month of August, the mischief will not be very considerable.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1828.

It appears to be in vain to attempt to put an end to the misrepresentations of the Jackson papers. When a false statement is made by them and it is met by a prompt and conclusive refutation, it slumbers for a time—When it is supposed that the public mind has forgotten or become unmindful of the refutation, it is revived as a new charge and exhibited as such to the people—Of this character is the allegation which has been made in the Jackson prints against the Executive of Maryland, in regard to the recording of the Chancery papers, which had been neglected, and the recording of which by a resolution of the Legislature of Maryland had been directed and imposed upon the present Executive of the State. It is true that a statement, consisting entirely of the Report of a Committee of the House of Delegates had appeared in the Star of the 12th of August, which completely exonerates the present State Executive of all censure on this subject, but in the hope that this justification had been forgotten, this charge has been renewed, to rebut and completely to destroy which we take the liberty of presenting to our readers the true statement of this subject as derived from the Report of the Committee of the House of Delegates.

REPORT:
Mr. Hughes of Montgomery, from the Select Committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report—which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:—

The Committee to whom was referred the Executive Communications relative to the recording of the Chancery Papers under the resolution of December session 1825, beg leave to report.—That they have examined said communications, and made such enquiries touching the subject to which they relate, as time, and their attention to other important duties would permit, and are of opinion that the Executive have in no respect transcended the authority given them by the resolutions of 1825; those resolutions authorized and empowered the Executive to contract, in the name of the State, with such person or persons of integrity, understanding, and other proper qualifications, as they might think proper, to discharge the labour and duties contemplated in said resolutions, without any limitation as to amount of compensation to be allowed. The Executive did not offer the work by advertisement to the lowest bidder—and the committee think they acted wisely in not doing so, the work being of a kind not to be contracted for in that way, for reasons which they think will be apparent to every mind. They manifested, however, a commendable zeal for the protection of the interests of the public, in endeavoring to make for the state the best contract in their power; they first offered the work to the Register in Chancery, who demanded the highest rate allowed by law to be charged to individual suitors in the Court of Chancery, which was at that time ten cents per side (but has since, by the act generally called the fee bill, of the last session, been raised to twelve and a half cents per side); he then made them an offer to do it for twenty per cent less than the price at that time allowed by law for similar recording done for individuals, and to find the stationary, this offer also the Executive declined; and they made a contract with the following gentlemen, to wit: Wm. D. Beall, George Brown, Isaac Hines, Henry Hobbs, and Joseph Mayo, that they should do said recording for seven and a half cents per side, and the Executive to furnish the stationary; but it was provided, that of the seven and a half cents per side allowed for the recording, one and a half cents per side was to be deducted therefrom, to be given to such competent person, as the Executive might select, to superintend the execution of the work; which superintendence the Executive offered to the Register in Chancery, who declined to accept it, stating that the compensation offered was wholly inadequate. Mr. Waters then, as he has himself stated to the Committee, offered to superintend the work for fifteen hundred dollars per year; this the Executive declined, and as the Committee think very properly, inasmuch as in the opinion of the Committee, the five Clerks employed by the Executive could not of themselves have finished the work in less than five years, and the execution of the work might possibly, for any thing that could then have been foreseen by the Executive, have been protracted to a much longer time; but admitting that it might have been finished in five years, the salary of the superintendant alone would have amounted to seven thousand five hundred dollars. The work, it is true, has been completed, or nearly so, in two years, but this it must be remarked, has been done by the employment of a number of sub-clerks, making together, with the contracting clerks, generally an average of twelve Clerks during that time employed in said recording. After the Executive had failed in their effort to make a contract with Mr. Waters to superintend the work, they offered to Mr. Culbreth, the Clerk of the Council, the same terms for the superintendence, that had been offered to Mr. Waters, and he rejected, as inadequate to compensate him, namely one and a half cents per side, to be deducted, agreeable to contract, from the allowance of the recording Clerks, which offer was accepted by Mr. Culbreth. The Committee find that the Executive, by making the contracts in the manner they did, will save to the state near six hundred dollars from the lowest offer made by Mr. Waters, the seven and a half cents per side, the rate paid for recording and superintending, together with the cost of stationary, not amounting to as much by that sum as it would have done at the offer of Mr. Waters, which was at eight cents per side, and to furnish the stationary.

The Committee do not think the more saving of money, the only advantage or recommendation of the plan pursued by the Executive, by pursuing the plan they did, they gave employment to a number of respectable men, to whom it was important, and among them a respected and venerated officer of the revolution; they also have had the work finished in a much shorter time than it could reasonably have been expected to have been done, under any other mode of contract. This work has cost the state a large amount of money, it is true, but the high rate of compensation, which at first view of the subject it might appear that the persons employed had received for their labour, upon examination, proves to have been no more than a fair remuneration for services ably, faithfully and industriously rendered, for it must be borne in mind, that this money was distributed among some ten or fifteen persons, and would not average to each, more than about eight or nine hundred dollars per annum. The Committee have not had the time to spare, from other pressing duties, to make the examination, even if they had felt themselves competent, whether or not, more or less recording had been done than required by law; they can only say, that Mr. Joseph Mayo, long a Clerk in the Office of the Register in Chancery, who they think entitled to confidence, stated to the Committee that much matter considered irrelevant or unimportant, but which might have been recorded under the resolution of eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and the law of eighteen hundred and seventeen, was not recorded; and that nothing was recorded but what was required by law. The Committee have given to the records, (which are at this time in the Council Chamber, not yet being bound and entirely completed, so as to authorize their being placed, as contemplated, in the Office of the Register in Chancery,) such examination as their limited time and acquaintance with the subject would permit, and must say, that for neatness of execution, and apparent accuracy, they have never seen any to exceed them; some papers belonging to the Chancery Office, the Committee are informed were found in the Office of several of the solicitors in Chancery, these were produced and recorded, and as the Committee conceive, with strict propriety, they are not less belonging to the Chancery Office, on account of their having been temporarily removed therefrom, and their importance to the parties concerned being in all probability equal to that of any other class of papers belonging to said Office. The amount of expense incurred in the performance of this work, rendered necessary by the delinquency of former Registers, will be seen by reference to the communications of the Executive, which the Committee recommend should be inserted on the journal with this report.

All which is respectfully submitted,
By order,
JAS. H. MILBOURNE, Com. Clk.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

As late as the last of July is not without interest. It begins to be suspected that Great Britain has been somewhat hoodwinked as to the intentions of Russia upon the Turk, and that France has been rather more awake to the state of things than her old rival.—The debates in parliament are interesting upon these topics and the British Newspapers are very unreserved in their remarks.—The idea of Russia carrying a vigorous war through the Turkish Territories in her approach to Constantinople, the object of the expedition, and declaring herself a neutral on the Sea in union with the combined fleets of France and England is not a little novel and by no means devoid of deep plans. The Treaty of July 6 1827 of London to which France, England and Russia were parties avowedly for the purpose of rescuing Greece from the oppressions of Turkey, must on the part of Russia still seem to be substantially adhered to, and whilst she has lured Great Britain into torpor as to her arms by Land under the assurance that her War with Turkey is on her own exclusive independent grounds for the violation of an existing treaty, she still further countenances that idea by the pledge that on sea she waves all belligerent rights, and acts in co-operation with the Mediating Neutrals. The preparations and movements of France evidently show, that she is sceptical upon this subject, and therefore entertains her own definite ulterior views, and prepares additional forces. Great Britain is now placed in a most critical condition—pledged to carry the treaty of 6th July into execution—avowedly and to all appearance satisfied with the assurance of Russia—Long united by good understanding and lucrative intercourse with Turkey, & beginning to see the successful progress of Russia threatening her Capitol, whilst France is prepared to take advantage of the destruction of the Turkish Empire in Europe—Unprepared for and seemingly unconscious of this state of things, doubts, complaints and alterations in her councils will probably be the fore runners of a new series of views & of designs. The moment is eventful and calculated to excite the deepest interest.

The Desolation from storms has not been confined to our Country—England, Scotland & France have all severely suffered, and in each country a great portion of their crops has been entirely destroyed—Bread stuffs have risen in England and it is yet not ascertained whether the harvest will be adequate to their own wants—prospects were bad.

Great Britain under her system of excluding by heavy duties the Bread stuffs of other countries from her ports, will be both to open her ports but upon the most necessary urgency—her present plan is to foster her agriculture in preference to all other interests, though all the rest have their protection—a liberal understanding with the U. States in relation to the reception of her grain & flour would be most advantageous to both and devoutly to be desired.

The President of the UNITED STATES returned to the seat of Government on Saturday last. We are glad to learn that his health has been improved by his journey and short relaxation from public business.—[Nat. Intel.]

The Lynchburg Virginian states that Mr. Cray had reached the White Sulphur Springs, on his way to Washington.

We have seen in many papers a paragraph announcing the death of Don Luis Onis, of pneumonia, a disease which is raging in the Spanish Capital. We doubt the fact of any particular disease raging in Madrid at present. The death of Don Onis took place a year or two ago, and if any alarming disease had prevailed there from that time, we should probably have heard of it sooner.—[Boston Daily Adv.]

In Amherst and some of the neighbouring counties of Virginia, the late drought has been so excessive, that forest trees of the largest growth have died. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a season of similar severity.

It would seem that the English have already begun to put their threats of smuggling into execution as we find by the Boston Gazette of Friday, that a quantity of merchandise, consisting of bales of woolen goods, carpets, woolen kerseys, &c. were seized by the officers of the customs, on Wednesday last, in S. Boston, whether they had been clandestinely conveyed from Halifax.

MR. GALLATIN, one of the Commissioners on the Eastern Boundary, is now in this city. Judge Preble, our other Commissioner, it is probable, will also visit this city—and it is possible, perhaps, that there may be a conference with the British Commissioners at this place. It would be a happy result if the affair could be settled without a voyage to Europe, and the submission of the subject to a foreign umpire. It takes the last course, it is not likely the Commissioners can embark till the spring.

PROPHETCY ALMOST FULFILLED.
Oliver Evans, 40 years of age, said that the child was born who would travel from Philadelphia to Boston in one day—24 hours! The Journey may now be made in about twenty-nine hours! The use of steam coaches, with some little further improvement in steamboats, may, in less than five years, fulfil what was thought the mad prophecy of Oliver Evans; for then the journey was one of serious moment, and, with severe travelling, occupied five or six days.

We have been more than a little mortified at seeing the name of Mr. Monroe, the venerable Ex-President, gazetted in a list of supposed candidates for the vacant Postmastership of the City of New York. The office is a respectable one, it is true; but it is not of that character which requires a long life of public service and severe discipline to qualify one to fill it. Mr. Monroe would accept office from his country, the Administration would be sure, he would be proud to avail himself of his talents and experience in some station more congenial to the pursuits and studies of his past life than the dry drudgery of a City Post Office. The nation would be honored, for instance, in being represented by him near any one of the most important foreign Powers. In such a station as that, moreover, he might be able to render his country most important services.—[Nat. Intel.]

A cure for the Ague and Fever—that has never failed in five hundred cases—1-2 oz. of cloves, 1-2 oz. of cream tartar, 1 oz. of Peruvian Bark, well pulverized. Put them into a bottle of best Port Wine and take the decoction or tincture on well days as fast as the stomach will receive it. As there are more persons afflicted with Fever and Ague than at any former period, (in the opinion of many of the faculty,) the publication of the above recipe will entitle you to the thanks of numbers who now labor under that disorder.—[Balt. Amer.]

A distemper has just broken out among the horses in Kings County N. Y. called the "blind staggers." On Saturday no less than one hundred died in two townships. The same disease is said to have made its appearance on Staten Island.

[From the N. Y. Jour. Commerce of Monday.]
FLOUR.—The prices continue to advance. Sales of Western Canal have been made at 6.25 a 6.50; 200 barrels on Saturday at the latter price, to arrive; Troy, at 6.12; New York, at 6.25; 250 bbls. Richmond country, on Saturday, at \$6. to arrive; Baltimore Howard St. 6.50 a 6.62; Philad. rye flour, at 3.25.—The market is nearly bare, and the demand is quite equal to the quantity arriving.

GRAIN.—Sales have been made of 2000 bushels, N. river Wheat, 1.26; 1000 bushels Genesee, per quart, at 1.28; 13,000 bushels Virginia, on Friday, at 1.20 a 1.22. We know of but one lot of Wheat now in market.—Rye has been sold at 31 cts. Yellow No. 10 Corn, 55 a 54; Jersey White, 50 cts; Oats, 28 a 31 cts.

[From the Boston Courier.]
TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—A brig was cleared yesterday at our custom house for the North West Coast, having on board six hundred and forty six bales of Domestic Cottons, valued at forty-eight thousand dollars. A ship also cleared for Valparaiso, with nearly five hundred bales of the same commodity.

We hope our friends at the South will take notice of these facts. How many bales of our northern manufactured cottons they have burnt, in consequence of the Columbia resolutions, we have not yet learnt; but we hope, when they learn that we can find a market for them elsewhere than in South Carolina, that they will withhold the firebrand, and employ some of the shipping that may be rotting at their wharves, in bringing them back to New-England.

Seriously, would not our neighbors at the South be doing an act of patriotism and putting money in their pockets, if, instead of getting up an opposition to the protecting duties, they would put their shoulders to the wheels of the American System, or at least remain neutral while we of the north are willing to take the responsibility, and suffer us to manufacture their raw material for the supply of South American and other markets, that the United States may get possession of those markets, before England establishes a monopoly over every seaport on the habitable globe?

ELECTIONAL CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. For the State of Maryland.

ADAMS. JOHN Q. ADAMS, ANDREW JACKSON, AND RICHARD RUSH. JOHN C. CALHOUN. First District—St. Mary's, Charles and Calverton. Henry Brainerd, C. C. Joseph Stone, S. M. Second District—Prince George's and Montgomery. Beni. S. Forrest, M. John C. Herbert, P. G. Third District—Frederick, Washington and Allegany. George Heltzer, F. William Tyler, F. William Price, W. Wm. Fitzhugh, Jr. W. Fourth District—Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County. James Boyle, A. A. Beni Howard, B. City. Wm. Stewart, B. City. John S. Sellman, A. A. Fifth District—Baltimore County. J. H. McCulloch, B. Co. Elias Brown, B. Co. Sixth District—Hartford and Conell. James Sewell, G. Thos. M. Foreman, G. Seventh District—Kent and Queen Anne's. Thomas Emory, Q. A. John T. Reese, K. Eighth District—Talbot, Caroline and the First Election District of Dorchester. T. R. Lockerman, T. James Sangston, G. Ninth District—Rest of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties. Littleton Dennis, S. Thos. K. Carroll, S.

CANDIDATES

For the next Legislature of Maryland. FOR TALBOT COUNTY. JACKSON. Levin Mills, Alex. B. Harrison, Wm. Hugglett, Peter Webb, Spry Denmy, George W. Nabb, Henry Spencer, Thomas Hennes.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. Robert T. Keene, Short A. Willis, John Brown, Wm. M. Hardcastle, John Thawley, Thos. Burchenal, Samuel Culbreth.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.
Wheat \$1 18 a 1 25—Corn 36 a 37 cts per bushel.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday, August 28th, 1828, Casar A. Keene, the eldest son of Dr. Marcus Keene, at Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md. aged 3 years, 10 months. This was a most interesting child; the solace of an affectionate mother and the darling of a father's heart. His death was not only regretted by his relatives, but by all who knew him. His sprightly and youthful countenance beaming with beautiful smiles, was always ready to greet the approaching visitor. By his pleasant, boyish conversation he was entertaining to all.

In this county on the 12th inst. Mr. John B. Newman.

In this town on Saturday last, Mr. Geo. Higgins.

In this town on the same day, Miss Elizabeth Lednum.

In this town on Sunday evening, last, Mrs. Lednum.

In this county on Wednesday last, Miss Elizabeth Price.

In this county on the same day, Mrs. Davis, consort of Mr. Wm. Davis.

In this county on Thursday last, Mr. Thomas Jackson.

On Wednesday morning last, in Centreville Queen-Anne's county, WM. ROBINSON, Esq. sheriff of said county.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county. FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

At the solicitation of a number of my friends from each district of the county, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you, in the next Legislature of Maryland.

In presenting myself before the public, I do assure you, that I do not come as the partisan candidate of any man or set of men.—I humbly trust I have served the people faithfully for the last three years, and if honored again with their suffrages at the ensuing election, will serve them to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient serv't.
THOMAS HENRIN.

Aug. 30
To the Independent Voters of Talbot county. I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

GEORGE W. NABB.

Aug. 30
We are authorized to say, that PETER WEBB, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected.

We are authorized to say, that ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Esq. will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by his fellow citizens of Talbot county.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.
The Subscribers are associated under the firm of

CONNOLLY & PAXSON.

And have taken Ware-House No. 85 Smith's wharf, Baltimore, for the transaction of

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicit the patronage of their Friends and the Public.

HENRY CONNOLLY, RICHARD M. PAXSON.

Sept. 29-41
P. S. Refer to Dr. E. Martin, Mr. Jos. Martin, Ennalls Martin Jr. and Martin Goldsborough.

Wants A Situation

AS A TEACHER, a man who has had considerable experience (both in Seminaries and Private Families,) in teaching Arithmetic, Book-keeping, & a general course of the Mathematics. His character is moral and his terms shall be low. A letter addressed, as soon as possible, to W. M. care of Mr. Solomon Lowe, Easton, will be attended to.

Sept. 20 1w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting on the Chancery side thereof, the Subscribers as Trustees, will expose to Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of October next, those TWO HOUSES and LOTS situate on the East side of Washington street, in Easton, late the property of Mr. John Kemp, (Stage-Driver) deceased.

Sale to commence between the hours of two and three o'clock, P. M.

The Terms of Sale are a credit on the purchase money of twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond with approved security; and after the payment of the purchase money, and not before, a good deed will be executed by the Trustee as such for the conveyance of the said property.

The creditors of said John Kemp are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot county Court within six months from the day of sale.

SAM'L T. KENNARD, Trustee.
Sept. 20 4w

Upper Hunting Creek Mills FOR SALE

AS it is my intention to leave the Eastern Shore of Maryland this autumn, I will offer at public sale the above-cited property on the first Monday in next month (October.) Being aware that any eulogium on such an occasion, (however just) is considered as a mere puff, I forbear. To those who see the turn which manufactures are taking in our country, the advantages of this property, must be obvious; such persons will consult their own interest by examining for themselves, and allow it to speak in its own commendation.

The terms will be liberal. Particulars made known on the day of sale.

L. M. ROBERTSON.
Cambridge, Sept. 20 3w

FOR RENT.

For the ensuing year, A FARM on Island Creek Neck, adjoining that of Daniel F. Bowers—it is in good order & will be rented low to a careful tenant.

—ALSO—
For rent for the ensuing year, the Farm at present occupied by Isaac B. Parrott, situate on Kings Creek—For terms apply to

HOWELL BOWERS.
9th mo. Sept. 20-41 (W)

TO RENT

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

Sept. 13. 4f

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY

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

1. A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery.

2. A view of the Light House on Long Island Sound with the adjacent scenery.

3. A view of York, on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications.

4. Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River, the adjacent scenery.

5. View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery.

6. View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.

7. The Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

8. View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.

9. View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Lucerne county, Pa.

10. View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.

11. View of the Catskill Mountains, from the Hudson.

12. View of Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

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

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

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

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

Sept. 20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Wm. Harrison of Jas. at the suit of Samuel Harrison will be sold at Public Sale on the premises near St. Michaels on Wednesday the 15th October next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to-wit:—one Negro Girl called Fanny one do called Ann, 6 Silver Tea Spoons, 5 Table do. 1 Silver Cream Pot, 1 Fire Fender 2 Beds and Furniture, 1 pair Shovel and tongs, 1 Stair Carpet, 2 Candle sticks and 2 Lamps, 1 pair brass Andirons, one old Harrow one ox Cart, one wood Sledge, one old Sleigh, and one Roller taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid f. fa.—Attendance by

Sept. 20-41 Wm. TOWNSEND, Shff.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, a first rate pair of steers well broke to the cart, they will be sold very low for cash or good paper.

ANDREW CHEZUM.
Hole-in-the-Wall, Talbot co. sep. 6 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 28th day of August, 1828, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself FORTUN GILSON, and says he is free born. Said negro is five feet, eight inches high, and about 30 years of age.—Had on when committed an old pair of black bombazet pantaloons, check shirt and an old fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

Sept. 13-8w

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

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

Sept. 13-8w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 2d day of September, 1828, by Charles Kerman, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore City, as a runaway, a black Negro Woman who calls herself LILA BROWN, and says she belongs to Samuel Ridgely, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland.—She is about 4 feet 10 inches high, and 34 years of age.—and on when committed a blue and white striped linen frock nearly new. The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.

Sept. 13-8w

MARYLAND: CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

26th day of August, A. D. 1828.

On application of Anna Hugglett Adm'r. de bonis non with the will annexed of Dekr Thompson late of Caroline county deceased.—It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditor to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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

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

That the subscriber of Caroline county, late obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration, D. B. N. with the will annexed on the personal estate of Dekr Thompson late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of March next or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

ANNA HUGGLETT, Adm'r. D. B. N.

with the will annexed of Dekr Thompson, deceased.

Aug. 30. 3w

POETRY.

From *Joanna's* a new drama of "The Bride."

EPITHALAMUM.

Open wide the frontal gate,
The lady comes in bridal state;
Than wafted spices sweeter far,
Brighter than the morning star;
Modest as the lily wild,
Gentle as the nurse's child:
A lovelier prize of prouder boast
Never chieftain's threshold crost.

Like the beams of early day,
Her eye's quick flashes brightly play,
Brightly play and gladden all
On whom their kindly glances fall.
Her lips in smiling weave a charm
To keep the peopled house from harm.
In happy moment is she come,
To bless a noble chieftain's home.

Happy be her dwelling here,
Many a day, and month, and year!
Happy as the nested dove
In her fruitful ark of love!
Happy in her tented screen!
Happy in her garden green!
Thus we welcome, one and all,
Our lady to her chieftain's hall.

THROUGH IN A DAY.

FROM Philadelphia to Centerville, Maryland,
Via Delaware City, St. George's, Middle-
town—Warwick—Head of Sassafras—and
Head of Chester to Centerville.

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

Returning, leaves Centerville on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock,
arriving at Delaware City in time to take the
Steam Boat to Philadelphia, and arriving there
at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Connected with the Despatch Line is a line of
Stages from Centerville to Easton, leaving Cen-
terville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
mornings, at 8 o'clock for Easton.

Returning, leaves Solomon Lowe's Tavern
Easton, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1
o'clock, P. M. and takes the Despatch Line the
morning following for Philadelphia.
There is also in connection with this Line a
Stage to convey passengers from the Baltimore
Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to inter-
sect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads,
and to convey passengers from Massey's Cross
Roads to the Steam Boat.

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

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1.25
Do. St. George's - 1.50
Do. Middle-town - 2.00
Do. Warwick - 2.25
Do. Head of Sassafras - 2.50
Do. Head of Chester - 3.00
And Do. Centerville - 4.25.
MULFORD, BRADSHAW & Co.
PROP. ETONS.

Sept. 13—w

HOUSES &c. TO RENT.

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

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

The House where Mrs. Russell now lives on
Washington street near Campbell's Carriage shop.

The House & Garden at Easton Point, where
Wm. Barnett lives.

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

Easton, Sept. 13—w

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

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.

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

ALSO

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

ALSO

The Small Farm on the hill,
near my Dwelling.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton July, 12. w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

1st day of Sept. A. D. 1828.

On application of Thos. Arrindell, Executor
of Joshua Clark late of Talbot county, de-
ceased—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 Orphans' Court, I
have hereunto set my hand, & the
seal of my office affixed, this 1st
day of Sept. in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred & twenty eight.

JA: PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

Test,

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 Joshua Clark late of Talbot
county, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased's estate are hereby
requested to exhibit the same with the proper
vouchers thereof to the Subscriber on or before
the 1st day of April next 1829; they may other-
wise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day
of Sept. A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty

THOMAS ARRINDILL, Ex'r.
of Joshua Clark deceased.

Sept. 6. 3w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting
the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, due for
the present year, in the course of this Fall, re-
spectfully requests all persons, holding Assessable
Property in the county, to call on him at his
Office in Easton, where he will attend every
Tuesday for the reception of the same.

It is hoped that those who cannot make it con-
venient to call on him, will be prepared for a
call from him, or his Deputies, in their respec-
tive districts.

SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Collector.

Sept. 13—w

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of Jenkins & Stevens
is this day dissolved in consequence of the
death of Peter Stevens one of the Partners.—
Those indebted to said Partnership are request-
ed without delay to call on the Subscriber and
close their accounts by payment of the same, as
longer indulgence cannot be given. In order
to close the concern of the above firm as soon
as possible, which is quite desirable, the present
Stock of Goods will be sold at very reduced
prices for the Cash.

WILLIAM JENKINS, surviving
Partner of the late firm of Jenkins & Stevens.
Easton, Sept. 6, 1828.

N. B. WILLIAM JENKINS, begs leave to
inform his Friends and the Public in general,
that he intends to continue the Mercantile Bu-
siness at the same House lately occupied by the
late Firm of Jenkins & Stevens, and solicits his
Friends and the former customers of said Firm
and the Public in general for a continuance of
their Custom, whom he will endeavour to supply
on reasonable terms. W. J.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the
FARM on which he at present resides situ-
ate on the Bay Side about six miles above
Haddaway's Ferry—This farm contains about
300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land—

The BUILDINGS are in good repair and
the land in a high state of culti-
vation—the Situation is one of the
most pleasant and healthy in Talbot
county, and where Fish and Fowl in their season
may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not
thought necessary to give a further description
as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view
the premises and judge for themselves—apply to
JAMES DAWSON.

June 14. w

HOUSES TO RENT.

To Rent for the ensuing year the following
Houses, viz:
The Shop on Washington Street at present
occupied by Dr. Dawson.

ALSO,
The Framed Dwelling, &c. on Wash-
ington Street lately occupied by John
Meconkin and adjoining Dr. Ennalls
Martin.

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

All the above property will be rented at very
moderate or reduced prices on application to
WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.
Easton, Aug. 30th, 1828. w

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of
SAMUEL GROOME, dec'd., are again ear-
nestly requested to call on the Subscriber, or his
Agent Wm. Newman, and settle the same with-
out delay, otherwise legal steps will be taken
for the recovery thereof in all cases that may
remain unsettled on the first day of October
next. The Subscriber is also anxious to close
the sale of the

STORE GOODS.

Belonging to said Estate, and will therefore
continue to sell very cheap for Cash only, the re-
mainder of the Stock. Persons wishing to get

BARGAINS.

May therefore find it their interest to call
without delay at the Store of the late Samuel
Groome.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r.
Easton, Aug. 9. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Basil
L. Stocker deceased for articles purchased
at Vendue or otherwise are hereby earnestly
requested to call and settle the same without
delay, otherwise the subscriber will be under
the necessity of taking steps for the recovery
hereof, in all cases which may remain unpaid
on the first of October next.—He therefore
hopes that this Notice will be duly attended to
WM. H. GROOME, Adm'r
of Basil L. Stocker dec'd.
Easton, Aug. 9—6w

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale on
WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October next,
on a credit of six months, at his residence, a
shingle stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and
Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen
Furniture, with many other useful articles.

Attendance given by

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Aug. 30

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore
county, by John W. alter, Esq. a Justice
of the Peace for said county, on the 17th day of
August, 1828, as a runaway, a negro girl who
calls herself Ann Dorsey, and says she belongs
to Thomas Stabler, near a rookville, Montgom-
ery county, Maryland; said negro is 4 feet 8 in-
ches high; about 18 years old, (at which age she
says she was to have been free.) Had on when
committed a yellow stripe homespun cotton
frook, and calfskin shoes.

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

DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden of Baltimore County jail
Aug. 30 8w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

The Public's Ob't Serv'r
JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Nov. 17.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

1st day of Sept. A. D. 1828.

On application of Isabella Parratt, Adm'r.
with the will annexed of George Parratt, late
of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that
she give the notice required by law for credi-
tors to exhibit their claims against the said
deceased's estate, and that she cause the same
to be published once in each week for the
space of three successive weeks, in both of
the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Talbot county Orphans'
Court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office af-
fixed, this 1st day of Sept. in the
year of our Lord, eighteen hun-
dred and twenty eight.

JA: 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 George Parratt late of
Talbot county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby
requested to file the same in the Regis-
ters Office of Talbot county with the proper
vouchers thereof on or before the 29th day of
October next, (1829,) they may otherwise by
law, be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate.—Given under my hand this 1st day
of September A. D. eighteen hundred & twenty-
eight.

ISABELLA PARRATT, Adm'r.
with the Will annexed of Geo: Parratt dec'd.
Sept. 6 3w 8

Fountain Inn,

LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

M. BARR

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

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

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

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

Terms of board one dollar per day.

Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6w

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

FOR RENT,

THE ENSUING YEAR. The House Garden

and Stables on Washington street, lately oc-
cupied by me, and at present occupied
by Mr. Thos. Hayward, jr.—(ALSO)

The House Garden and Stables lately
occupied by James C. Wheeler, &
the House and Garden at present occupied by
Mr. Wheeler, on the Landing road.—These
Houses are comfortable and in good repair. To
approved tenants, the terms will be very reason-
able.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 9—1828. w

TO RENT,

SEVERAL valuable farms below the Trappo,

the property of Col. Dickinson of the City
of Baltimore.—Apply to

NS. MARTIN.

Aug. 9.

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO BE rented for the next year, the Farm on

which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a ten-
ant.—It is commonly called the Tan-
yard Farm.—It is about 8 or 9 miles

from Easton, on the road to Centerville.

Persons disposed to rent are requested
to view the Premises, & make application to the
subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

gent for Dr. James Tilton.

Easton, July 26—w

FARM TO BE RENTED.

TO BE rented for the next year, the Farm in

Barbury where John Norris now lives.—It

is pleasantly situated on Choptank
River, about three miles from the
Trappe, and near enough to Cam-
bridge to make it profitable to car-
ry market articles there. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 26—1828.

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

FOR RENT

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the

property of James M. Lambdin, situated
next door to the Post Office and is one of the
most valuable business stands in Easton. The
property can be divided or Rented all together
to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABBE.

Easton, May 10.

For Rent at a Reduced Price,

The Fountain Inn Tavern,

LATELY occupied by R. D. Day,

for the remainder of the present and
ensuing year.—Immediate possession
will be given.

Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, age 7

for Mary J. Willson.

Easton, 12th July, 1828. w

Valuable Servants For Sale.

TO BE SOLD at private sale, by virtue of an

order of the Orphans' 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

SAMUEL ROBERTS, Adm'r.
of John W. Blake, deceased.

Dec. 16.

PRINTING

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas,
issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern
Shore of Maryland and to me directed, against
Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts and William
A. Leonard, esq. v. to wit—one at the suit of
Robert Moore and the other at the suit of Wm.
Dickinson, will be exposed to Public Sale and
sold to the highest bidder for Cash at the front
door of the Court-house in the Town of Easton
on Tuesday the 23d day of September next, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock
P. M. the following real estate to wit:—

The dwelling farm or plantation of him the said
Samuel Roberts, situate on Miles River, & being
composed of the several tracts or parts of tracts
of land called "Part Daniels Rest," "Daniels addi-
tion," Fishing Bay & Walker's Tooth, containing
223 1/2 acres of land, more or less: Also an
adjoining tract of land called Springfield con-
taining 281 3/4 acres of land more or less—also
the following negroes, to wit: Betty, David,
Charles, George, John, Horace, Irvin, Maria,
Nancy, Kitty, Charlotte, Sarah, Mahala.—Also
will be sold on the succeeding day between the
hours aforesaid, on the premises of the said
Samuel Roberts, two ox carts and two
yoke of oxen, one horse cart, one old gig and
harness, 15 head of cattle & 20 head of sheep:
Seized and taken as the property of the said
Samuel Roberts and will be sold to pay & sat-
isfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni
exponas and the interest and costs due and to
become due thereon.—Also will be sold at the
time and place first herein before mentioned,
one negro boy called Murray—Seized and taken
as the property of the said Samuel Ro-
berts, for officers' fees due for the year 1828.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Aug. 30 1s.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vendi exponas, issued
out of the Court of Appeals for E. Shore
of Maryland and to me directed against Wm
Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabbe, use
of Thomas Henrix will be sold at public sale
on Tuesday the 30th day of Sept. inst. at the
front door of the Court House in the town of
Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M.
and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to
wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim
of him the said Wm. Ferguson, of, in and to the
several tracts and parts of tracts of Land as
follows, viz: Garland's Purchase, containing
the quantity of two hundred and sixty-seven
acres of land more or less—Buck's Range and
Warner's Discovery, containing 105 acres more
or less, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill
addition, containing 50 acres & one eighth of an
acre more or less, also Kirby's Venture, con-
taining 12 1/2 acres more or less, also 50 acres of
land which said Ferguson purchased of James
Nabbe, Esq. more or less, taken and will be sold
to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. and the
interest and costs due and to become due there-
on.—Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sept. 6.—1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of vendi. expo. issued
out of Talbot County court and to me directed
against James Chambers, at the suits of the fol-
lowing persons, to wit: Edward N. Hambleton
use of Jacob Luckerman, use of Levin Mills,
sen. William Ferguson and Fushus Leonard
(Levin Mills, sen and William Ferguson's
parts for the use of Joshua Dixon and
Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory,
and George W. Nabbe, will be sold on Wednes-
day the 1st day of October next, at the dwell-
ing plantation of said Jas. Chambers between
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock,
P. M. the following property, to wit: All the
estate, right, title, interest and claim of him
the said Jas. Chambers, of, in and to the fol-
lowing tracts or parts of tracts of land, that is
to say, part of Orem's Delight and Turner's
Resurvey, containing the quantity of 102 acres
of land, more or less, part Beaver Dam Neck
and part of Forest and Dike, containing 113
acres of land more or less, part of Chambers'
Adventure, and part of The Adventure, contain-
ing 2 1/2 acres, and part of Locust Grove,
containing 36 1/2 acres, part of Dumore Heath,
in King's Creek, containing 27 1/2 acres,
of land, more or less—also the following negroes,
to wit—one negro man called Tom, 1 do. called
Jim, 1 do. Greenbury, 1 woman called Patience,
1 do. called Amise, 1 girl called Charlotte, 1
do. called Mary, 1 do. called Maria, 1 boy called
George, 1 called Theodore; all the above neg-
roes are for a term of years; also ten beds,
bedsteads and furniture, 1 eight day clock, 2
side boards, 4 tables, 13 Windsor chairs, 2 cup-
boards and contents, all the balance of the house-
hold and kitchen furniture—also 14 head of cat-
tle, 10 head of horses, 40 head of hogs, 24 head
of sheep, 1 pig and harness, all the crop of wheat
seeded on the lands, a quantity of corn housed,
and eight stacks of hay—taken and will be sold
to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. and the in-
terest & costs due and to become due there-
on. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Sept. 6 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of
Talbot County Court to me directed against
Daniel Cox, Isaac P. Cox and Thomas Hullen
Securities of said Daniel Cox at the suit of the
State of Maryland use of Samuel Harrison, will
be sold at Public Sale at the front door of the
Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday
the 7th day of October next between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the fol-
lowing property of Daniel Cox to wit:—all the
estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the
said Daniel Cox, of, in and to those tracts or
parts of tracts of Land, viz:—Part of a tract of
land called Bennetts Freshes and part of Baliden
containing the quantity of one hundred and
ninety seven and three fourths acres of land more
or less situated near Cox's Mill in the county
aforesaid, also part of a Tract of land called
Hutchinson's addition and Cox's addition said
to contain 60 acres of land more or less, also the
following property of Isaac P. Cox, to wit:—
Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes,
part of Baliden and part of Taylors Ridge con-
taining the quantity of two hundred and eighty
seven and one half acres of land more or less,
six head of Horse, one Gig and Harness, two
Colts, one yoke of Oxen, six head of Cattle,
two young Steers, and one horse cart, and also
the following property of Thomas Hullen, to wit:
Two Mules, one yoke of Oxen, two head of
Horses, one Gig and Harness, one Clock, one
Bed, bedstead and Furniture and one Bureau,
taken and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of
fi. fa. and

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XI.

EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1828.

NO. 36.

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

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

Valuable Farm For Sale.

Will be set up and positively sold to the highest
Bidder, at the Court House door in P. ston, on
Tuesday the 30th Sept. inst. at 3 o'clock in the
Evening, the Farm of the Subscriber commonly
called "Peck's Point."

This Farm is beautifully situated on the
north side of Third Haven Creek and is con-
sidered from the healthfulness of the situation,
the natural fertility of the soil and the large Banks
of oyster shells on it, one of the most valuable
and desirable Farms in the county—the wood
land is fine, and every acre of the arable land
may be soon made rich by the shells.

It contains about 296 acres—75 of it are in
woods—There is a tolerably comfortable framed
Dwelling House on it—a few Barn and corn
house and other common buildings—no further
description is deemed necessary, as it is to be
presumed every person disposed to buy, will
view the premises before the day of sale.

Three thousand dollars of the purchase money
must be paid at the time of the sale. A
credit of one and two years will be given for
the balance, but the same must be secured by
bond with approved security, bearing interest
from the day of sale. JOHN DAWSON.
Sep. 6 [S]

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his
Eastern Shore friends and the public in general,
that he has taken the old stand, at the head
of Cheap side No. 9, Water st. lately occupied
by the Messrs. Schumacher & Tobbs as a Sugar
Store.—He intends keeping in all its varieties,
a general assortment of Groceries.

Consisting of
The best of Liqueurs, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Family Flour,
Snuff, Chewing Tobacco Powder, Shot,
Earthen, Stone and Wooden Ware,
And all other articles in his line, which he in-
tends selling at a moderate advance for Cash.

He has also made arrangements to furnish
the best of Stone Lime by the bbl. or hhd. (free
from drayage) and upon as good terms as can
be had in this City. Any orders for the above
articles, or any thing else, shall be promptly
attended to and thankfully received. Any other
business from his Eastern Shore friends, that
may require his attention, shall meet with
promptness and dispatch at moderate charges.
THOS. DENNY.

Baltimore, Aug. 30
N. B. Persons having Pork, Cider, Butter or
other articles to sell this Fall, who are dis-
posed to favour him with their confidence, shall
receive his utmost exertions to obtain the highest
market prices, and to give the greatest satis-
faction. T. D.

Davis's Patent Plough.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a fresh
supply of Davis's Patent Ploughs of different
sizes, which he offers for sale.
LAMBERT REARDON.
Sept. 6—1828—4t

NOTICE.
Notes passed to the Subscriber (for goods
purchased at the sale of the personal estate of
General Benson,) are now due, and immediate
payment is expected.
EDW'D. SPEDDEN, Adm'r.
of Gen. P. Benson, deceased.
Sept. 6—1t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Tench
Tilghman, dec'd. are earnestly requested
to pay to the Subscriber what is respectively
due from them on or before the last Tuesday
in this month, otherwise legal steps will be taken
for the recovery thereof in all cases that may
remain unsettled at the above date.
WM. H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.
Sept. 1st 1828.

\$100 REWARD
WILL be given for apprehending and lodg-
ing in Easton Jail Negro man ISAAC
who absconded Saturday the 23d of August last
passed.

ISAAC is a stout active negro twenty years
old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high a little bow legged
and large feet. Pleasant countenance when
spoken to, rather a broad flat face, with a good
set of teeth and wide space between those in
front, which causes him to lisp.
WM. H. TILGHMAN.
Sept. 6.

TO RENT.
THREE FARMS handsomely situated on the
Waters of Broad Creek, and one on Tuck-
ahoe Creek—for terms apply to
SAMUEL HARRISON.
Rich Neck, Aug. 16.

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

A GIG FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will dispose of at private
sale, an excellent second hand GIG & Harness
He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual
purchaser on a short credit.
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, June 28—1t

TO SPORTSMEN
A TRAINING Stable is established in the
neighbourhood of Easton for the purpose
of proving the speed and bottom of the young
blood horses of the Eastern Shore of Mary-
land. Two are already engaged and in walk-
ing exercise—three or four others will be taken
in early application is made—For particu-
lars enquire of the Editor.
Aug. 30.

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

SPLENDID VIEWS

OF AMERICAN SCENERY

ON FRIDAY, the 19th of October, 1828, will
be published by T. K. Greenbank, No. 64,
Spruce Street, Philadelphia, a volume of splen-
did views of American Scenery as follows:

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

These views are executed in the best style of
Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made
upon the spot. Each plate will be accompanied
by a full and accurate description thereof, as to
make it perfectly intelligible to every person.
The work will be printed and issued to sub-
scribers in the first style, on superior paper,
and with a handsomely printed cover, and de-
livered to subscribers at the very low price of
ONE DOLLAR. Flexible covers will be used
for country subscribers, so that they can be
safely sent by mail.

Any gentleman, postmasters and others,
who will interest themselves to procure ten
subscribers; and remit \$10 to the editor, shall
receive twelve copies. From the very flattering
patronage already received (1200 subscribers
have put down their names) this volume will
probably be succeeded by another, as soon as
other plates can be engraved. All orders from
the country will be promptly attended to.
T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 64, Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
Sep. 20

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, on very ac-
commodating terms, the House and
premises adjoining Dr. Thomas H.
Dawson, on Washington street at
present occupied by John Bennett, Esquire—
who, from the comfort and conveniences of
the Building, and agreeable neighbourhood
has been a tenant for the last fifteen or six-
teen years. This property has lately been
put in good repair, and is well calculated
for the reception of Boarders.—For terms apply
to my Brother, Samuel Mackey, or to the Ed-
itor.
WM. MACKEY.
Sept. 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

AS the Subscriber intends leaving this State
as soon as possible, he will sell at PUBLIC
SALE at "Cotttingham" his residence, near the
residence of Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough, Tal-
bot County, to the highest bidder for CASH, on
Thursday the 2d day of October next, nearly all
his Personal Property—consisting of HORSES,
fine young MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, and
perhaps some SHEEP a Good GIG & Harness,
a quantity of CORN, Blades, HOUSEHOLD &
Kitchen FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS
and a number of other articles too tedious to
mention.—He solicits the aid of his Friends and
the Public generally for this once.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock—Atten-
dence given by BENJAMIN KEMP.
Sept. 13—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot
County will be sold at Public Vendue on
Wednesday the 1st day of October next, at the
late residence of Samuel Chamberlaine dec'd.,
"Gloria Point" all the Personal Estate of said
deceased (except the Negroes and crop of Corn
in the field) consisting of Household & kitchen
furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs—a Gig and Harness—Wheat-
Straw, Corn blades, top fodder & many other
articles too tedious to enumerate.
A Credit of six months will be given on all
sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving
Note with approved Security, bearing interest
from the day of sale.—For all sums of and under
five dollars the Cash will be required.—Sale to
commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—Attendance
given by JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of Samuel Chamberlaine, dec'd.
Sept. 13—3w

NOTICE
Is hereby given that there will be an election
held in the several Districts of this county on
the first MONDAY in October next, for the pur-
pose of electing four persons to represent Tal-
bot county in the next Legislature of Maryland,
and notice is also hereby given that there will
be an Election held in the several Districts of
this County on the 2d Monday in November
next, for the purpose of Electing an Elector of
President and Vice President of the United
States to represent the District composed of
Talbot, Caroline and the Upper District of Dor-
chester Counties. WM. TOWNSEND, Shif-
fer.
Sept. 13.

TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO
MAN, about 26 years of age, has been
committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion
of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine
inches high, stout and well formed, with remark-
ably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN
BROWN, says that he was brought up near
Buck's county, by a Mr. Disborough, and that
his parents are both free. He has been employ-
ed for nearly 12 months as a hand on board a
small packet, which sails between Baltimore and
Port Deposit. His clothing consists of a pair
of white drilling trousers, muslin shirt, and
striped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty
days from the date hereof, application shall not
be made for him, and all such legal costs and
charges, as have accrued or shall accrue by reason
of apprehending, imprisoning, or advertising him,
shall be paid by the slaveholder, or the person
claiming him, before he shall be taken for exami-
nation, according to the provisions of the acts
of assembly.
THOMAS MILLER, Jr.
Sheriff of Cecil county.
Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

THE SHIPWRECKED WANDERER.

[From the Massachusetts Journal.]
THE following story is strictly true; and it is
published in hopes some light may be thrown
upon the fate of the boy frequently alluded to
in the course of it. The writer can imagine no
injury the facts can do any one, and has hope
they may do some good to the interesting in-
dividual concerned.

In the autumn of 1827, a gentleman in Nor-
ridgewood, Maine, was drawn to the Court-
House: in that place, by the report that an Irish
woman had been taken up as a vagabond, and
was about to be committed to jail. When he
entered, the supposed culprit was bathing her
forehead in some cold water, which had been
poured upon her, and frequently wiped her temples
as if she were in pain. Though her dress was
coarse, and very much soiled, and her appear-
ance wretched & way-worn it was plain enough,
at a single glance that she was no vagabond.
The answer she gave to the questions directed
to her were wandering, and incoherent; but
though her intellect was evidently in ruins, the
broken fragments betrayed that it had been
rich and highly cultivated. Her face had no
great pretensions to beauty, and its expression
indicated imminent mental suffering; but her
figure was graceful, and her motions had the
stud yet easy majesty, characteristic of a well
educated English woman. There was an air of
modesty and dignity about her, that even in her
forlorn condition, would have protected her
from the insults of the most thoughtless; and as
it was evident that the poor wanderer labored,
at least, under occasional delirium, the gentle-
man, after consulting his wife on the subjct,
offered her the shelter of his own house. Her
ladylike deportment, her refined conversation,
and extreme wretchedness, completely gained
the heart of her hostess; and here she lingered
seven weeks, while her new friends were trying
in what way they could render her the greatest
assistance. Her mind was often wandering some-
times absolutely frantic; but during her inter-
vals of reason she is described as an uncommonly
fascinating and elegant being. Her walk was
remarkably elastic and graceful, she managed a
horse finely, and sang French songs with much
taste and feeling. The account she gave of her-
self, in her collected moments, is singularly ro-
mantic, yet it has an air of truth about it.

She said she was the daughter of the wealthy
Dr. Bowring, of London, and had two brothers;
one named William Augustus Bowring, who re-
sided in London, and the other, whose christian
name I have forgotten, residing in Bolton, not
far from London. She married Mr. Bradlee, a
lawyer, without property, but, as she says, very
acceptable to her family on account of his worth
and abilities. This Mr. Bradlee was a liberal in
politics and religion; and having been rather
too active to be well pleasing to the British
government, he grew disgusted with the state
of things there, and resolved upon making a
purchase in some part of America, where it
would be his duty to establish himself and a
family, consisting of a wife, a son and two little
daughters. For this purpose he visited the U-
nited States at the time Lafayette was making
his famous tour through the country. Following
the dictates of domestic parental love, he
brought his son with him; his wife and daugh-
ters remained at his residence in Bolton, await-
ing the result of his travels. Several anecdotes
she told proved the genuineness of this part
of her story: among the rest, she said her husband
wrote, at the close of one of his letters to her,
"Lafayette has lost his trunk and cane, and the
Americans will rake the Mississippi to find
them." Her husband's letters indicated that he
was pleased with this country, and intended to
reside here. In one of them he mentioned that
he regretted having his son George with him,
as the variety of new objects he saw, and the at-
tention he received, were likely to prove inju-
rious to his character and manners; and on that
account he had placed him under the care of
James Townsend, of New Haven. In subsequent
letters he spoke very highly of Mr. Townsend,
and seemed to have great confidence in him.

Mr. Bradlee took a fever and died. I am not
sure that his widow told where he died; I be-
lieve it was in New Haven. The news soon
reached London; and William Augustus Bowring
went immediately to Bolton to inform his
bereaved sister. From her own account it is
probable the tidings rendered her delirious; for
she says she does not remember much that hap-
pened to her, till she found herself in a travel-
ing carriage with her brother on his way from
Edinburgh; and was told that the physicians had
ordered her to travel for her health. When her
mind became comparatively calm, her favorite
object was to bring her daughters to this coun-
try, and educate the whole family here, as she
supposed her deceased husband had intended
and wished. Previous to carrying this design
into effect, she visited a relation in Ireland,
Lord Agar, and agreeable to his advice sailed
from Belfast, Ireland, in a vessel, which I think
was called the Rob Roy. An old and faithful
nursery maid who had long lived in the family,
accompanied her to take care of the little girls.
She died on the passage, and was thrown into
the sea.

Mrs. Bradlee & the children suffered very much
from sea sickness; but no alarming accident
happened to them till they were near the coast
of Canada, when in a very thick fog the vessel
struck on a sand bar, and the captain announced
that she must inevitably sink. Then came all
the horrible details of a shipwreck. The shrieks
and groans, and rushing overboard of those who
were delirious in their agony. Mrs. Bradlee,
with a mother's instinct, found her way to the
cabin of her little ones, and taking one on each
shoulder, attempted to get into the boat, in which
some of the passengers were trying to save
themselves. The side of the vessel was wet and
slippery, and her brain was dizzy. By some
false step she lost her balance, and the children
slipped from her embrace. One fell into the
water between the vessel and the boat; but she
held hold of the other's little robe with a con-
vulsive grasp. Oh God! in the confusion of the
moment the gown had merely been thrown over
the child—and when the frantic mother would
have clasped the little one to her heart, she
found it but an empty robe! There is no elo-
quence in language to heighten the pathos of
that heart-rending scene of desolation and
despair.

Boats and dumb-bells, were sent out from Que-
bec to pick up such passengers as might have
escaped the wreck, and Mrs. Bradlee's next re-
collection is of standing on the sea coast alone
in her misery. Several came up and spoke
kindly to her. One woman, in particular, ad-
dressing her in French, begged her to go home
with her. Mrs. Bradlee answered in French,
and after some persuasion, consented to go home
with her, exclaiming, "but let me be alone! let
me be alone!"

It is here necessary to remark, that there
were a great number of poor Irish on board the

Rob Roy, who were, as usual, coming to this
country for employment. Mr. Bradlee being a
liberal, was of course a friend to these oppressed
people—and his widow, cherishing a slightest
opinion with the fond reverence so natural to
bereaved women, had ordered a large supply of
provisions and of little comforts, for those who
should happen to be sick during the voyage.
These things she often carried to their cabin
herself, and frequently expressed to the captain
her anxiety that they should have every thing
that was necessary and convenient.

The gratitude of these poor creatures was al-
most unbounded—they absolutely worshipped
her and her children! Those of them who were
saved, were perambulating around the door of her
Canadian host, inquiring whether she was well,
whether she had recovered from her illness, and
whether a poor Irishman could do to serve her.
Her reply to these inquiries constantly was, she
thanked them, but she was nothing now to be
done for her. At last an Irishman asked if there
was nothing he could do for her in New Eng-
land, where he was going by the new route
through the woods. Her imagination was in-
stantly kindled—"New Haven is in New Eng-
land," thought she, "and I shall see my son."
Her host and hostess said every thing it was
possible to say, to persuade her to desist from
her purpose; but she had all the obstinacy and
delirium of insanity, and no earthly power could
deter her. Her host told her he would see her
on board a vessel under the care of those who
would not lose sight of her till she reached New
Haven; if she would give up the design of going
through the woods; but the illusion to a vessel
made her lips turn pale, and she would hold her
temples and shriek.

Finishing all intertreats useless, her kind Cana-
dian host furnished her with coarse clothes, and
strong shoes, suitable for travelling in the wil-
derness.—Mrs. Bradlee's account of her journey
through the woods, with these Irish men, wo-
men and children, is very interesting.—Nothing
but the respect could equal their kindness and
attention. When their companions were weary,
or when a stream was to be crossed, they would
make a palanquin of boughs and carry her; and
when the insects were troublesome they would
keep green boughs waving around her. In this
manner she came through the woods, treated
with as much tenderness and respect as if she
had been a beloved Queen. But grateful as she
felt for these services, her sense of propriety
taught her that travelling Irishmen were improp-
er companions to be seen with her; and as soon
as they came to settlements, she told them it
would be better for them to separate; at the
same time assuring them she would remember
their kindness until her dying day.

How long she had been wandering about
when she first attracted the attention of Norrid-
gewood, is uncertain. From her complaint of suf-
fering from the heat, as she passed through the
woods, it must have been several months. She
said she recollected was that she frequently
waked up and found herself bathing her head
by the side of some stream. Probably the be-
wildered creature had wandered back and forth
without knowing where she was going, and
when the water cooled the raging fire in her
brain she thought she had just waked. Many
saw her, and heard her talk, were convinced
she was no impostor. The deadly paleness and
sudden frenzy, which all allusions to the water
occasioned; the burst of tears when the young
children of the family attempted to caress her;
the piercing shriek she uttered when one of
the children appeared in a little blue gown,
which she said was very much like the one she
had clasped to her heart, when she clasped her
infant—all proved that the distressing tale was
true. Casual remarks and accidental associa-
tions, which no impostor can counterfeit, were
in good keeping with her story. She described
La Grange, which she said she had twice visited;
a circumstance very likely to be true, consider-
ing her husband's politics; she showed she was
no American, by asking whether the "penny
post" had got in; she never boasted of her for-
mer wealth, but her habits and tastes were all
those of one used to the elegancies and luxuries
of refined life.

Once, when she saw a beautiful grey horse
pass by, she observed, "that is a fine animal, he
looks like the Arabian Greys they take so much
pride in, in England." When asked if her
family owned any of that breed, she replied,
"we had six of the most beautiful creatures I
ever looked upon; and they were trained so
well, that at a whistle from the coachman, they
would all take their places, ready for the har-
ness." While combing her hair one day, she
said to the hostess, "my side combs are sadly
broken. Did you ever see gold side combs."
On being answered in the negative, she added,
"we have elegant ones in England, Sir John
gave me two beauties. 'Who is Sir John?' en-
quired her hostess. "Oh, I forgot you would
not know him! I mean Mr. Sir John John-
stone, of Montreal, son of Sir John Johnstone,
who gave his name to a town in New York."
A church and mansion-house he built, are still
in tolerable repair. My husband went to see
them when he was in America, on account of
the friendship between the Johnstone family &
ours. Young Sir John has a son in the 9th
regiment of his Majesty's troops. My brother
sent letters to Sir John Johnstone by me. It is
a great pity you did not send to him, when you
were in Quebec," said her hostess. "It is a
great pity, indeed," she observed, "but I did
not remember any thing about him then; the
gold combs brought him to my mind." She
said Mrs. Buchanan, the British Consul at New
York, was her cousin on her mother's side; her
name having been Bowring.—She objected to
writing to him until she could reach New Haven
where her husband had left all the family he
had with him in this country; when urged to do it,
however, she did not shrink from it—but wrote
a plain statement of her distressing shipwreck.
Her letter was enclosed in one from her host,
begging to be informed whether such people
as she talked of lived in the places mentioned,
and asking a multitude of minute questions like
ly to throw light on the affair. Another letter
was written to the Postmaster in New Haven,
Connecticut, in hopes of obtaining information
concerning James Townsend.

Both these letters remained for a long time
unanswered. In the meantime, her friends
were laughed at by some, for taking such inter-
est in a common vagabond, but those who most
observed her manners, and her talk in the hour
of rationality, believed her story to be true.
She spoke of the former President Wheelock,
as having been one of her father's correspond-
ents; and related several domestic details she
had read in his letters. When told that the
wife of President Allen, of Brunswick, was the
daughter of President Wheelock, she expressed
a wish to see her, in hopes she had some of her
father's letters.—Her hostess accompanied her
to Brunswick for this purpose. Mrs. Allen had
none of the letters, but she recollected Bowring
of London, as one of her father's friends; and

when asked concerning the domestic details of
the family, which Mrs. Bradlee had related, she
said they were strictly true. President Allen
knew of a Sir John Johnstone, of Montreal,
descended from old Sir John Johnstone.

During the time all this was happening, the
wretched mother was with great difficulty re-
strained from her wanderings, New Haven and
her boy were the only ideas that kept constant
possession of her shattered mind, and at times
she was like a chained wild creature straining
to be off.

Once she made her escape, but was overtaken
a few hours after, & persuaded to return. During
this short absence, her hostess observed a small
bunch under the carpet near her bed-side; and
on removing it found it to be the little blue
robe she had grasped at the time of the ship-
wreck. It was very dirty, and retained offen-
sive marks of the child's sea sickness. When the
wanderer was brought back, her joy was great
at finding the robe she thought she had lost.—
She was very averse to having it washed and the
proposal seemed to distress her exceedingly;
after a few days she observed "it is just as the
little creature & not work it—if it must be washed
for decency's sake, I wish it might be done with-
out my knowledge."

Answers to the letters did not arrive; and the
will of the maniac was no longer to be control-
led. Comfortably dressed, & furnished with mo-
ney, & letters to the British Vice-Consul in Port-
land, she recommenced her journey. A very
rational letter from her to her hostess, announ-
cing the kind reception she met from Mr. Sher-
wood, the British Vice Consul at Portland; and
a polite letter from that gentleman expressed
gratitude for her kindness to a distressed coun-
trywoman—a conviction of the truth of her story
and a perfect recollection of the circumstances
of the shipwreck, to which she alluded. Another
letter from Mrs. Bradlee, dated Boston,
spoke of the kindness of English people in that
place, and her intention to go to New Haven
immediately. This is the last that has
been heard of her.

After her departure, a
letter from the postmaster in New Haven
was received, in which the writer apologized
for his silence, by stating he had been a long
time absent. The amount of his letter was
that he knew of no gentleman by the name of
James Buchanan, Esq. of New York. It was very
cold and laconic; answered no questions; disclaimed
relationship with a person by the name of Mrs.
Bradlee; said the woman was delirious, & should
be put into an hospital.

No one knows what has become of this inter-
esting wanderer. Perhaps, when she arrived
at New Haven, and found her pursuit hopeless,
the little light in her mind was extinguished
forever. If her story be an imposition, it cer-
tainly does not seem like it. There are five or
six New Havens in the United States. If James
Townsend resides in any one of them, we trust
he will lose no time in making these circum-
stances known to Wm. Augustus Bowring, Lon-
don, provided there is such a person to be
found.

THE DUKE OF ROVIGO.—Bosange, the
bookseller, having purchased the Manuscript of
the "Memoirs du Duc de Rovigo," this work
is announced as nearly ready for publication.
There can be nothing more calculated to excite
curiosity, than the history of Savary's life, which
has been, throughout, of the most eventful char-
acter. After the fall of Bonaparte, he was sent
prisoner to the island of Malta, and was for some
time confined there, in Fort St. Michael, being
however, freely permitted to take exercise to the
utmost extent of the fortifications, whence he
might be seen from the city La Valette,
walking on the ramparts with his companions in
captivity. I believe Sir Thomas Maitland, Gov-
ernor of the Island, paid him a visit once or
twice; but preserved, it was said, a far too dig-
nified manner towards one who had been so
largely affected by reverse of fortune, whatever
might have been his errors and his crimes. Why
he was selected for punishment, I know not; or
perhaps those who had directed it, were as lit-
tle capable of telling; for the mode of liberating
him was somewhat curious. The vessel of Cap-
tain Llewellyn, in the Smyrna trade, had clear-
ed out from the port of Malta one morning; but
although the wind was fair for his voyage to
the Levant, those who knew him (and who did
not know the best boat commander) were sur-
prised that the brig stood on and off the entire
day; and evening set in, while she still practised
the same manœuvre. The night had somewhat
advanced, when Llewellyn appeared at a party,
where he was heartily rallied for his not taking
advantage of the Westerly breeze to prosecute
his voyage; but he drank his wine and sang his
song—and midnight was long past ere the jovial
sitting was concluded. At day light, however,
he was out of sight, and Fort Emanuel was de-
serted by its former tenants, (for with Savary
were Lallemand, Potowaki, and others), and it
was whispered, (for it is wonderful the degree
of mystery that prevailed in little things under
the then colonial regime) that the Duke had
been embarked at midnight in the brig for Smy-
na. There he arrived safely; but was near being
assassinated, if I remember well, on his
landing. A manuscript of his Memoirs was re-
ported, after his departure from Malta, to have
been in the hands of a Mr. Corner, Captain of the Post
there; but whether they were ever confided to him
or the author or the Government, I know not.
Probably it is the same which now promises to
be so productive to M. Bosange.—
Sept. 20 1w

Wants a Situation
A S A TEACHER, a man who has had con-
siderable experience (both in Seminaries and
Private Families), in teaching Arithmetic,
Book-keeping, & a general course of the Math-
ematics. His character is moral and his terms
shall be low. A letter addressed, as soon as
possible, to W. M. care of Mr. Solomon Law-
Easton, will be attended to.
Sept. 20 1w

FOR RENT.
For the ensuing year.
A FARM in Island Creek Neck, adjacent
to that of Daniel P. Bowers—it is in good con-
dition and will be rented low to a careful tenant.
—ALSO—
For rent for the ensuing year, the pre-
scent occupied by Isaac B. Barrow, at
Kings Creek.—For terms apply to
HOWELL BOW-
9th mo. Sept. 20—4t (W)

PRINTING
Every description of Printing
OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, 1828.

Much has been said about Coffin Handbills—The Jackson Orators hard put to it for something to defend their indefensible cause, have tried to laugh at the Coffin Handbills, and every man of them talks about *Raw head and bloody bones*. So unfeeling an attempt to make sport of the cruel putting to death of six worthy free men of our Country, who were doing duty in the militia service of their Country, and who did no more than their officers told them they had a right to do, is as unbecoming the man as it is wanting in the Christian—and the attempt, on the part of the Friends of General Jackson, to secure this representation of the cruel death of the six militia men, is a gross inconsistency in them—for Gen. Jackson's friends were the first who got up and sent abroad Coffin Handbills. They were published by Gen. Jackson's friends in Baltimore and circulated by them, more than a twelvemonth ago, for the purpose of libelling President Adams and satirizing his advocates when a Convention of the Delegates of the people of Maryland friendly to the Administration assembled in Baltimore. Thus they think it right for Jackson men to libel the President, abuse the Government of the Country and try to ridicule and bring into contempt the friends of the administration right or wrong—but for the friends of the administration to put forth and circulate a feeling and faithful representation of one of the most hideous and shocking tyrannies that ever disgraced any commander, is, in the opinion of Jackson men, not to be borne with, it is altogether *Raw-Head and Bloody-Bones*.

Fellow Citizens, don't you see through this inconsistency? They might as well pretend that a Jackson man may steal a horse & nothing should be said about it—but if an administration man even looks into the pasture, he must be hanged or shot under the second section of Jacksonian Law.

NEW YORK.

All seem to think that every thing depends upon the votes of New York as to the result of the Presidential Election. This is probably true—Then let us see what is to be expected here.

The Jackson men pin all their hopes upon Mr. Van Buren, who is admitted to be the greatest intriguer that ever was in our country—they say, if it can be done, Van Buren will do it—they don't talk about the sentiments and opinions of the people of New York, but they talk about Mr. Van Buren. A letter has been published from this Mr. Van Buren to a gentleman in Kentucky, in which Mr. Van Buren says, New York can give Gen. Jackson twenty odd votes, and if he (Gen. Jackson) stands in need of them, **HESHAU HAVE THE WHOLE OF THEM!!!** That is, I Martin Van Buren say so, and it must be so—this is truly republican—this is much like a choice of the people, to be sure. The Albany Argus, a newspaper that is at the service of Mr. Van Buren, alarmed that such a letter should be published as it might defeat all their schemes, has denied that Mr. Van Buren ever wrote such a letter—but why doesn't Mr. Van Buren deny it under his own name? This he has not done, and the charge is so serious a one, so well calculated to injure both himself and the cause of Gen. Jackson, that if it is false, Mr. Van Buren is bound to deny it under his own signature. To refuse to do this, and leave it to the Albany Argus to take the responsibility of a newspaper denial is neither very good evidence of innocence, nor very respectful to the respectable portion of Gen. Jackson's advocates.

Once upon a time, a cunning fellow took pen, ink and paper, and with pen and ink on the paper he conveyed certain important intelligence to a distant friend in printed letters—then rolling that paper up, not folding it up like a letter, he put it under cover of strong brown paper and sent it by safe conveyance to the person he wanted to have it—This matter by some means got out, the intelligence was of an important nature, and a great stir was made—Every body called it a letter and it was said that Mr. A. had written a letter to Mr. B. containing so and so—Mr. A. at first got a good hard faced friend to deny it positively—but this hard faced friend, like a certain description of witnesses who appear too often in Court, was not much believed, and it became necessary for Mr. A. to come out and deny it himself, that he had not written such a letter, which he did after a time most boldly—Then all was settled—Mr. A. had denied it under his own name. Some years after it so happened, that this paper, rolled up, containing on it the very identical intelligence alleged in printed letters, done with pen and ink, was brought to light, and although the scheme it was intended to answer was all over, yet Mr. A. was taxed with it, and asked, how he could so falsely deny that he had written such a letter—when Mr. A. calmly and with a smile, replied, *I did not write such a letter, I never was questioned whether I ever printed such intelligence on paper with pen and ink.*

Whether it will be attempted by Mr. Van Buren to take the vote of the people away and give it to the Legislature, which Mr. Van Buren got elected last year, no doubt, with the view of serving this very purpose, we can't say. We think that would be too atrocious an encroachment upon the people's rights even for Van Buren and Jackson men to attempt. But that the scheme has been seriously entertained by them there is no doubt—and it is believed, the effect it would probably produce on Pennsylvania, who elect afterwards, deters them from the project more than any respect for the rights of the people of N. York. If Van Buren and Company were sure, that by taking away the votes from the people of N. York and giving them to the Legislature, they could certainly secure the election of Jackson there can be no

doubt they would do it—but they fear the effect it would have in other States—they would not mind putting one state, N. York into rebellion, provided they secured Jackson in power—but to put the great state of New York into rebellion and to lose another great state Pennsylvania by it, and thereby lose Gen. Jackson, is rather too daring even for Jackson men to venture on. As therefore Mr. Adams got 24 votes before in New York and Jackson got one, and as we have never heard that the people of N. York have at all regretted giving Mr. Adams the 24 votes—and as there seems to be but little chance of Jackson's getting more than one fourth of the popular vote of N. York at most; the plan of Mr. Van Buren's of taking away the votes from the people and giving them to his Legislature is so dangerous, so outrageous and with all so uncertain of success, that we think there is every reason to believe that things must remain as they are in N. York, and that Mr. Adams will, in all likelihood, get twenty odd of the people's own electoral votes, and thereby become again the President of the U. States—which, as a friend to the peace, prosperity and welfare of the Country, we sincerely pray may be the happy result.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Thursday the second day of October next.

MURDER.—The Cumberland (Md.) Advocate states, that "from a variety of circumstances, the public have strong reasons to believe that GEORGE SWEARINGEN, Sheriff of Washington county, Maryland, murdered his wife, near Cresaptown, in that county, on Monday the 8th inst. A Coroner's Inquest was held over the body (it having been disinterred for the purpose) of the deceased, which was in session from Thursday the 11 inst. until Wednesday night following, when a verdict was rendered, which is as follows:—That after a careful and full examination of numerous witnesses they (the Jury-men) are of opinion, that MARY G. SWEARINGEN, came to her death by the hands of her husband, George Swearingen." Swearingen has fled, and it is supposed has gone to Virginia. The Sheriff of this county with some other gentlemen, have gone in pursuit of him. He took with him an idle jade, whom he kept as a private Miss, named Rachel Cunningham. She is represented as a person of ordinary bright stout, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair.—From numerous circumstances, it is more than probable that she was accessory before the fact."

We give the following article from the London Sun, of the 2d of Aug.

"There will be a general war in Europe before Christmas. England avoids the struggle for the present, but will evidently be dragged in, with an expense greater in proportion to the delay which she evinces in asserting her true station, and assuming an attitude becoming her moral power and true glory."

We publish the following facts and results illustrative of the comparative effect of manual labour performed by machinery, in the excavation and removal of earth, in order to bring the subject before the consideration of those interested. Every improvement in the labour of excavation and embankment of earth will, at the present time, be received with deep interest.

"Mr. Bruchman states, that he has long thought the plough might be used in leveling roads and clearing the foundations for fortifications. In 1824, he had an opportunity of applying it in the construction of a canal required to furnish a motion force for the service of the Rocksalt Works of Fredericksham. The bed was to have a section of 700 square feet, and it had been calculated that the excavations could require 200 men for two years, whereas, the King of Wurtemberg wished it to be done in one year, from the spring of 1824.

"Three ploughs were employed, the first had two handles, a coulter, and a share, the latter being in the form of a wedge; this plough was preferred in the beds, and gravelly grounds; & it was found advantageous to give it an oscillating movement by the handles during its progress. Drawn by eight horses, it could turn up 25,000 cubic feet, in an argillaceous soil, in three hours, with ten horses it turned up 19,300 feet of a gravelly soil, in the same time. This plough was tried in 1815 against 15 others of the ordinary kind, in the construction of a water course for a mill; all the 15 were quickly broken by the work.

"The second plough had two handles and a coulter, but the share had only one cutting edge, which was rounded with an ear. It was made five times as strong as an ordinary plough, and succeeded well in compact and argillaceous soils, where, with eight horses, and four men, it moved 45,000 cubic feet of earth in three hours. In case of fracture, ten minutes sufficed to change the coulter and share, and during the work, 2,300,000 cubic feet were loosened by it.

"The third plough was smaller and lighter, it had two handles, a coulter, and a share, the latter latter shaped. It was used for excavating the sides of the canal, on which the horses attached to the first plough found it difficult to walk, because of the inclination. It was worked by ten or twelve men.

"To establish an accurate comparison between the work of these ploughs, and that done by the pick axe and spade, a piece of ground was wrought solely in the latter manner, by six strong working men. The result of a long trial was the breaking of 150 cubic feet of ground by each man in nine hours; comparing this result with the work of the ploughs, the following are the results: The first plough did the work of 447 men; the second of 960 men; and the third, that of 50 or 60 men.

"The canal was finished in April 30th, 1825, the ploughs having saved 32,000 days, according to the work day of a laborer"—Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Paris to one of the Editors of the New-York Statesman.

"Mr. Sparks is now here, and will succeed in procuring the documents he wishes illustrative of our revolutionary history. Mr. Cooper is in Switzerland, on his way to Florence, where he will remain some time. He has another novel in hand. He intends also to write his travels. Dr. Jarvis is doing the same thing.

"You will receive all the political information by the papers. Were it not for the obvious interest of England, France and Austria to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman empire, it might now be considered as on the eve of annihilation. These last mentioned Powers are acting in concert, and before long Russia, which will probably be invited to stop her advances upon Turkey. Both France and England are sending a large naval force into the Mediterranean, which will put the Russian navy at their disposition, a consideration which will be almost certain to render the Emperor obedient to his maritime masters. We shall soon see who are to be the actors, and what are to be their parts in this new political drama about to be acted upon the Old Theatre of Great events."

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham. "Brutus" may perhaps be right in the position, that the character of General Andrew Jackson bears no analogy to that of any other that can be found on the page of authentic history, yet I think, sir, I have found a parallel in the regions of poetical fiction. That of "Conrad" in Byron's Corsair has a very striking resemblance, who, according to the Poet,

"Left a Corsair" (Hero's) name to other times, "Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes."

What that "one virtue" is in the General we all know and we all appreciate, but in very different degrees.—I hope who have assumed his name and are enlisted under his military banner, are the apologists & applauders of his "thousand crimes," and seem to think, that his single military virtue outweighs them all.

In "Conrad" it was love, (if this in a murderer can be called a virtue,) the last that lingered around his heart, and the sentiment is advanced by the Poet, that

"Not guilt itself could quench this love's fire."

Now we can well imagine that the love of "blood and carnage," the Warrior's virtue, is by no means incompatible with guilt; but it is not quite so certain, that the eternal Passion—the love of Woman, can survive the wreck of all the rest, in the human breast. As his followers claim for their Hero no other merit than successful valor, which none deny him, they must undoubtedly prefer that "virtue" to all others, and believe, that the possession of it alone, even in the absence of every other one, is quite sufficient to qualify him for the office of President of a free people. For myself, sir, I labor such a sentiment, and think it is better calculated for the Meridian of the Barbary States, than for that of these United States—better adapted to the age of Vandalism, than that of science and civilization. Nor, Sir, can I have any confidence in the political principles of any man or any Party, who advocate and propagate such preposterous sentiments. I should do violence to my principles, should I aid any Candidate to a post of honor, even to a seat in our State Legislature, whose political faith yields to the supremacy and sufficiency of the Military Solitary Virtue. This, I think sir, is a legitimate reason why no Friend to Civil Qualifications should give his vote to the Military Candidates for the Assembly.

—PHILO BRUTUS.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. GRAHAM— I have been informed that one of the Jackson Candidates for the Assembly in this county, has asserted, that he expected to be elected to the Assembly, but that he should owe that distinction to the votes of Adams men. Now I would inquire of such Adams men as intend to vote for this, or any other Jackson Candidate, whether they have had any assurances that any of them would vote for an Adams Governor and Council. If they have, I must inform them that they have been deceived and imposed on by such characters. I now declare, and challenge a denial, that they are all pledged to their party to vote for a Jackson Governor and Council, if they have a majority in the House on Joint Ballot. The Jackson ticket has been brought forth for that purpose, they are electing for that purpose, and they dare not act contrary to the instructions of their Party. Therefore, let the Adams men beware!!!

A PARTIZAN.

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. For the State of Maryland.

ADAMS. JOHN Q. ADAMS, ANDREW JACKSON, RICHARD RUSH, JOHN C. CALHOUN, AND

First District—St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert Counties: Henry Brawner, C. C. Joseph Stone, S. M. Second District—Prince George's and Montgomery: Benj. S. Forrest, M. John C. Herbert, P. G. Third District—Frederick, Washington and Allegany: George Beltzer, F. William Tyler, F. William Price, W. Wm. Fitzhugh, jr. W.

Fourth District—Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County: James Boyle, A. A. Benj. Howard, B. City. Wm. Stuart, B. City. John S. Sellman, A. A. Fifth District—Baltimore County: J. H. W. Bloch, B. C. Elias Brown, B. Co. Sixth District—Harford and Cecil: J. M. S. Well, C. Thos. M. Foreman, C. Seventh District—Kent and Queen Ann's: Thos. Emory Q. A. John T. Reese, K. Eighth District—Talbot, Caroline and the First Election District of Dorchester: T. R. Lockerman, T. James Sangston, C. Ninth District—Rest of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties: Littleton Dennis, S. Thos. C. Carroll, S.

CANDIDATES

For the next Legislature of Maryland.

ADMINISTRATION. JACKSON. Levin Mills, Alex. B. Harrison, Wm. Hughtlett, Peter Webb, Spry Denny, George W. Nabb, Henry Spencer, Thomas Henrix.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY. Thos. Pearson, Robert T. Keene, Short A. Willis, John Brown, Wm. M. Harcastle, John Thawley, Thos. Burchenal, Samuel Culbreth.

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county. FELLOW-CITIZENS—

At the solicitation of a number of my friends from each district of the county, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislature of Maryland.

In presenting myself before the public, I do assure you, that I do not come as the partizan candidate of any man or set of men.—I humbly trust I have served the people faithfully for the last three years, and if honored again with their suffrages at the ensuing election, will serve them to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient serv't. THOMAS HENRIX.

Aug. 30

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county. I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

GEORGE W. NABB.

Aug. 30

We are authorized to say, that PETER WEBB, Esq. will serve his fellow citizens of Talbot county in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected.

We are authorized to say, that ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Esq. will serve in the next Legislature of Maryland, if elected by his fellow citizens of Talbot county.

TO RENT

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

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

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25. Wheat \$1 25 a 1 30—Corn 38 a 40 cts per bushel.

MARRIED

Recently in Milford, at the residence of Lowther Layton, Esq. the Rev. Mr. SMITH to the Rev. Miss ELLIS M. MILLER. This is an extraordinary circumstance, two preachers married together, and not Quakers either, but Methodists.

Thus she has done as I am told, The Bible duty require: In other words she's tried her gold In matrimony's fire.

That the command might be obey'd, (Ah there is all the pith,) She didn't like the Miller's trade, So turned to be a Smith.

OBITUARY.

Died in Caroline County on Tuesday the 31st inst. SALLY ANN daughter of Short A. Willis, Esq. aged 11 years, 8 months and eleven days—after a long and severe illness—she was an uncommonly smart and active child indeed so much so, that her parents could leave home and trust the domestic affairs of their family to her management and control, which trust she acquitted much to their satisfaction.—But she is gone where we all must go, and will long be lamented by her youthful companions and her affectionate parents.

Died in this county on Saturday last, James, son of Mr. James Price, (Farmer,) his death was supposed to be occasioned by a fall from a cart, and the wheel passing over his body.

In this county on Monday morning last, Mr. JESSE SHANAHAN, after a lingering illness.

In this county on Wednesday last, Mr. EDWARD FREEMAN.

In this county on Thursday last, Mr. JAMES JONES.

In this town, yesterday, Wm. H. Smith.

A CARD.

R. H. RHODES, R. W. KENNARD and WILLIAM LOVEDAY,

Having associated themselves in business, under the firm of

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, and having purchased the entire stock of Goods owned by W. H. Groome, intend carrying on the

Mercantile Business in its various branches, at that well known stand opposite the Easton Hotel, formerly for many years occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Groome, and lately by Wm. H. Groome.

The partners of the House, as also those of the late Samuel Groome, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call. Sept. 27—f

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 22d of October, will be offered at public sale, at the Store-House occupied by Nathaniel Slawson in the Town of Vienna, (if not sold before at private sale,)—an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, with a suitable supply of GROCERIES—laid in on the best terms and adapted to the Season.

Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may be accommodated by applying to Doct. C. Stanford.—Terms of sale will be made known on the day of Sale.

NATHANIEL SLAWSON. Vienna, Sept. 27th, 1828—3w

Branch Bank at Easton.

SEPTEMBER, 27th, 1828.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on or after the first Monday in October next.

By Order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Sept. 27—3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE at the Court House in Centreville, in Queen Ann's county, on Thursday the 23d day of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A large and Valuable Farm, lying about a quarter of a mile from Centreville. This property formerly belonged to Jarvis Ringgold, deceased, and contains about

Four Hundred & Sixty seven Acres including the wood-land which is situated a short distance from the cleared land.

The farm will be sold entire or in parcels as it may be found most desirable to the persons present on the day of sale.

The Terms of sale will be, that the sum of Four Hundred dollars shall be paid to the Trustee on the day of sale, and the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee with good security to be approved by him for the payment of the residue of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale in four equal instalments of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months.

THE Terms will be more minutely stated on the day of sale.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON, Trustee.

Sept. 27th, 1828.—4w

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

EDWARD O. MARTIN.

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

NOTICE.

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

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden.

Sept. 27—5w

of Balt. co. Jail

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the Denton Academy have elected Mr. James Coleman to take charge of the English Department of the Institution, which will open on the first day of October next.

JO. RICHARDSON, President. Sept. 27th, 1828.—4f

NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 7th day of October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. three, likely young negro girls, (the property of the late Doctor Robert Stevens) to serve for a term of years.—Terms of sale, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and interest thereon from the day of sale.

WM. H. HAYWARD, Guardian to the Orphan Children of Dr. Robert Stevens, dec'd. Sept. 27 2w

MARYLAND: CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

16th day of Sept. A. D. 1828. On application of George Reed, Executor of Robert Haynard late of Caroline county dec'd.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 16th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

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

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

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Haynard 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 27th day of March next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 16th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

GEORGE REED, Ex'r. of Robert Haynard, dec'd. Sept. 27 3w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

19th day of Sept. A. D. 1828. On application of Edw. N. Hambleton adm'r. D. B. N. of Thos. Jones 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 Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty eight.

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 Thomas Jones late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Subscriber on or before the 1st day of April next 1829; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of Sept. A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Thomas Jones, deceased. Sept. 27 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Wm. Benny one at the suit of Samuel Harrison, use of Richard Spencer, and John Warner Adm'r. of Susan Ann Warner use of John Leeds Kerr, will be sold for cash at the Court House door in Easton on Tuesday the 21st day of October next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit—All and singular that farm or plantation and lands and tenements of said Wm. Benny of Talbot County lying and being in the Chappel District consisting of sundry tracts or parts of tracts of Land, viz.—Part of Benny's thickets & parts of other tracts be they called by whatsoever names they may, and containing the quantity of 3742 acres of land more or less, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of fi. fas. debt, inst. and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff. Sept. 27—ts

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

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

DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail. Sept. 27—5w

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on Saturday the 30th ult. a negro man, who calls himself

HENRY BROWN, says he belongs to Nicholas Snowden, living near Vansville, Prince George's county, Maryland. Said negro is about 3 feet 6 inches high, has a small scar under the left eye, and wears above the right ear a large scar of the skin, and just above the waist had on an old fur coat, coarse Osnaburg roundabout, tow, blue linen pants, pretty much worn, coarse shoes and a pair of corded pantaloons. He says the last house he was at was at the residence of the late Dr. Robert Stevens, near Brookville, Md. on Wednesday the 27th August, 1828.

The owner of the above slave is desired to come forward, prove his property and pay fees or else he will be discharged according to law. GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff. Sept. 27—4w

POETRY.

[From the Morning Courier.]
SONG.

Come hand to hand before we part,
And though too soon they sever,
Yet fear it not for heart to heart.
Will cling, and cling forever!
Though half the earth
Should intervene,
And all its worth,
Should steal between.
They'll never, never snap the chord
Which binds thy soul to mine;
For aye, as in this hour adored,
My thoughts shall all be thine.
We've loved too long and loved too well
To break the heart-chain now;
And here I print the signet spell
Upon thy snowy brow
And never may
The stranger dare
To steal away
Its impress there.
Though other ties we soon may sever,
And other friends be all forgot;
May blighted hopes be mine forever,
When I can live and love thee not.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are associated under the firm of
CONNOLLY & PANSON,
And have taken Ware-House No. 85 Smith's wharf, Baltimore, for the transaction of
Commission Business,
and respectfully solicit the patronage of their Friends and the Public.
**HENRY CONNOLLY,
RICH'D. M. PANSON.**

Sept. 20—4t
P. S. Refer to Doct. E. Martin, Mr. Jos. Martin, Ennalls Martin Jr. and Martin Goldsborough.

Upper Hunting Creek Mills FOR SALE

AS it is my intention to leave the Eastern Shore of Maryland this autumn, I will offer at public sale the above-cited property on the first Monday in next month (October). Being aware that any eulogium on such an occasion, (however just) is considered as a mere puff, I forbear. To those who see the turn which manufactures are taking in our country, the advantages of this property must be obvious; such persons will consult their own interest by examining for themselves, and allow it to speak in its own commendation.
The terms will be liberal. Particulars made known on the day of sale.
L. M. ROBERTSON.
Cambridge, Sept. 20—3w

THROUGH IN A DAY.

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

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

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

There is also in connexion with this Line a Stage to convey Passengers from the Baltimore Steam Boat Patuxent, at Georgetown, to intersect the Despatch Line at Massey's Cross-Roads and to convey Passengers from Massey's Cross-Roads to the Steam Boat.
Passengers coming in this Line from Newcast or Wilmington, will meet a Stage from Dover at St. George's.

FARE.

From Philadelphia to Delaware City - \$1 25
Do. St. George's - 1 50
Do. Middle-town - 2 00
Do. Warwick - 2 25
Do. Head of Sasparas - 2 50
Do. Head of Chester - 3 00
And Do. Centerville - 4 25.
MULFORD, BRADSHAW, & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
Sept. 13—w

HOUSES &c. TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED for the next year, the following Houses in and about Easton, to wit:
The House and Premises on the East Side of Washington Street, where George F. Thompson now lives, a few doors above the Store of Mr. J. A. Wilson.
The Houses & Gardens at the White Chimnies, near the Eastern limits of the town, on the road to Dover Bridge.
The House where Mrs. Russell now lives on Washington Street near Campers Carriage shop.
The House & Garden at Easton Point, where Wm. Barnett lives.
The House & Lot, at Woodlawn's Bridge, where William Beckenham lives, and a small Farm near it—
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 13—4t

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

Small Farms & Houses for Rent.
The Subscriber has some small farms which he wishes to lease for one or more years.
Also
The Dwelling House now occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Beardon, on Washington Street, opposite the Easton Point road, the most healthy spot in Easton.
Also
The Small Tenement on the hill, near my Dwelling.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Sept. 13—4t

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons, holding Assessable Property in the county, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies, in their respective districts.
SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Collector.
Sept. 13—4t

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of Jenkins & Stevens is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of Peter Stevens one of the Partners. Those indebted to said Partnership are requested without delay to call on the Subscriber and close their accounts by payment of the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given. In order to close the concern of the above firm as soon as possible, which is quite desirable, the present Stock of Goods will be sold at very reduced prices for the Cash.
WILLIAM JENKINS, surviving Partner of the late firm of Jenkins & Stevens, Easton, Sept. 6, 1828.

N. B. WILLIAM JENKINS, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends to continue the Mercantile Business at the same House lately occupied by the late firm of Jenkins & Stevens, and solicits his Friends and the former customers of said firm and the Public in general for a continuance of their Custom, whom he will endeavour to supply on reasonable terms.
W. J.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the FARM on which he at present resides situated on the Bay Side about six miles above Haddaway's Ferry—This farm contains about 300 Acres, with a sufficiency of wood land—
The BUILDINGS are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation—the Situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in Talbot county, and where Fish and Fowl in their season may be had in the greatest plenty. It is not thought necessary to give a further description as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises and judge for themselves—apply to
JAMES DAWSON.
June 14. 4t

June 14. 4t

HOUSES TO RENT.

To Rent for the ensuing year the following Houses, viz:
The Shop on Washington Street at present occupied by Dr. Dawson.
Also
The Framed Dwelling, &c. on Washington Street lately occupied by John Meconekin and adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin.
Also, the Brick Dwelling on Harrison Street and a Framed Dwelling on the same street, adjoining the last mentioned and directly back of the above.
All the above property will be rented at very moderate or reduced prices on application to
WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, Aug. 30th, 1828. 4t

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

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

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county on the 21st day of September, 1828, by Charles Kerman Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a black Negro Woman who calls herself LILA BROWN, and says she belongs to Samuel Ridgely, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. She is about 4 feet 10 inches high, and 35 years of age—had on when committed a blue and white striped lincey frock nearly new. The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore county Jail.
Sept. 13—8w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county, by John Walter, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 17th day of August, 1828, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself Ann Dorsey, and says she belongs to Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland; said negro is 4 feet 8 inches high; about 18 years old. (at which age she says she was to have been free.) Had on when committed a yellow striped homespun cotton frock, and calfskin shoes.
The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore County Jail.
Aug. 30 8w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by John Walter, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 17th day of August, 1828, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself Ann Dorsey, and says she belongs to Thomas Stabler, near Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland; said negro is 4 feet 8 inches high; about 18 years old. (at which age she says she was to have been free.) Had on when committed a yellow striped homespun cotton frock, and calfskin shoes.
The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Baltimore County Jail.
Aug. 30 8w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

Fountain Inn, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

HAVING leased the above extensive, well known and long established HOTEL, in forms his friends, the friends of the House and the Public generally, that he has had the house thoroughly repaired & fitted up in a very superior manner with entire new furniture, and is now prepared with every requisite, throughout every department of his establishment to make his customers comfortable.
There are several pleasant parlors fitted up with chambers attached, having a private entrance for the accommodation of families.
The location of this Hotel is most advantageous for Gentlemen visiting the city on business, being near both the wharves and Market street—however it is known to almost every gentleman who comes to Baltimore by the bay, and has been formerly a favourite stopping place with them.
The proprietor trusts it will become a favorite house again with gentlemen from the bay, when it is known that the house is in as fine order as it ever has been; and he feels a confidence (will gentlemen make) that a portion of patronage will be awarded him, pledge himself that as far as attention and exertion can go toward accommodation, nothing will be wanting to produce comfort.
Terms of board one dollar per day.
Baltimore, May 3, 1828—6t
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times, and Elkton Press will publish the above 6 months, and forward their accounts to the Proprietor.

THE ENSUING Year, The House Garden and Stables on Washington street, lately occupied by Mr. and at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Hayward, Jr.—ALSO The House Garden and Stables lately occupied by James C. Wheeler, & the House and Garden at present occupied by Wheeler, on the Landing road.—These Houses are comfortable and in good repair. To approved tenants, the terms will be very reasonable.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Aug. 9—1828. 4t

TO RENT, SEVERAL valuable farms below the Trappe, the property of Col. Dickinson of the City of Baltimore—Apply to
NS. MARTIN.
Aug. 9. (S)

FARM TO BE RENTED. TO be rented for the next year, the Farm on which Mr. Jesse Scott is now living as a tenant—It is commonly called the Fairview Farm—It is about 8 or 9 miles from Easton, on the road to Centerville. Persons disposed to rent are requested to view the Premises, & make application to the subscriber.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Easton, July 26—4t

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

FOR RENT THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to
GEORGE W. NABB.
Easton, May 10.

For Rent at a Reduced Price, The Fountain Inn Tavern, LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year—Immediate possession will be given.
Apply to
JAMES WILSON, age 16 for Mary J. Wilson.
Easton, 12th July, 1828. 4t

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting on the Chancery side thereof, the Subscriber as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of October next, three 1W HOUSES and LOTS situated on the East side of Washington street, in Easton, late the property of Mr. John Kemp, (Stage-Driver) deceased.
Sale to commence between the hours of two and three o'clock, P. M.
The Terms of Sale are a credit on the purchase money of twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale to be secured by a bond with approved security; and after the payment of the purchase money, and not before, a good deed will be executed by the Trustee as such for the conveyance of the said property.
The creditors of said John Kemp are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot County Court within six months from the day of sale.
SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Trustee.
Sept. 20 4w

FOR SALE. THE subscriber will sell at private sale, a first rate pair of steers well broke to the cart they will be sold very low for cash or good paper.
ANDREW CHEZUM.
Hole-in-the-Wall, Talbot co. sep. 6 3w

PUBLIC SALE. THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October next, on a credit of six months, at his residence, a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture; with many other useful articles.
Attendance given by
SAMUEL ROBERTS.
Aug. 30

Valuable Servants For Sale. TO be SOLD at private sale, by virtue of an order of the Orphans 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, deceased
Dec. 16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of vendi exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals for E. Shore of Maryland and to me directed against Wm Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, use of Thomas Henrix, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 30th day of Sept. inst. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Wm. Ferguson, of, in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of Land as follows, viz: Garland's Purchase, containing the quantity of two hundred and sixty-seven acres of land more or less—Buck's Bayge and Warner's Discovery, containing 105 acres more or less, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill addition, containing 50 acres & one eighth of an acre more or less, also Kirby's Venture, containing 123 acres more or less, also 50 acres of land which said Ferguson purchased of James Nabb, Esq. more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid vendi. exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Sept. 6—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of vendi. expo. issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against James Chambers, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Edward N. Hambleton use of Jacob Lookerman, use of Levin Millis, sen. William Ferguson and Eusebius Leonard (Levin Millis, sen and William Ferguson's parts for the use of William Jenkins) the State of Maryland for the use of Joshua Dixon and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Gregory, and George W. Nabb, will be sold on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, at the dwelling plantation of said Jas. Chambers between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Jas. Chambers, of, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, that is to say, part of Orem's Delight and Turner's Treasury, containing the quantity of 102 acres of land, more or less, part Beaver Dam Neck and part of Forest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less, part of Chambers' Adventure, and part of The Adventure, containing 214 acres of land, part of Locust Grove, containing 364 acres, part of Dunmore Heath, in King's Creek, containing 274 acres, of land, more or less—also the following negroes, to wit:—one negro man called Tom, 1 do. called Jim, 1 do. Greenbury, 1 woman called Patience 1 do. called Annise, 1 girl called Charlotte, 1 do. called Mary, 1 do. called Maria, 1 boy called George, 1 called Theodore; all the above negroes are for a term of years; also ten beds, bedsteads and furniture, 1 eight day clock, 2 side boards, 4 tables, 13 Windsor chairs, 2 cupboards and contents; all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture—also 14 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 40 head of hogs, 24 head of sheep, 1 pig and harness, all the crop of wheat seeded on the lands, a quantity of corn hoes and eight stacks of hay—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid vendi. exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Sept. 6 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court to me directed against Daniel Cox, Isaac P. Cox and Thomas Bullen—creditors of said Daniel Cox at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Samuel Harrison, will be sold at Public Sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 7th day of October next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property of Daniel Cox to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Daniel Cox, of, in and to those tracts or parts of tracts of Land, viz:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes and part of Bailden containing the quantity of one hundred and ninety seven and three fourth acres of land more or less situated near Cox's Mill in the county aforesaid, also part of a Tract of land called Hutchinson's addition and Cox's addition said to contain 60 acres of land more or less, also the following property of Isaac P. Cox, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called Bennetts Freshes, part of Bailden and part of Taylors Ridge containing the quantity of two hundred and eighty seven and one half acres of Land more or less, six head of Horses, one Gig and Harness, two Colts, one yoke of Oxen, six head of Cattle, two young Steers, and one horse cart, and also the following property of Thomas Bullen, to wit:—two Mules, one yoke of Oxen, two head of Horses, one Gig and Harness, one Clock, one Bed, Bedstead and Furniture and one Bureau, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Subject to prior claims—Attendance by
WM TOWNSEND, Shff.
Sept. 13—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Samuel Fennat at the suit of Wm. Calk and Wright Jones will be sold for cash at the house of Joseph Allen in the town of St. Michaels, on Wednesday the 8th day of Oct. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—one Negro man called Horatio seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of fi. fa. debt, interest and Cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Sept. 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Wm. Harrison of Jas. at the suit of Samuel Harrison will be sold at Public Sale on the 15th October next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit:—one Negro Girl called Fanny one do called Ann, 6 Silver Tea Spoons, 5 Table do. 1 Silver Cream Pot, 1 Fire Fender 2 Beds and Furniture, 1 pair Shovel and tongs, 1 Stair Carpet, 2 Candle sticks and 2 Lamps, 1 pair brass Andirons, one old Harrow one ox Cart, one wood Sledge, one old Sleigh, and one Roller taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa.—Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Sept. 20—ts

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted for officers fees for 1827 payable in the present year are requested to make immediate payment for the same as longer indulgence cannot possibly be given. My deputies have orders to close the collection of said fees without delay; those neglecting the above NOTICE may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Shff.
Aug. 2 1828—4t

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.
J. B. WOOLFOLK.
June 21—4t
The Centerville Times will please publish the above till forbid.
J. B. W.

UNION HOTEL. SOLOMON LOWE

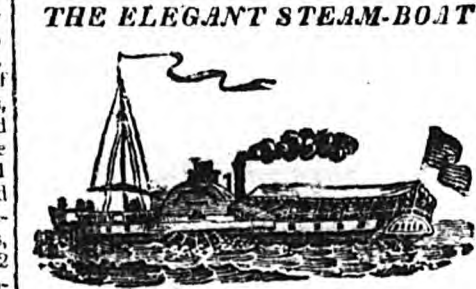
Returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and travellers generally who have been so kind and liberal as to afford him the pleasure of their company. He begs leave to inform them that he is about to remove to the stand at the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, in Easton, within a few yards of the Bank, where he will have great satisfaction in receiving his old customers, and has provided for their reception and entertainment every possible convenience.
Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—4t

Private parties can have the most private apartments and the best entertainment with complaisant servants, and all the luxuries of the season upon the shortest possible notice.—Mr. S. Lowe calculates on and invites the custom of all old friends and strangers.
Mr. Lowe's Hacks will attend the steamboat with the greatest punctuality.
Easton, Dec. 29—4t

Denton Hotel.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of everything in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best 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 4t

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT



On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge & Easton, at 6 o'clock in the morning, & returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, at the same hour, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back will continue the same as last year.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.
May 17—4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.
The public's obedient servant
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, Oct. 27 4t

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the jail of Baltimore County, by John Murray, Jr. Esquire a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, on the 22d July, 1828, as a runaway, a black negro woman named Julia Ann, and her female child, and who says they belong to Henry Dashiell, of the City of Baltimore. The woman is five feet high, and about thirty four years of age.—Had on when committed a blue cross barred domestic frock, and a head handkerchief; the child is about eighteen months old, and has a scar on one of its arms.
The owner of the above described negroes is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of Balt. co. jail
Aug. 16 8w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county by Jas. B. Bosley, Esq. on the 13th July, 1828, a negro man who calls himself Anthony Bowman, and who says that he belongs to Charles N. Claggett, near the Woodyard farm Prince George's county Maryland. Said negro is about five feet six inches high & about twenty eight years of age, had on when committed a dark coloured cotton cassimere roundabout Jacket and pantaloons, and old fur Hat.
The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DIXON STANSBURY, Warden of B. C. Jail.
August 16. 8w

The Misses Rooker's Academy.

THE PATRONS of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Seminary will recommence on MONDAY, the first day of September. Having long resided in this city, it is not deemed necessary to make any statements to the citizens of Baltimore, with respect to the merits of the School, or the qualifications of those who preside over its concerns. They venture to appeal with some degree of confidence to those best acquainted with them for testimonials of their assiduous efforts to form the minds of their Pupils.
But for the sake of those residing at a distance, they ask leave to say, that the spacious and convenient house in which they reside, is admirably calculated for the comfort and health of the Young Ladies belonging to the Boarding School—that all the branches of a useful and ornamental English education will be taught in their Seminary, and that strangers to them are referred to the following gentlemen for their character and qualifications as teachers.
The Rev. Mr. Duncan, Hopkins & Moore,
Rev. Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Isaac Tyson,
Dr. Donaldson, Mr. James Campbell,
Messrs. Cushing and Mr. Wm. Henry,
Jewett, Mr. G. Stonebraker,
Fridge & Morris, Mr. James Barroll,
August 23, 1828.
The Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Herald, at Frederick, and the Gazette, at Easton, will copy the above three times, and forward their accounts the office of the Baltimore Gazette for collection.