

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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From the Encyclopedia Americana.

Biography of ROBT. GOODLOE HARPER

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, of poor, but respectable parents, who, while he was very young, emigrated to Granville, in North Carolina. He displayed, in his boyhood, vivacity of spirit and versatility of talent, and before the age of 15, possessed the rudiments of a liberal education, a various fund of profitable ideas, and an expertness in the use of tools, which would have made him a successful mechanic. The ardor and gallantry of his character prompted him, at that age to join a troop of horse, composed of the young men of the neighborhood, to which he acted as quartermaster, and with them he participated in Greene's campaign, but his thirst for learning and intellectual culture soon induced him to withdraw from the military career, and seek some situation in which he could complete his studies. He procured admission into Princeton college, where he taught one or two of the inferior classes while he gained instruction and distinction in the upper. About the age of 19 or 20 he accompanied a fellow student to Philadelphia, on a visit, and here formed the resolution to embark, at once, for England, and make the tour of Europe on foot. He intended to begin with giving lessons in London, and to work simultaneously at the trade of a joiner for which he was qualified by his early practice. This romantic project was frustrated by the departure of any vessel during many weeks, in the course of which the youthful adventurer nearly exhausted his purse and had leisure to reflect upon the difficulties of the enterprise. As soon as the river became navigable, he resolved to sail for Charleston, and try his fortune there, his new scheme being to study the law. He arrived, after a short passage, at that city, and found himself on the wharf, a stranger to every one, with but a dollar or two in his pockets. As he stood ruminating on his condition, he was accosted by a man of respectable appearance, who asked him whether he had not taught a class in Princeton college, in which there was a youth of a certain name; and being answered affirmatively, he proceeded to say, that the youth was his son, who had rendered him familiar with the name of his tutor by the affectionate testimony often repeated in his letters. He professed a strong desire to serve his new acquaintance, mentioned that he kept a tavern, and offered him any assistance which he might require. The welcome kindness was accepted; the generous friend introduced him to a lawyer, under whom he prepared himself for the same profession; and, in less than a twelve month, he undertook causes on his own account. The hope of speedier success in his profession induced him to retire from Charleston to an interior district; & in this residence he first acquired some political consideration by a series of essays, in a newspaper, on a proposed change of the constitution of the state; and he was soon elected into the legislature. The reputation which he gained as a speaker and man of business soon placed him in Congress. It is unnecessary to follow him, in his legislative course of eight or nine years, from the commencement of the French revolution to the year 1802, when the democratic party had succeeded to the national government. In the importance of events and discussions, the excitement of parties, the talents of leaders, the difficulties of action, the period just mentioned may be termed the most remarkable in our independent annals. Such men as Marshall, Madison, Giles, Nicholas, Tracy, Ames, Griswold, Bayard, Gallatin, exerted their various powers to the utmost in congress; and among them Mr. Harper was constantly seen the equal adversary or coadjutor of the ablest. He sided with the federalists and zealously supported the policy and measures of Washington, of whom he was the personal friend, as he was also of Hamilton and others of the principal federal statesmen. Many years afterwards, he collected into an octavo volume a portion of his circulars and addresses to his constituents, and a few of his speeches, as they were printed while he was a representative. These attest the vigour of his faculties, the depth of his views, and the extent of his knowledge. No member of the national councils was better acquainted with the foreign relations of his country,

and the affairs of Europe, or could discuss them in a more instructive argumentative and fluent strain. His pamphlet, published in 1797, and entitled Observations on the Dispute between the U. States and France, acquired great celebrity at home, passed rapidly through several editions in England, and was esteemed, over Europe, one of the ablest productions of the crisis. The speeches which he delivered in his capacity of manager of the impeachment against Blount, on the question whether a senator of the United States be liable to impeachment, and his argument on the constitutional powers of the president and senate relative to the appointment of foreign ministers are specimens of his capacity in the examination of constitutional points. Soon after the downfall of the federal party, he retired from Congress, and having married the daughter of the distinguished patriot Charles Carroll of Carrollton, resumed the practice of the law in Baltimore, where he soon became eminent in his profession. Judge Chase, when impeached by the house of representatives, engaged Mr. Harper for his defence, and committed to him the duty of preparing his full answer to the articles of impeachment. The victorious answer, a master-piece in all respects, was thought to be the work of the Judge himself, and excited a lively admiration of the supposed author's powers; but he furnished towards it only a few manuscript pages of loose heads, leading topics, most of which were either omitted or essentially modified. It was mainly supplied and wholly composed by his friend & counsellor, who, in concurrence with two distinguished colleagues, Luther Martin and Joseph Hopkinson, defended him before the Senate. Mr. Harper attended almost every session of the Supreme Court, from the time of its removal to Washington to that of his death and was always listened to with respect by the court. His style of speaking was animated, neat, sufficiently fluent, and uncommonly perspicuous. Jurists especially felt the combined influence of his clear, natural tones, simple, easy gesture, lucid arrangement and impressive exposition of facts, and his facility in applying general principles, and deducing motives or consequences at the exact point of time. Mr. Harper did not suffer his taste for literature to languish. He was a diligent reader of belles-lettres of history, geography, travels and statistics. He was versed in the sciences of morals and government, and was particularly well acquainted with political economy, and well knew how to use, in his public addresses, the stores with which his excellent memory readily supplied him. The federal party happening to acquire the ascendancy in Maryland, Mr. Harper was immediately elected, by the legislature, a senator in congress; but this position the demands of his profession obliged him soon to relinquish. The same councils bestowed upon him the rank of major general in the militia. About the years 1819—20, he set out for Europe with a part of his family, & visited in succession, England, France and Italy. He was absent from home nearly two years. Favorable circumstances and his own reputation and merit, procured him access to many of the most renowned personages and brilliant circles, both of Great Britain and the continent. During the few years between his return and death, he employed himself chiefly in plans of a public character such as the promotion of internal improvement and the colonization of the blacks. He delighted in topographical and geographical studies; and the particular notice which he had bestowed upon African geography served besides his philanthropic zeal, to draw him into the scheme of African colonization. In private life, General Harper had singular virtues and attractions. His relatives and friends knew well the warmth and tenderness of his heart, and the generosity of his disposition. He administered aid, praise and sympathy wherever they were due. He lived with elegant hospitality, and enjoyed the company of the young and gay. In conversation he excelled, perhaps, even more than he did in public speaking. He made a liberal estimate of the motives and qualities of his political antagonists. He never avoided social intercourse with any as such, but mixed with them in the kindest temper. For the leaders and principles of the federal party he retained a profound esteem. Immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, he vindicated their measures and predicted the final adoption of their whole policy in an elaborate historical survey, addressed to his constituents. His sworn narrative and explanations of the conduct of those who voted for the colonel Burr, in congress in 1801, and his printed Letters in refutation of Mr. Munroe's charges, evince further the deep concern which he took in the reputation of the federalists, and the cause of truth. General Harper was above the

middle size, well shaped, muscular, and robust; of erect firm gait; of regular features and expressive countenance, and of active habits. His constitution was strong and equal to fatigue, bodily or mental, until the last two years, after he had undergone a severe attack of the bilious fever. This enfeebled and attenuated his frame, and entailed upon him or was followed by a dangerous affection called *angina pectoris*, which kills suddenly, and when the patient may appear, and suppose himself to be in good health. Against this formidable enemy, he employed a strict diet & regimen, and much exercise in the open air, and at length believed it to be subdued. Being engaged in a very important case, in the second week in January, 1825, in one of the Baltimore courts, he finished his argument in the morning of the 14th. The next morning he breakfasted in good appetite and spirits, and on rising from the table, stood near the fire, with a newspaper in his hand, in a few minutes, he was perceived to be falling, by his son, who caught him in his arms, but ere medical aid could be procured he was dead. He was sixty years of age.

Colonel JOHN EAGER HOWARD, an officer in the American revolution was born June 4, 1752, in Maryland of a respectable family. When the colonies began their resistance to the mother country, he was appointed a captain; and in December of the same year (1776,) he was promoted to a majority in one of the seven regiments organized in his native state. June 1, 1779, he was appointed lieutenant colonel; and after the battle of Hobbick's hill he succeeded to the command of the second regiment, in consequence of the death of lieutenant colonel Ford. Colonel Howard was one of the most efficient and conspicuous coadjutors of Gen. Green in the South. At the battle of the Clouds, he especially distinguished himself, and may be said to have turned the fortune of the day by a charge with fixed bayonets, which he headed—a mode of fighting then used for the first time during the war, and for which the Maryland line became remarkable. At one period in the battle colonel Howard is said to have had in his hands the swords of seven British officers who had surrendered to him personally. For his gallant conduct in this action, colonel Howard received the thanks of congress, and a silver medal. In the battle of Eutaw, the Maryland line were ordered by Green to attempt by repeated charges to drive the enemy from their position. In this service they were so cut up, that of the whole corps, colonel Howard was left with only one commissioned officer, and 30 men. With this gallant little band, he was advancing again to the charge, when he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he never recovered entirely. He was, however, continued in his command till the army was disbanded, when he retired to his large patrimonial estate, near the city of Baltimore. He was also present at the battles of Germantown, White Plains, Monmouth, Camden, and Hobbick's hill. In November, 1788, he was chosen governor of Maryland, which post he filled for three years. In 1796, he was elected to the Senate of the U. States, and continued a member of that body until March 1803. In 1798, when Washington was appointed to command the American army, in the expectation of a war with France, colonel Howard was selected by him for the post of brigadier general. The declaration of the late war with Great Britain found colonel Howard in complete retirement from the political world. But when the soil was invaded, he was among the foremost to repel the aggression. In the city of Baltimore, as in the other cities along the coast, it was found necessary to organize a committee of vigilance and safety, to whom was intrusted, by universal consent, such powers as became necessary in time of danger and which exceeded the limits of the usual authorities. Of this committee colonel Howard was a member. After the capture of Washington, when the enemy were advancing on Baltimore, it was suggested in this body, that it would be best to capitulate, to save the city from destruction. Indignant at the proposition, colonel Howard rose and exclaimed, "I have, I believe, as much property in the city as any one of the committee, and I have four sons in the field; but I will sooner see my property in ashes, and my sons in their graves, than consent to listen to any proposal of capitulation." After the war he retired again to his estate where he continued to reside until his death, in October 1827; in private life he was distinguished for the amenity of his manners, the soundness of his judgement, his hospitality, and his extensive and useful knowledge. As a soldier and patriot, he deserved, said general Green "a statue of gold no less than Roman and Grecian heroes."

From the New Jersey Advertiser.

Much has been said about the strong popular vote of Gen. Jackson—by what an overwhelming vote he was elected—equalled by no presidential candidate since Washington, and all that—and the delusion has been complete as regards his benighted followers. They really believe that almost the whole of the American people voted for him. They suppose his strength so great, his power so firmly fixed, that nothing can remove him. They count upon the opposition of such men as Calhoun, and Branch, and Ingham, and Duff Green, and hundreds of others, as nothing, and profess to be morally certain of his re-election.

These deluded followers of the General are not aware that single counties in the United States give votes more than sufficient to counterbalance his majorities in several states, to say nothing of his thirty-six electoral votes for the black population of the south. That a change of less than seventeen thousand in some certain states, would have given Mr. Adams a large majority in 1828. Let a few plain figures put this matter fairly and fully before the people.

The electoral votes for General Jackson in 1828, were

For Mr. Adams, 83

Majority for Gen. Jackson 95

Total votes for Jackson

in N. York 140,763 Majority

For Mr. Adams 135,413 5,350

Total votes for Jackson

in Kentucky 39,071

For Mr. Adams 31,167 7,094

Total votes for Jackson

in Ohio 66,597

For Mr. Adams 63,396 4,201

Total votes for Jackson

in Indiana 22,337

For Mr. Adams 17,052 5,181

Total votes for Jackson

in Illinois 9,560

For Mr. Adams 4,659 4,901

Total votes for Jackson

in Louisiana 4,603

For Mr. Adams 4,076 527

Total votes for Jackson

in Missouri 9,273

For Mr. Adams 3,400 4,872

Total majorities for Gen. Jackson in seven states 32,940

A change of a very few more than half of these votes in each of the above named states—say a change of 17,000 votes would have given to Mr. Adams their electors—amounting thus—

For New York 20

For Kentucky 14

For Ohio 16

For Indiana 5

For Illinois 3

For Louisiana 5

For Missouri 3

66

Take 66 from 173, the number of electoral votes for General Jackson, and it leaves him only 119—add the 66 to Mr. Adams' 83, and it gives him 149.

And in Maryland; although Gen. Jackson got 5 out of the 11 electoral votes, yet the votes of the people were near a thousand majority for Mr. Adams.

The whole number of the votes in the United States was upwards of a million, nearly a million two hundred thousand.

If the lean majority of 30,000 votes in 1,200,000, is a subject of boasting and exultation with Jackson men, let it be so.

The friends of a better order of things look forward with confidence to the election of 1832.

The following anecdote, related last winter by a Western member of congress as expressive of his feelings in reference to the controversy between general Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, may be applied with more propriety I think, to the war now raging between their retainers, the official and ex-official organs of our beautiful administration.

X.

"It is known to all who are acquainted with the early history of Kentucky, that the first emigrants settled in small squads like the first settlements in all other frontier countries, for mutual defence. The order was, whenever an alarm was given, all were to run to that place. Early one morning the shouts and cries of a female were heard—all ran to the spot. When they arrived they saw a bear and a man engaged in combat. They had it by the thigh, up and down, over and under, and the man's wife standing by, and hallowing 'fair play! fair play!' The company ran up and insisted on parting them. The woman said—'no—no—let them fight! for it is the first fight I ever saw, that I did not care which whipped.'"

Nat. Intel.

The following anecdote is told of Gov. Ray, of Indiana, when he crossed the river to meet Gen. Lafayette at Louisville.

His Excellency was ushered into a splendid room fitted up for the occasion.

He had been as little accustomed to a carpet as the man who walked around it on the floor; but treated it with less respect. His Excellency was an inordinate chaffer of Tobacco, & had a most juicy mouth, which he emptied with but little ceremony on the rich Turkey carpet, whose splendours were unfolded to the Nation's Guest. The servants looked upon the disgrace to which the carpet was subjected, with silent sorrow, but with many a significant gesture, which none but a tobacco chaffer could fail to understand. The Governor did not take their hints, and the receptacle (vulgarily called a spit-box) was pushed round and round for his notice, until he could avoid it no longer without turning his back on the honoured object of his country's gratitude. His temper became a little excited by the acting of a pantomime before him which he did not understand. He only chewed the harder, and poured forth the odoriferous saliva in increased quantities. At last, with much impatience, he exclaimed to the servant, "If you don't take that there thing away, I'll spit in it."—*Wheeling Compiler.*

From the Ontario Repository.

BLACK CHERRY TREE.—A Medical correspondent of the Cooperstown Watchtower, says that the Bark of this tree is poisonous. He relates the case of a young lady to whom he was lately called, and who, in consequence of drinking about half a pint of cider, taken from a closely stopped bottle filled the evening previous with cherry bark fresh from the tree, was seized with vertigo, stupor and syncope, followed by great difficulty of respiration and vomiting. Similar effects were produced in a slighter degree upon another person, who took from the same bottle a smaller draught of cider. He says that the French chemists have recently ascertained that the deleterious principle of the cherry, laurel and the kernel of the peach, is very analogous to prussic acid. This acid in its concentrated state, if a feather be dipped into it and drawn across the eye of an animal, produces instant death. Two drops, says the writer, have been known to kill a vigorous dog in a very few minutes.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

In passing through the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal a few days ago, my attention was called by the captain of the Barge to the track of a horse and gig, which descended from the top of the bank on the north side of the canal to the path. I understood that a short time before, some traveller who was benighted had strayed from the main road near the summit bridge, and it is presumed the first evidence of error was finding himself, horse and gig, descending at uncommon speed, to what he might have supposed, if he had time to think, the bottomless pit. Where he passed over was the deepest point of the Canal, and could not be less than one hundred feet nearly perpendicular, and all would suppose who would look at the place, that it would be totally impossible for him and horse to escape destruction; but strange to relate neither man nor horse were materially injured, nor carriage. It appeared by the track of the gig, that after reaching the tow path the carriage had gone west and turned again and went east over the bridge, one wheel at times over the edge of the tow path, and passed off at what is called the store wharf, at the eastern end of the deep cut—to those who have passed through the Canal and wondered at its stupendous banks, this escape will appear as it did to me most miraculous—but there are the tracks still visible; the driver appears to have thrown himself from the gig and held on to the reins as his tracks are yet to be seen on the banks.

A TRAVELLER.

Chronicle.

A horse and cart lost.—A farmer from Long Island, while engaged the other morning in making sale of his butter and vegetables at the Fulton market, found, on looking round, that his horse and cart were missing. He immediately stepped into an adjoining store and bought a sheet of paper, on which he wrote in glaring capitals, "Lost my horse and cart and pinned one half on his breast and the other on his back. With this attractive advertisement he marched off in search of the horse and cart, followed by a regiment of boys, who seemed highly amused at the novelty of the expedient. He had not traversed many squares, before he was accosted by a man who informed him, that he saw a horse and cart moving leisurely towards the Bowery, and that by turning his steps thither he would probably find them. The information proved to be correct and the farmer returned to the market with his horse and cart, every thing being as safe as it was when he lost it.

Latest from Europe.

New York, June 27.

We are indebted to Capt. Coffin, of the ship Colossus, for Londonderry and Belfast papers to the 24th ult. from which we make the following extracts.

BELFAST, May 24.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES OF GENERAL DWERNICKI.—The first despatch of Dwernicki is dated from Kolodno, on the 24th ult. It stated on the 16th Dwernicki left Drumpol, and arrived the same day at Boromel on the Styx, over which river he threw a bridge and afterwards stationed a battalion in a thick forest leading to the Russian camp. On the 18th the troops stationed in the forest were repeatedly attacked, but the position was so advantageous that the assailants were repulsed with serious loss. On the 19th the forest was occupied by the Russians whose main body advanced to Chyriki and Krasne, two villages about a mile distant from Boromel, where they crossed the river, and concentrated their masses on the opposite bank. Here a severe engagement took place, the result of which was the retreat of the Russians, with the loss of eight pieces of artillery, and a considerable number killed and wounded—a number the latter was General Platoff, mortally. After passing the night on the field of battle, Gen. Dwernicki proceeded on the 20th to Berestchizho where he passed the Styx at a ford. On the 21st he arrived at Kolodno, from which place his first despatch is dated.

Dwernicki's second and most important despatch states that after the events above noticed, having understood that Gen. Rudiger intended to occupy a strong position of an eminence between Lutynce in Volhynia and Glines in Galicia he, by forced marches, anticipated that intention and took possession of it first. The Russian force consisted of 72 squadrons of cavalry, and 18 battalions of infantry, supported by a powerful artillery but as the position was impregnable, except on the side of Galicia, the superiority of numerical strength was of no avail. After manoeuvring two days in vain to draw the Polish General from his advantageous situation, Rudiger sent forward to the Austrian frontier some thousands of cavalry, who scattered and disarmed the Austrian guards, and prepared to attack the Poles in that direction. Dwernicki, finding his rear no longer protected by the frontier, and being unable to sustain a general assault from a corps eight times stronger than his own, quitted his position, and retired into Galicia. The Russians pursued, fired upon the rear of the Poles, who had orders not to return it, and took about 20 prisoners. The Austrians interfered, and the firing ceased; but the Russian General took up within the frontier a position which he held for five hours and then withdrew. In the meantime Dwernicki sent a courier to Prince Lubkoulz, requesting leave to proceed through the country to Poland; a message to the national Government, announcing his disaster, and entreating its members to exert themselves for the safety of a corps, which had done, and might still do good service to the country.

The Poles were required by the Austrian authorities to give up their arms which, with their military stores, were delivered up to the Russians, though it is not easy to conceive on what principle of national laws such a demand as this was either made on the one side, or complied with on the other. Whether Dwernicki and his brave troops will be allowed a free passage to Warsaw, is a point on which the Austrian Court has not yet decided.

The Polish Government have ordered a new levy of 60,000 men to be completed, and so great is the national enthusiasm that, according to the last accounts, only a few days would intervene between the promulgation and the fulfilment of the order.—(Newsletter.)

An arrival at Portsmouth has brought to the Boston Editors their files of London papers to the 18th May, inclusive. The Boston Daily Advertiser contains some items of additional intelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—The result of the elections as far as it was known in London on the 18th May, was as follows:

Whole number of members returned 566, of whom 347 are in favour of reform and 219 against it. A comparison of the members now returned with the members of the last Parliament from the same places, shows a gain of 182 in favour of reform and of 42 against it, making the net gain in favour of reform 140. In this estimate the return of a member on one side, in place of a member of the last parliament who was on the other side, is called a gain of two. The following table will show the number of changes in each of the classes of members, and the number for and against reform of each class, now returned.

| | For | Against | Gain | Loss |
|--|-----|---------|------|------|
| English counties 70 | 6 | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| English cities, 43 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| Boroughs in Schedule A 23 | 76 | 12 | 14 | 6 |
| Do do B 29 | 55 | 12 | 18 | 0 |
| Do not included in either Schedule 126 | 46 | 76 | 6 | 6 |
| Irish members 42 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Welsh counties 5 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Scotch, 4 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 347 | 219 | 182 | 42 |

Sixteen members were yet to be returned for England and 41 for Ireland.

In Northamptonshire a contest was still going on. Lords Althorpe and Milton were the leading candidates.

The Morning Herald of the 18th says: "We understand that about 20,000 firelocks have been recently shipped for Holland and Austria. They are entered by permission of the Customs, as wrought iron, the barrels being packed in one case and the locks in another. The Birmingham gun makers are taking a very foolish advantage of the great demand for arms. Instead of saving something for a rainy day, they refuse to work more than four days a week."

"Good deal of apprehension exists," says the same paper, "as to the fate of Poland: We understand that the Russians are marching down upon the frontiers in immense numbers. In Sarmatia again to fall 'unwept without a crime.' That she may fall is possible—but she will not fall unwept. We do not, however, despair of Poland. She has unequivocally declared for independence; and we have great faith in the sentiment—'for a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it.'"

The Stock Market was a good deal agitated on the 17th, by unfounded rumours respecting the health of the King, & reports of "an extensive insurrection in Ireland." If the Age is to be believed, however, the story of Ireland is not very wide of the truth. That paper of the 17th, says:—

"It is a fact as notorious as the sun at noon-day, that all the western and south-western districts of the Sister Kingdom have been in open insurrection for the last two months, all law has been violated—public security, and personal safety alike outraged—property of every description laid waste and destroyed—the authorities laughed to scorn, and openly defied, resisted, aye and defeated—the military and the police have been put to death like dogs in the highways—rebellion has stalked uncontrolled through the land."

Papers from Van Dieman's Land to the 20th of November, had been received in London. A very serious insurrection among the blacks was raging, and preparations for their extermination, if they do not submit, were making by the Governor.

RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

From the Wash. Tel. of June 23.

WASHINGTON, 15th June.

Sir: I herewith tender to you my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the United States. Two considerations restrained me from taking this step at the moment when your communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing your determination to reorganize your Cabinet, first met my eye. There was nothing in the retirement of the Secretaries of State and of War, or in the distinct and personal considerations which they had assigned for this measure, which made it obligatory upon or even proper for me to adopt a similar course. Such a step, with any reference to that occurrence, could only become so, on my part, as an act of conformity, to your will. You had felt this, and had announced your wishes to the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy, respectively. I had a right to expect a similar communication of them, and conformed to the wishes and opinions of my fellow citizens of Georgia when I determined to await it. An additional consideration was presented by the fact, that I had been charged, at the moment of my departure from this place, with the performance of certain public duties which were yet unfinished, and my report concerning which you did not expect to receive until my return. I was gratified to learn from yourself that you had taken the same view of this subject, having postponed the communication of your wishes to me until my arrival at this place, without expecting in the mean time any communication from me. It is due to myself further to state, that, from the moment when I saw the communication referred to, I have considered my official relation to you as terminated, or as subsisting only until my return to the city should enable me to conform to your wishes by the formal surrender of my office, which it is the purpose of this note to make.

I retire, then, sir, with cheerfulness from the station to which your confidence had called me, because I have the consciousness of having endeavoured to discharge its duties with fidelity to yourself and to the country. Uninfluenced by those considerations which have been avowed by that portion of my colleagues who have voluntarily separated themselves from you—totally ignorant of any want of harmony in your Cabinet, which either has, or ought to have impeded the operations of your Administration, I perform this act simply in obedience to your will. I have not the slightest disposition to discuss the question of its propriety. It is true, that in a Government like ours, power is but a trust to be used for the benefit of those who have delegated it; and that circumstances might exist in which the necessity of self-vindication would justify such an inquiry. The first consideration belongs to those to whom we are both and equally accountable. From the influence of the second you have relieved me, by your own explicit declaration that no complaint affecting either my official or individual conduct, has at any time reached you. You have assured me, that the confidence which induced you originally to confer the ap-

pointment upon me remains unshaken and undiminished, and have been pleased to express the regret which you feel at the separation, which circumstances, have in your view of the subject, rendered unavoidable. You have kindly added the assurance of your continued good wishes for my welfare. You will not therefore, refuse me the gratification of expressing my earnest hope, that, under the influence of better counsels, your own and the interests of our common country, may receive all the benefits which you have anticipated from the change of your confidential advisers. A very few days will suffice to enable me to put my office in a condition for the reception of my successor, and I will advise you of the fact as soon as its arrangement is complete.

I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
To the President of the U. S.

Washington, June 15.

Sir: I have received your letter resigning the office of Attorney General.

In the conversation which I held with you the day before yesterday, upon this subject, it was my desire to present to you the consideration upon which I acted in accepting the resignation of the other members of the cabinet, and to assure you, in regard to yourself, as well as to them, that they imply no dissatisfaction with the manner in which the duties of the respective departments have been performed. It affords me great pleasure to find that you have not misconceived the character of those considerations, and that you do justice to the personal feelings with which they are connected.

I will only add that the determination to change my cabinet was dictated by an imperious sense of public duty, and a thorough, though painful conviction, that the stewardship of power, with which I am clothed, called for it as a measure of justice to those who had been alike invited to maintain near me the relation of confidential advisers. Perceiving that the harmony in feeling so necessary to an efficient administration had failed in a considerable degree, to mark the course of this; and having assented on this account to the voluntary retirement of the Secretaries of State and War no alternative was left me but to give this assent a latitude co-extensive with the embarrassments which it recognized, and the duty which I owed to each member of the cabinet.

In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, I take pleasure in expressing my approbation of the zeal and efficiency with which its duties have been performed, and in assuring you that you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
ANDREW JACKSON.

John M. Berrien, Esq.
P. S. You will please to continue to discharge the duties of the office of Attorney General until you make all those arrangements which you may deem necessary, which when completed, and I am notified thereof by you, a successor will be appointed.

Washington, June 22.

Sir—In conformity to the suggestion contained in my note of the 15th inst. I have to inform you that the arrangements necessary to put the office of Attorney General in a condition for the reception of my successor are now complete.

The misrepresentations which are circulated in the newspapers on the subject of my retirement from office, make it proper that this correspondence should be submitted to the public, as an act of justice both to you and to myself.

I am, respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
To the President of the U. S.

Washington, June 22.

Sir—Your note of this day is received advising me "in conformity to the suggestions contained in my [your] note of the 15th inst. I [you] have to inform you [me] that the arrangements necessary to put the office of the Attorney General in a condition for the reception of my [your] successor are now complete."

For reasons assigned in your note, you further observe "make it proper that this correspondence should be submitted to the public, as an act of justice both to you and myself." I am sure I can have no objection to your submitting them as you propose, as you believe this to be necessary.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
John M. Berrien, Esq.

The Washington Globe of the 24th inst. contains the following letter from Mr. Eaton to the Editor of that paper:

JUNE 23, 1831.

Mr. Blair: I owe it to myself and to the cause of truth to solicit the favor of offering a few explanations through the Globe.

A strange letter of Mr. Ingham is published in your paper this morning. It charges me with a design to assassinate him; and in having organized a conspiracy to accomplish it. Why did I not organize this band from the War, rather than the Treasury Department,—for most of the gentlemen charged are of the latter? The public will not, I presume, give credit to such an accusation, coming from such a source. Wantonly insulted, by Mr. Ingham, with a view, as I believed, to provoke an adjustment of

our difference in an honorable way, I adopted the course which evidently seemed to be invited by my adversary; and which appeared to be the only alternative that was left to me.

I plead not guilty to this charge of conspiracy and meditated assassination.—From the moment I perceived that Mr. Ingham was incapable of acting as became a man, I resolved to pursue that course which was suited to the character of one who had sought difficulties, and shunned all honorable accountability. I harbored no design upon the heart of one who had shown himself so heartless.—Having ascertained that his sensibilities were to be found upon the surface, I meant to make the proper application.

On the 19th I notified him, that unless the call I had made upon him, was promptly and properly answered, he might expect such treatment as I thought his conduct deserved. My note of the 20th also advised him of my intention. Accordingly it appeared matter of duty for me to dissolve all connexion with the administration of the Government. How then can Mr. Ingham suppose, that I would involve those gentlemen in a disgraceful conspiracy against him;—one in which, as public officers, they could not engage even if inclination had sanctioned?—Their own characters are a sufficient answer to the accusation, unaided by their positive denial of its truth. I did endeavor to meet Mr. Ingham, and to settle our difference. Unattended by any one, I sought after, and awaited his appearance during the accustomed hours for business openly & at places where he daily passed to his office. He was not to be found! I passed by, but at no time stopped at, or attempted to enter his house nor to besiege it by day or by night. I offer no statement here that is not susceptible of the clearest proof.

My note of the 20th was written with indignant feelings and under strong excitement; hence the reason why any reference was made to a female. I regret it; although the letter was a mere private notice to Mr. Ingham, and was so intended. By me, it never was designed to meet, nor ever would have met the public eye.

Respectfully, &c.
J. H. EATON.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, July 2.

"Once more unto the breach."

Can it be confusion of mind, or downright intentional falsification that besets those Whig writers, Lawyers, Doctors and all? So far from President Jackson's intimate alliance and connexion with the nullifiers of the south being the only reason urged against him and his administration, it is but one of many. We ourselves have given others, and could give more—the world are in possession of them—if willfully blind you will not see, or perversely prejudiced you will neither understand nor learn; go on in delusion, but we entreat other better meaning people not to follow you. As to Mr. Calhoun, (for you are skipping and changing about to every thing, to see if there is not one point any where that you can stand a week on,) we shall speak of him when it is proper—we have not had occasion to speak of him until now.—And do you think, ye little political newspaper echoes, that we take our opinions from this or that paper, this or that set of men? How natural though for you to suppose that others do what you do yourselves! We consider Mr. Calhoun deeply implicated in the heresy of nullification. We are no friends to Mr. Calhoun's translation to the throne that King Andrew may quit; but if you have any regard for yourselves, if you have any decent discretion that guides your good will either to Jackson or to Calhoun; if you have any really for either, don't invite us to expose a comparison between two such candidates, supposing them to be the only two. We leave General Jackson in the hands of his friend and your former friend Mr. Calhoun to do with him as he thinks fit, and in all probability, if Vice President Calhoun makes another charge upon him, he will lay the old General low. Let the two heads of the great Jackson monster fight and pick each other, and let the leeches that fatten on it take sides as their wits may direct to gratify their cravings. We have nothing to do with it—it is a wrangle and an upstir befitting the combatants and partisans—our only concern is, that it brings disgrace upon the nation.

But how weak and incoherently you talk—you say "last year Mr. Van Buren was exonerated from this charge," (nullification,) and you assign as reason or proof "for they (the Gazette) made it only against Mr. Calhoun" as if a charge against one man necessarily and positively acquitted another—so if there are a thousand persons guilty of the same crime and you charge one of them with it, you exonerate all the rest. Is this the way you expound law, evidence and facts in Courts? No, we do not exonerate Mr. Van Buren from the crime of nullification—we verily believe that he knows better; but we as verily believe, that he would countenance this or any other doctrine to suit his purpose, and that he played the game of fast and loose with the nullifiers, ready to take up with them if their chance for success seemed to be good, willing to abandon and berate them if they failed. Touch not Mr. Van Buren,—no, as Mr. Randolph said of some other of your great men, no, not with the tongue.

Next you attempt to load Mr. Goldsborough with your reproaches, and assert, that "this paper never speaks without Mr. G's authority,

"in matters where he is concerned," suppose it so—would that be an undue influence or an impropriety, if we did not speak of matters relating to an individual friend, without consulting him? But this is really not the case, for we have often spoken of that gentleman and of "matters wherein he was concerned" without his knowledge, privity or consent, and shall be apt to do so again if we think proper; and you are as much mistaken in this matter as you have been proved to be before in other matters relating to, or imputed to that gentleman. When you inform your readers that "Mr. Goldsborough and his friends are ready to swallow Mr. Calhoun, with all his nullification, rather than support President Jackson" you speak at reckless risk, without authority, and with unmanly effrontery. We are authorized by that gentleman to state, that when two nullifiers, or two persons capably deficient either in qualifications or principles are presented as the only candidates for the Presidential Chair, the choice will be not only difficult but hazardous, and it will be time enough to meet such a crisis when the sad alternative occurs. But your proof in this case is as absurd as your proof of the exoneration of Mr. Van Buren, viz. an extracted remark from the Chronicle and Marylander in relation to a declaration in the Richmond Whig "that nineteen twentieths of the friends of Mr. Clay would prefer Mr. Calhoun to Gen. Jackson." If the Marylander has so said, it is their opinion, and they must answer to it. Whatever respect we may have for the principles and cause sustained by the Marylander, we do not implicitly or of course adopt whatever opinion may thence come forth.

If a whole party and every Editor of a paper that sustains it are to be held responsible for all opinions and views as their own, put forth in any one of its papers, how sad and painful would be the fate of those who take the Eastern Whig.—We are opposed in political sentiments to Jackson men generally, but we regard them as our fellow countrymen, as men who love their country, and are far from imputing to them, the time serving opinions, the fluctuating sentiments, the derogatory views and shameful shifts and stratagems of hiring presses and vicious party leaders. The people generally of all parties mean well—they are liable to be led astray by those who assume to be their guides.

Then as to the rumpus at Washington originating about a woman, you say, "that neither the Whig writers nor any other intelligent men do believe it"—except in the columns of the Whig, we believe you can no where find an un-doing that the Whig writers are classed among the intelligent. Well let us see—Mr. Branch, General Jackson's late secretary of the Navy is considered by a great majority of his readers to have directly alluded to this fact, and so far to have given it his faith—Mr. Ingham, General Jackson's late secretary of the Treasury, in stating in his correspondence that the fact of the refusal of certain Cabinet ladies to associate with a particular lady had authority in a paper quite as friendly to Mr. Eaton as the Telegraph was to Mr. Ingham, and that all the inhabitants of Washington and perhaps half the people of the United States believe it to be true, proves the rupture in the Cabinet as to all social understanding and intercourse. Then the demand made by the President through so high an organ as a member of Congress, that the Secretaries of Treasury and of War and the Attorney General should cause an association between their respective families and the wife of another secretary, under pain of his displeasure and a forfeiture of their offices, and the refusal of the Secretaries and of the Attorney General to do so, leaves, we think, little to doubt upon this mysterious affair. Add to this all that your noble, trust worthy, and patriotic friend, General Duff Green, has said to prove and confirm the fact, and nothing is left, without incurable scepticism, but belief. Now don't go to denying and prevaricating through thick and thro' thin when we pen you close up—don't go to abusing your darling friend Duff Green that you swore by, that was your oracle and dependence, whose very words you echoed, whose every saying you gulped down as proof from Holy Writ—Nor do not pretend to say, for we see you can pretend to say anything to suit your purpose, that we now adduce as evidence, men we never held up as of high standing, and some in whom we had no confidence; that we are taking up Mr. Branch, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Berrien, & Duff Green, because they are discarded by the president to suit Mr. Van Buren's plans. No—remember this is a Jackson affair altogether—all the parties are Jacksonian, and all the doings are Jacksonian, of course we can get no other testimony than Jackson men now if you will not agree that Jackson men, who have been your favorites, and most eminently entrusted with the highest and most lucrative stations by Gen. Jackson and the Jackson party, shall be competent witnesses in Jackson matters, who in the name of sense can be witnesses. We do not lay the slightest claim to, nor do we think at all differently of these men from what we always did; but they are your men and the country's witnesses.—If a body of Banditti, we crave pardon for the comparison, should all get by the ears as to the division of spoil or who should be head man, would not one part be received as sufficient evidence to convict the other, little lawyers? So do not run down your secretaries, that would not do, nor your God of the types that you have worshipped as the source of all truth.

That the blowing up of the Cabinet, at the time it was done, was the project of Mr. Van Buren and not the conception of Gen. Jackson, is true enough. The rupture produced by the refusal to keep company with the Lady

caused high exasperation in Van Buren with ground himself of it, he arranged and Secretary of time, his resignation "that the cause we" "the jealousy of" "aspiring to the Pres" "dissolution of the cabin" "assigned by Andrew" "been accused of pro" "that did not exist"—"even you are oblig" "no, this was our rea" "Van Buren & Eaton" "of their own acco" "spoke audibly—he" "will, and then he m" "ham and Branch" "omit, they must w" "threat executed of" "of Treasury and of" "not make their fam" "the Lady, and the" "gave Mr. Van Bu" "Gen. Jackson to ow" "partialities and Mr" "Then Mr. Living" "age increases, the" "thickness and the b" "Livingston stands u" "dation of any man" "country. That he" "eign office of a neig" "first by the chief Cl" "first men in this C" "Tarleton overran a" "soon after entered" "office, the records" "left that office ir" "for about \$100,000" "records and his ow" "to say his deputies" "had been one all" "the shadow of all" "been extended to" "If his hands were" "would he not have" "with a majority of" "have prayed them" "tive redress betw" "and his official lia" "ers? If he had" "would have reliev" "would he not hav" "ingly triumphing" "ing before the Re" "people in the fac" "suffer, he would" "own, but for that" "tance of more tha" "for the first tim" "when perhaps, p" "of them living, a" "had he appealed" "living, then all a" "ascertained.

If Mr. Livingston satisfy this debt 25 years ago, how at that time? He still unpaid? He never even settle the past year? son's official, as it is settled, but in the dark. A Jackson party, transaction of N'er to the Govern pointment—he c that came, he could turn to th to expose the w Yet we are to ers for the Whi paid by sales of ual earnings. principal and in ment of more th

This sale of Jackson papers the same proper ington quarrel things of each showed that Li a title to it, and cided so too, w sentative from wurnly against date, but we t Mr. Livingston Jefferson confu work of Mr. gainst Mr. Jp vengeance upon tor, because h all his projects cretaries see precedent for as it should be er to take ad example. Fi that this debt must know th paid off. If t ture lots, we nently in the ment, upon p the title to wi judged adver Government acquitted Mr. tiality and in have been so ney assigned ment has yet the legal ow ters out of th or a new com Next com

caused high exasperation; it furnished Mr. Van Buren with ground to go on. He availed himself of it, he arranged it with the President and Secretary of war, and out came, in due time, his resignation and Mr. Eaton's—you say that the cause we assigned a few weeks ago, "that the jealousy of Van Buren & Calhoun, each aspiring to the Presidency, was the cause of the dissolution of the cabinet"—"that this was the cause assigned by Andrew Jackson, who has never yet been accused of pretending to give a reason that did not exist"—Huzza! for that—so far even you are obliged to try to sustain us; but no, this was our reason not the President's,—Van Buren & Eaton resigned, to all appearance of their own accord, then Gen. Jackson first spoke audibly—he acquiesced, as it was their will, and then he made known to Messrs. Ingham and Branch that as the Cabinet was a unit, they must walk out too—thus was the threat executed of turning out the secretaries of Treasury and of War, because they would not make their families keep company with the Lady, and the rumpus about a woman gave Mr. Van Buren an occasion to procure Gen. Jackson to do, what suited Gen. Jackson's partialities and Mr. Van Buren's political schemes.

Then Mr. Livingston—and on this topic the rage increases, the head flattens to a wafer's thickness and the black venom flies. Why Mr. Livingston stands upon the most tottering foundation of any man of any consideration in this country. That he got the letter from the foreign office of a neighboring country was affirmed by the chief Clerk of the office to one of the first men in this country, and is as true as that Tarleton overran a part of Virginia. That he soon after entered upon a high and lucrative office, the records of the country shew—that he left that office in debt to the Government for about \$100,000 of Government money, the records and his own bond will prove. It is idle to say his deputies made way with it. If there had been one alleviating circumstance, even the shadow of alleviation, would it not have been extended to Mr. Livingston at the time? If his hands were clean and his deputies filthy, would he not have come before Congress, filled with a majority of his friends at the time, and have prayed them to interpose their authoritative redress between his suffering innocence and his official liability for the villainy of others? If he had no hope even that Congress would have relieved him, which is not so clear, would he not have chosen that mode of exultingly triumphing over every suspicion, by proving before the Representatives of the American people in the face of the world, that if he did suffer, he would suffer not for any fault of his own, but for that of others? Now at the distance of more than five and twenty years we hear for the first time, of the villainy of deputies, when perhaps, poor creatures, there is not one of them living, and dead men tell no tales. But had he appealed to Congress when all were living, then all might have been known and ascertained.

If Mr. Livingston gave up a large estate to satisfy this debt when he went off to New Orleans 25 years ago, how was it that he gave his bond at that time? How was it that the debt was still unpaid? How was it that this debt was never even settled until about the beginning of the past year? But Mr. Comptroller Anderson's official, as brief as it need be, proves that it is settled, but how or by what means, all are in the dark. A very sensible gentleman of the Jackson party, who has been long privy to this transaction of Ned Livingston being a defaulter to the Government, could not stand his appointment—he held out to the last, but when that came, he said that was too bad, for he could turn to the very pages in the office books to expose the whole scene.

Yet we are told, by these "intelligent" writers for the *Whig*, that all but 1800 dollars was paid by sales of property, and from his individual earnings. Yes, that these "have satisfied principal and interest of a debt to the government of more than 100,000 dollars."

This sale of property, we learn from other Jackson papers was Batture lots in N. Orleans, the same property that Mr. Jefferson and Livingston quarrelled about and wrote such tart things of each other, in which Mr. Jefferson showed that Livingston had not the shadow of a title to it, and we believe that congress decided so too, when Mr. Poydras, the representative from New Orleans exerted himself so warmly against it. It is a transaction of old date, but we think Congress decided against Mr. Livingston's title, but we know that Mr. Jefferson confuted it, and this was the ground work of Mr. Livingston's suit in Virginia against Mr. Jefferson to wreak his disappointed vengeance upon his former friend and benefactor, because he would not countenance him in all his projects. Here Gen. Duff and the Secretaries see in Mr. Livingston's conduct a precedent for what has been done to them, and, as it should be, in comes Mr. Livingston to power to take advantage of this following of his example. Finally we say, before we can agree that this debt of Mr. Livingston's is settled, we must know the equivalent with which it was paid off. If that pretended equivalent was batture lots, we consider the government immensely in the wrong to take such a final settlement, upon property of at least doubtful title, the title to which, we believe, has been adjudged adversely to Mr. Livingston. If the Government have taken the lots at risk, and acquitted Mr. L. they have been guilty of partiality and injustice to the public—if the lots have been sold as Mr. Livingston's and the money assigned or paid to government—government has yet to run the risk of the recovery of the legal owner. This is a way to take defaulters out of the law that withholds their salary, or a new mode of paying old debts.

Next comes Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr.

Livingston, long after, of date April 4th 1824 which these "intelligents" give, we presume, to prove, that there was no rupture or quarrel between him & Mr. Livingston, certainly they cannot mean it to prove that Mr. Jefferson did not confute his title to the batture. Now all we have stated of Mr. Jefferson and of Mr. Livingston is the history of the country; and after all this, Mr. Jefferson, eighteen or twenty years subsequently, writes Mr. Livingston a very polite and pretty letter, upon what occasion we are not permitted to know whether taken from the late Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson we can tell, as we have not the book.—It is well known that Mr. Jefferson was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age (in the fashionable sense of the remark) and that of course, likes and dislikes were always suppressed by him and never permitted to appear. If he wrote to Mr. Livingston at all that he would write him a highly complimentary letter, cannot be doubted; that it costs a man of the world no effort, when it suits his turn, to say civil things of those he secretly hates and despises, is a fact notorious through ages—for descending from Mr. Jefferson, one of the most accomplished of men, to the petty scribblers of the Jackson *Whig*, they have even so much breeding, or cunning would you call it, as to smile in the face of those they rancorously hate, & to speak upon occasion, rather well of those they wish were —. This, to be sure, is a kind of thing that vulgar people call hypocrisy—plain men call it cunning; but high bred, fashionable, and "other intelligent men" call it polite, courteous simulation.

The process of outlawry, against Mr. Livingston, you say "was a necessary consequence of the legal proceedings against his property, he being absent from New York"—rather say, in plain terms, that it was in consequence of his leaving his debts unpaid and providing nothing to pay them with. To have a debt may be a misfortune; but to abandon a just debt without making provision for it, and leaving the law in its process to proclaim you an outlaw, is anything but the act of a man sensibly alive to the feelings of honour.

Plshaw! Give the thing up, little scribblers—the case is too bad for you to try to defend, and go and correct the shockingly bad English in Mr. Eaton's correspondence with Mr. Ingham, and get yourselves in good humour in time to laugh at all these monstrous proceedings of the Jackson Cabinet, for we are sure you are tired of it, and so are we.

Late Rumpus at Washington.

From the *Easton Telegraph* of June 28, 1831.

One word now in relation to the accusation, or rather the insinuation, contained in the two last numbers of the *Gazette*, "that a woman has created all the rumpus at Washington, and been the cause of breaking up the Cabinet."

To our question, put last week to the writers for the *Gazette*, asking them whether or not they published as one of their "extraneous extravagancies" or whether they really believed it to be the truth, we have received no other answer, than the following question: "Do you, Messrs. Jackson *Whig* writers mean to pretend to say that a woman was not the cause of all the late rumpus at Washington?" &c. &c. We will answer them by saying, we never "mean to pretend" to any thing. But we mean to say that neither we nor any other intelligent men, do believe it.

Will the *Globe* deny that Mr. Van Buren availed himself of his peculiar situation to ingratiate himself into the favor of the President by urging the propriety of their doing so?

Will the *Globe* deny that these gentlemen and informed them that the President's determination to remove them from office unless they conformed to his wishes in this respect?

Will the *Globe* deny that Mr. Van Buren availed himself of his peculiar situation to ingratiate himself into the favor of the President by urging the propriety of their doing so?

Will the *Globe* deny that the "malicious influence" now controls the public patronage? If it does, we pledge ourselves to prove the truth of our assertions either in a court of justice or before a committee of congress.

We now know positively and unequivocally, what we were not apprised of at the time we prepared our remarks of Saturday, on the correspondence between the President and the public officers whose names were connected with the violence intended to be perpetrated on Mr. Ingham, that P. G. Randolph, the Brother-in-law of John H. Eaton, and the brother-in-law of Wm. B. Lewis, was the bearer of *Major Eaton's challenge to Mr. Ingham*.—*Amer. Sentinel*.

At a meeting of the citizens of Easton and of Talbot County called for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a society in Talbot County, auxiliary to the state society, John Goldsborough Esqr. was called to the Chair and T. R. Loockerman appointed secretary—Dr. Ayres the agent of the society then addressed the meeting and presented the views of the Colonization Society, and the perfect practicability of establishing a colony in Africa, which may eventually destroy the Slave trade, and render the Shores of that continent a peaceful and happy country.

After the address the question was put by the Chair, "Shall we proceed to the organization of a Society?" which was determined in the affirmative. A committee consisting of five members, viz:—Messrs. John Stevens, Alexander Graham, Wm. Price, John G. Stevens and

William R. Trippe was then appointed to draft a constitution, who having retired a short time, returned and reported a constitution which was adopted. A committee was then appointed, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution to nominate officers—the following committee was then appointed, Messrs. Price, Graham and John G. Stevens, who nominated the following officers, which nomination was afterwards unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
President.
Gen. SOLOMON DICKINSON
JOHN LOOCKERMAN
WILLIAM ROSE
Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM B. MULLIKIN,
Secretary.
ROBERT H. RHODES,
Treasurer.

MANAGERS.
Wm. Clark, T. R. Loockerman,
Wm. Townsend, Joseph Bruff,
John Stevens, Jr. Thomas Auld,
James Parrott, Joseph Turner,
Dr. Ns. Hammond, Stewart Redman,
Dr. E. D. Spedden, Peter Webb.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in each of the papers in the Town of Easton, Meeting then adjourned sine die.

A collection will be taken up to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, in the Methodist Protestant Church, in Easton in behalf of the society.

ANNAPOLIS, June 28th, 1831.

Arrival of Forensic Talents.—Mr. Berrien, late Attorney General of the United States, reached this city on Sunday last to attend to business in the Court of Appeals of this State. He is engaged in the case of *Harbison vs. Barnes* the argument upon which was opened yesterday by Mr. Price of Washington County, for the appellants. Argument to be continued to-day. Messrs. Price, *Reverdy Johnson*, and *Taney*, (present U. States Attorney), are arrayed against Messrs. *Wirt* and *Berrien*, Ex-Attorneys General of the United States, and Mr. *Tidball* of Washington county.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Asbury Dickens, acting Secretary of the Treasury, until the arrival of Mr. McLane, appointed to succeed Mr. Ingham.—*Globe*.

The President of the United States left the city on Friday, in the steamboat Potomac, on a visit to Old Point Comfort.—*Nat. Intel.*

R. B. TANEY, Esq. of Baltimore has been appointed by the President, Attorney General of the United States, in the place of J. M. Berrien, Esq. resigned. Mr. T. we learn from the *Baltimore Gazette*, has accepted the appointment.

Fourth of July Orators.—Boston, Rev. John G. Palfrey and William F. Otis, Esq. Quincy, Hon. John Quincy Adams, Charleston, S. C. Col. Drayton. Raleigh, N. C. James Grant, Jr. North-borough, Wm. Lincoln, Esq. Fitchburg, Oliver Everett, Esq. Attleborough, John Daggett, Esq. New Bedford, John H. Clifford, Esq.

The Execution of Markley took place in the suburbs of Frederick on Friday last. When under the gallows, and after the conclusion of the religious exercises usual on such occasions, he was solemnly asked by the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer to divulge his guilt; but he protested his innocence of the murder of Newey and his family, and his entire ignorance of the perpetrator of the crime. Again, when he was placed on the drop and the rope was adjusted, he was urged to confess his guilt, but he still reiterated his innocence. The sentence of the law was then enforced, and in a short time life was extinct.

John Markley.—This unfortunate man has given to the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer a full history of his life, and has declared it to be the whole truth, in the presence of several respectable citizens. Mr. S., it is known, attended him daily, at his own request, and will be with him in his last moments.

Mr. Schaeffer, being earnestly solicited to publish the history of Markley, will yield; and it may be expected in about a week.—*Frederick Citizen*.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.
BALTIMORE, June 27th.

The brig Hunter, Captain Lufrio, arrived at this port on Saturday from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 12th instant. The Editors of the *American* learn from the Supercargo of the Hunter that previous to his sailing, M. St. Macary, who was sent by the Haytian government to France, about 14 months ago, with full power to conclude a final Treaty with that Government, returned in company with Theodore Pichon, Esq. of Paris, bearer of despatches for the French Consul. When M. St. Macary presented the treaty he had made, the President of Hayti refused to ratify it. In consequence of this, Mr. Mollien, the French Consul, called a meeting of all the French subjects in the place, and advised them to leave the Island before the 25th of the present month, as after that date he could not extend his protection to them as Consul. His advice, it is believed, would be generally followed, inasmuch as it was the opinion that a war would ensue. The

Haytiens seemed also inclined to the same belief, and were making preparations accordingly.

The editors are indebted to a commercial house of this city for the annexed extract of a letter, dated

"Port au Prince, June 12, 1831.

There has lately been a rupture between the French Consul and this Government, the latter refusing to ratify the treaty agreed to by the French Government, which would reduce the Haytiens, if not to a state of slavery, at least to that of Colonists. The French Consul has declared his intention of quitting the country on the 25th instant, and has made known to his countrymen that after that period they need not look to him for protection. Business is consequently suspended, and all sales of merchandise suspended, these persons having property will not sell on a credit. In consequence of the anxiety of the French to get away their funds, the price of coffee has risen to \$13, and Doubletons to \$3.50."

From the *Raleigh Register*, June 28.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HOUSE BURNED.

Awful Conflagration!—It is our painful and melancholy duty again to announce to the public, another appalling instance of loss by fire, which will be deeply felt and lamented by every individual in our State. It is nothing less than the total destruction of the capital of the State, located in this City! Of that noble edifice, with its splendid decorations nothing now remains but the blackened walls and smouldering ruins! The State library is also entirely consumed, and the Statue of *Washington*, that proud monument of national gratitude, which was our pride and glory, is so mutilated and defaced, that none can behold it but with mournful feelings, and the conviction involuntarily forces itself upon their minds, that the loss is one which cannot be repaired. The most active exertions were made to rescue this *chef d'oeuvre* of CANOVA, from the ravages of the devouring element, nor were they desisted from until the danger became imminent.

The alarm was given about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and it was presently evident that all attempts to extinguish the fire would prove perfectly fruitless. The efforts of the by-standers were then directed towards the protection of the public offices on the square, and the adjacent private buildings, and to the preservation of the official archives.—We are happy to add, that none of the former were injured, and that the latter, including the legislative records, were all saved. The beautiful grove of oaks, of which the capital was the centre ornament, did more towards staying the progress of the flames than any human effort, and insulates most forcibly the propriety of cultivating shade trees in cities, on the score of security from fire alone, to say nothing of other considerations. Seldom has the eye witnessed so awful a spectacle as this vast building in one concentrated blaze, streaming from every window, and a vast column from the roof, forming altogether a scene not adequately to be described.

The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but we believe the general impression is, that it was the result of most culpable carelessness on the part of a man who had been employed to assist in soldering the new zinc roof, as he was seen that morning carrying up a coil of fire between two shingles considerably ignited, a spark from which, in all probability, fell amongst some combustible matter between the roof and ceiling, which took fire while the hands were at breakfast.

Considering the rapidity with which the fire progressed, it is an alleviating circumstance that the public papers were all secured. Besides the papers of the clerks of two houses of the legislature, and those of the comptroller and of the clerk of the supreme court, the fine copy of Stewart's painting of the father of our country, and some articles of furniture of the legislative chambers, were preserved from the flames.

The congregation and pew-holders of the Presbyterian Church, with laudable public spirit, have tendered to the Governor the use of their buildings for the temporary accommodation of the Legislature.

Explosion.—Considerable alarm and excitement was caused on Saturday evening, by the explosion of Mr. Wharton's soda fountain in south Market street, Albany. The noise was heard at considerable distance, and the force with which it burst, must have been very great, as the marble fountain was shivered to pieces, and the fragments thrown a considerable distance. Much glass was broken, but luckily no one was injured, although a lad was near enough to be thoroughly drenched with the water. This is indeed the era of explosions. From the fountain of powers down to the simple soda fountain, we have nothing but "blow ups."

"*Saul among the Prophets.*" Not long before the last presidential election candidate Jackson said—

"It required no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will be the order of the day, if the President shall make important appointments from among members of congress."

[The prediction is fulfilled. No other President has so often tried the experiment, and at no other time has corruption been so much the order of the day.]

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Virginia Harvest.—The Richmond *Whig*, says:—"The harvest for early wheat is nearly completed in Virginia.—The purple straw is almost all cut—and the harvest of the latter wheat is in many places commencing. We have various accounts of the productiveness of the crop. In the low grounds it is generally good—the upper lands have been much infested by the fly, and the crop will be cut short. In general, the quality is said to be very good."

The New York Commercial states that Ex-President Monroe is lying dangerously ill, at his residence in that city.

MARRIED.
At Easton, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Haz, (D. John H. Holt, to Miss Mary E. youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wm. S. Seth, all of Talbot County.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. at New Ark N. J. by the Rev. Mr. Hay, John F. Trippe, Esq. of New York to Eleanor P. daughter of the Hon. Silas Condit, of the former place.

DIED.
In the Village of Hillsborough, on Friday evening, the 24th instant after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sarah, consort of Mr. Wm. White.

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, June 30.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| WHEAT | 60 a 1 10 |
| CORN | 60 a 64 |
| RYE | 63 a 60 |
| WOOL—Common unwashed | 35 a 38 |
| 1 qr. do free from tags | 40 a 42 |
| do do washed | 45 a 48 |
| one half | 50 a 52 |
| three qr. to full | 60 a 75 |

GRAIN.—We have seen to day a sample of a most splendid lot of new Maryland red wheat (the cargo not yet arrived) its appearance was very fine. We have heard of no transactions since Monday. Corn.—We notice a sale yesterday of white, good quality, at 60c, and a cargo of yellow at the same price.—Hye. A small cargo, about 400 bushels Susquehanna, sold on Tuesday at 68c.—(Chronicle).

National Republican Meetings.
THE National Republicans of Talbot county are requested to meet in their several election districts on the 3rd Saturday in July next (16th) for the purpose of selecting four friends from each election district of the county to meet in Easton on the next succeeding Tuesday, to nominate two persons as electors of the Senate that they may consider most worthy to be considered; and also to recommend four suitable candidates for the next House of Delegates as well as five judicious and discreet men of the county to serve in the capacity of a levy court, and one trusty and firm man in every election district be selected to meet the deputations from Queen Anne and Caroline counties for the purpose of nominating an Anti Jackson candidate for Congress of tried fidelity and of distinguished character.

June 18

INDEPENDENCE.
THE Subscriber, desirous of giving his fellow-citizens an opportunity of uniting for the celebration of the National Anniversary in which not only every American, but also every friend of Liberty, feels so deep an interest, intends preparing a SUMPTUOUS ENTERTAINMENT, at his House, on MONDAY THE FOURTH OF JULY. In addition to every delicacy the season and Market affords, he has procured a SPLENDID TURTLE, which will be served up in Superior style. Dinner will be on the table at 2 o'clock. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to do more than let his patriotic fellow-citizens know that he has made this arrangement, feeling assured that their zeal to keep alive a custom so honorable, will cause them to attend.

Easton, July 2

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

CAMP-MEETING
Of the Methodist Episco. Church.
A CAMP-MEETING for Talbot Circuit, will be held in Mr. Benn's woods, on the Dover road about three miles from Easton and one mile from Dover Bridge—to commence on THURSDAY the 4th of August, and close on the 9th. The preachers and people of our Church and all our friends who are within reach of us are particularly invited to attend. Persons coming to this Camp-meeting with tents are desired to bring their tent-frames with them, inasmuch as they cannot be conveniently procured on the ground.

CAMP-MEETING.
A CAMP MEETING will be held on Cambridge Circuit, to commence on THURSDAY 28th July, and end the following WEDNESDAY. The spot selected for the occasion is situated about half a mile from Cambridge, on the land of the Rev. J. S. Owens.

The ground is high and well shaded, and possesses unusual local advantages, as a site for a Camp Meeting, being situated immediately on the Great Choptank river; within half a mile of Cambridge wharf, to which steamboats and other vessels may come with safety. Means of conveyance for baggage may be had at any time, to or from the ground at a trifling expense. The Managers will not allow articles of any kind, whatever, to be sold on the ground and none need apply for the privilege.

The ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the adjacent circuits and all who are friendly to the promotion of religion, are particularly invited to attend.

There will be boarding tents erected for the accommodation of persons from a distance.

MANAGERS.

July 2

NOTICE.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman in Easton, a negro woman, who can be recommended for honesty and cleanliness. She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price will be given either for the hire or purchase of her. Applications to be left at the office of the *Easton Gazette*.

Easton, July 2

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
22d June, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

July 2

POETRY.

From the New York Constellation.
THE BUCCANIER'S SONG.
"Our oars we ply, when seas run high,
And loud the winds are roaring;
Now down the depths, now up the sky,
On eagle billows soaring!

And when we hail the gentler gale,
With glee our stout hearts glowing,
Abroad we spread the sprit sail,
And catch it while 'tis blowing!

For us enough, or fair or bluff,
Waves calm or wildly foaming,
So we may launch, thro' smooth or rough,
Adventurously roaming!

Unknown to fear, the buccanier,
Self-crown'd the ocean ranger,
Blow high, blow low, his course will steer,
His element is danger."

HOW TO DETECT A ROGUE.

Not very far "down east" from Boston lived a man of "pretty considerable parts," whose business it was to "teach the young idea how to shoot"—and to sing Psalms on a Sabbath day. He was considered an uncommonly "cute fellow," and possessed an excellent system, which was to push his pupils forward by a liberal application of birch backward. One day, it was a muster day, the boys applied to him for "leave to have no school;"—but he, having the morals and well-being of his pupils in view, put in his veto, which caused great excitement among the youngsters, which came near resulting in open rebellion—for boys generally prefer the march of soldiers to the march of intellect. There they sat, sucking their thumbs and bitterly wailing their hard lot; the troops began to muster—the drum rolled—and they heard the Orderly Sergeant give out the command in a thundering voice—"fall in fellows!"—"right dress!" It was too much to bear; one of the little fellows, seeing the master's back turned, slyly crept up to the stove & placed a lump of *assa-fetida* upon it. It soon began to melt—the gas ascended, and the boys began to groan and hold their noses.

"My gracious! what's that?" asked the enraged pedagogue—"which of you's got garlic in your pockets?—Ho, ho—you've put it on the stove haint you? Dan Monneypenny—did you do that, you rascal? Did you Promise Gill? Nick Hindman! stop your laughing, you villain. Which of you has done this, tell me, you vagabonds?"

The boys all denied knowing anything about it; and, as the stench now became too strong to bear, the master was compelled to dismiss the school, and let his vengeance sleep until the morrow.

The morrow came, and the boys were separately asked if they knew anything of the foul indignity offered the olfactory nerves of the master? No, all were ignorant. "Well now," said the master "you all appear to be mighty innocent—but I have a way of finding out the guilty one. You all on you see that stove, do ye? Well, it's got no fire in it now, and it's quite cold; you shall go one after the other and touch it, and it will not fail to burn the guilty one. I've tried it for years I tell you. Promise Gill shut up all the windows, and make the room dark. Now boys, when I say *advance*—do you go up each of you and touch the stove-pipe—the innocent need not be affected."

He now walked lightly to the stove, and besmearing the pipe with lamplblack, then returned to his seat, and gave the word. The boys did as they were commanded—but none of them said he was burnt.

"Open the windows now, Promise Gill," exclaimed the master. "Now boys, all on you hold up your hands. Ha! Nick Hindman—you're the feller what put the stuff on the stove yesterday! You wouldn't touch it to-day, so you haint got your hands black. The rest on the boys may go home. Nick, you stay here, I've gotten a little account to settle with you. *Balt. Minerva.*

Georgia Fashions.—As warm weather comes on, and the bilious and bulging season approaches, the demand increases for Lee's Pills and pocket pistols, and goggles and gunpowder, black patches and dirk knives, grow in demand. Sundry of the beau monde have mounted green spectacles, and a rise is expected in sword canes and epsons.

The Superior Courts in the different circuits are also in session, and a good deal of lawing and liquoring is going on as well as fighting and physicing. Attorneys and physicians, it is presumed, have their hands full. We like to see all trades prosper, and in a billious season, those of the lawyer and doctor are not the least useful. One unravels a tangled case, the other cases up a shattered limb—one dives into the bowels of a statute, the other into the state of the bowels. This bleeds a patient in the arm for the state, of his health, the other bleeds him in the pocket for the health of his estate. Gambooge and gambling are seen in the back rooms, and gingerbread, jacks and judges in the public squares. Duns and dirk knives grow saucy during court week, and mayors and bailiffs feel ticklish. Enemas and endorsements are sought for by some, cocktails and characters sued for by others. Half-pints and hickories are flourished in these times, and teething and gouging tolerated—all for the honor of liberty, and the encouragement of business.

Macon Telegraph.

The Coat of Mail.—Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium, he sent to the cleverest artisan of his class in Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail, to be worn under the ordinary dress, which should be absolutely bullet-proof; and that if so, he might name his own price for such a work. The man engaged to make the desired object, if allowed proper time, and he named 18,000 francs as the price of it. The bargain was concluded, and in due time the work was produced, and its maker honored with a second audience of the Emperor. "Now," said his Imperial Majesty, "put it on." The man did so. "As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I suppose, have no objection to do the same." And he took a pair of pistols, and prepared to discharge one of them at the breast of the quashed artist. There was no retreating, however, and, half dead with fear, he stood the fire and, to the infinite credit of his work, with perfect impunity. But the Emperor was not content with one trial; he fired the second pistol at the back of the trembling artist, and afterwards discharged a fowling piece at another part of him with similar effect. "Well," said the Emperor, "you have produced a capital work, undoubtedly—What is to be the price of it?" Eighteen thousand francs were named as the agreed sum. "There is an order for them," said the Emperor, "and here is another for an equal sum, for the fright that I have given you."

From the Atlas.

THE SPY—HARVEY BIRCH.
Mr. Cooper's "Spy" has just been republished in London, as the 3d No. of the new series of *Standard Novels* of Colburn and Bentley. It is furnished with a new preface by the author, in which he sets the curious at defiance by stating that none of the various suppositions as to the original of Harvey Birch are correct. What is to be done with the case of Enoch Crosby?

We annex Mr. Cooper's own account of the matter:—

"Mr. ——— had occasion to employ an agent whose services differed but little from those of a common spy. This man, as will easily be understood, belonged to a condition in life which rendered him the least reluctant to appear in so equivocal a character. He was poor, ignorant, so far as the usual instruction was concerned, but cool, shrewd, and fearless by nature. It was his office to lead in what part of the country the agents of the crown were making their secret efforts to embody men—to repair to the place, enlist, appear zealous in the cause he affected to serve, and otherwise to get possession of as many of the secrets of the enemy as possible. These he of course communicated to his employers, who took all the means in their power to counteract the plan of the English, and frequently with great success. It will readily be conceived that a service like this was attended with great personal hazard. In addition to the danger of discovery, there was the daily risk of falling into the hands of the Americans themselves, who invariably visited sins of this nature more severely on the natives of the country than on the Europeans who fell into their hands. In fact, the agent of Mr. ——— was several times arrested by the local authorities, and in one instance he was actually condemned by his exasperated countrymen to the gallows. Speedy and private orders to his jailer alone saved him from an ignominious death. He was permitted to escape; and this seeming, and indeed actual peril was of great aid in supporting his assumed character among the English. By the Americans, in his little sphere, he was denounced as a bold and inveterate Tory. In this manner, he continued to serve his country in secret during the early years of the struggle, hourly environed by danger, and the constant subject of unmerited opprobrium. In the year ——— Mr. ——— was named to a high & honorable employment at a European court. Before vacating his seat in Congress, he reported to that body an outline of the circumstances related, suppressing the name of his agent, from policy, and demanding an appropriation in behalf of a man who had been at so great personal risk. A suitable sum was voted, and its delivery was confided to the chairman of the secret committee. Mr. ——— took the necessary means to summon his agent to a personal interview. They met in a wood at midnight. Here Mr. ——— complimented his companion on his fidelity and adroitness, explained the necessity of their communications being closed, and finally tendered the money. The other drew back, and declined receiving it. 'The country has need of all its means,' he said; 'and as for myself, I can work, or gain a livelihood in various ways.' Persuasion was useless for patriotism was uppermost in the heart of this remarkable individual; and Mr. ——— departed bearing with him the gold he had brought, and a deep respect for the man who had so long hazarded his life, unrequited, for the cause they served in common. The writer is under an impression that, at a later day, the agent of Mr. ——— consented to receive a remuneration for what he had done, but it was not until his country was entirely in a condition to bestow it."

Mr. Cooper is himself ignorant of the Spy's real name.

PRINTING

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

Another supply of NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA
A variety of Fancy and Staple
ARTICLES
Adapted to the present Season,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Handsome Calicoes, Also Silk and Cotton
Gingham, Hosiery,
Cambric, Jaconet, multi-
Silk and Kid Gloves &
Bishop's Lawn, Mitts,
Linen Cambrics, and Handsome Domask
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths & Damask Table Diaper,
Fancy painted, bordered Irish Linens and Long
Handkerchiefs, Superfine Cloths,
First & second quality Navarino and Rouen
Lace, Circassians,
Cassimeres, Princetons,
Black Mode, Drilling, Brochelle,
White, black, pink, Siamese Mixtures,
blue, green and Sateens and Summer
straw-colored Italian cloth for Gentlemen's
White Grape Lisse, wear,
Fancy Silk and Gauze Superfine Gauze Flannel,
Handkerchiefs, Suspenders,
Plain and Tamboured Parasols & Umbrellas,
Bobbinets, Flowered Paper, Writing & Letter Paper,
Pongees, Ribbons, Also Ladies and Misses
Braids, Cable & piping Cords, Durable Bonnets & men's Palm
Marking Cotton, leaf Hats,
Floss Thread, &c.

Hardware, China, Glass and Queens Ware, Stone Ware, Tin Ware,

A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY
WOOD-WARE, BASKETS, &c.
Groceries, Liquors, Wines,



Which in addition to his former supply this spring makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at his usual low prices.

June 11 3wco2

NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

Summer Goods,
which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment, they ever have had at this season.

They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported

Hardware and Cutlery,
Embracing a good choice of the most approved

Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools
Also just opened, a few boxes of nice

CHAMPAGNE,
A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR

CYDER AND ALE
and on hand some OLD PORT WINE in Bottles.

June 18 1f [s&w]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed & delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of William Arrindale, administrator, D. B. N. with the will annexed, of John Garey, against Isaac Chambers, James Chambers, and John D. Green, will be sold for cash, at the front door of the court-house, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, that is to say:—All the right in reversion, of the said Isaac Chambers, of, in & to all the lands mentioned and contained in a conveyance bond, of a certain Joseph Turner, of Talbot county, to a certain William Barwick, the grandfather of Jesse Scott and Henry Scott, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1795, and which afterwards were devised by the said William Barwick, in and by his last will and testament, to his daughter Lydia Scott, and her heirs forever; and which after the death of the aforesaid Lydia Scott, fell by hereditary descent, to the aforesaid Jesse Scott and Henry Scott and the other children of the aforesaid Lydia; that is to say:—All those parts of two tracts of land called Orem's Delight and Turner's Resurvey, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, aforesaid, that lies to the eastward of the main road leading from the three bridges to Williamsburg, containing one hundred and five acres of land more or less, only excepting therefrom about one acre of land, which had been sold to Michael Kerby, and comprehended in a small slip to the northward of the beginning boundary of a tract of land called the Forrest of Judyke, as will more fully appear by having reference to the said conveyance bond, bearing date as aforesaid, the 23d day of March 1795. And also all the right, in reversion, of the said Isaac Chambers, of, in and to the tract of land called Turner's Discovery, situate lying and being in the county aforesaid and on the said eastward side of the main road aforesaid, and adjoining the lands aforesaid, be the quantity, on the said east side of the main road aforesaid, what it may be sold as above stated, for cash, to the highest bidder, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fieri facias, and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
May 18 1s

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100
Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.
Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot Circuit, is appointed to be held about 34 miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston, Esq., to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of convenience and comfort. A spring of water of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes is within a few yards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those of less size within less than half a mile of the camp, to which there are fine roads leading in several directions, and good pasturage and accommodations for horses which will be well attended to very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.
June 11.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
May 28

Baltimore Life Insurance company

JOHN J. DONALDSON, PRESIDENT.
DIRECTORS.

Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor,
Joseph Todhunter, Edward G. Woodney,
Silas Marcan, Benj. D. Higdon,
John B. Morris, Samuel J. Donaldson.

GEO. CARR GRUNDY—Secretary.

The Company proposes to insure lives for one or more years, or for life—to purchase or sell annuities—to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor and accumulating at compound interest—to manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of Money is involved.

Creditors whose hopes of payment, are founded on the life of their debtors, may secure their debts—salaried officers, & persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments for their families, by an Insurance on lives. Aged persons, whose income is inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars; and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or the company will invest the money and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation.

Office No. 22, St. Paul street, Baltimore.
Applications (post paid) attended to.
June 11 9w

In Talbot County Court

June 9th 1831.
A former order of this court not having been complied with, it is again ordered, that the report of the Trustee for the sale of the residue of the real estate of Philemon W. Hemley, deceased, in the cause of William W. Moore, John Price and Richard Spencer, against William H. Tigilman and Maria Lloyd his wife William Hemley, Martha Ann Hemley, Philemon Feddemann Hemley, Richard Hemley, Ann Keziah Hemley, Thomas C. Earle, Thomas Emory and Daniel Feddemann, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 3rd Monday of November next, a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the said third Monday of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$834 94.

True copy
June 25 Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

THE Creditors of Philemon W. Hemley

are hereby warned, to exhibit their claims, and file them with the Clerk of Talbot County Court, before the 3rd Monday of November next, otherwise they will be excluded from the dividend.

By order of the Court
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.
June 25 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
APRIL TERM, A. D. 1831.

ON application of John Leeds Kerr, Esq., Executor of Mrs. Rachel Leeds Kerr 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 two 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 14th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen

hundred and thirty one.

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

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters testamentary on the personal estate of Rachel Leeds Kerr, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the last day of January in the year of our Lord 1831, at Easton, in Talbot County.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor
of Rachel Leeds Kerr, dec'd
June 25. (S)

FOR SALE.

THE following FARMS in Talbot county late the property of N. Hammond, Esq. dec'd
1. The farm commonly called Chancellor's Point, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Ozmon, containing 250 acres. And
2. The farm lying at the head of Bolingbroke Creek, on which Mr. John Kirby resides, containing 227 acres.

The buildings on both Farms are in good order, particularly on the latter, where an expensive Barn and Stable have recently been erected. They are well supplied with wood, and Chancellor's Point contains fine timber.

These farms are situated nearly opposite to the town of Cambridge, which furnishes an excellent market for fish, wild fowl, poultry, pork, vegetables, &c.

For terms apply to the subscriber,
N. HAMMOND,
Near Easton, June 15. 4w

The Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above four times.

WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered.
W. M. BECKLEY,
corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods,
laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.
W. B.
may 21.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber will give the highest market price for WOOL, at his old stand corner of Dover and Washington Street.

JOHN CAMPER.
Easton May 28.

WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste blacking, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 4 1f S&W

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 19
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronizing him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whose ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith," he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.
May 21

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Worcester county in the State of Maryland, on the eighth day of June, inst. Thomas Milbourne Esq. a justice of the peace of the State and county aforesaid, as runaways, the following negroes to wit: one named

ABIGAIL,

Five feet and three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a coloured striped stamped cotton frock.

One named ANNE alias Naney five feet three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a mixed copperas home spun dress. One named ELIZABETH or Betty, five feet six and a half inches high of a rather dark complexion, and wearing a blue striped domestic frock.

And two children one named LEONARD and the other named JANE, children of negro Abigail, which said children are of the same complexion of their mother and wear clothes of the same colour of their mother's, the above negroes have no bodily marks or scars to discover.

The owner or owners of said negroes are hereby notified within sixty days from the advertising hereof, to come forward prove his, her or their title, and pay or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have accrued or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take them away according to the law of the State of Maryland, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

PURNELL JOHNSON, Shff.
of Worcester county Md.
Snow Hill, June 25 3w

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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PRINTED & PUBLISHED

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TWO DOLLAR

Annun, payable

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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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1931

NO. 28.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
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.

THE YOUNG DUKE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF VIVIAN GREY.

[We lay before our readers, as a specimen of the work, the following gambling scene, the singular power of which places the author in a high rank as a novelist.]

The young Duke had accepted the invitation of the Baron de Berghen for tomorrow, and accordingly himself, lords Castlefort and Dice, and Temple Grace, assembled in Brunswick Terrace at the usual hour. The dinner was studiously plain, and very little wine was drunk; yet every thing was perfect. Tom Cogit stepped in to carve, in his usual silent manner. He always came, and went out of a room without any one observing him. He winked familiarly to Temple Grace, but scarcely presumed to bow to the Duke. He was very busy about the wine, and dressed the wild fowl in a manner unparalleled. Tom Cogit was the man for a sauce for a brown bird. What a mystery he made of it! Cayenne, Burgundy, and limes were ingested, but there was a magic in the incantation, with which he alone was acquainted. He took particular care to send a most perfect portion to the young Duke, and he did this, as he paid all attentions to influential strangers, with the most marked consciousness of the sufferance which permitted his presence: never addressing his grace, but audibly whispered to the servant, "take this to the Duke," or asking the attendant, "whether his grace would try the hermit."

After dinner, with the exception of Cogit, who was busied in compounding some wonderful liquid for the future refreshment, they sat down to *Ecce!*—Without having exchanged a word upon the subject, there seemed a general understanding among all the parties, that to night was to be a pitched battle, and they began at once very briskly. Yet, in spite of their universal determination, midnight arrived without any thing very decisive. Another hour passed over, and then Tom Cogit kept touching the Baron's elbow, and whispering in a voice which every body could understand. All this meant that supper was ready. It was brought into the room.

Gaming has one advantage—it gives you an appetite; that is to say as long as you have a chance remaining. The Duke had thousands,—for at present his resources were unimpaired and he was exhausted by the constant attention and anxiety for five hours. He passed over the delicacies, and went to the side table, and began cutting himself some cold roast beef. Tom Cogit ran up not to his grace, but to the Baron to announce the shocking fact, that the Duke of St. James was enduring great trouble; and then the Baron asked his grace to permit Mr. Cogit to serve him. Our hero devoured—I use the word advisedly, as fools say in the house of commons—he devoured the roast beef, and rejecting the hermitage with disgust, asked for porter.

They set to again fresh as eagles. At six o'clock, accounts were so complicated that they stopped to make up their books. Each played with his memorandums and his pencil at his side. Nothing fatal had yet happened. The Duke owed Lord Dice about five thousand pounds, and Temple Grace owed him as many hundreds; Lord Castlefort was also his debtor to the tune of seven hundred and fifty, and the Baron was in his books but slightly. Every half hour they had a new pack of cards, and threw the used ones on the floor. All this time, Tom Cogit did nothing but snuff the candles, stir the fire, bring them a new pack and occasionally make a tumbler for them.

At eight o'clock the Duke's situation was worsened. The run was greatly against him, and perhaps his losses were doubled. He pulled up again the next hour or two; but nevertheless, at ten o'clock, owed every one something. No one offered to give over & every one, perhaps, felt that his object was not obtained. They made their toilettes, and went down stairs to breakfast. In the mean time the shutters were opened the room aired and in less than an hour they were at it again.

They played till dinner time without intermission; and though the duke made some desperate efforts, and some successful ones, his losses were, nevertheless,

trebled. Yet he ate an excellent dinner and was not at all depressed; because the more he lost, the more his courage and resources seemed to expand. At first he had limited himself to ten thousand; after breakfast it was to have been twenty thousand; then thirty thousand was the ultimatum; and now he dismissed all thoughts of limits from his mind, and was determined to risk or gain every thing.

At midnight he had lost forty eight thousand pounds. Affairs now began to be serious. His supper was not so hearty. While the rest were eating, he walked about the room, and began to limit his ambition to recovery, and not to gain. When you play to win back, the fun is over; there is nothing to recompense you for your bodily tortures and your degraded feelings, and the very best result that can happen, while it has no charms seems to your cowed mind impossible.

On they played, and the Duke lost more. His mind was jaded. He floundered—he made desperate efforts, but plunged the deeper in the slough. Feeling that, to regain his ground, each card must tell, he acted on each as if it must win, and the consequences of this insanity (for a gamester, at such a crisis, is really insane,) were, that his losses were prodigious.

Another morning came, and there they sat, ankle deep in cards. No attempt at breakfast now—no affectation of making a toilette, or airing the room. The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a hell. There they sat, in total, in positive forgetfulness of every thing but the hot game they were hunting down. There was not a man in the room except Tom Cogit, who could have told you the name of the fowl in which they were living. There they sat, almost breathless, watching every turn with the fell look in their cannibal eyes, which showed their total inability to sympathize with their fellow-beings. All forms of society had been long forgotten. There was no snuff-box handed about now, for courtesy, admiration, or a making a remark upon any other topic but the all-engrossing one. Lord Castlefort rested with his arms on the table—a false tooth had got unbunged. His lordship, who at any other time would have been most annoyed coolly put it in his pocket. His cheeks had fallen, and looked twenty years older. Lord Dice had torn off his cravat, and his hair hung down over his shoulders, callous, bloodless cheeks, straight as silk. Temple Grace looked as if he were blighted by lightning; and his deep blue eye gleamed like a hyena. The Baron was least changed. Tom Cogit, who smelt that the crisis was at hand, was as quiet as a bribed rat.

On they played till six o'clock in the evening, and then they agreed to desist till after dinner. Lord Dice threw himself on a sofa. Lord Castlefort breathed with difficulty. The rest walked around. While they were resting on their oars, the young Duke roughly made up his accounts. He found that he was minus about one hundred thousand pounds. Immense as the loss was, he was more struck,—more appalled, let me say,—at the strangeness of the surrounding scene than even by his own ruin. As he looked upon his fellow gamesters, he seemed for the first time in his life to gaze upon some of those hideous demons of whom he had read. He looked in the mirror at himself. A blight seemed to have fallen over his beauty, and his presence seemed accursed. He had pursued a dissipated, even more than a dissipated career. Many were the nights that had been spent by him not on his couch; great had been the exhaustion that he had often experienced; haggard had sometimes even been the lustre of his youth. But when had been marked upon his brow this harrowing care? when had his features before been stamped with this anxiety, this anguish, this baffled desire, this strange, unearthly scowl, which made him even tremble? What! was it possible? it could not be—that in time he was to be like those awful, those unearthly, those unhallowed things, that were around him. He felt as if he had fallen from his state—as if he had dishonored his ancestry,—as if he had betrayed his trust. He felt a criminal. In the darkness of his meditations, a flash burst from his mind,—a celestial light appeared to dissipate this thickening gloom, and his soul felt as it were bathed with the softening radiance. He thought of Mary Dacre, he thought of every thing that was pure, and holy, and beautiful, and luminous, and calm.—It was the innate virtue of the man that made the appeal to his corrupted nature. His loss seemed nothing; his dukedom would be too slight a ransom of freedom from those ghasts, and for the breath of the sweet air.

He advanced to the Baron, and expressed his desire to play no more. There was an immediate stir. All jumped up,

and now the deed was done. Cant, in spite of their exhaustion, assumed her reign. They begged him to have his revenge, were quite annoyed at the result;—and no doubt he would recover if he proceeded. Without noticing their remarks, he seated himself at the table, and wrote cheques for their respective amounts. Tom Cogit jumping up and bringing him the inkstand. Lord Castlefort, in the most affectionate manner, pocketed the draft; at the same time recommending the Duke not to be in a hurry, but to send it when he was cool. Lord Dice received his with a bow—Temple Grace with a sigh—the Baron, with an avowal of his readiness always to give him his revenge.

The Duke, though sick at heart, would not leave the room with any evidence of a broken spirit; and when Lord Castlefort again repeated "Pay us when we meet again," he said—"I think it is very improbable that we shall meet again, my Lord. I wished to know what gaming was, I heard a great deal about it. It was not so very disgusting; but I am a young man, and cannot play tricks with my complexion."

He reached his house. The bird was out. He gave orders for himself not to be disturbed, and he went to bed; but in vain he tried to sleep. What rack exceeds the torture of an excited brain, and an exhausted body? His hands & feet were like ice, his brow like fire; his ear rung with supernatural roaring; a nausea had seized upon him and death he would have welcomed. In vain, in vain he courted repose; in vain, in vain he had recourse to every expedient to wile himself to slumber. Each minute he started from his pillow with some phrase which reminded him of his late fearful society. Hour after hour moved on with its leaden pace; each hour he heard strike and each hour seemed an age. Each hour was only a signal to cast off some covering, or shift his position. It was at length, morning. With a feeling that he should go mad if he remained any longer in bed, he rose and paced his chamber. The air refreshed him. He threw himself on the floor; the cold crept

Interesting Scene.—A few days since a young tradesman, a native of Ireland, but long a resident in this city, in passing along a wharf at which a ship from one of the ports in Ireland was about to be made fast, stopped as is usual with persons from a foreign country to observe whether any face which he had been familiar to their eye in earlier years, might not present itself. In the act of attempting to get quickly on shore, one of the passengers fell into the dock and instantly sunk under the vessel;—without a moment's hesitation the young man before alluded to, who had remained to gratify his curiosity, plunged into the deep after the drowning man, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in bringing him safe on land. The deliverer very naturally felt anxious to see his prize restored to perfect life, and with this view remained to tender his assistance without going away to change or even dry his apparel. A few moments after some simple remedies had been applied, the rescued man slowly opened his eyes and murmured "God bless you, God bless you, it would be too soon to die far away from home." The voice, and the availing countenance of the newly arrived young man, filled the other with an intensity of eagerness visible to all around;—he asked the place of birth and name of his patient; both questions were soon answered satisfactorily enough to prove that the rescued and the rescuer were brothers! It is needless to attempt to relate the sequel,—in an instant they were interlocked in a close embrace, and a thousand questions and congratulations were made on each side, before one could be answered. Finally the brothers retired amidst the ejaculations and the wonder of all who observed the singular scene.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Indiana.—A correspondent of the Boston Galaxy describes with great freedom, the manners, customs and circumstances of Indiana—from one of its letters we make the following extract:

"Corn planting time," is these states is from the middle of March to the middle of June—and "corn gathering time," from October till the next June. It is no way uncommon to see people hurrying to "get their corn in while he snow lasts," and sometimes "hurrying to get it off the ground in time to get in the next crop"—and notwithstanding this latitude of time, you often see men giving aid taking notes payable next corn planting time, or next corn gathering time, or next harvest; for harvest, you must know does not mean corn harvest, in this country. Stop at a cabin and begin to enquire the ages of some of the dozen tow-headed children, and the mother in all her native innocence will tell you "that her Billy is just two years old last log rolling time; and that

her Andrew, (that is, Andrew Jackson, but, is stranger: 'twas all my man's doings, calling him that 'ere awkward name) he is four years old coming, day 'fore nextlection—and Tom 'nother, he's five year old in roasting ear time." This is what I call "being influenced by the circumstances around us."

Many of the settlers of this state, and a greater majority of those of Illinois, are the uneducated part of Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee and consequently very ignorant of every thing out of the settlement in which they are located,—very jealous of a man that has "learned," and if he takes the newspaper, they are sure he knows every thing, and until they become acquainted with him, are sure he not only possess the knowledge and power to cheat them, but also the inclination. But once gain their friendship, and at a word they would undertake "to run down a streak of lightning" to serve you. But dare to betray such friendship when once acquired, and you will not only find that they will not run down the lightning, but catch it, thunder bolts and all, and "poke it down your throat without greasing."

REFORM.

From the Pensacola Gazette.

Mr. Editor: The following case was decided at the present term of the Superior Court of the Western district of Florida, now in session at Pensacola, the Hon. Judge Breckenridge presiding. You will please insert it in your next paper.

The Post Master General,

Antoine Collins and M. Crupper, securities of John Fitzgerald, a defaulting Postmaster at Pensacola.

(Note by the Reporter.)

John Fitzgerald was the printer of some newspaper in Tennessee, and shortly after the 4th of March, 1829, came to Pensacola, and made various enquiries to ascertain the profits of the several civil employments held by the incumbents, against whom no complaint had ever been heard in the territory. After casting about for a while, he decided that the Post Office suited him better than the Collectors or Marshal's office. His wishes were made known, and one of the best Postmasters in the Southern country had leave to retire in short order in the plan of reform then going on. About the first of July, 1829, the Tennessee Printer took the key of the mail bags, and entered upon the funds of the office. The instructions of the late Post Master General then required the money to be deposited in the "nearest bank." This was before the Post Office Department was reformed by the new code of laws which require such strict accountability on paper. As the first quarter progressed, there being no branch of the United States Bank at Pensacola, and the new incumbent animated by the spirit of that reform, in support of which he had distributed so many type, and seeing it inscribed, on the list of executive duties in characters too strong to be overlooked, determined to obey his instructions to the letter, to deposit the first quarter's proceeds in the "nearest bank," called *Faro*. The deposit being safely made, he set out to Washington to account, where he remained all the winter with the reformers.

In the mean time, the military, naval and civil officers of the place all made representations against him. The delegation insisted upon his removal. The Senate passed a resolution calling for an account of his defalcation; all which was made known to the Postmaster General who, it was proved, was distinctly informed that if Fitzgerald came back to Pensacola without a dismissal from office, he would embezzle the remainder of the funds of the office. No order was given, no step taken, to stop the money in the hands of the deputy.

A known and acknowledged defaulter was kept in office for more than six months, and finally was permitted to leave Washington, forgetting to pay his bills and return home, pocket the remainder of the money, and a suit was brought to hold the sureties responsible.

(Report of the case.)

The defendants pleaded several pleas in bar, some of a technical character, and others, charging the loss to be the result of the laches of the Postmaster General. The omission alleged on his part was the failure to require an account & payment according to law & his own instructions, all of which it appeared had been violated, & the failure to sue the principal, within the time required by law. The case was argued at length, upon the law instructions, evidence, &c. Wright, District Attorney, for P. M. G. and White and Blount for defendants.

The court gave an exposition of the law, and upon that branch of the subject which referred to the laches of the

Postmaster General remarked, that sureties could not in general avail themselves of the laches of the Government, or its officers, but that cases might occur of such gross negligence and evident irregularity, as to release the sureties from liability. Whether there had been that negligence and irregularity in this case the court did not say or intimate, as that was a matter arising out of facts applicable to the laws which had been explained.

(Further note of the Reporter.)

The Jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the defendants. The effect of which is, that all the postage collected at the Post Office, Pensacola, is in the "deep bosom of the ocean buried."

If the learned council had seen, before this trial, the Baltimore Republican of 2d May, he could have found what the lawyers call a "case in point." It is not a good rule that will not work both ways. The suit was not commenced within six months.

The following is the authority in defence of the Postmaster General in the matter wherein he is charged as being the surety of a defaulting Postmaster in Kentucky.

B.
From the Baltimore Republican of May 2d.

It is a further principle of law long settled, that in cases of suretyship, if the obligor fails to use due diligence against the principal, the security becomes released from his liability. The rule holds more forcible in the case under consideration. The sureties had a right to presume that the Postmaster General would do his duty, and see that his subordinate officers complied strictly with the laws. If he neglect his duty, he, and not the innocent sureties, should be the sufferer, otherwise the sureties might be ruined by the defalcation of their principal and have no knowledge of the fact until coerced to appear before a court of justice.

The law of Congress, therefore wisely provides, that in case the Postmaster General shall not cause suit to be commenced within six months from the end of every three months, the balance due from every such defaulter

It is admitted that the suit was not brought within the time; when brought was not sustained; and yet the Clay presses continue the cry that Barry is a defaulter.

There is another "case in point," which the reporter begs leave to refer to the learned counsel when he has a similar suit. The case to which we refer is to be found in "Webster's Spelling Book," page 56. Albany edition 1812. "The fable of the Lawyer and the Farmer." This authority is the elementary book of all lawyers.

MR INGHAM.

We are indebted to the editor of the Daylestown Democrat for an "extra" of his paper, containing an account of the reception of the Honorable Samuel D. Ingham, by the citizens of Bucks County. We add the preliminary notice.

"As soon as it was known upon what day Mr. Ingham might be expected to return home, a number of his republican fellow citizens of Bucks county assembled, and requested John Pugh, Esq. and the Hon. John Fox, to meet him at Philadelphia, and conduct him to the county. These gentlemen performed that duty on Friday and Saturday last. They were met at the Sorrel horse tavern in Montgomery county, by a party of gentlemen from Bucks on horseback, and by them escorted to the line of the county. Here Mr. Ingham was received with enthusiastic cheering, by a great concourse of his fellow citizens on horseback, in carriages, gigs, dearborns, and on foot.

The cavalcade immediately formed and moved in procession to the Bear Tavern, under the direction of the

Marshals of the Day.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Rogers and Col. John Davis;

And Assistant Marshals.

Capt. George Merrick and Mr. Joseph Archambault.

A long line of carriages preceded and followed that in which Mr. Ingham rode. The horsemen forming in open order on either side of the carriages.

In the carriage immediately preceding Mr. Ingham, who was accompanied by Mr. Pugh and Mr. Gowen of Philadelphia rode the venerable soldiers of the revolutionary war, General Samuel Smith and Capt. Francis Baird.

Upon their arrival at the Bear tavern, where a large concourse were waiting to receive him, he was again heartily cheered. After receiving a hearty welcome and the congratulations of all present, he was conducted to the head of a large table spread under the shade of venerable trees, on which was prepared a good dinner. He was supported on his right by the venerable patriot Gen. Samuel Smith, and Judge Fox—and on his left

POETRY.

From the New York Constellation.
THE BUCCANIER'S SONG.
"Our oars we ply, when seas run high,
And loud the winds are roaring;
Now down the depths, now up the sky,
On eagle billows soaring!

And when we hail the gentler gale,
With glee our stout hearts glowing,
Abroad we spread the sprit sail,
And catch it while 'tis blowing!

For us enough, or fair or bluff,
Waves calm or wildly foaming,
So we may launch, thro' smooth or rough,
Adventurously roaming!

Unknown to fear, the buccanier,
Self-crown'd the ocean ranger,
Blow high, blow low, his course will steer,
His element is danger."

HOW TO DETECT A ROGUE.

Not very far "down east" from Boston lived a man of "pretty considerable parts," whose business it was to "teach the young idea how to shoot"—and to sing Psalms on a Sabbath day. He was considered an uncommonly "cute fellow," and possessed an excellent *System*, which was to push his pupils forward by a liberal application of birch backward. One day, it was a muster day, the boys applied to him for "leave to have no school,"—but he, having the morals and well-being of his pupils in view, put in his veto, which caused great excitement among the youngsters, which came near resulting in open rebellion—for boys generally prefer the march of soldiers to the march of intellect. There they sat, sucking their thumbs and bitterly wailing their hard lot; the troops began to muster—the drum rolled—and they heard the Orderly Sergeant give out the command in a thundering voice—"fall in fellows!"—"right dress!" It was too much to bear; one of the little fellows, seeing the master's back turned, slyly crept up to the stove & placed a lump of *Assafetida* upon it. It soon began to melt—the gas ascended, and the boys began to groan and hold their noses.

"My gracious! what's that?" asked the enraged pedagogue—"which of you's got garlic in your pockets?"—"Ho, ho—you've put it on the stove haint you? Dan Monneypenny—did you do that, you rascal? Did you Promise Gill? Nick Hindman! stop your laughing, you villain. Which of you has done this, tell me, you vagabonds?"

The boys all denied knowing any thing about it; and, as the stench now became too strong to bear, the master was compelled to dismiss the school, and let his vengeance sleep until the morrow.

The morrow came, and the boys were separately asked if they knew any thing of the foul indignity offered the olfactory nerves of the master? No, all were ignorant. "Well now," said the master "you all appear to be mighty innocent—but I have a way of finding out the guilty one. You all on you see that stove, do you? Well, it's got no fire in it now, and it's quite cold; you shall go one after the other and touch it, and it will not fail to burn the guilty one. I've tried it for years I tell you. Promise Gill shut up all the windows, and make the room dark. Now boys, when I say *advance*—do you go up each of you and touch the stove-pipe—the innocent need not be affected."

He now walked lightly to the stove, and besmeared the pipe with lampblack, then returned to his seat, and gave the word. The boys did as they were commanded—but none of them said he was burnt.

"Open the windows now, Promise Gill," exclaimed the master. "Now boys, all on you hold up your hands. Ha! Nick Hindman—you're the feller what put the stuff on the stove yesterday! You wouldn't touch it to-day, so you haint got your hands black. The rest on the boys may go home. Nick, you stay here, I've gotten a little account to settle with you. *Balt. Minerva.*

Georgia Fashions.—As warm weather comes on, and the bilious and bulging season approaches, the demand increases for Lee's Pills and pocket pistols, and goggles and gunpowder, black patches and dirk knives, grow in demand. Sunday of the *beau monde* have mounted green spectacles, and a rise is expected in sword canes and epsons.

The Superior Courts in the different circuits are also in session, and a good deal of lawing and liquoring is going on as well as fighting and physicing. Attorneys and physicians, it is presumed, have their hands full. We like to see all trades prosper, and in a billious season, those of the lawyer and doctor are not the least useful. One unravels a tangled case, the other cases up a shattered limb—one dives into the bowels of a statute, the other into the state of the bowels. This bleeds a patient in the arm for the state of his health, the other bleeds him in the pocket for the health of his estate.

Gambling and gambling are seen in the back rooms, and gingerbread, jacks and judges in the public squares. Duns and dirk knives grow saucy during court week, and mayors and bailiffs feel ticklish. Enemies and endorsements are sought for by some, cocktails and characters seduced for others. Half-pints and hickories are flourished in these times, and teething and gouging tolerated—all for the honor of liberty, and the encouragement of business.

Maccon Telegraph.

The Coat of Mail.—Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium, he sent to the cleverest artizan of his class in Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail, to be worn under the ordinary dress, which should be absolutely bullet-proof; and that if so, he might name his own price for such a work. The man engaged to make the desired object, if allowed proper time, and he named 18,000 francs as the price of it. The bargain was concluded, and in due time the work was produced, and its maker honored with a second audience of the Emperor. "Now," said his Imperial Majesty, "put it on." The man did so. "As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I suppose, have no objection to do the same." And he took a pair of pistols, and prepared to discharge one of them at the breast of the armed artist. There was no retreating, however, and, half dead with fear, he stood the fire, and to the infinite credit of his work, with perfect impunity. But the Emperor was not content with one trial; he fired the second pistol at the back of the trembling artist, and afterwards discharged a fowling piece at another part of him with similar effect. "Well," said the Emperor, "you have produced a capital work, undoubtedly—What is to be the price of it?" Eighteen thousand francs were named as the agreed sum. "There is an order for them," said the Emperor, "and here is another for an equal sum, for the fright that I have given you."

From the Atlas.

THE SPY—HARVEY BIRCH.
Mr. Cooper's "Spy" has just been republished in London, as the 3d No. of the new series of *Standard Novels* of Colburn and Bentley. It is furnished with a new preface by the author, in which he sets the curious at defiance by stating that none of the various suppositions as to the original of Harvey Birch are correct. What is to be done with the case of Enoch Crosby?

We annex Mr. Cooper's own account of the matter:

"Mr. — had occasion to employ an agent whose services differed but little from those of a common spy. This man, as will easily be understood, belonged to a condition in life which rendered him the least reluctant to appear in so equivocal a character. He was poor, ignorant, so far as the usual instruction was concerned, but cool, shrewd, and fearless by nature. It was his office to learn in what part of the country the agents of the crown were making their secret efforts to embody men—to repair to the place, enlist, appear zealous in the cause he affected to serve, and otherwise to get possession of as many of the secrets of the enemy as possible. These he of course communicated to his employers, who took all the means in their power to counteract the plan of the English, and frequently with great success. It will readily be conceived that a service like this was attended with great personal hazard. In addition to the danger of discovery, there was the daily risk of falling into the hands of the Americans themselves, who invariably visited sins of this nature more severely on the natives of the country than on the Europeans who fell into their hands. In fact, the agent of Mr. — was several times arrested by the local authorities, and in one instance he was actually condemned by his exasperated countrymen to the gallows. Speedy and private orders to his jailer alone saved him from an ignominious death. He was permitted to escape; and this seeming, and indeed actual peril was of great aid in supporting his assumed character among the English. By the Americans, in his little sphere, he was denounced as a bold and inveterate Tory. In this manner, he continued to serve his country in secret during the early years of the struggle, hourly environed by danger, and the constant subject of unmerited opprobrium. In the year — Mr. — was named to a high & honorable employment at a European court. Before vacating his seat in Congress, he reported to that body an outline of the circumstances related, suppressing the name of his agent, from policy, and demanding an appropriation in behalf of a man who had been at so great personal risk. A suitable sum was voted, and its delivery was confided to the chairman of the secret committee. Mr. — took the necessary means to summon his agent to a personal interview. They met in a wood at midnight. Here Mr. — complimented his companion on his fidelity and adroitness, explained the necessity of their communications being closed, and finally tendered the money. The other drew back, and declined receiving it. 'The country has need of all its means,' he said; 'and as for myself, I can work, or gain a livelihood in various ways.' Persuasion was useless for patriotism was uppermost in the heart of this remarkable individual; and Mr. — departed bearing with him the gold he had brought, and a deep respect for the man who had so long hazarded his life, unrequited, for the cause they served in common. The writer is under an impression that, at a later day, the agent of Mr. — consented to receive a remuneration for what he had done, but it was not until his country was entirely in a condition to bestow it."

Mr. Cooper is himself ignorant of the Spy's real name.

PRINTING

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

Another supply of NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA
A variety of Fancy and Staple
ARTICLES
Adapted to the present Season,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Handsome Calicoes, Also Silk and Cotton Hostery,
Gingham, Cambric, Jaconet, mull, Silk and Kid Gloves & Mitts,
Bishop's Lawn, Table Cloths & Damask Table Diaper,
Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens and Long Lawns,
Fancy painted, bordered, Superfine Cloths, Navarino and Rouen
Handkerchiefs, Cassimeres, Circassians, Princettas, Brochells, Drillings,
First & second quality Linen Lutestring, de Naps, & other handsome Silks, Black Made, White, black, pink, blue, green and straw coloured Italian Crapes,
White Grape Lisse, White Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Plain and Tambour Robonets, Pongees, Ribbons, Braids,
Cable & piping Cord, Marking Cotton, Floss Thread, &c.

Hardware, China, Glass and Queens Ware, Stone Ware, Tin Ware,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY
WOOD-WARE, BASKETS, &c.
Groceries, Liquors, Wines,



TEAS, &c.

Which in addition to his former supply this spring makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at his usual low prices.
June 11 3w63

NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of
Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment they ever have had at this season.
They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported

Hardware and Cutlery,
Embracing a good choice of the most approved

Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools
Also just opened, a few boxes of nice
CHAMPAGNE,

A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR
CYDER AND ALE
and on hand some **OLD PORT WINE**
in Bottles.
June 18 1f (s&w)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed & delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of William Arringdale, administrator, D. B. N. with the will annexed, of John Garey, against Isaac Chambers, James Chambers, and John D. Green, will be sold for cash, at the front door of the court-house, in the town of Easton, in Talbot County, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, that is to say:—All the right in reversion of the said Isaac Chambers, of in & to all the Lands mentioned and contained in a conveyance bond, of a certain Joseph Turner, of Talbot County, to a certain William Barwick the grandfather of Jesse Scott and Henry Scott, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1795, and which afterwards were devised by the said William Barwick, in and by his last will and testament, to his daughter Lydia Scott, and her heirs forever; and which after the death of the aforesaid Lydia Scott, fell, by hereditary descent, to the aforesaid Jesse Scott and Henry Scott and the other children of the aforesaid Lydia; that is to say:—All those parts of two tracts of land called Orem's Delight and Turner's Resurvey, situate, lying and being in Talbot County, aforesaid, that lies to the eastward of the main road leading from the three bridges to Williamsburg, containing one hundred and five acres of land more or less only excepting therefrom about one acre of Land, which had been sold to Michael Kerby, and comprehended in a small slip to the northward of the beginning boundary of a tract of Land called the Forrest of Judyke, as will more fully appear by having reference to the said conveyance bond, bearing date as aforesaid, the 23d day of March 1795. And also all the right, in reversion, of the said Isaac Chambers, of in & to the tract of land called Turner's Discovery, situate lying and being in the county aforesaid, and on the said eastward side of the main road aforesaid, and adjoining the lands aforesaid, the quantity, on the said east side of the main road aforesaid, what it may. All seized and taken into execution and will be sold as above stated, for cash, to the highest bidder, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fieri facias and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, SHF.

May 18 1s

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from
50 TO 100
Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.
Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Circuit, is appointed to be held about 34 miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston, Esq. to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of convenience and comfort. A spring of water of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes is within a few yards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those of less size within less than half a mile of the camp, to which there are fine roads leading in several directions, and good pasturage and accommodations for horses which will be well attended to by the very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.
June 11.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registrars, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.
J. M. FAULKNER, SHF.

May 28

Baltimore Life Insurance company

JOHN J. DONALDSON, PRESIDENT.
DIRECTORS.
Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor,
Joseph T. Dunbar, Edward G. Woodyear,
Silas Mearns, Benj. D. Higdon,
John B. Morris, Samuel J. Donaldson.
GEO. CARR GRUNDY—Secretary.

The Company proposes to insure lives for one or more years, or for life—to purchase or sell annuities—to receive money on trust, paying on interest therefor and accumulating at compound interest—to manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of money is involved. Creditors whose hopes of payment are founded on the life of their debtors, may secure their debts—salaried officers, & persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments for their families, by an Insurance on lives. Aged persons, whose income is inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars; and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or the company will invest the money and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation.

Office No. 22, St. Paul street, Baltimore.

Applications (post paid) attended to.

June 11 9w

In Talbot County Court

June 9th 1831.
A former order of this court not having been complied with, it is again ordered, that the report of the Trustee for the sale of the residue of the real estate of Philemon W. Hemaley, deceased, in the cause of William W. Moore, John Price and Richard Spencer, against William H. Tighman and Maria Lloyd his wife William Hemaley, Martha Ann Hemaley, Philemon Feddemann Hemaley, Richard Hemaley, Ann Feddemann Hemaley, Thomas C. Earle, Thomas Emory and Daniel Feddemann, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 3rd Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the said third Monday of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$884 94.

True copy R. T. EARLE.

June 25 Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

THE Creditors of Philemon W. Hemaley are hereby warned, to exhibit their claims, and file them with the Clerk of Talbot County Court, before the 3rd Monday of November next, otherwise they will be excluded from the dividend.

By order of the Court
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

June 25 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
APRIL TERM, A. D. 1831.

On application of John Leeds Kerr, Esq., Executor of Mrs. Rachel Leeds Kerr 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 two of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 14th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

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

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot County letters testamentary on the personal estate of Rachel Leeds Kerr, late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of June in the year of our Lord 1831, at Easton, in Talbot County.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor of Rachel Leeds Kerr, dec'd

June 25, (8)

FOR SALE.

THE following FARMS in Talbot County late the property of N. Hammond, Esq. dec'd
1. The farm commonly called Chancellor's Point, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Ozmon, containing 250 acres. And
2. The farm lying at the head of Bolingbroke Creek, on which Mr. John Kirby resides, containing 227 acres.

The buildings on both Farms are in good order, particularly on the latter, where an expensive Barn and Stable have recently been erected. They are well supplied with wood, and Chancellor's Point contains fine timber.

These farms are situated nearly opposite to the town of Cambridge, which furnishes an excellent market for fish, wild fowl, poultry, pork, vegetables, &c.

For terms apply to the subscriber,
N. HAMMOND,

Near Easton, June 15. 4w

The Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above four times.

WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered.
WM. BECKLEY,

corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods, laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.
W. B.
may 21.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber will give the highest market price for WOOL, at his old stand corner of Dover and Washington Street.
JOHN CAMPER.

Easton May 28.

WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste blacking, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 4 1f S&W

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,
WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chester-town, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will copy the above.

REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whose ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith," he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.

R. T. B.

May 21

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Worcester County in the State of Maryland, on the eighth day of June, inst. by Thomas Milbourne Esq. a justice of the peace of the State and county aforesaid, as runaways, the following negroes to wit: one named

ABIGAIL,

Five feet and three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a coloured striped stamped cotton frock.

One named ANNE alias Nancy five feet three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a mixed copperas home spun dress. One named ELIZABETH or Betty, five feet six and a half inches high of a rather dark complexion, and wearing a blue striped domestic frock.

And two children one named LEONARD and the other named JANE, children of negro Abigail, which said children are of the same complexion of their mother and wear clothes of the same colour of their mother's, the above negroes have no bodily marks as I can discover.

The owner or owners of said negroes are hereby notified, to come forward prove his, her or their title, and pay or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have accrued or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take them away according to the law of the State of Maryland, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

PURNELL JOHNSON, SHF. of Worcester County Md.

Snow Hill, June 25 3w

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1931

NO. 28.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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.

THE YOUNG DUKE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF VIVIAN GREY.

[We lay before our readers, as a specimen of the work, the following gambling scene, the singular power of which places the author in a high rank as a novelist.]

The young Duke had accepted the invitation of the Baron de Berghien for to-morrow, and accordingly himself, lords Castlefort and Dice, and Temple Grace, assembled in Brunswick Terrace at the usual hour. The dinner was studiously plain, and very little wine was drunk; yet every thing was perfect. Tom Cogit stepped in to carve, in his usual silent manner. He always came, and went out of a room without any one observing him. He winked familiarly to Temple Grace, but scarcely presumed to bow to the Duke. He was very busy about the wine, and dressed the wild fowl in a manner unparalleled. Tom Cogit was the man for a sauce for a brown bird. What a mystery he made of it! Cayenne, Burgundy, and lines were ingredients, but there was a magic in the incantation, with which he alone was acquainted. He took particular care to send a most perfect portion to the young Duke, and he did this, as he paid all attentions to influential strangers, with the most marked consciousness of the suzerainty which permitted his presence: never addressing his grace, but audibly whispering to the servant, "take this to the Duke," or asking the attendant, "whether his grace would try the hermit."

After dinner, with the exception of Cogit, who was busied in compounding some wonderful liquid for the future refreshment, they sat down to *Ecarte*.—Without having exchanged a word upon the subject, there seemed a general understanding among all the parties, that to night was to be a pitched battle, and they began at once very briskly. Yet, in spite of their universal determination, midnight arrived without any thing very decisive. Another hour passed over, and then Tom Cogit kept touching the Baron's elbow, and whispering in a voice which every body could understand. All this meant that supper was ready. It was brought into the room.

Gaming has one advantage—it gives you an appetite; that is to say as long as you have a chance remaining. The Duke had thousands,—for at present his resources were unimpaired and he was exhausted by the constant attention and anxiety for five hours. He passed over the delicacies, and went to the side table, and began cutting himself some cold roast beef. Tom Cogit ran up not to his grace, but to the Baron to announce the shocking fact, that the Duke of St. James was enduring great trouble; and then the Baron asked his grace to permit Mr. Cogit to serve him. Our hero devoured—I use the word advisedly, as fools say in the house of commons—he devoured the roast beef, and rejecting the hermitage with disgust, asked for porter.

They set to again fresh as eagles. At six o'clock, accounts were so complicated that they stopped to make up their books. Each played with his memorandums and his pencil at his side. Nothing fatal had yet happened. The Duke owed Lord Dice about five thousand pounds, and Temple Grace owed him as many hundreds; Lord Castlefort was also his debtor to the tune of seven hundred and fifty; and the Baron was in his books but slightly. Every half hour they had a new pack of cards, and threw the used ones on the floor. All this time, Tom Cogit did nothing but snuff the candles, stir the fire, bring them a new pack and occasionally make a tumbler for them.

At eight o'clock the Duke's situation was worsened. The run was greatly against him, and perhaps his losses were doubled. He pulled up again the next hour or two; but nevertheless, at ten o'clock, owed every one something. No one offered to give over & every one, perhaps, felt that his object was not obtained. They made their toilettes, and went down stairs to breakfast. In the mean time the shutters were opened the room aired and in less than an hour they were at it again.

They played till dinner time without intermission; and though the duke made some desperate efforts, and some successful ones, his losses were, nevertheless,

trebled. Yet he ate an excellent dinner and was not at all depressed; because the more he lost, the more his courage and resources seemed to expand. At first he had limited himself to ten thousand; after breakfast it was to have been twenty thousand; then thirty thousand was the ultimatum; and now he dismissed all thoughts of limits from his mind, and was determined to risk or gain every thing.

At midnight he had lost forty eight thousand pounds. Affairs now began to be serious. His supper was not so hearty. While the rest were eating, he walked about the room, and began to limit his ambition to recovery, and not to gain. When you play to win back, the fun is over; there is nothing to recompense you for your bodily tortures and your degraded feelings, and the very best result that can happen, while it has no charms seems to your cowed mind impossible.

On they played, and the Duke lost more. His mind was jaded. He floundered—he made desperate efforts, but plunged the deeper in the slough. Feeling that, to regain his ground, each card must tell, he acted on each as if it must win, and the consequences of this insanity (for a gamster, at such a crisis, is really insane), were, that his losses were prodigious.

Another morning came, and there they sat, ankle deep in cards. No attempt at breakfast now—no affectation of making a toilette, or airing the room. The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a hell. There they sat, in total, in positive forgetfulness of every thing but the hot game they were hunting down. There was not a man in the room except Tom Cogit, who could have told you the name of the fowl in which they were living. There they sat, almost breathless, watching every turn with the fell look in their cannibal eyes, which showed their total inability to sympathize with their fellow-beings. All forms of society had been long forgotten. There was no snuff-box handed about now, for courtesy, admiration, or a pinch of snuff, or occasionally making a remark upon any other topic but the all-engrossing one. Lord Castlefort rested with his arms on the table—a false tooth had got unhinged. His lordship, who at any other time would have been most annoyed coolly put it in his pocket. His cheeks had fallen, and looked twenty years older. Lord Dice had torn off his cravat, and his hair hung down over his shoulders, callous, bloodless cheeks, straight as silk. Temple Grace looked as if he were blighted by lightning; and his deep blue eye gleamed like a hyena. The Baron was least changed. Tom Cogit, who smelt that the crisis was at hand, was as quiet as a bribed rat.

On they played till six o'clock in the evening, and then they agreed to desist till after dinner. Lord Dice threw himself on a sofa. Lord Castlefort breathed with difficulty. The rest walked around. While they were resting on their oars, the young Duke roughly made up his accounts. He found that he was minus about one hundred thousand pounds.

Immense as the loss was, he was more struck,—more appalled, let me say, at the strangeness of the surrounding scene than even by his own ruin. As he looked upon his fellow gamsters, he seemed for the first time in his life to gaze upon some of those hideous demons of whom he had read. He looked in the mirror at himself. A blight seemed to have fallen over his beauty, and his presence seemed accursed. He had pursued a dissipated, even more than a dissipated career. Many were the nights that had been spent by him not on his couch; great had been the exhaustion that he had often experienced; haggard had sometimes even been the lustre of his youth. But when had been marked upon his brow this harrowing care? when had his features before been stamped with this anxiety, this anguish, this baffled desire, this strange, unearthly scowl, which made him even tremble? What was it possible? it could not be—that in time he was to be like those awful, those unearthly, those unhallowed things, that were around him. He felt as if he had fallen from his state—as if he had dishonored his ancestry,—as if he had betrayed his trust. He felt a criminal. In the darkness of his meditations, a flash burst from his mind,—a celestial light appeared to dissipate this thickening gloom, and his soul felt as it were bathed with the softening radiance. He thought of Mary Dacre, he thought of every thing that was pure, and holy, and beautiful, and luminous, and calm.—It was the innate virtue of the man that made the appeal to his corrupted nature. His loss seemed nothing; his dukedom would be too slight a ransom of freedom from those ghouls, and for the breath of the sweet air.

He advanced to the Baron, and expressed his desire to play no more. There was an immediate stir. All jumped up,

and now the deed was done. Cant, in spite of their exhaustion, assumed her reign. They begged him to have his revenge, were quite annoyed at the result;—and no doubt he would recover if he proceeded. Without noticing their remarks, he seated himself at the table, and wrote cheques for their respective amounts. Tom Cogit jumping up and bringing him the inkstand. Lord Castlefort, in the most affectionate manner, pocketed the draft; at the same time recommending the Duke not to be in a hurry, but to send it when he was cool. Lord Dice received his with a bow—Temple Grace with a sigh—the Baron, with an avowal of his readiness always to give him his revenge.

The Duke, though sick at heart, would not leave the room with any evidence of a broken spirit; and when Lord Castlefort again repeated "Pay us when we meet again," he said—"I think it is very improbable that we shall meet again, my Lord. I wished to know what gaming was, I heard a great deal about it. It was not so very disgusting; but I am a young man, and cannot play tricks with my complexion."

He reached his house. The bird was out. He gave orders for himself not to be disturbed, and he went to bed; but in vain he tried to sleep. What rack exceeds the torture of an excited brain, and an exhausted body? His hands & feet were like ice, his brow like fire; his ear rung with supernatural roaring; a nausea had seized upon him and death he would have welcomed. In vain, in vain he courted repose; in vain, in vain he had recourse to every expedient to wile himself to slumber. Each minute he started from his pillow with some phrase which reminded him of his late fearful society. Hour after hour moved on with its leaden pace; each hour he heard strike and each hour seemed an age. Each hour was only a signal to cast off some covering, or shift his position. It was at length, morning. With a feeling that he should go mad if he remained any longer in bed, he rose and paced his chamber. The air refreshed him. He threw himself on the floor; the cold crept over his senses, and he slept.

Interesting Scene.—A few days since a young tradesman, a native of Ireland, but long a resident in this city, in passing along a wharf at which a ship from one of the ports in Ireland was about to be made fast, stopped as is usual with persons from a foreign country to observe whether any face which he had been familiar to their eye in earlier years, might not present itself. In the bustle of attempting to get quickly on shore, one of the passengers fell into the dock and instantly sunk under the vessel;—without a moment's hesitation the young man before alluded to, who had remained to gratify his curiosity, plunged into the deep after the drowning man, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in bringing him safe on land. The deliverer very naturally felt anxious to see his prize restored to perfect life, and with this view remained to tender his assistance without going away to change or even dry his apparel. A few moments after some simple remedies had been applied, the rescued man slowly opened his eyes and murmured "God bless you, God bless you, it would be too soon to die far away from home." The voice, and the awakening countenance of the newly arrived young man, filled the other with an intensity of eagerness visible to all around;—he asked the place of birth and name of his patient; both questions were soon answered satisfactorily enough to prove that the rescued and the rescuer were brothers! It is needless to attempt to relate the sequel,—in an instant they were interlocked in a close embrace, and a thousand questions and congratulations were made on each side, before one could be answered. Finally the brothers retired amidst the ejaculations and the wonder of all who observed the singular scene.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Indiana.—A correspondent of the Boston Galaxy describes with great freedom, the manners, customs and circumstances of Indiana—from one of its letters we make the following extract:

"Corn planting time." In these states is from the middle of March to the middle of June—and "corn gathering time," is from October till the next June. It is no way uncommon to see people hurrying to get their corn in while he snow lasts, and sometimes "hurrying" to get it off the ground in time to get in the next crop!—and notwithstanding this latitude of time, you often see men giving and taking notes payable next corn planting time, or next corn gathering time, or next harvest; for harvest, you must know does not mean corn harvest, in this country. Stop at a cabin and begin to enquire the ages of some of the dozen tow-headed children, and the mother in all her native innocence will tell you "that her Billy is just two years old last log rolling time; and that

her Andrew, (that is, Andrew Jackson, but, la! stranger, 'twas all my man's doings, calling him that 'ere awkward name) he is four years old coming, day 'fore next llection—and Tom 'nother, he's five year old in roasting ear time." This is what I call "being influenced by the circumstances around us."

Many of the settlers of this state, and a greater majority of those of Illinois, are the uneducated part of Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, and consequently very ignorant of every thing out of the settlement in which they are located,—very jealous of a man that has "learnin," and if "he takes the newspaper," they are sure he knows every thing, and until they become acquainted with him, are sure he not only possess the knowledge and power to cheat them, but also the inclination. But once gain their friendship, and at a word they would undertake "to run down a streak of lightning" to serve you. But dare to betray such friendship when once acquired, and you will not only find that they will not run down the lightning, but catch it, thunder bolts and all, and "poke it down your throat without greasing."

REFORM.

From the *Pensacola Gazette*.

Mr. Editor: The following case was decided at the present term of the Superior Court of the Western district of Florida, now in session at Pensacola, the Hon. Judge Breckenridge presiding. You will please insert it in your next paper.

The Post Master General,

Antoine Collins and M. Crupper, securities of John Fitzgerald, a defaulting Postmaster at Pensacola.

(Note by the Reporter.)

John Fitzgerald was the printer of some newspaper in Tennessee, and shortly after the 4th of March, 1829, came to Pensacola, and made various enquiries to ascertain the profits of the several civil employments held by the incumbents, against whom no complaint had ever been heard in the territory. After casting about with the fastidious taste of one conscious of power, he finally resolved not to starve between "two stacks of hay," but decided that the Post Office suited him better than the Collectors or Marshal's office. His wishes were made known, and one of the best Postmasters in the Southern country had leave to retire in short order in the plan of reform then going on. About the first of July, 1829, the Tennessee Printer took the key of the mail bags, and entered upon the *fun*ds of the office. The instructions of the late Post Master General then required the money to be deposited in the "nearest bank." This was before the Post Office Department was reformed by the new code of laws which require such strict accountability on paper. As the first quarter progressed, there being no branch of the United States' Bank at Pensacola, and the new incumbent animated by the spirit of that reform, in support of which he had distributed so many type, and seeing it inscribed, on the list of executive duties in characters too strong to be overlooked, determined to obey his instructions to the letter, to deposit the first quarter's proceeds in the "nearest bank," called *Faro*. The deposit being safely made, he set out to Washington to account, where he remained all the winter with the reformers.

In the meantime, the military, naval and civil officers of the place all made representations against him. The delegate insisted upon his removal. The Senate passed a resolution calling for an account of his defalcation; all which was made known to the Postmaster General who, it was proved, was distinctly informed that if Fitzgerald came back to Pensacola without a dismissal from office, he would embezzle the remainder of the funds of the office. No order was given, no step taken, to stop the money in the hands of the deputy.

A known and acknowledged defaulter was kept in office for more than six months, and finally was permitted to leave Washington, forgetting to pay his bills and return home, pocket the remainder of the money, and a suit was brought to hold the sureties responsible.

(Report of the case.)

The defendants pleaded several pleas in bar, some of a technical character, and others, charging the loss to be the result of the *laches* of the Postmaster General. The omission alleged on his part was the failure to require an account & payment according to law & his own instructions, all of which appeared had been violated, & the failure to sue the principal, within the time required by law. The case was argued at length, upon the law in instructions, evidence, &c. Wright, District Attorney, for P. M. G. and White and Blount for defendants.

The court gave an exposition of the law, and upon that branch of the subject which referred to the *laches* of the

Postmaster General remarked, that sureties could not in general avail themselves of the *laches* of the Government, or its officers, but that cases might occur of such gross negligence and evident irregularity, as to release the sureties from liability. Whether there had been that negligence and irregularity in this case the court did not say or intimate, as that was a matter arising out of facts applicable to the laws which had been explained.

(Further note of the Reporter.)

The Jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the defendants. The effect of which is, that all the postage collected at the Post Office, Pensacola, is in the "deep bosom of the ocean buried."

If the learned council had seen, before this trial, the Baltimore Republican of 24 May, he could have found what the lawyers call a "case in point." It is not a good rule that will not work both ways. The suit was not commenced within six months.

The following is the authority in defence of the Postmaster General in the matter wherein he is charged as being the surety of a defaulting Postmaster in Kentucky.

B.
From the *Baltimore Republican* of May 24.

It is a further principle of law long settled, that in cases of suretyship, if the obligor fails to use due diligence against the principal, the security becomes released from his liability. The rule holds more forcible in the case under consideration. The sureties had a right to presume that the Postmaster General would do his duty, and see that his subordinate officers complied strictly with the laws. If he neglect his duty, he, and not the innocent sureties, should be the sufferer, otherwise the sureties might be ruined by the defalcation of their principal and have no knowledge of the fact until coerced to appear before a court of justice.

The law of Congress, therefore wisely provides, that in case the Postmaster General shall not cause suit to be commenced within six months from the end of every three months, the balance due from every such delinquent shall be charged to, and re-coverable from the Postmaster General.

It is admitted that the suit was not brought within the time; when brought was not sustained; and yet the Clay presses continue the cry that Barry is a defaulter.

There is another "case in point," which the reporter begs leave to refer to the learned counsel when he has a similar suit. The case to which we refer is to be found in "Webster's Spelling Book, page 56, Albany edition 1812." "The Table of the Lawyer and the Farmer." This authority is the elementary book of all lawyers.

MR INGHAM.

We are indebted to the editor of the *Doylestown Democrat* for an "extra" of his paper, containing an account of the reception of the Honorable Samuel D. Ingham, by the citizens of Bucks County. We add the preliminary notice.

"As soon as it was known upon what day Mr. Ingham might be expected to return home, a number of his republican fellow citizens of Bucks county assembled, and requested John Pugh, Esq. and the Hon. John Fox, to meet him at Philadelphia, and conduct him to the county. These gentlemen performed that duty on Friday and Saturday last. They were met at the Sorrel horse tavern in Montgomery county, by a party of gentlemen from Bucks on horseback, and by them escorted to the line of the county. Here Mr. Ingham was received with enthusiastic cheering, by a great concourse of his fellow citizens on horseback, in carriages, gigs, dearborns, and on foot.

The cavalcade immediately formed and moved in procession to the Bear Tavern, under the direction of the

Marshals of the Day,

Maj. Gen. W. T. Rogers and Col. John Davis;

And Assistant Marshals.

Capt. George Merrick and Mr. Joseph Archambault.

A long line of carriages preceded and followed that in which Mr. Ingham rode. The horsemen forming in open order on either side of the carriages.

In the carriage immediately preceding Mr. Ingham, who was accompanied by Mr. Pugh and Mr. Gowen of Philadelphia rode the venerable soldiers of the revolutionary war, General Samuel Smith and Capt. Francis Baird.

Upon their arrival at the Bear Tavern, where a large concourse were waiting to receive him, he was again heartily cheered. After receiving a hearty welcome and the congratulations of all present, he was conducted to the head of a large table spread under the shade of venerable trees, on which was prepared a good dinner. He was supported on his right by the venerable patriot Gen. Samuel Smith, and Judge Fox—and on his left

by the Democratic Jackson electors of 1824 and 1828 respectively, John Pugh, Esquire and Captain Francis Baird.

After dinner, an address was delivered to Mr. Ingham, which contained a request that he would explain the causes of the extraordinary measure which has shocked the public mind and broken up the elements of party throughout the country.

In Mr. Ingham's reply, he refers to the laborious duties of his late office, and denies that he has in any manner participated in plans for securing a successor to Gen. Jackson. He professes a belief that he was sacrificed by the President for the benefit of a favorite, and thinks that the business of explanation belongs to the Executive, who has done the act that needs explanation. But if that explanation should not be consistent with facts, he (Mr. I.) will feel called upon to explain still further.

When Mr. Ingham had concluded, Judge Fox rose, and addressing Mr. Ingham, said, that many of his fellow citizens present, had a great desire to know the facts connected with the attempt to assassinate him before he left Washington, and as there was much anxiety to possess correct information on the subject, he requested him to relate to his friends assembled, such facts as would enable them to disseminate correct information on this interesting subject.

Mr. Ingham in reply, observed that he could not refuse to comply with the request, but he would much rather for the character of the government and the nation, that he had the power to bury the whole transaction in oblivion. This was not now practicable, and he would state the material facts as minutely and briefly as he could.

On Friday evening, the 17th, about 10 o'clock, I received a note from Mr. Eaton, by the hands of Mr. Randolph, then chief clerk in the war department, demanding an avowal or disavowal of a publication in a newspaper, without any other connexion with the paper being suggested, than that it was supposed to be friendly to me, and was published in the city where I resided. I could not doubt that such a demand was a prelude to a wanton and premeditated quarrel, and although I did not understand whether it was the fact stated in the paper, viz: that my family had refused to associate with him, or the authority to publish, which I was called upon to disavow; I chose to avoid a prolonged correspondence, and gave him my answer in each alternative. You have probably seen the correspondence and I need not be more particular. On the same day that my note was delivered, I received a challenge, viz: about three o'clock, by the hands of Mr. Randolph, the chief clerk, now acting secretary of war. Having company to dinner and until late in the evening, I sent no answer that night; the next morning, Sunday, the same Mr. Randolph intruded himself into my room, and threatened personal violence if I did not answer the note. I informed him that I should take my own time to do it, and showed him the door. On the following morning I replied to Mr. Eaton's note, and went out to take leave of some of my friends in the city, which occupied me till after one o'clock. On my return to my lodgings, I learned that Mr. Eaton had been at the treasury department in the morning, enquiring when I would be at the office, and that he also enquired for the treasurer's room and went into it, and that he had spent a part of his time, since about ten o'clock, in the lower rooms of the treasury department, occupied by the register and treasurer, and that he had been seen in company with those officers, and had been for the greater part of the time stationed in a grocery store about half a square from my lodgings, during which he was occasionally visited by Mr. Randolph, and by a Mr. Vankleek, another clerk in the war department, who appeared to act the part of videttes. From the information I received of the movements of Mr. Eaton and Mr. Randolph, I expected the assault to be made by them, and prepared myself for that purpose. Colonel N. Townson had been invited to my lodgings, and went with me, unarmed, as a witness, and to prevent a surprise. Three other young men were in company, but directed to follow at some distance behind, to prevent or resist an attack by superior numbers. My son, being the only person whose life I had any right to expose in such a conflict, was by my side, both of us well prepared for defence. I expected an attack in the passage of the treasury department, as Mr. Eaton had not long before entered that building, and after having taken so much pains to obtain a meeting, it was scarcely to be expected that he would then avoid it, and as my approach could easily have been observed. We passed in, however, unmolested. I went into the second story to the room I occupied, and finished what little business I had to close before I finally left the office, which had been previously fixed for that day. I learned, while in my room, that Mr. Eaton and Major Lewis, whose offices were in another building, more than a quarter of a mile distant, went out of the treasury department in a direction towards the President's house where Major Lewis lived. I was also informed that they came out of one of the register's rooms, nothing further occurred worthy of notice till evening.

Soon after dark I was informed, by several persons calling in to see me, that Mr. Eaton, Mr. Randolph, and a Mr. Overton, the latter a clerk in Major

Lewis's office, and near relative of Judge Overton, of Tennessee, who was there on a visit to the President, were seen, apparently armed, passing to and fro on the street, not far from my dwelling, and sometimes passing my door. On one occasion, while thus passing, Mr. Eaton stopped at the door and looked into the passage, and while standing there, prudently hesitating in his purpose, a gentleman in one of the lower rooms, (Mr. ———) who resided in the house stepped into the passage in time to see Mr. Eaton standing at the door and retire from it. I received many tenders of personal service for the night; one of which I accepted, and the gentleman slept in the house. Sometime between ten and eleven a highly respectable inhabitant of the city informed me that he met Mr. Eaton and six or seven other persons, walking near the President's gate, whence it was concluded they had retired for the night, in company with some others who had been privy to the scenes of the day, though perhaps not actors in them. A part of their conversation was overheard, which may hereafter be imparted.

On the following day I finished my visits, in order to leave the city on Wednesday morning, as I had appointed in answer to a letter written by your committee a week before. Some time on Tuesday evening, the same men, viz: Eaton and Randolph, (and it is believed Overton was also with them) passed and repassed my door frequently, looking impudently into the windows, and exhibiting other signs of the gasconade they had been practising. I found a high degree of excitement prevailing in the city, and information was communicated to me that some appearance of preparation had been discovered to way-lay me on the road to Baltimore: I therefore prepared for that event, but met with no molestation. It occurred to me in the evening, that I could not with propriety leave the city without bringing the object distinctly before the notice of the President, and I addressed him a letter to that effect. My engagements were such that I could not remain to be present at the investigation he might direct, nor was it necessary. I was not a witness to the acts I stated to him, though I believed them, and still believe them to be true. If there had been any difficulty in procuring testimony as to the facts, I would have furnished the names of witnesses to any fact stated. This, however, is not now necessary. The President has thought proper to call on the three officers of the treasury department whom I represented as having been in the company of the principals on that day and these officers, though they deny the truth of my statement in general terms have each admitted its truth in every material particular, as far as it affected themselves. I have stated that Eaton and Randolph alternately occupied the treasury building in the register's rooms, with a view to a personal assault upon me, which I have termed assassination; for, although I had received notice of Eaton's design, I did not believe that either he or Randolph would attack me, unless they could get behind my back, or take some other advantage. I therefore considered the threat as a cover for a dastardly attempt to assassinate. I have not said that the treasurer, register and 2d auditor were privy to the design of Eaton; I have only said that the rooms of the former were occupied by him while lying in wait, and that each of them was in his company. Now it is admitted by Mr. Eaton that he was seeking a personal rencontre with me on that day—and the exculpatory statements of the officers named, without even the aid of a cross examination, lead the mind irresistibly to infer even more than I have stated.

T. L. Smith, the register, says he did not give aid or succor to Eaton, but does not deny knowing Eaton's object in coming to the treasury department. W. B. Lewis, the 2d auditor, says he knew of no 'conspiracy.' He does not say that he knew nothing of Eaton's design. Mr. Campbell, U. S. Treasurer, says he did know that a conflict was expected, but did not believe it would take place that day, perhaps he thought I would not come to the treasury after such a parade of menaced rencontre, or that if I did come, perhaps he knew that Mr. Eaton would contrive to keep out of the way, as actually happened. As to Mr. Randolph, he does not deny being in the treasury department on the same day, and says he only saw Mr. Eaton ten minutes at a time, between nine and three. With such equivocations and admissions in prepared statements, what might not be expected from a cross examination of all these persons, and of all the persons about the building? I have only to add, that I complain of no injury inflicted on me—I do not, therefore, present myself as a prosecutor.

I believed that the department of the government, which ought to have been regarded as a sanctuary, at least against the lawless violence of United States officers, had been violated for purposes of blood, and that the majesty of the law had been offended under the eye of the Chief Magistrate. In this aspect I communicated to the President a sketch of what had occurred, knowing that the means at hand were ample for a thorough investigation, by a regular examination of witnesses on oath. I had another reason for making that communication to the president. Mr. Evans, a clerk in the Register's office, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Eaton's, declared

publicly, in the hearing of a number of persons, that if he were in Mr. Eaton's place, he would assassinate me, and the President would turn every clerk out of office who took part in this business. Mr. Barry had expressed himself in terms of the greatest bitterness towards me. These and other facts of which I was very credibly informed, satisfied me that a state of feeling existed among those who sympathized with Mr. Eaton, which was not only deeply discreditable to the government, but threatened much individual injury to some very worthymen. I therefore determined to bring the subject to the notice of the President and of the public at the same time. I have said nothing lightly which I do not believe could be proved by witnesses of unquestionable character—but after the menace of Mr. Evans, they would require an assurance of protection before they could be expected to give voluntary statements. All the means for ascertaining the truth are at the President's command. The statement I communicated to him, was shown to several persons who were on the spot, and witnessed the excited feeling and great anxiety which pervaded the most sober minded people of the city. It was deemed by all who saw it, a temperate statement of the facts. I am aware that it will be difficult to believe that a person so closely connected in feeling with the President of the United States, could have been permitted to lie in wait, armed with sword cane and pistols, in the rooms of one of the public buildings, for the purpose of a rencontre with the head of a department. Such a transaction is too gross to be realized by the American People, and hence they will incline to give it their belief; but it is impossible to resist the force of truth. If an impartial investigation of this transaction shall ever be made, much more than I have said will be fully proved, and whenever such an investigation shall be instituted if my presence should be deemed necessary, I will, without hesitation, attend at the seat of government for that purpose.

I have remarked that the note of Mr. Eaton indicated a predetermination for a quarrel. This is clearly proved by seizing as a pretext for it a newspaper statement of a fact which had been notorious in the City of Washington for two years past, viz: that my family had refused to visit him. This fact he well knew I could not disavow. He did not even allege that I had said anything to the disparagement of his family; and I could not have disavowed the fact upon which he had predicated his menace, unless I would have consented to be bullied into a statement which every body knew to be false. My reply to his menace was neither more nor less than an unequivocal refusal to disavow the fact that my family had refused to visit him. The guilt or innocence of his wife never was in controversy between Mr. Eaton and myself. He never even complained that I had made any charges against her.—She had been charged by others with offences against society which had excluded her from it, long before I went to Washington; and the attempt was to compel me and my family to associate with a woman whom the respectable society of that city had deemed unworthy of such countenance. I RESISTED THIS ATTEMPT, and this is the complaint of Mr. Eaton, for which he sought my life.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Various and very exaggerated reports have been in circulation during the last two days, in relation to the disorderly conduct of the workmen employed on the Third Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in consequence of the failure of one of the contractors to pay them their wages. The particulars of this affair, as far as they had transpired up to Thursday night are thus detailed in the Gazette of yesterday afternoon:—

The misconduct of one of the contractors to lay rails on the third division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in omitting to apply the funds he had received from the Company, to pay the workmen hired by him, the wages due for their labor, had excited among a portion of them much discontent, which having come to the knowledge of the Directors, an Agent was deputed to inquire into the circumstances, who, during last week, had several interviews with the discontented workmen, which resulted in an arrangement that appeared to be generally satisfactory to them. Under that arrangement the Agent, on the part of the company and with the consent of the contractor had agreed to apportion among the workmen the whole balance of money which the Contractor would be entitled to receive for the work done.

On Wednesday last the Agent having proceeded to the appointed place, met the workmen, prepared to comply with the arrangement as agreed on; but a portion of the workmen then declared themselves dissatisfied, because the amount proposed to be paid was much less than that was due to them from the Contractor, and threatened to destroy the rails and other works of the Company unless the whole demand was paid.—With this demand the Agent informed them he was neither prepared nor authorized to comply. Some of the workmen evinced a disposition to accept of the payment pursuant to the terms agreed on—but this was prevented by the dissatisfied, who, in proof of their determination to put their threats in execution commenced the work of destruction

in the presence of the Agent. He immediately returned to this city, and communicated the information to the Directors.

On application to Judge Hanson a warrant was issued to the Sheriff of Baltimore county, requiring him to arrest the persons engaged in the riotous proceeding, and the Sheriff proceeded the same night to the house of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of the rioters, intending to summon a sufficient number of the nearest inhabitants to enable him to execute the warrant.

Yesterday (Thursday) information was received from the Sheriff, that sufficient force could not be obtained in the immediate neighborhood to sustain the civil authority, and enable him to arrest the rioters, who had chosen a leader and declared their determination to proceed in injuring the road and destroying the property of the company. A requisition was then made of the Officers of the Militia of the city, by whom a force was promptly furnished, which we have no doubt has proved adequate to effect the object. They departed from the city on Thursday night after nine o'clock, on this unpleasant expedition.

The detachment marched to the Pratt street Depot about nine o'clock on Thursday night, in a soaking rain, and when they left the paved streets, through mud frequently more than ankle deep. A number of Deputy Sheriffs and bailiffs accompanied them. They were conveyed on the Rail-road to Ellicott's Mills, and after a short detention, the carriages proceeded on the Second Division until within about two miles of its termination, where their further progress was arrested by the working cars left on the Road. The detachment alighted, and having formed the order of march, proceeded along the line to the commencement of the Third division, which they reached about day light. As they advanced along the line, they made prisoners of a number of the rioters, a portion of whom were found asleep in their cabins. Many were evidently taken by surprise, being entirely unaware of the approach of a military body to aid the civil authority, and a few made attempts to escape. The detachment marched about seven miles on the Third Division, assisting and supporting the Sheriff in the discharge of his arduous and fearlessly executed duty. Among the persons arrested are those who are known to have been the promoters and ringleaders of the outrageous proceedings directed against the work of the Rail-road. In many places the stone rails have been defaced on the upper side, and at the quarries a large quantity of prepared granite rails has been broken or otherwise injured. The wooden rails were either mutilated or burnt. No material injury was sustained by the bridges or culverts. The amount of damage done is variously estimated, and although no precise judgment can be at present formed of its true extent, it is believed that it will not exceed, directly, five thousand dollars. The rioters, to the number of forty, were brought into town yesterday evening, in charge of the detachment, and were safely lodged in jail to await the judgment of the law.

The Sheriff has remained on the line of the road, for the purpose of making arrests, and to prevent further violations. He is supported by an armed body which volunteered for the duty out of the main detachment. The officers who accompanied the detachment were Generals G. H. Stewart and S. C. Leakin, Colonels B. C. Howard, S. Barry and B. U. Campbell; Major E. Finley; Captains Deems, Hickman, Cook, Hodgkinson, and Pin-dell; and Majors W. H. Van Wick and Geo. Brice, aids to General Stuart.

The following letter from the General commanding was received yesterday afternoon:—

To the Honorable Nicholas Brice, Chief Justice of Baltimore City Court.

Sir—Our detachment from the Light Brigade, with the aid of the Rail-road cars, advanced rapidly to this place, distant about thirty-two miles from Baltimore, on the route of the Rail-road.

We left the cars about day light below the Forks of Patapsco, and on the march from that place we surprised and arrested a number of persons suspected, and several well known to be concerned in the recent riotous proceedings on this division of the road.

The combination has been a formidable one, and much injury has been done from the Forks of the River for ten miles upwards. The Second division has not sustained any injury. Fortunately the beautiful bridge across the Patapsco, twenty six miles from town, is safe. I believe, however, it was the intention of the rioters to blow up this bridge in the course of this day. In a few minutes we shall take up the line of march homeward leaving a detachment here, and you may expect us early this evening.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. H. STEUART.

The name of the defaulting contractor is Truxton Lyon, of Pennsylvania.

BRIGADE ORDERS.
FIRST LIGHT BRIGADE, M. V. 1st July, 1831.

It must be satisfactory to the public to know that the duty assigned by the civil authority to the Light Brigade, has been promptly, successfully, and humanely executed. The small force has

collected at a late hour yesterday evening, proceeded during the night to the scene of depredation on the third division of the Rail-road, where they arrived at day light (distant about 26 miles from the city), and this afternoon at half past 4 o'clock, the troops returned with about 40 prisoners: most of them are believed to have been active, and some of them known to have been the principal transgressors in the recent riotous proceedings. Great injury has been done on the third division of the road commencing at the 26th mile from Baltimore, but the intended blowing up of the fine granite bridge over the Patapsco at the 28th mile fixed upon for this day, was happily prevented by the seasonable appearance of the troops. Every attention was paid to the comfort of the corps on duty by the officers and agents of the Rail-road Company, and it is due to the Messrs. Sykes and also to Mr. Whitner at Sykes' Mill to acknowledge the great hospitality and kindness which they manifested on the occasion.

Brigadier General Leakin of the Artillery brigade volunteered to accompany the expedition, and his active exertions and those of the officers in the U. S. service and others who accompanied the expedition, are duly appreciated. March is due to Capt. Ripley of Fort McHenry for his obliging assistance without which there would have been delay in the departure of the troops, for want of ball cartridges. It must not be concealed from the generous citizens of Baltimore that there is a great suffering and distress among the families, especially the wives and children of the delinquent workmen on the rail-road, who engaged in the recent riots, and of course prompt assistance will be afforded to those unhappy sufferers—at the same time it may be looked for that the offenders themselves will be dealt with as justice may require, according to the evidence in each case.

It is a pleasing reflection to the commanding officer that no violence was resorted to, none being found necessary, and that a sufficient force was left at Sykes' mill to preserve order and assist the sheriff in arresting more of the rioters.

By order,
WM. H. VANWYCK,
Brig. Maj. and Ins.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, July 9.

Oh! the choice Spirits.—Never did morning dawn or flesh-catcher pop in on more kindred souls; but alas! poor wretches—your bloody flag is struck—you have retreated to the Sewer. Never, never have we seen a stronger evidence of defeat than in the editorial and correspondents remarks (all from the same den) in the last Jackson Whig of this place.

Knocked up and exposed upon every ground they could take, these Whig writers had one only resource in resentful blackguardism; to this they betake themselves with all the powers of their own starveling faculties, and with all they can borrow from the borrowed scurrility of others. In putting off the character of politicians, as compelled to do by defeat, they have put off what they illegitimately assumed, and in putting on the character of the blackguard they feel at home—in them, it is nature, education, the minds sole drift. There we leave you Scribes, where you have placed yourselves, to riot in congenial ignominy. A respect for our readers forbids us to impose on them a notice of your miserable rancor—a respect for the gentleman you scurrilously and wantonly abuse, forbids us even to think a defence of him necessary. We only say, that all you say against him you all know to be false, and as wilful falsehoods uttered them. Your insinuations against the sons of that gentleman, no doubt most kindly intended and obviously called for, would condemn any set of men to hopeless infamy who did not live in it; but you, little scriblers, are happily the inmates "of the lower deep of the lowest deep" of degradation, and have therefore nothing to fear. We leave your correction to the moral sense of your patrons who will determine for themselves how far they take pleasure in your chaste productions. Go, little would he's, we bid you again, go and correct the bad grammar of poor Major Eaton's letter, and if this is above you, you can at least be the porters of your own morals to some ethical tinker to be soldered and brushed up and rendered fit for use.

NATIONAL REPUBLICANS AT TEND.—The National Republicans of Caroline county are requested to meet at the Court House in Denton, on Tuesday the 12th day of July next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the approaching fall election.

ANTI-JACKSONIAN.

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his hiring Editors and followers

at Gen. Jackson's right by two veteran Revolutionary Officers, and left by the two democratic Jacksonian lecturers of that district in 1824 and John Pugh, Esq. and Captain Baird.

Something new under the sun.—The Great Democratic Republican has now at its head, as members of Jackson's Cabinet, Mr. McLean Woodbury, and Mr. Taney—two old fashioned, staunch and true Federalists. "The Great Democratic Republican Party" no doubt think this right. Gen. Jackson has the credit of restoring the old Washington Federal to a share in the honors and of the Government. We don't think for it.—*Alex. Gaz.*

By the Brussels mail, which arrived yesterday, we received the Belgian press to the 25th. At Namur a conflict took place on the 22d between a company of Lancers and a corps of Volunteers, the consequence of which was the arrest of the General Major who commanded the latter was put in prison. The unsettled state of the Government renders such instances of military insubordination by no means surprising. The proceedings of the Congress on the 23d are important, and the 23d Protocol, which appeared in the paper yesterday, had not been communicated to the Belgian Legislature.

B COURT, in its Equity character, I was for at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, the real estate of the late Frederick Puckett, containing one thousand and eighty acres of land; this property all lies contiguous and will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale, the improvements on this property are extensive and in good order. The terms of sale will be that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee with good security for the purchase money payable on the first of September next, in three equal payments, to-wit: one third in eighteen & the other two in twenty four months with interest from the date of sale. The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months after the sale with the clerk of Caroline County Court.

THOS. B. TURPIN, Trustee.

July 9

the Ranton Gazette.
 Boston, July 2

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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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1831

NO. 29.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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.

POETRY.

From the Maysville Eagle.

THE DEVIL'S VISIT.

Quoth the Devil to Moloch, who sate by his side,
Take the chair, noble friend, and keep order.
I'll mount my black Giffin, and off for a ride,
To sniff the fresh air of the border;
There's Belial above, to be sure, but he
Is too fond of gallantry and dressing for me.

The Devil hath mourned his jet black steed,
And spurred through the regions of night;
He drew not a rein, and he checked not his speed,
Till he reached the dim border of light.

Then he halted awhile, and loosed his girth,
And darkly he gazed on the sleeping earth.

'Twas a beautiful night, and the moon rode high,
But feeble and faint was her light,
And the stars twinkled dim in the pale blue sky.

As they gazed on the monarch of night,
He looked o'er the misty earth and smil'd,
As a murderer would o'er a sleeping child.

"Ho, Belial!" he cried, "what news do you bring
From the land of the brave and free?
Do the stars of the People and long for a King?
If so, I'll be work for me."
Quoth Belial—bowing low—
"My leige if you'll look at these papers you'll know."

The dark King frowned as his eye ran o'er
The files of the ink crew;
O'er "Couriers," "stars," and a thousand more,
A burning glance he threw.
But when he came to the Telegraph,
He shook his sides with a hearty laugh.

"What, Duff! Poor Duff! my subject too!
Have they laid you at last on the shelf?
'Tis pity—for had I more drudges like you,
I need never work myself."
Veto! All they're improving fast;
Trust me—they'll crown him a King at last!

Quoth Belial—"My leige, I am fearful not,
Kentucky's bristles are up;
The Yankee's kettle is boiling hot,
The Dutchman is waking up
And Webster beside, with his cudgel stout,
Has knock'd their hickory brains about.

'The clouds of the West are gathering fast,
And dark is the frown of the North;
The skies of the East are overcast,
And her deep winds coming forth:
The gales of the South still breathe on him,
But the chieftain's glory is waxing dim."

Then dark grew the ire of the king of fire—
"Let us muster our strength," he cried;
'Tho' the tempests rush forth from the caves of the North
We will breast them in their pride.
I'll pledge the last man of my dark domain,
But the chieftain shall sit on his throne again."

Quoth Belial—"My leige, we will do what we can;
But let us not be too hasty;
He has kick'd all his cabinet out to a man,
And is growing so peevish and testy.

That I think you had better permit him to fall,
And hoist your broad pendant on board of the 'Hal'."

"I knew Harry well, e'er his leaf had grown yellow,
(He won all my money at Bragg's)
He's a clear headed, keen-witted, comical fellow,

The 'Orator,' tipped with the 'Wag,'—
And if we'd adopt him, he'd do us more credit
By far, in the nation, than those who now head it."

"What, Belial! How now, Sir! your councils offend;
Would you leave the old man in the lurch?
You are turning your coat I can tell you my friend,

I shall hear of you next at church?
Moreover, our party won't rally on Clay;
There's a Moloch below, sir, pray what will he say?

"You know he's a Jackson man, up to the hub,
Since he feasted so high at Orleans,
And at Tallapoosa—(the blood-licking cub!)
Where he supped upon Indian Queens:
And if we drop Hickory, we'll never hear the end on't."

"Will raise a rebellion in II—II, sir, depend on't."

"You wrong me my leige, when you charge me with shifting
Without rhyme or reason, to Clay:
'Tis because I don't think the old fellow worth lifting,
He grows worse and worse every day.

A crazier vessel never drifted lake Erie on
And hark, in your ear sir!—he's turn'd Presbyterian!"

Up bolted the King from his seat on the ground
And broadly on Belial did stare;
Then wild, shrill and high—his laugh echoed around,
Till the night-birds sprung up in the air,
And the wolf starting up from his den in affright,
Fled howling away through the gloom of the night.

Then the cock loudly crew for morning
The Devils started at the warning;
Satan looked wild, and spur'd his steed,
Belial his dusky pinions spread,
And fast and far away, away,
They fled before the dawn of day.

A NEW YORK TRICK.

The New York wits, it is well known are so fond of amusing themselves and others, by publishing accounts of "Yankee Tricks," that if they cannot find them ready made, they will manufacture them themselves out of whole cloth. That the Yankees possess, as John Bull says "a great deal of cleverness in the art of trickery," is not denied. But that they are the only "clever fellows," in Uncle Sam's vast domains, is denied without hesitation. In proof of this denial, I take the liberty to lay before the public the following veritable story:

Within the memory of many, still in the land of the living, it came to pass that a citizen of the Commercial Emporium, journeyed to the Green Mountain and Granite States; and he must needs pass through the land of steady habits.

On his way through this highly favored region; about the going down of the sun, it behooved him to seek a lodging place for the night, where he might procure refreshment for himself and the faithful beast on which he rode. By this time he became sufficiently acquainted with the country to know that if he steered for the steeple of a church he was sure to find, hard by it, the sign post of a tavern; for from olden time this people have been famous for "scratching hard" to provide food for the body as well as the soul; to gain the treasures of this world as well as of that which is to come.

Our traveller alighted at the door of the inn and soon found Jonathan, the landlord. On inquiring if he could be furnished with accommodation for himself and horse through the night, he received for answer, "I guess you can."

"Then I reckon I will stop with you," replied the traveller.

The horse being accommodated in the barn and the man in an apartment separate from the bar-room. Jonathan sat down and began at once to smoke his pipe and his guest. The questions which are usually put on like occasions in this land of freedom, were speedily proposed by Jonathan, namely:—"What may I call your name?—Where are you a going?—What is your business?" To these queries the stranger replied, "I am of Dutch extraction; my name is Van Dam Quize'm; I come from Yawk; I am bound to Massachusetts, Vermont, Hampshire, and the towns round, and my business is to speculate in cats."

At the word speculate Jonathan laid down his pipe and eagerly inquired how many cats he wanted, and what he could afford to give a piece for a lot of them. The reply was, that he expected to obtain them at from fifty cents to a dollar each, according to the age, size and usual training of the animal. Jonathan's next query was as to the meaning of the phrase "suitable training." The answer was that the animals must be confined, a large number together, in an upper story of the house, where light is admitted through one pane of glass only. Here they must be fed high, and every third day or oftener a man must enter the apartment, fasten the door after him and lash them severely with a stout whip, till they become still, tame and obedient.

After some conversation it was stipulated that, at the return of Mynheer Van Dam Quize'm from his excursion to the north, he should be supplied by the said Jonathan with a number of cats and kittens, not less than one hundred, nor more than two hundred, trained according to the discipline aforesaid. The next morning came, the stranger proceeded on his journey and Jonathan went busily to work to fit his garret for the reception of his new article of speculation. There was near his establishment, another essential requisite for the centre of a New England village, namely, a large public school house, well filled with sturdy boys and ruddy girls. To these Jonathan gave notice, that he would pay for four pence to ninepence a piece, for as many cats as they would bring to him; payment to be made according to the age and size of the animal produced. This was as interesting a spec to the young urchins, as the landlord's expected one was to him, so that at the close of the week the tavern garret became the prison of a full hundred of the feline race. At sundown on Saturday, Jonathan furnished a supply of food sufficient to sustain his prisoners over the sabbath, and then set his house in order for keeping

holy time. It is true that during the night and the day devoted to holy resting there was much noise in the garret, resembling at one time the racing of a regiment of rats, and at another the music of the celebrated Billings, performed by a singing school in their earliest attempts at psalmody. Jonathan was many times tempted to ascend and inflict the prescribed discipline; but concluding on the whole that this was the suggestion of the Evil One to induce him to break the Sabbath, he deferred it to sundown of the Lord's day, at which hour holy time ceases in the land of steady habits.

The sun had no sooner sunk behind the western hills, than Jonathan's so-to-meeting dress was exchanged for his frock and trousers, and Balamy's "True Religion Delineated" laid aside for an enormous cart-clip. Thus equipped he mounted the topmost steps of the staircase, carefully entered his catery, fastened the door and began to lay about him with his whip most lustily. Such a battle now raged as has never been sung by any poet, either ancient or modern, serious or comic; and for this plain reason, such a contest never happened before and in all human probability never will hereafter. To the dog-matical attack of the assailant there was opposed a cat-igorical defence by the assailed. Some of the latter, in a state of desperation, sprung like lightning at the pane of glass to secure a retreat; and one, more hardy than the rest, soon succeeded in dashing it to atoms and falling into the street; several immediately followed with all possible celerity. Whether they reached the ground feet downwards and unharmed, or whether they belong to the list of the killed and wounded, I have not heard.

Meanwhile the main body attacked Jonathan *vi et armis* which is being interpreted tooth and nail. Now it was that he roared with Stentorian vociferation, "Fire! murder! blood and thunder!" till the door was burst open by those who came to his relief, when he went down stairs more suddenly than he ever came up, and in a much more unnatural and uncouth manner—for he was wont to ascend head over heels, but now he descended heels over head, followed and run over by nearly a hundred animals of the fiercest nature, seeking what appeared to them "long lost liberty." As the cats dropped from the window & rushed out at the street door, they were met by the neighbors who had assembled about the inn in consequence of the commencement of the time for attending to secular affairs, and the alarm which had been given.—These stared with no less wonderment & affright, than was occasioned by the midnight march of the Windham frogs to the funeral of their departed chieftain, which has been so sweetly celebrated in song by one of the bards of this western world. Jonathan had scarcely been cured of his wounds, when the fortnight elapsed at the end of which Mynheer Van Dam Quize'm had agreed to call and fulfil his part of the engagement. With truly Dutch punctuality, requesting to know if the cats were ready, assuring him that the money was on hand to pay for them. "Damnation seize the cats and the money too," exclaimed Jonathan, "I guess sure enough your name is Dam Quize'm, for you have played upon me a quiz, a bite and scratch into the bargain. But, however, if you'll promise never to tell on't, you shall have as much as you and your horse can eat and drink, in welcome, free gratis, for nothing at all."

This our traveller faithfully promised, declaring it was merely a slight offset for the wooden nutmegs, horn gun flints and oak leaf and skunk cabbage cigars, which he had purchased of the puritanical tin-peddler. Whether he kept his word, or whether like a seceding Mason, he felt bound in conscience to reveal the secret to the world, or whether the landlord's wife told it in profound secret to one of her sister gossips, which is the surest way to make any transaction public, is not ascertained. This is certain, that by some means or other "the cat has been let out of the bag," and the story is here related, as a caution to all to be careful what questions they ask, and still more to beware what credit they give to the answers they receive.—*Woman's Gaz.*

HISS! "HUSH!—AWFUL SOUNDS.

About the year 1790, a sturdy veteran, one Peter Priestly, was clerk, sexton, and gravestone cutter, at the beautiful parish church at Wakefield in Yorkshire. He was an old and very respectable inhabitant of that town, commendably proud of his various offices, and not at all addicted to superstitious fears; if he had ever been so, his long connexion with the repositories of the departed, had considerably allayed his apprehensions.

It was on a Saturday evening, in a cheerless and gloomy season, that Peter sallied forth from his dwelling to finish an epitaph on a stone, which was to be in readiness for removal before Sunday Arrived at the church, within which for

shelter he had been working, Peter set down his lantern, and lighting his other candle, which stood in a "potato candlestick," he resumed his task. The church clock had sometime struck eleven, and some letters were still unexecuted, lo! a singular noise arrested the arm of Peter, and he looked around him in silent astonishment. The sound perhaps cannot be better expressed than by the word "hiss," or "hush."

Recovering from his surprise, Peter concluded that he had been deceived; especially as his sense of hearing was not remarkably perfect, and he therefore resumed his mallet and chisel very composedly; but in a few minutes, his ear was again greeted with the fearful sound of "hiss!"

Peter now rose straight up and lighting his lantern, he searched in vain for the cause whence this uncommon sound proceeded, and was about to quit the church, when the recollection of his promises and imperious necessity withheld him, and he resumed his courage. The hammer of the clock now struck upon the great bell, and it sounded—*twice!*

Peter, having now little more to do than examine and touch up his new letters, was surveying them with downcast head, and more than ordinary minuteness, when louder than ever came upon his ear the dreadful note—"hiss!"

And now in truth he stood appalled. Fear had succeeded doubt, and terror, fear. He had profaned the morning of the Sabbath, and he was demanded to desist—or peradventure the sentence of death had been passed upon him, and he was now himself to be laid among "Whole rows of kindred and acquaintance By far his juniors."

With tottering gait, however, Peter now went home and to bed, but sleep had forsaken him. His wife in vain interrogated him as to the nature of his indisposition. Every comfort that the good housewife could during the night think of, was administered to no purpose. In the morning the good woman, happening to cast her eyes upon the great chair where Peter's wig was suspended, exclaimed with vehemence—Oh, Peter! what hast thou been doing to turn all 'thair off one side of thy wig?" "Ah! God bless thee!" vociferated Peter, jumping out of bed. "Thou hast cured me with that word." The mysterious "hiss" and "hush," were sounds from the frizzling of Peter's wig by the flames of his candle, which to his imperfect sense of hearing, imported things "horrible and awful." The discovery, and the tale afforded Peter and the good people of Wakefield many a joke.

Fourth of July in Philadelphia.

Monday was ushered in with the usual salute of ordinance at the Navy Yard, with a repetition at noon and at sunset. The uniform companies paraded early in the morning, marched to Broad street, and fired a salute and a *feu de joie*, and were dismissed about 10 o'clock. A. M.

The Cincinnati elected their officers in the morning, and in the afternoon dined at the U. States Hotel (Renshaw's). The working men heard an appropriate oration, and dined together at Bush-hill. The "Jackson democrats" dined in the city, and in the third congressional district, the "democrats" had a dinner.—The proceedings at these festivities will, of course, be published. Several religious societies noticed the day with an observance suited to their feelings.

The Young Men's Temperance Society also held its anniversary in the afternoon.

The young men celebrated the day with suitable demonstrations of respect. Agreeably to arrangements, the friends of HENRY CLAY dined at the Musical Fund Hall, on Monday. It had, as we understand, been arranged to guarantee to the furnisher of the dinner, the sale of two hundred tickets. As the young men's celebration would naturally draw off a considerable number of the active force of the party, and as public dinners on the 4th of July had not for several succeeding anniversaries been well attended, it was thought the number above named would be the extent of the capability of the party, especially as the celebration was undertaken at a very late period. On the day previous to the celebration, however, it was ascertained, that the number would be at least double that contemplated, and preparations were accordingly made to accommodate the ascertained increase. The dinner was furnished, and well furnished, by Messrs. Rykeman & Brown, of the Independence Hotel.

At half past 2 o'clock, the company organized, and our distinguished fellow citizen, John Sergeant, Esq. presided. It was found, however, that the four hundred and fifty plates laid, were far short of the demands; another table was spread, and about one hundred more seats provided, and some of those first

seated gave place to after comers—about six hundred, therefore, dined at the Hall.

Mr. Sergeant addressed the assembly in one of his happiest veins of eloquence, using the occasion to point out to his auditors the necessity of reform, by referring to existing abuses. We hope to publish the speech; it will be read with delight and instruction. It was regretted that the health of Mr. Sergeant had not been sufficiently reinstated to warrant such mental and physical exertion as the duties of the day required at his hands.

The Hon. Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, addressed the company in a most happy style, and received the warmest applause from his delighted auditors. Col. McKenny rendered good service by bringing up his light artillery in the form of a good story.

Jonathan Roberts, Esq. of Montgomery county, addressed the company in his customary didactic and pungent style.

S. Rush, Esq. read letters from Hon. Messrs. Clayton and Naudain, of Delaware, and Frelinghuysen and Southard, of New Jersey, apologising for necessary absence.

Alderman Binns, in a neat and highly pungent address, exhibited the tergiversations of the administration in the late disgraceful squabble and turn out.

Mr. James Hanna, of the first Congressional district, presented a toast with some spirited remarks, that were warmly applauded. Loud and repeated calls were made upon David Paul Brown, Esq. for an address. Mr. B. responded to the wishes of the meeting in one of his happiest efforts, in which he took occasion to turn the tables upon one of the speakers at the Jackson meeting in the State House Yard.

Although the number of the company at the Clay dinner, was nearly three times that which had been anticipated, and the respectability of the company all that could have been sought in the most limited association, still the subject of felicitation was found in the spirit and tone of the company; there was no variance, no lukewarmness, no cavilling.

"One spirit in them moved."

And every toast that referred to HENRY CLAY or the great principles upon which his election is advocated, was most enthusiastically applauded; a good feeling pervaded the meeting, and a proper decorum was observable in every expression of applause.

We are sorry to learn, that the harmony of the small Jackson party was greatly disturbed by an unlucky toast given to Mr. McLean, as the successor of General Jackson. The toast, we believe, was written conditionally—if General Jackson should want a successor—it was received indifferently that General Jackson was to have a successor, and potentially, that he must immediately have a successor. We suppose a part of the company imperatively ordered it under the table. This mode of government destroyed concord, and the result is variously narrated—*U. S. Gaz.*

Fourth of July in New York.—The weather yesterday was highly favorable for the celebration of the fifty-first anniversary of our great national holiday. The sky, during the greater part of the forenoon, was over-cast, thus shielding the myriads who thronged our streets from the fervid rays of the sun, and in the afternoon, a fine breeze sprung up from the southwest, moderating the heat of the atmosphere, which would otherwise have been excessive. The approach of the anniversary of the nation's birth day was proclaimed throughout the night before, by loud huzzas, and by frequent and desultory discharges of cannon, musketry, &c. and at day light, a national salute was fired from the Battery. The American flag was displayed at the mast-head of all the shipping in the harbor, from all the public buildings, hotels and gardens, and the bells of the principal churches united in a merry peal, which was repeated at stated intervals throughout the day. The division of Artillery, under the command of Major General Morton, formed on the Battery at eight o'clock, when they marched through a number of the principal streets to the Park, where they were reviewed by the Corporation, fired a *feu de joie*, and were dismissed. The military display, however, was, on the whole, less imposing than on previous occasions, which was owing partly to the diminished number of troops, one of the finest regiments having left the city to join in the celebration in a neighboring county, and partly to some errors in the arrangements, in consequence of which long, frequent, & fatiguing intervals occurred between the different detachments. The civic display was very interesting. A large number of societies assembled in Hudson street, in front of St. John's Park, where the line was formed, and from whence they marched in fine order through the various appointed streets to the Paraclete Church, where the usual

appropriate religious and patriotic ceremonies were performed. The oration on the occasion was delivered by Dr. P. Shannon of the Hibernian Society. On leaving the Church, the different Societies resumed their order of march and proceeded to the Park, where they were dismissed.

The Corporation dinner, a matter generally too much talked of to be omitted in an account of the celebration, took place in the afternoon. The company sat down at 5 o'clock to an entertainment prepared by Mr. Doran, proprietor of the Bank Coffee House, and, of course well and tastefully prepared. The Mayor presided, assisted by the Recorder, and the President of the Board of Aldermen. Among the guests were the members of the Cincinnati, the New York delegation in Congress, a number of the chief members of the State Legislature, and of the Bench, and several distinguished officers of the army and navy.

In the evening, the theatres, museums, gardens, and all places of public amusement were brilliantly illuminated, and were thronged with crowds of spectators. The number of strangers in town, from the surrounding country, was unusually great; but not greater perhaps, than the number of citizens who embraced the occasion of the national holiday, to leave for a little while the dust and turmoil of the metropolis, and pass the Fourth of July in fresh air and amongst the refreshing scenes of the country. For several days previous to the anniversary, scarcely a steamboat arrived at the city or left it, that was not crowded with passengers.

Notwithstanding the great number of persons collected together in our streets and public places yesterday, the excitement of the occasion, and the nature of the sports indulged in, no accident of a serious nature, so far as we have learned, occurred, with the exception of the fires, which are said to have been occasioned by the discharge of India crackers. Some cases of excess and some disorderly proceedings, are the inevitable consequences of great public rejoicings; but we doubt, from all we have heard of the subject, if any anniversary of the Fourth of July in this city has been stained with fewer circumstances of intemperance or tumult than the one we have just celebrated.—*Evening Post.*

We make below a selection from the numerous toasts drunk at the People's Festival, on the 4th at Washington.

From the Hon. B. J. Semmes, of Prince George's county, Md.—Real Reform—commenced by the President when he dismissed his Cabinet; it will be consummated by the People when they dismiss him.

By P. R. Fendall, (Orator of the Day)—John Marshall—One of the fathers of the Constitution, and its highest official expounder: a pure intellect without passions, except the love of country.

By George Watterson, 5th Vice President. General Jackson—there is no "Point Comfort" to conscious guilt and imbecility: Tiberius retired to Capree, but not to become more wise, prudent or virtuous.

By Gen. Walter Jones.—The universal cause of free government—Never in greater danger, than when impregnable to open assault; it is disgraced by the palatiness and conduct of Administrators who escape retribution, in their own persons of the disgrace which they throw upon the cause.

By Mr. Fillebrown—John Branch, Ex-Secretary of the Navy—A victim to intense thought—

The rain it raineth, and the Goose she winks eth;
But little doth the Goslin ken what the goose thinketh.

By Jilson Dove—the Kendall Coat of Arms—Two posts rampant, a beam couchant, a rope pendant, with an "ungrateful hypocrite" at the end of it.

By Seth Hyatt.

The Old Hickory is hollow,
Its limbs are Eaton,
Its leaves are yellow,
Its Branch is Broken.

By Lambert S. Beck—REFORM—at home, a curse abroad, a blessing to the community: genuine only when it aims to root out corruption and extend the People's rights, spurious when it seeks only "to reward the friends and punish the enemies" of a successful and desperate faction.

By Thos. Stanley—Tristram Burgess—the cooper who so neatly trimmed that empty cask, C. C. Cambreleng.

By John McKown—The broken Cabinet—It would have been fortunate, could they, like the Kilkenny Cats, have devoured all the tails they tell of each other.

By Dr. McWilliams—Amos Kendall—a viper that stung his benefactor.

By W. H. Gunnell.—The Marine Corps—May it always have as indefatigable officers in the field of battle, as it has in our city elections and Jackson 4th July committee of arrangements.

By a Guest.—Amos Kendall, Fourth Auditor,—

"A hungry lean faced villain,
"A mere anatomy a mountebank,
"A threat bare ugger, and a fortune-teller,
"A needy, hollow eyed, sharp-looking wretch
"A living dead man."

By Walter Smith—Henry Clay—the old defender of Liberty, and the fearless advocate of the people's rights; his bright eye, though for a time eclipsed by calumny and detraction, breaks forth, and roves to his reckless defamers, that truth ultimately will prevail.

By Wm. Prentiss.—The Jackson Administration—"How dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low."

By A. W. Preuss, of Maryland.—Cornelius and Henry Clay, the one the father of the true solar, and the other the true American System—both systems have been reviled, but time has proved the truth of the first, and will also show us the merits of the last.

By Mr. White of Vermont.—The resolution adopted at a public meeting in my native State: "Resolved, That we have never yet seen a 'second Washington,' and don't expect to see one for a long time to come."

The following letter to President Jackson charges, as will be observed, Major Eaton's certifiers with "admission equivocations and palpable reservations," and reminds the President of his duty as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia, "to institute a legal investigation of this transaction," [i. e. the imputed conspiracy to way-lay and assassinate Mr. Ingham], "before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses." Should this be done, the Ex-Secretary pledges himself to return without delay, to the seat of Government and aid in the inquiry. It is a subject of speculation with many, what course the President will adopt, in this new dilemma:—

From the American Sentinel, July 8.
The following letter has been sent to us for publication:
New Hope, June 30th 1831.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Sir: I had the honor to receive, by way of Doylestown, your letter of the 23d inst. with its enclosures, viz: copies of a circular letter from you to the acting Secretary of War, Treasurer of the United States, Register and Second Auditor of the Treasury, and of their respective answers—the copy of your circular being in print; the others I had also seen in the newspapers some days before your letter reached me.

In your letter to me above referred to, you speak of my having charged several officers of the Government with a conspiracy, and state that they have denied the charges preferred against them by me. I must be permitted to say that I have not charged those officers with any specific offence in the form suggested by you.

I have stated that the late Secretary of War and acting Secretary of War were lying in wait for the purpose of making an assault upon me, on my way to the office, as I believed with an intent to assassinate. I also stated that a grocery store between my lodgings and the office and the rooms of the Treasurer and Register were alternately occupied by them as places of rendezvous while so employed.

I further stated that the Treasurer, Register & Second Auditor, were in their company. I also stated that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, threatened an assault on the dwelling I resided in, the same night until a late hour, and I now state, that this threatening was continued until a late hour on the following night. The officers who have denied the charge as framed by you, admit having been in company with Mr. Eaton during the time referred to, but they deny having been in his company the whole time: this was never intended to have been alleged by me.

The admissions, equivocations and palpable reservations in their letters are abundant proof of all the material facts asserted by me, so far as they are concerned; but if any doubt remains it should be observed, that my letter of the 21st was addressed to you especially, as chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia, in which capacity your powers must be ample to direct the proper officer of the Government to institute a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal, having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses. Whenever this shall be done, I will, without delay, return to the Seat of Government, and render all the aid in my power to such officer in the discharge of his duty. It must however, be distinctly understood, that the investigation shall begin with the principals, and before I furnish a list of the witnesses, that an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices, that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony. This has become necessary by reason of the declaration of Mr. Evans, the brother-in-law of Mr. Eaton, that "the President would turn every clerk out of office, who took my part in this business," and of other facts which have since come to my knowledge. Although I do not assume that this declaration was authorised by you, yet it is indispensable to justice, that no apprehension of this nature should rest on the minds of witnesses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.

S. D. INGHAM.

The reader will find in to-day's paper an address from Abraham Bradley, late assistant postmaster General. We are not at all surprised that he should turn on his pursuers, for he has been most cruelly and unmercifully baited. We anticipate such an exposition, from him, of the Post Office concerns, as will give the public a fair specimen of the blessings of Gen. Jackson's reforms.

We think the postmaster general will have cause, before Mr. Bradley concludes his replies to the slanders that have been uttered against him, to lament that Amos

Kendall's Globe ever made the attack on Mr. B. Had there been rogues in office when Gen. Jackson was elected, he could not have done better than to set Amos Kendall to watch their motions, for he would have afforded a happy illustration of the adage, "set a rogue to catch a rogue."—*Chronicle.*

From the National Intelligencer.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Having filled the office of Assistant Postmaster General during a space of nearly thirty years, I having had an opportunity of becoming extensively known to the public, and to form, as I trust, numerous friendships in various parts of the country, the object of the following remarks will be apparent, and appreciated by every one. No further apology is necessary for requesting a patient perusal of the vindication of my conduct from the gross and false imputations with which it has been assailed, which I propose to enter into.

Soon after my removal from office, I addressed to the President of the United States a letter, containing various grave charges against Mr. Barry, the present Postmaster General: so grave in their character, indeed, that the present Secretary of State, in his place in the Senate, declared, that, if one half the charges were true, the Postmaster General ought to be impeached. That letter is now before the public, it having been published as part of the proceedings in the Senate of the U. States; and every one can judge how far it did or did not merit the careful and deliberate attention of the Executive. The President of the United States, however, who had then recently appointed Mr. Barry to office, did not venture to investigate the subject: nor did he deem it of sufficient importance to require of me the proof of the facts alleged, all of which I had offered to substantiate by proper legal testimony.

The reports of the Postmaster General to the President and to Congress, presented such a statement of the management and condition of the Post Office Department, as to give strength and color to the various rumors in circulation, of the waste and extravagance which had characterized the administration of the present incumbent, Mr. Barry, that a committee was raised in the Senate during the last session of Congress, to make diligent inquiry into the whole management of this branch of the Government.

I was summoned before this committee, and, among other things, required to produce my letter to the President, which until then, had remained private. Immediately after my removal from office, Mr. Barry had attempted to justify or excuse that act by imputations upon my official conduct. These he had in a great measure desisted from. But, from the period of the production of a copy of the letter above mentioned, down to the present time, he has used the whole influence of his office, not to vindicate himself from the charges contained in that letter, but to crush and destroy a private individual the record of whose life for more than thirty-five years was in his possession. These attempts were made in the Senate by his friends, the present Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Grundy from Tennessee; in the Committee by these same friends, and by a persevering effort to stifle all inquiry, and to conceal the evidence of some of the most material facts which I then alleged and now declare to be in his (Mr. Barry's) office. All this was followed up by a false, defaced, and fraudulent report from this Department in reply to the resolution of Mr. Burnet, of Ohio, which report, professing to be an abstract from the books and papers of the Department, was falsely made to contradict the statements I had given to the Committee on oath. This was proved to be the case by the exhibition of the books to, and the examination of witnesses, by a part of this Committee at the Department. I then thought it necessary to state so much to the Senate, and appeal to that body for protection. They afforded this protection by an unanimous vote, which stamped the report with falsehood and forgery. Here let me remark, that I do not, and have not, pretended at any time to charge this upon the Clerks who were employed to make out this report. They were all of them inexperienced, and only led into error by the direction of those whose interest it was to produce error, and who well knew the effect of the directions which were then given to these new and inexperienced clerks. It may hereafter be necessary to say something more of this report, but it is no part of my present object. From the moment of the publication of the debate on this report, the Post Office Department has been engaged in the noble employment of hunting me down, and have pursued me with a relentless persecution, transcending even the worst act of proscription which the two last years have exhibited. The Official Paper has abounded with statements and arguments founded on false representations, and supported by certificates as untrue, and made to distort the truth as ingeniously as the abstract reported to the Senate.

Such statements and certificates could only have been given with the advice and aid or directions of the Chief of the office. I was informed and believed that the proved that Mr. Barry himself had been employed in giving the most extensive circulation to these base and false publications, by purchasing and distributing, free of postage, thousands of copies of the paper which contained them. Yet I re-

mained silent. I would not further engage in a controversy when the power and the evident design of one party was to hesitate at nothing, to conceal error, distort truth, and misrepresent facts, and for object not only to destroy me, but to save themselves. They have, however, assumed this silence as an admission of the truth of their publications; and now, to operate upon the elections in Kentucky have added to all that they had said before, allegations of the grossest and darkest character, sustained in part by the deposition and certificates of two clerks of the Department. My friends have compelled me to enter the arena; and, having done so, I propose not only to repel the charges they have made, but to sustain all that I have ever said or written against the present administration of the Post Office Department.

It being now in the midst of harvest, and having no overseer, the public will excuse me for attending to the subject only occasionally, as my other avocations will permit.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY.
July 2, 1831.

Funeral of Ex-President Monroe.
We subjoin from the New York Commercial Advertiser of Friday, an account of the funeral of the illustrious MONROE:—

FUNERAL OF JAMES MONROE.
Our city has rarely, if ever, witnessed a more imposing spectacle, of the same solemn character, than was exhibited yesterday afternoon, when the last honors were paid to the remains of the illustrious Monroe. On no occasion, probably, have so many people been collected in the same space, selected for the ceremonies and the line of the procession. A decorous silence prevailed throughout the countless multitude which thronged the Park, the streets, windows, balconies and tops of the houses; and the funeral was conducted with singular precision and propriety, in the due order of the arrangements; while the muffled bells were tolling and minute guns firing, and melancholy martial music, excellently performed, regulated the slow march of the procession.

The stores were closed and the din of every day business hushed, from the time when the ceremonies began;—and we do not think the calculation in some of the morning papers exaggerated, that a hundred thousand persons witnessed them in whole or in part.

The Common Council and an escort of cavalry accompanied the body, with the relations and mourners, from the house of Mr. Gouverneur, in Prince-street to the front of the City Hall, where it was placed on an elevated bier. At a little after 4 o'clock, William A. Duer, Esq. President of Columbia College, delivered a brief address from a rostrum erected behind the bier, to a vast number of citizens assembled in the Park. The following report of it is furnished by a morning paper:

Fellow Citizens: Another anniversary of our national independence has been consecrated by the death of another of those patriots who assisted to achieve it—of another of those statesmen who, after a long course of public service, attained the highest office in that government, to the foundation of which he had contributed by an early devotion of life and fortune to his country.

Did this event stand single in our annals—were it unconnected in our memories, with the deaths on a former anniversary of the same glorious day—of two of his illustrious predecessors—even then a similar removal of the deceased would have been deemed admonitory, and would have commanded a solemn and appropriate notice. But following, as it does, that signal union in their flight from this world of the immortal spirits of Adams and Jefferson, the departure of Monroe must impress us with an awful sense of a Divine interposition, and awaken a livelier gratitude for the favor and protection of an over-ruling Providence.

Amongst our national blessings we may indeed enumerate not merely the lives, but the very deaths of men like him whose mortal remains now lie before us. For his life was spent in usefulness to his country—and his death imparts a greater sanctity to his institutions. It would be superfluous, fellow citizens, to detain you with a narrative of events, which are interwoven with the history of this nation and which must needs be familiar to all who have watched its prosperity, or who value its renown. It is enough on this occasion to remind you, that in the various public employments in which the deceased was engaged for half a century, he was distinguished for the ardor of his patriotism, and the uprightness of his intentions, for valor and perseverance as a soldier—for industry, caution, and fidelity, as a statesman. And although, before he reached the highest station to which he could be elevated by the favor or gratitude of his countrymen, he had not escaped the political controversies of the time, yet party spirit had then so far subsided, and political adversaries had become so far reconciled, that he was first chosen President against a merely nominal opposition, and was re-elected by an unanimous vote. His administration of that high office was not only characterized for its temperate and impartial spirit but it exhibited just and liberal views of national policy, and was signalized by the firm attitude and enlightened principles which it assumed in regard to the South American Republics, and in support of the integrity and inviolability of the Western Continent.

At the expiration of the usual term of service, he retired permanently from public life; but the time he had devoted to it had prevented him from bestowing that attention to his private affairs which was essential to the comfort of his declining years. With a broken constitution and impaired fortune, he sought for repose in the bosom of his family, & looked for his remuneration to the justice of his country; from the one he received all the consolation which this world could afford; from the other a grateful acknowledgement of his claims.

Upon us, however, fellow citizens, and upon our posterity, he still has claims which money cannot compensate—which time cannot impair; nor death extinguish. We owe to his memory a lasting debt of gratitude for the blood shed in his youth in defence of our liberties; for the vigor of manhood exhausted in his efforts to promote our national interests; and for the experience of his age devoted to extend and perpetuate our political welfare and security. And whilst we commit his body to the earth from which it sprung, and commend his soul to heaven whence it issued, let us not forget, my countrymen, another and a higher debt due to the Great Ruler of the Universe, for the example of such a life and for the glory of such a death.

The Military in the mean time had formed in line on the West side of Broadway. Their ranks were full, and their appearance was unusually fine. The societies and bodies of citizens had moved to the Park from their different places of assembling. When the address was concluded, the body was carried through Broadway, into St. Paul's Church, the Tompkins' blues acting as a guard of honor, followed by the relations & mourners, the clergy, the corporation, faculty and students of Columbia College and citizens. The funeral service was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, of this diocese, and the Rev. Dr. Wainwright. When it was concluded, the Coffin was brought out and placed in the hearse, which waited at the north door of the front entrance of the Church; and after a brief interval, the procession commenced in the designated manner at about half past 5 o'clock. It was computed to extend two miles. The Mercantile Advertiser says:

The body was carried in a hearse, covered with black cloth, fringed with gold. From the Centre panels, the National Flag hung reversed, and eight black feathers waved above the whole, the hearse was drawn by four black horses. On either side of the hearse, in open barouches, rode the

PALL BEARERS.

The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, of N. J.
The Hon. David Brooks,
Col. Richard Varick,
Col. John Trumbull,
John Watts, Esq.
Gov. Aron Ogden of N. J.
John Ferguson, Esq. Naval Officer,
Thomas Morris, Esq. U. S. Marshal.

Preceding the hearse, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk and the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, rode in a carriage, followed by the Rev. Clergy on foot. The other parts of the procession being in accordance with the arrangements published yesterday, it is unnecessary to recapitulate.

The officers of the day were,
Major Gen. Fleming, Grand Marshal.

AIDS.

Brigadier General Doughty,
Brigadier General James J. Jones,
Col. Low,
Major Schermerhorn,
Captain Tompkins,
Samuel Swartwout, Esq.
Silas E. Burrows, Esq.

On arriving at the Marble Cemetery in Second-street, the Military took open order, and the body was deposited in a vault specially appropriated for the purpose. Three volleys were fired over the grave, and the different bodies composing the procession withdrew under the direction of the Grand Marshal. It is said, with what truth we do not know, that the remains are to be removed to Virginia, in compliance with a wish expressed by the deceased. The funeral honors paid to him by the City of New York, were worthy of his memory and of the character of this metropolis.

Presidents of the U. S.—There have been (including the present) seven Presidents. The names of four of them, ended in the letters on. The names of three of them ended in the letters son, but neither of these three had a son. All of them were married; but three of them were childless. The son of the only one, that had a son, was one of the seven. Four of the seven are dead;—and three of them died on the fourth of July!

Mr. BUCHANAN, it appears has been appointed Minister to Russia. The following unique notice of this appointment is copied from the Standard of Liberty, published at Lancaster, the residence of that gentleman:

From the Standard of Liberty, July 1.
HURRAH FOR BUCHANAN!

Our honorable JAMES BUCHANAN has been appointed by the President as Minister of the United States, at the Court of St. Petersburg. We wish this illustrious man of the people, a safe journey, and that we could have the pleasure of accompanying him, to see once more our former townsman, Nicholas, and some other clever fellows.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, July 16.

GOVERNOR MARTIN.

On Wednesday last, we were called on to discharge the painful duty of attending the funeral of our estimable fellow citizen, GOVERNOR MARTIN. The general gloom which pervades the community of which he was a brilliant ornament, sufficiently attests the strong grasp he held on its feelings and affections. His remains were attended to the tomb by a more numerous procession of friends and neighbours than we have ever witnessed in this county on a similar occasion. A most excellent and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, in which he portrayed, with fidelity, the strong features of his character, exhibited in the integrity of his life and the purity of his heart.

We understand the Steam Boat Maryland sailed under flags half mast, in honour to the memory of this much lamented gentleman.

A weekly paper can scarcely embody the incidents as they occur indicating the dishonor that the Jackson administration is heaping upon the country. The late riots and war in the Cabinet, in consequence of the Vice-President, the Secretaries of Navy and of the Treasury, and of the Attorney General not permitting their families to associate with the wife of one of the other secretaries, would fill a volume of themselves with their respective incidents and histories; and we expect ere long to see an amusing though disgusting & degrading history of the Jackson Cabinet & Court, together with a full account of their intrigues, and squabbles, and schisms.

That a president of the United States should ever have busied himself with bringing the wife of one of his Secretaries into fashion; that he should have employed a member of Congress as his agent to threaten two of his Secretaries and his Attorney General with dismissal from office, if they did not make their wives and daughters keep company with a particular secretary's wife, are things so monstrous in themselves that it may well be, that good meaning people are hard to believe it. Yet that it is so, we have the fullest authority of the great oracle of Jacksonism in this country, upheld by the communications of the Secretaries themselves implicated in the matter. The evidence on this subject is supported by the choice men, the highest characters of the Jackson party. If it was vouched for or supported by Anti-Jackson men, why then there would be room to believe that there was some prejudice, some mistake, some want of knowledge in the matter; but no—there is no Anti-Jackson men in the business, all are Jackson men engaged in the matter; all are Jackson men that bring the charge and support the charge, and because they are Jackson men must we not believe them? The reverse—because they are Jackson men of the highest character, most intimately acquainted with the matters on which they speak, we do believe them—we are bound to believe them, that Gen. Jackson threatened to turn two secretaries and an Attorney General out of office, if they did not make their wives keep company with the wife of another favorite secretary. Moreover, so high has this matter run, that President Jackson's own family is said to have been broken up by it. Mrs. Donaldson, the wife of the President's nephew, Andrew Jackson Donaldson, is said to have resisted Gen. Jackson's importunities to associate with this secretary's wife. Mrs. Donaldson has consequently left the President's house and gone home to Tennessee, and her husband, President Jackson's nephew and secretary, has left the President's house and service and gone off too, whose place is now supplied by Mr. Trist of Virginia. This is a powerfully corroborative circumstance that shows how far this miserable matter has been carried. Indeed it would be happy if there was a possible doubt of the facts, or a possible palliative of the egregious disgrace of the whole scene.

The matters and incidents involved in this whole affair have deeply affected the men of good sense and chaste sentiment of the Jackson party, who are independent in their views, and are looking forward to no personal rewards for themselves. The honest and trust worthy part of the Jackson party will tell you that the Jackson administration have disgraced the country—that their whole conduct in the late explosion of the Cabinet has been shameful, and such as to bring just censure and odium upon the party. The upright men of the Jackson party keep themselves retired and aloof from these disgraceful scenes; they hate to hear of them—they can't bear to talk of them. The hired and blackguard presses of the Jackson party, and the pensioners and mendicants swear through thick and thin, and so they will swear true or false, as long as they have a chance—but they are not worth minding. See the course of Jackson men who do not want to be leaders, who do not hunt for office; they are mortified to death; they are disappointed with Jackson, and with his whole course, and as for Van Buren, that the hirings of the party are trying to bolster up, two thirds of the Jackson party itself in the states hold him in the highest execration as false, perfidious, selfish and intriguing. He has been the friend who has injured General Jackson more than all the world besides.

Such of the Jackson presses as have any regard to decency, which are governed at all by views of the public prosperity and welfare, are daily falling off from General Jackson and giving him up. Jackson men, hitherto as a rule, ways his best and honestest friends, are giving him up as the chief Magistrate of the country, and really it appears now that the greater part of the remaining portion of the Jackson party in this country is composed of all the degenerates, political intriguers, & hireling wretches who have associated to keep up Jackson as a rallying point, against the conviction and discretion of their own former political associates, who can no longer stick with them, and the rest of the country, who have ever been opposed to Gen. Jackson's being president, as well as to the men that he has called around him into his service. It is now beginning to be a test of character and good sense; he who has a respect for either, retires from the Jackson party and cannot agree to be numbered with them. The time is not far off when to be called a Jackson man, will be considered a stigma by Jackson men themselves.

Certain of the Jackson party who are befuddled with Amos Kendall's and Francis Pickens's political pap spoon, and who will know nothing else; have tried to put abroad a notion that Mr. Van Buren was a great patriot in resigning the high office of Secretary of State, and that it was all for the public good he did it—charming fellow! Is there any thing too false, or too ridiculous for those folks to father and circulate? Van Buren's resignation of the Secretary of State's office was as every thing else that Van Buren does, an intrigue, to answer his own ends, & by that intrigue he gave the President an opportunity to glut his vengeance upon his two secretaries and his Attorney General and turn them out of office, because they would not make their families associate as General Jackson directed them. Van Buren wanted those men turned out, and his patriotic resignation of the Secretary of State's office was really to effect that end. But after all, what is Mr. Van Buren's present situation. It is true he has been the pet of Jackson, and Jackson has been the nose of wax for him; but the Jackson party are done with Mr. Van Buren—he is deserted and abandoned by two thirds of them—they have cast him off and Mr. Van Buren now stands a monumental example to all intriguers, to all trimmers, to all on the fence politicians, to all men who are for themselves and not for the good of the party that aims at the good of the country. In truth, let your equivocal politicians, who are with this and with that party, cozening with parties of both, and looking out for office and station at every quarter & at any side, read their sad fate in Mr. Van Buren's abandonment by his party, such intriguers cannot work to be again taken up into favour.

Agreeably to public notice in the Star and Gazette of Easton, and Caroline Intelligence; a large and respectable number of the National Republicans of Caroline county met in the Court House, in Denton, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the approaching elections.

When Gen. William Potter was called to the chair and William A. Ford was appointed Secretary.

The gentlemen present being informed of the object of the meeting; it was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions on the occasion, when Col. Robert Orrell, and Dr. Marcellus Keene, John Boon, Thomas Burchenal, Wm. M. Hardecastle, Wm. T. Purnell, Caleb P. Davis, Short A. Willis and Jacob Charles Esquires were appointed; who retired & in a short time returned and reported the following resolutions which were adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the National Republicans of Caroline county, to hold elections in the several election districts in said county, on Saturday the 23rd day of July (instant) for the purpose of choosing by ballot, seven gentlemen to be a committee to meet in general in the Court house at Denton on Tuesday following (the 26th instant) and when so met, to select from their own body or elsewhere, seven Gentlemen in the following manner to wit: The committee from the upper District to choose two, the committee from the Middle District to choose two, the Committee from the Lower District to choose two, & the whole Committee jointly to choose the seventh man, to meet such Gentlemen as are or may be chosen by Queen Anne's, and Talbot Counties, at Hillsborough on Thursday the 18th day of August next, for the purpose of selecting a suitable character to be recommended to the citizens of the 7th Congressional district as a candidate to congress of the United States; and also to select one suitable person to represent this Congressional district at the great Convention of National Republicans to be held in the city of Baltimore on the first Monday in December next.

Resolved further, That the committee to be appointed by the first resolution, to meet in Denton as therein expressed, be and they are hereby requested to select four suitable characters out of their own body or elsewhere to represent this county in the next State Legislature of Maryland.

Resolved further, that the said Committee at their said meeting in Denton under the first resolution aforesaid, be and they are hereby requested to select, out of their own body or elsewhere, two suitable characters as candidates for electors of the next Senate of Maryland.

Resolved further, by this meeting, that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five persons in each election district for the purpose of giving further notice to the National Republicans of their respective districts, of the elections to be held therein under the first resolution.

Whereupon the Chair appointed for the Upper District, John M. Minner, George W. Harrington, James P. Roe, William J. Seward and Joshua R. Barwick; for the Middle District, William T. Purnell, John Underwood, James Hignutt, John Collins and Solomon D. Cranon; for the Lower District, Daniel Leverton, Joseph Alford, Levin L. Seward, Charles Willis and Jacob C. Willson.

After the close of the business of the day, the following resolution was moved by George W. Harrington Esq. and adopted by the meeting.

Resolved that this meeting deeply lament the mournful intelligence which it has just received of the death of his Excellency the late Governor of our state, DANIEL MARTIN, Esq.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Easton Gazette the Star and Caroline Intelligence.

WM. POTTER, Chairman.

W. A. FORD, Secretary.

July 12th 1831.

P. S. The committee having seen no day specified in any paper, for the meeting to be held in Hillsborough, thought it expedient to fix on a day, hoping it will suit the convenience of the counties of Queen Anne and Talbot to fix on the same day.

The Executive Council of this State, will meet on Thursday, the twenty-first instant.

By the death of Gov. Martin, George Howard, Esq. president of the Council, becomes Governor of the State, until the session of the next Legislature.

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday last, says: "The fact is, we believe, clearly ascertained, that John Randolph has transmitted positive instructions to withdraw his name from the canvass for Congress."

Dr. P. G. Randolph has resigned the office of first clerk in the War Department. The duties of Secretary of War will be assigned to one of the members of the Cabinet, who will discharge them until the arrival of Gov. Cass.

Appointment by the President.—Lewis Cass, of Ohio, Governor of the Michigan Territory, to be Secretary of the Department of War.

The Cabinet is now complete, and consists of the following persons: Edward Livingston, Secretary of State.

Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of War.

Levi Woodbury, Sec'y of the Navy.

Roger B. Taney, Attorney General.

William T. Barry, Post Master General.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

I was truly glad, to see by your last Gazette, that you intend to decline the further notice of any of the productions of the Whig scribblers. I did expect when that paper changed owners, and the conducting of it was placed under the management and control of one who had an opportunity to receive a polish from his annually associating with knowledge and talents, it would have assumed an honorable and dignified course, and would have been willing to support and defend the cause he espoused by fair and dispassionate argument. But how great the disappointment, for he appears pertinaciously to adhere to the course adopted by its first owner at the commencement of its career, and neither the character of the Revolutionary Patriot, the ashes of deceased worthies, nor the sacred abode of intrinsic worth, superior intelligence and spotless virtue, have escaped its foul slander.

I hope nothing he may hereafter say, or do, will induce you again to notice any editorial article appearing in its polluted columns.

S. B.

Communicated.

Mr. Graham:

Do inform me whether it is really a fact that the Hon. Richard Spencer is the owner and editor of the Whig newspaper, printed in your town?—It is asserted and generally believed in this neighbourhood that Mr. Spencer is the owner and that he superintends the editorial department of that paper—Now Sir, I consider this report a slander on the character of Mr. S. I have always considered him a good natured, honest, gentlemanly fellow and one who would scorn to countenance let alone sanction the publication of such miserable, contemptible slanders as weekly appear in that print. If Mr. S. is really the owner and editor of the Whig and thinks to smuggle himself into Congress, by abusing better men than himself, believe me he will be egregiously mistaken. Mr. Spencer, I understand, has denied being the editor, so, I am glad of it, for his own sake, as I am sure it would call a blush on the face of any man, who had the least pretensions to respectability, to be considered in that capacity.

BAY SIDE.

WEST POINT.

As has been our custom for several years past, we selected this delightful spot for a retreat with our family, from the din and bustle of the city on the 4th. The day was ushered in with the customary national salute, and the celebration of the Jubilee was characterized by the usual military display by the Cadets. At 1 1/2 past 11 o'clock, a civic and military procession was formed and proceeded to the Chapel, where an impressive address was delivered by Cadet Tilghman of Maryland, the orator of the day, in the mingled feeling of hope and fear he could not but ejaculate the prayer, that heaven would not favor the oppressor—that principle would prevail over numbers in the fearful contest now raging for Polish freedom or Russian domination—and that even the spirit of the Autocrat might breathe the spirit of Kosciuszko as they touch the soil of his birth—and breathing it, might refuse to war against his countrymen.

The Chapel was decorated with wreaths of evergreens, and a superb Eagle curiously wrought from Laurel and other emblems of immortality, spread its broad wings above the stage, resting on a shield, formed by the national flag, supported by the colors of the corps.

A national salute was repeated at noon.

At three o'clock, the Cadets (under the Presidency of Capt. Hitchcock, their accomplished Commandant, and acting commandant of the post, in the absence of Col. Thayer) sat down to an excellent dinner prepared with his usual taste by Mr. Cozzens; and were honoured by the presence of General Aaron Ward, member of Congress elect from Westchester, General Pierre Van Courtlandt, Philip Van Wyck, Esq. of Westchester, Lieut. Ogden of the Navy, Henry Carey, Esq. of Philadelphia, and the officers and professors of the Academy as invited guests.

In the evening the Point was lighted up by thousands of rockets, darting like meteors in every direction through the heavens, and the shades of night closed upon a quiet and gratified camp.

N. Y. Standard.

The following reply of Gen. Jackson through Mr. Trist, his private Secretary, has given the assurance required by Mr. Ingham, as to the protection of those who may be called on to testify as to the alleged conspiracy to assassinate the latter.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1831.

Sir: The President, on his return today, from the Rip Raps, has received your letter of the 30th ult. In reply to your renewed call upon him, "as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia," I am directed to inform you, that he does not consider the act of certain officers "having been in company with Major Eaton," during office hours, and in offices where it is their duty to be, and where every individual has a right to go, as supporting the charge that those officers were used "as places of rendezvous" by a party lying in wait to assassinate you; nor as constituting "probable cause" to justify the subjection of citizens of fair character, all solemnly denying your imputations to arraignment before a court of criminal jurisdiction: That if "a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses" be

by you, deemed necessary, he assures you of adequate protection in the City of Washington, where you have the right, as prosecutor before the grand jury, to present the supposed offenders, or to summon them before any Magistrate of the District: Also, that "an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices, that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony"—an assurance, however, not to be construed as affording impunity for any misconduct which the investigation may unfold.

The President directs me to inform you, also, that should any persons connected with the Government be found implicated in having formed part of "a recruited force," to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the Departments, or elsewhere within the District of Columbia or in hallowed armed and associated together, to the disturbance and alarm of its peaceful citizens, he will feel it his duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offenders from the public service. He directs me further sir, and in conclusion, to state that, from the enquiry he has made, your charges to that effect against the Acting Secretary of War, and others, do not appear to be founded in fact, and that he cannot but ascribe them to a reliance on false statements or vague surmises, or to the workings of an over excited imagination.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. F. TRIST.

S. D. Ingham, Esq.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

GRAIN.—The only transactions we have heard of this week are the sales of about 300 bushels N. Branch wheat, at prices equivalent to \$1.00—and today a cargo of Corn (yellow) good quality sold at 60c.

OBITUARY.

It is our melancholy office to announce the death of his Excellency DANIEL MARTIN, late Governor of Maryland who departed this life on Monday last, 11th July at his residence in this county, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the 51st year of his age. He was suddenly attacked on the preceding Friday with the gout in his stomach, which yielding to no medical aid, he fell a victim to its power, after excruciating suffering, on the succeeding Monday.

Gov. Martin was a man endeared to the society in which he had passed his life by his many & independent course, his liberal sentiments and generous hospitality. He had filled several important public stations in the State with much credit, and died in the occupation of the office of chief Magistrate whose duties he had discharged with dignity and with general satisfaction.

His obsequies were attended on Wednesday last, 13th July by numerous concourse of his afflicted fellow citizens, who paid the last tribute to his worth, with feelings of deepest sorrow, and a true sense of the public loss and of the social bereavement.

A FRIEND.

The National Republicans of the Eastern District, are requested to meet at the Court House this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at 10 o'clock, at the seat of Robert Ingham, Esq. on THURSDAY next the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

July 16. R. SPENCER, Sec'y.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, will be offered at public sale on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, on the premises between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that farm or plantation, whereon he late Major George Parrott, died seized, situated in Kings Creek hundred, in the county aforesaid, and containing two hundred acres of land, more or less, which lies adjoining the lands of Mrs. Susanna Needles. The improvements on said farm are a dwelling house and kitchen, with a good barn and other necessary out houses, persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises before the day of sale.

The terms of sale.—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Parrott, dec'd, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the day of sale, with the clerk of Talbot county court.

THOS. ARRENDELL, Trustee.

July 16. 5w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

June Term A. D. 1831.

ON application of Wm. H. Dawson, adm'r of Mrs. Mary Dawson, 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 the same 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 8th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

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

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Mary Dawson late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 8th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

WM. H. DAWSON, adm'r. of Mrs. Mary Dawson, deceased.

July 9.

July 1. AN! CHAN- resident, at the ish this jour- pleasure ce more

THE PILL TAKER.

Whether it was in consequence of an epidemic prevailing, or of the season, which was Christmas, and the consequent depletion attendant on it, that had caused such an unusual influx of customers, to the shop of Andrew, Chemist and Druggist in the town of Fife, certain it is that he and his boy had been more than usually employed in compounding aperients and emetics for the inhabitants of the good city; never before had such a demand on his galli-pots and bottles been made—never before had blue pill & jalap been used in such profusion, and never before had Andrew felt more sincere pleasure than he derived that evening, from the market house clock striking eleven, his signal for closing. With alacrity his boy accepted his permission to depart and left his master to enjoy solitude for the first time during that day; and to calculate the quantity of drugs made use of during it. This was not small—141 oz. blue pill, 4 lb. jalap, besides colocynth,enna and rhubarb, at the lowest computation, had he prepared for the good town-folk of Fife. Innumerable had been the cases of cholera morbus, and plumb pudding surfeits he had relieved that day, and the recollection of the proportion of evil he had been the means of alleviating gave him the most pleasing sensations. The profit also accruing from this day's labor contributed no small share of pleasing thoughts and one half hour more had passed, ere it entered his mind the time of closing had more than arrived; he had, however, just risen for the purpose when a stranger entered. Now, Andrew though an industrious man would willingly have dispensed with any other call for his services that evening, & not altogether obligingly as usual did he welcome his customer, but awaited his commands without deigning a question.

The stranger was not, however, long in opening his commission, neither did he appear to take Andrew's inattention at all amiss; he seemed one of those happy beings upon whom outward circumstances make little or no impression, who could be either civil or otherwise, as should happen to suit his humor, and who cared little for any opinion but his own. His broad and ample shoulders, over which was cast a large coachman's coat with its innumerable capes, and his hands thrust into the pockets, and his round, sunny, good humored face, showed that the cares and troubles of the world had made but little impression upon him. Andrew had seen many a wild Highlander in his time; but either there was something peculiar in his customer, or his eyes were a little deranged by his exertions during the day: an indefinable sensation of fear came over him for which he could not account, and his first impulse was to run to the door for assistance. But then he bethought himself he might perchance fall into the hands of some of those night prowlers, who report say make no scruple of supplying medical students with living subjects if they cannot procure dead ones. And more, did he leave his shop, his fill would be left to the tender mercies of the stranger he was therefore compelled to summon courage and demand the stranger's business. This was not so difficult to him, perhaps, as we may imagine. Andrew, having formerly served in the militia, but appeared that his fears had alarmed him far more than there was any occasion, for on asking the stranger's business, he in the most polite manner only requested him to prepare a box of moderately strong aperient pills. This at once relieved his fears, though it did not entirely remove them, and Andrew quickly set about the necessary preliminaries. Blue pill and jalap once more were in request, but so much had the stranger's sudden appearance agitated him he could not recollect their places so readily as usual, and he was more than once on the point of mixing quite the reverse of what he intended.

The stranger observed to him he appeared agitated, and politely begged he would wait a little and compose himself as he was in no hurry. Here all Andrew's fears returned, and in spite of all his efforts his hand shook as though he had the palsy, and never had the preparation of a box of pills appeared so irksome to him. It seemed as though the very medicine itself had this evening conspired to torment him; three times longer than it usually took him he had now been, and though the town clock had already told the hour of midnight, still Andrew was at his post, grinding and pounding; and at length, as he delayed for a moment through mere inability to proceed, the stranger politely besought him to rest a few minutes and compose himself, and Andrew for very shame was compelled to resume his occupation. At length his labors drew to an end, he prepared the label, pasted it on, neatly covered the box with blue paper and presented it to the stranger.

"I will thank you for a glass of water," said he, as he bowed to Andrew on receiving the box, "and I see, sir, you have given me a smartish dose. All these pills to be taken at bed time; but so much the better, they will perform their required duty sooner. I have ere now mastered a leg of mutton; and some writers affirm the human stomach can digest a ten penny nail, so here goes."

It was in vain, Andrew assured him he had made a mistake in the directions, and that one pill was sufficient; in vain he remonstrated with him on the danger of taking a larger dose; pill after pill disap-

peared from his alarmed view, while between every three or four, in the same equable and polite tone came, "I will thank you to prepare me another box, and compose yourself, Sir, I'm in no hurry." Who could the stranger be? Andrew was now at the very climax of alarm; the perspiration stood on his brow, and his hands trembled so as to render it almost impossible to reach down his jars without damaging them. Strong doses he had certainly often prepared after a city feast, for the attendants on it; but this out did them all. A man that could devour a leg of mutton, digest a ten penny nail, & take a box of blue pills at a mouthful, had never entered his imagination, much less did he ever expect to see such a being in person; but he who he might, he was again obliged to commence his labor. The stranger had now finished his box, and Andrew had no alternative but to commence again, or stare him in the face; the latter he could not do, as his imagination had now metamorphosed him into something more or less than man. Once more, therefore, did Andrew ply at the pestle, while the stranger, as if to beguile the tedium of waiting, began to grow more loquacious. Had Andrew ever sought after the Philosopher's Stone, the Universal Solvent, or Elixir of Life? Did he put much faith in Solomon's Balm of Gilead, or Carrington's Pills, or did he believe in the Metempsychosis? In vain he assured him he studied nothing but the Edinburgh Dispensatory; that his shop bounded his researches; the stranger took for granted he must be able to give or receive information, and question after question did he put, to which Andrew assented without knowing their purport.

At length he seemed to have exhausted all his subjects, sat himself on the chair as if to compose himself to sleep, and in a short time gave unequivocal proofs of it. Andrew now began to breathe more freely, and ventured to cast his eyes towards his strange customer; and after all, there was nothing to be alarmed at in his appearance, except he noticed the breath from his nostrils appeared more like the steam of a tea kettle than the breath of a human being. Still there was nothing extraordinary in his appearance he had a good jovial English farmer's face; and a dress that well suited it; to be sure a smile or rather grin, lurked in the corner of his mouth, even while asleep as if he mocked poor Andrew's perplexity. He did not, however, allow much time for observation—he seemed to be intuitively aware, Andrew had ceased his usual polite manner. "Oh, I see you have finished; have the goodness to prepare me one box more; but let me pray you to take your leisure, and compose yourself, for I am in no hurry." Andrew who had fondly hoped his labor was at an end, now found himself obliged to renew it again with vigor while the stranger aroused himself, rose from his chair yawned and shook himself—spoke of the comfortable nap he had enjoyed—was sorry he had kept Andrew up so late, or early rather, for it was now morning.

Andrew, though internally wishing him any where but in his shop, yet constrained himself politely to answer, that his commands gave him much pleasure. Again did he renew his toil. Box after box did he prepare without intermission, and the hours one, two, & three, had been told in succession by the market clock. Bitterly did he lament his destiny; long before this he ought to have been snug and comfortable in his warm bed. Anger now began to assume the place of fear, as he grew more accustomed to his visitor's company, and often did he determine in himself to refuse preparing any more. Still his courage was not at that pitch probably his exertions, as I said before, may have injured his nerves; however, he could not rally himself enough to do it. The stranger, with his usual smile or grin stood looking on, employing his time by beating the devil's tattoo on his boot, while at intervals came forth the usual phrase, "Another box but don't hurry yourself." At length, mere inability to proceed any farther supplied the place of courage; his arms and sides ached to such a degree with his labor, as to cause the perspiration to stand on his brow in great drops, and he declared he could proceed no further.

The alteration in the stranger's countenance told him he had better left it unsaid, and his hands instinctively grasped the pestle with renewed vigour, but his repentance came too late; the stranger's hand was already across the counter and in a second more had grasped Andrew's nose as firmly as if it had been in a vice. Andrew strove in vain to release himself—the stranger held him with more than human grasp; and his voice, instead of the polite tone he had before used, now sounded to his terrified ears what his imagination had pictured of the Indian yell. The pain of the gripe deprived him of voice to assure his tormenter he would compound for him as long as he would wish; still he contrived to make signs to that effect, by stretching his hands towards his mortal, and imitating the action of grinding; but his tyrant was relentless, firmer did he close his forefinger and thumb. Andrew could not shake him off; like a person afflicted with night mare, he in vain assayed his strength though agonized with fear of losing his prominent feature in the struggle. The stranger at length as if endowed with supernatural strength, lifted him from the ground, balanced him in the air for a moment, gave him a three-fold twich-

drew him head foremost over the counter, and let him fall. When he came to his senses, he found himself lying outside his bed, the only injury from his fall being a broken nose.

Another supply of NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA
A variety of Fancy and Staple
ARTICLES
Adapted to the present Season,
AND WHICH ARE:

Handsome Calicoes, Also Silk and Cotton
Gingham, Hosiery,
Cambric, Jaconet, mull,
Silk and Kid Gloves &
& book Muslin, Mitts,
Bisquit Lace, Handsome Damask
Linen Cambrics, and Table Cloths & De-
Linen Cambric Hand- mask Table Diaper,
kerchiefs, Irish Linens and Long
Fancy pointed, border- Lawns,
ed Book Muslin Superfine Cloths,
Handkerchiefs, Cassimeres,
First & second quality Circassians,
Italian Lutes, Princettas,
Gro. de Naps, & other Broche-ils,
handsome Silks, Drillings,
Black Mode, Siamese Mixtures,
White, black, pink, Satteens and Summer
blue, green and cloth for Gentlemen's
straw coloured Italian wear,
Capes, Superfine Gauze Flan-
White Cape Lisse, nels,
Fancy Silk and Gauze Suspensers,
Handkerchiefs, Parasols & Umbrellas,
Pain and Tambour Flowered Paper,
Bonnetts, Writing & Letter Pa-
Puggers, Lobbons, Per, also Ladies and Mis-
Brads, Seals, Durable Bon-
Ca. & piping Gords, nets & men's Palm
Marking Cotton, leaf Hats,
Floss Thread, &c.

Hardware, China, Glass and Queens Ware, Stone Ware, Tin Ware,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY
WOOD-WARE, BASKETS, &c.
Groceries, Liquors, Wines,

TEAS, &c.

Which in addition to his former supply this spring makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at his usual low prices.
June 11 Swed

NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loreday
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

Summer Goods,
which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment, they ever have had at this season.

They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported
Hardware and Cutlery,
Embracing a good choice of the most approved
Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools

Also just opened, a few boxes of nice
CHAMPAGNE,
A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR
CYDER AND ALE

and on hand some **OLD PORT WINE** in Bottles.
June 18 If [S&W]

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 1, 1831.
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1831.
No. 10418 even No. the cap. prize of \$10,000
18621 A prize of 2,000
6602 do 1,000
18347 } Each Prizes of 500
18319 }
18684 } do. 300
8195 }
3348 } do. 200
9636 }
11874 } 12553 } do. 100
2677 } 5965 }
14516 } 5921 }
1705 } 4715 } do. 50
12897 } 4195 }
15469 } 1748 }

With 20 prizes of \$20, 200 of \$4, and 10,000 of \$150 cents each.
(No. 10418 an even number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme, therefore, all the even numbers being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each entitled to one dollar and 25 cents in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.
(All marked thus (*) sold at CLARK'S.

Maryland State Lottery
No. 5 for 1831. Odd and Even System.
To be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday the 28th of July.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.
Scheme.
1 prize of \$1,000 4 prizes of \$100
1 2,000 8
1 1,000 20
1 500 200
1 200 10000 1 50
2 200
Half Tickets, One dollar — Quarters, fifty cents
To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and
N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles Sts.
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lottery have been oftener sold than at any other office.
Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes will meet the most prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.
Address to **JOHN CLARK,** Lottery Vender, Baltimore
July 9 Sw

PRINTING
Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORT'S NOTICE

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Circuit, is appointed to be held about 34 miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston, Esq. to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of convenience and comfort. A spring of water of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes, is within a few yards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those of less size within less than half a mile of the camp, to which there are fine roads leading in several directions, and good pasturage and accommodations for horses which will be well attended to) very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present
June 11.

CAMP-MEETING

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
A CAMP-MEETING for Talbot Circuit, on the Dover road, about three miles from Easton, on one mile from Dover Bridge, to commence on Thursday the 4th of August, and close on the 9th. The preachers and people of our Church and all our friends who are within reach of us are particularly invited to attend. Persons coming to this Camp-meeting with tents are desired to bring their tent-frames with them inasmuch as they cannot be conveniently procured on the ground.

CAMP-MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Cambridge Circuit, to commence on THURSDAY 28th July, and end the following WEDNESDAY. The spot selected for the occasion is situated about half a mile from Cambridge on the land of the Rev. J. S. Owens. The ground is high and well shaded, and possesses unusual local advantages, as a site for a Camp Meeting, being situated immediately on the bank of the river, within half a mile of Cambridge wharf, to which steamboats and other vessels may come with safety. Means of conveyance for baggage may be had at any time to or from the ground at a trifling expense. The Managers will not allow circles of any kind, whatever, to be set on the ground, and none need apply for the privilege. The Ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the adjacent circuits, and all who are friendly to the promotion of religion, are particularly invited to attend. There will be boarding tents erected for the accommodation of persons from a distance. **MANAGERS.**
July 2

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of the county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registra, &c. generally expect punctual payment, which makes a speedy collection necessary.
J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.
May 28

Baltimore Life Insurance company

JOHN J. DONALDSON, President.
DIRECTORS.
Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor,
Joseph Todhunter, Edward G. Woodyear,
Silas Marce, Benj. D. Higdon,
John B. Morris, Samuel J. Donaldson.
GEO. CARR GRUNDY—Secretary.
The Company proposes to insure lives for the term of years, or for life—to purchase or sell annuities—to receive money on trust, pay interest therefor and accumulating at compound interest—to manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest or Money is involved. Creditors whose hopes of payment, are founded on the life of their debtors, may secure their debts—salaries officers, & persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments for their families, by an Insurance on lives. Aged persons, whose income is inadequate to their maintenance, may by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments. No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars; and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or the company will invest the money and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation.
Office No. 22, St. Paul street, Baltimore.
Applications (post paid) attended to,
June 11 Sw

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, in its Equity character, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, all the real estate of the late Frederick Purnell, containing one thousand and eighty acres of land; this property all lies contiguous, and will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale. The improvements on this property are extensive and in good order. The terms of sale will be that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee with good security for the purchase money payable one third in nine, one third in eighteen & the other third in twenty four months with interest from the sale. The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the sale with the clerk of Caroline County Court.
THOS. B. PURPIN, Trustee.
July 9

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman in Easton, a negro woman, who can be recommended for honesty and cleanliness. She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price will be given either for the hire or purchase of her. Applications to be left at the office of the Eastern Gazette.
E-ton, July 2

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered.
WM. BECKLEY,
corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton
HE HAS ON HAND
A general assortment of Goods,
laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.
may 21. W. B.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber will give the highest market price for WOOL, at his old stand corner of Dover and Washington Street.
JOHN CAMPER
Easton May 28.

WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles (to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money. They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste blocking, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.
June 4 If S&W

THE TEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chest-town, by George landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.
All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 19
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will copy the above.

REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the aid of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills, leaving a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "who ever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied the gift of God." He is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch, in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.
N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.
R. T. B.
May 21

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Worcester county in the State of Maryland, on the 21st day of June, inst. by Thomas Milbourne, Esq. a justice of the peace of the State, and committed as runaways, the following negroes to wit: one named

ABIGAIL,

Five feet and three inches high of yellow complexion and wearing coloured striped stamped cotton stock.
The name ANNE alias Nancy five feet three inches high of a yellow complexion wearing a mixed copper hair spun dress. One named EDIZABETH or Betty, five feet six and a half inches high of a rather dark complexion, and wearing a blue striped domestic frock.
Two children one named LEONARD and the other named JANE, children of negro Abigail, which said children are of the same complexion of their mother and wear clothes the same colour of their mother's, the above negroes have no bodily marks, and I can discover no other owners of said negroes are hereby notified within sixty days from the advertising hereof, to come forward prove their title, or their title, and pay or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have accrued, or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take them away according to the law of the State of Maryland, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.
PURNELL JOHNSON, Sheriff of Worcester county M.
Snow Hill, June 25 Sw

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.
By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 2

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market price will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.
Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

VOL.

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER

TWO DOLLAR

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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. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1831.

NO. 30.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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.

Description of Weyer's Cave, in Augusta County, Virginia.

Of all the wonderful subterranean caverns now known, Weyer's Cave is the most remarkable, as well for its dimensions and extent as for the beauty of its sparry incrustations; the sublime and splendid busts, and the massive columns, pillars, &c. that it contains.

This celebrated cavern was first explored by Bernard Weyer, in February, 1806, who in pursuit of a ground-hog came to a small aperture in the earth, in which this animal had taken refuge from his dog; he suspected that one of his steel traps had been drawn in, which induced him to dig down; after digging a short distance he was surprised in finding that it led to a small apartment which terminated in a solid rock; by means of a pickaxe he perforated it so as to pass into another when at once, beyond his most sanguine expectations, he was pleasantly disappointed in finding a very extensive grotto. The discoverer then made it known to the proprietor of the land, whose name was Matthias Amen; they, together with more of their neighbors, ventured in with lights, they gave names to the different apartments, and also named the cave after the discoverer. Excited by the above information, my companion and myself determined to pay it a visit; to accomplish this intention we passed up the rich, fertile and beautiful valley of Virginia; bounded on both sides by sublime and romantic mountains; at this place about 20 miles distant, on the right and on the left, which presents the eye with scenes calculated alike to profit and to please, they tend continually to accelerate the affection, and entertain the imagination.

We called at the present proprietor's, whose name is John Mohler, living in Rockingham county, about half a mile from the cave. After a few hours repose and refreshment, we were furnished with a guide (who was not unacquainted with his business) and candles; we then proceeded to the cave, which is in the same hill, parallel to, and 200 yards from Madison's cave, (described in Jefferson's notes) which is so much surpassed by the former, that it is scarcely ever visited; nor is it worthy of description when contrasted with the other. It is about two miles above the source of the Shenandoah river, (or the confluence of the forks that compose it) and in Augusta county. More than half way up the acclivity of the hill, we entered boldly, first into the vestibule, or anti-chamber, the arch of which is 8 or 10 feet high, abounding in spar, thence through a rock of petrification, into the Dragon's room, where, by the percolation of the water through the above, there are found thousands of stalactites and stalagmites, of the most uncouth figures; which were anciently supposed to be petrified water, but after later researches we find them to be various kinds of earth, carried down in solution with the water, and by the attraction of composition, are collected into bodies, which are congealed after the evaporation of the water, by the cementing qualities of the lime which constitutes a part of the composition of earths. This petrification is also of different kinds; there is yellow, white, reddish, marble colored, transparent and crystallized. Yet the greatest quantity of spar has the color of red clay. In the Dragon's room there is an imitation of the Dragon, facing a stupendous vault, under which there is a projecting rock, called the Devil's gallery, surrounded by many numerous spires. We proceeded through a short and narrow passage, descended a ladder partly hewn out of rock, to Solomon's Temple, which is the most sublime scene I had ever beheld. To attempt to describe what is here imagined, in entering this lurid, scarce half illuminated recess, is quite vain; nor can any person form even the faintest idea of the sublimity and grandeur of this subterranean abode, until he witnesses its magnificence; nor then can he find language copious enough to express his sentiments. It was justly observed by an English painter, who was here some time, that a correct delineation or description would require years with the pen. In Solomon's Temple there is a wave like folding of incrustations, from the ceiling to the floor, exactly representing water tumbling over a precipice which had conglaciated in falling, called the cataract or Falls of Niagara. In front is a large sofa, called Solomon's throne; on the left is a large transparent fluted column, called Solomon's Pillar; a few paces farther, there are thousands of white pieces hanging to the ceiling, of a spiral form, called the Radish Room; beyond which it is difficult to traverse, on account of the huge masses of rocks which have fallen over the floor. We then took a retrospective view of the pillar, and returned to the cataract ascending the ladder, about ten feet high, and went through a long passage to the Tamburine, or Drum room, which is extravagantly decorated with a variety of beautiful drapery, variegated and diversified; throughout the room there are also a number of semipellucid curtains, of different colors and forms. Besides these in the Tamburine, or Drum room, there are large sonorous sheets, called the drums, which sound very much like the kettle-drum; also a semi-circular column with pedals about it of different lengths, and of course different tones, called the Forte Piano.

We then proceeded up a natural and elegant staircase, banistered suitably to rest the hand on, and passed Patterson's Grave, a hollow rock into which a gentleman by that name fell, and by descending a ladder we entered the Ball room; which is about 40 yards in length and ten in breadth, and the floor quite level. At one extremity there is a small room, called the Lady's Dressing room, which in addition to the Ball room, appears to have been constructed by nature for that purpose. At the other there is a stalactite of spar, about four feet high, and 12 inches in circumference, on which may be infixed a candle, called the Recluse Candlestick. About the centre of this beautiful apartment, there is an imitation of a sideboard, furnished with decanters and tumblers. Besides these in the Ball room, there is a sheet extending up the side of the wall, called the Tragic Sound board, remarkable for its sound; a gentle thump with the foot will produce a wonderful and astonishing sound, resembling distant thunder, which sound pervades the whole cave; yet articulation can scarce be understood 200 yards. From the ball room we passed through a narrow and difficult passage to Jacob's ladder, which is hewn out of a sort of calcareous rock, supported by many people to be natural, which causes it sometimes to fall under the appellation of natural steps; but I think it hardly probable. At the foot of this ladder there is a very low and dreary place called the Dungeon. Next we came to the Senate Chamber which contains a variety of beautiful spar; in this place there is a magnificent gallery projecting over one half of the room, called the Music Gallery, on which there is a small apartment remarkable for the reverberation of sound; the voice can be heard to re-echo in this room with such astonishing velocity as to render speech unintelligible. We then went through an open and grotesque passage to Washington's Hall the most splendid, extensive and beautiful room in the cave; where the grandeur of its height, the diversity of its representation of the works of art, the reverberation of the voice and the splendour and brilliancy of its spar, is not only calculated to keep the sublime emotions in a constant state of excitement but strikes the mind with almost repressed curiosity. The curious explorer now witnesses something amazingly sublime; the walls are strung with musical columns, which, by running a stick over them, will produce a profusion of discordant sounds.

The drums, the tamburine, the piano, and each note, discordant heard alone, and the full concert, while the sound board roars a melancholy murmur through the whole. On the right side of this apartment, there is a colunade of Marble Statues; over which there is an imperfect imitation of a rake; as we advanced further we saw an incrustation on the side of the wall, which extended from the floor to the ceiling, representing a streak of lightning.

We now look forward and see Washington's Statue, which at this distance represents a gigantic figure; and from a closer view assumes the appearance of a large person veiled with white. Directly to the left is Lady Washington's drawing room, in which there is a variety of beautiful drapery, the most edged with white, and some entirely white, hanging in the form of curtains. On the right side of this apartment there is a declining rock, placed like a looking glass, with a canopy above it, and bureau just before it; on which there is a solid rock, a very striking imitation of the Opussum; which could not be surpassed by the most exquisite artist; we then returned, passed Washington's Statue, and came to 2 large pillars of a conical form, about 30 feet high, called the Pyramids; also another rather declining and about the same size, called Pompey's Pillar. Washington's Hall is about ninety-one yards in length, and 30 feet wide

the arch is about fifty feet high, the floor is level but gravelly. In the room I fired a pistol, which contents first exploded) produced an equal to the most severe clap of thunder, and for some time there was a rumbling noise resounded throughout the apartment; we repeated several times, the earth apparently trembled, the earth apparently trembled. We then proceeded through a passage by a numerous quantity of stalactized spar, and entered a small apartment that contains an excellent spring, with water pure and cold, and supplied with a tumbler. This is the Diamond room which derives its name from the brilliancy of its spar, and its resemblance to diamonds.

We were here in view, but at some distance from a small white stalagmite, a trifoliate, resembling a pillar, called Lot's Wife; which is difficult access, on account of the irregularity of the room. The Dining room, next, and it is very lengthy, the arch about 80 feet above the floor; the sentation of a Church Steeple, Jerusalem Mountain, the Chandeliers, and light of the arch, in this room, the eye with sublime spectacles.

We then passed through a rugged passage, called the Wilderness, into Jefferson's Hall. This passage forms a grotesque scene and whence the numerous broken pillars came, appears to be a question unanswerable, and a much astonishment. In Jefferson's Hall we first saw a massive body of spar, which would weigh probably thousands of tons, full of flutings regularly round its front, which is semicircular, called the Tower of Babel. Facing this magnificent monument of supernatural agency, is something that much resembles the new moon surrounded by stars. The Lantern, in this room, is also worthy of notice; it is a projecting rock, a number of small sheets hanging to the much unlike saddle skirts which the rays from the candle, when placed between them.

Next in our view, is the most beautiful piece of spar anywhere to be seen; the cave; called the Lady's Toilet; about fifty yards further is Elijah's mantle, where this wonderful scene finally terminates. We were now upwards of a quarter of a mile from the entrance and our candles nearly consumed, which induced us to return. In every part of this cave, that we have yet visited, the air is pure and clear of fatal or destructive gas, as respiration, is not more difficult than in the external air, which are plain proofs of its purity; the preservation of which I am at loss how to account for, unless there are apertures through the arch in different parts of the cave, through which fresh air is supplied. But our guide informed us of a room that contained fixed air, which is scarce ever visited; having a desire to visit it, we returned to it, which was about half way from the end, and eighty yards from the main passage, we looked into the dark profundity which struck us with horror; having been apprised of the evil that might befall us, we entered very cautiously, and found it a spacious apartment as grand and beautiful as any other. Our candles began immediately to burn dimly; and there was a heaviness or pain in the breast, which was caused by the deficiency of vital air. As the interior of the cave is entirely secluded from any external air, except by the narrow and long passage we descended, and the walls and arch of lime stone, the air becomes putrid, or impregnated with carbonic acid, which is caused by a process of decomposition. We quickly retired out of the room, which gave us instant relief; our candles burned much more brilliant, and we were now ready to return to the mouth of the cave, very much fatigued, but amply compensated for all our toils.

In re-entering the Dragon's room, we were cheered by the flattering prospect of daylight; from this room we soon reached the upper region again. The steepness of the hill renders the entrance of the cave difficult of access, which difficulty the owner is about to remove, by digging a winding path to it. There is a wagon road within eighty yards of the cave, and it is very probable, after the completion of the path, the cave will be accessible on horseback. The degree of temperature in the cave is invariably at 56 degrees, which renders it pleasant both winter and summer, as it seems to be warm in winter and cold in summer.

This grotto was twice lighted up with six or eight hundred candles, and although five times as many might have been happily disposed, yet the effect which was produced on the beholders must have been magical in the extreme. In some places, (says my informant) the rays of light proceeding from the numerous tapers converging, as it were, in a vast chandelier of precious stones, a sparkling brilliancy arose to the eye, and carried the imagination back to the enchanted caverns of the fabled Aladdin; and again, partial beams falling on the

visages of groups just emerging from the deep shadow of a projecting column, threw around the mind, a crowd of thoughts, and awakened in the bosom those mingled emotions which can never be described nor forgotten. It is needless to expatiate on the subject; suffice it, therefore, to say, that, in number and spaciousness of room—the disposition of festooning and drapery—in variety of stalactites and colors—exactness of representation, and in harmony of arrangement of the whole, it is not equalled by any thing of the kind in nature, and is surpassed only in point of sublime grandeur by the Falls of Niagara.

A VISITANT.

A PARALLEL.

[From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.]

A LAD OF SPIRIT.—One day last week a public officer remarked he would give fifty cents, to have the vane on the cupola of the Court house made straight. This vane is some odd hundred and fifty feet from the ground, and is located, upon a painted upright pedestal, ten feet at least, above the rotunda. From some cause, Jacksonism most probably, the fish was not sufficiently braced to endure wind and weather. And in accommodation to itself to circumstances, like certain politicians, it had got a crick in its neck. A lad who was present, proposed to straighten the vane, but said fifty cents was not a fair compensation. Without further words he ascended the rotunda, climbed up the pedestal that supported the vane, and, in a condition that would chill the beholder with terror, reformed the crooked vane. Descending in safety, he claimed a dollar for his adventure. But the public officer, looking up with exultation at the reformed vane, refused to pay more than fifty cents for its reformation, and laughed to scorn the expositions of the reformer. The indignant lad turned aside in disgust. Twenty minutes elapsed, and the exulting public officer looked up at the reformed vane. It was again crooked and un-reformed. The adventurous reformer had again ascended the dangerous eminence and re-normalized the reformed. It was in statu quo. Several offers have been made for its improvement, since it was re-normalized. But without success. No man can be found to peril his neck in such a dangerous adventure. The case of this public officer is not unlike that of the great reformer at Washington. He has so cheapened patriotic effort, that prudent men are no longer willing to mount the giddy eminence, upon his assurance or in his company. The cricks of the administration cannot be reformed.

During and gross outrage on an American vessel.—Captain Axellie, arrived at Charleston on the 27th June, from Kingston, (Jam.) informs us that while at Kingston, the schr. Phantom arrived from Porto Cabello, with captain Bosiere and crew, of the brig Seraphim, of Baltimore, which vessel had been destroyed by the batteries of Porto Cabello. An extract from the log-book of schr. Phantom, which vessel was laying at anchor near the Seraphim, at the time was to be published in the Kingston papers the day captain A. sailed, but for want of room was left until the next day.

Captain A. was informed, that on or about the 20th of May, the Seraphim came into Porto Cabello, and as usual, captain B. went to the Fort. A short time after being ashore, he was seen to make for his boat, and the Spaniard in pursuit of him; he however succeeded in reaching the boat, got on board his vessel, and immediately hoisted up his anchor to make sail. The batteries then commenced firing on the Seraphim, and finally disabled her, and wounded the mate and several of the seamen. He then came to again, sent his boat with the second mate to know why he was fired into, but on reaching the shore his officers and boat's crew were made prisoners. The batteries continued firing; with no colors hoisted; the S. having at the time the American ensign flying. Captain Echberger, of the Phantom, immediately went ashore to the commandant of the Fort, and begged him to cease firing—the answer was, that when captain B. would come ashore himself, he would do so. He then wrote a note to captain B. to that effect, and then sent it to captain E. The answer was, that it was impossible to go ashore and abandon his vessel to a few wounded men, as she lay in a part of the harbor. As soon as the answer was returned, the fire commenced again. Captain B. finding his vessel so much injured, slipped her cable and ran her on shore, to prevent her from sinking. He then went ashore, but captain A. does not know whether he was put in confinement or not, but during that time, the Phantom, who was bound to him, was permitted to take on board the mate and crew of the S. and proceeded to St. Blas, where she was trading. Captain B. made his escape from Porto Bello and succeeded in reaching St. Blas.

where he took passage on board the Phantom, and arrived at Kingston on the 11th June.

From the Journal of Health SOAP.

It is a very common opinion that soap injures the skin, and we accordingly find that they who are the most interested in the preservation of personal beauty, reject the use of it entirely in bathing and washing. While we do not believe that it can with propriety be dispensed with yet we are well aware that, in the economy of a fine complexion and delicate skin, much depends upon the quality of the soap which is made use of. The ordinary brown and yellow kinds are altogether unfitted for cleansing the skin, as they invariably irritate it, and when frequently used, most generally cause it to become rough, chapped or covered with painful & unsightly pimples. These effects arise as well from the strength of these soaps as from the yellow resin which enters so largely into their composition. Most, if not all, of the colored and variegated soaps, prepared expressly for the toilet, are equally objectionable, in consequence of the action on the skin of the coloring matter which is most commonly some metallic salt. From the occasional use however, of pure white soap, particularly that manufactured solely from soda and olive oil, which is entirely without smell, hard and brittle the fracture presenting a pearly and granular or crystalline appearance, not the least injury to the skin need be apprehended, while it will be found to cleanse it more effectually from all impurities than any of the substitutes for soap which females in particular, are too much in the habit of resorting to; many of which have a decidedly prejudicial effect. Pure white soap ought, therefore, to be invariably used in ablutions of the face and hands, or of the surface generally. But it may be asked, What necessity is there for the use of any kind of soap in washing? We reply, that personal cleanliness cannot be effectually secured without it. A few remarks will render this evident to every one. In addition to the perspiration which is thrown out by the skin, a portion of which always remains upon this surface, it is constantly lubricated by an oily fluid. It is this that occasions, after bathing, the water, with which it does not unite, to collect in minute drops upon the body and which gives to the skin of those in whom it is furnished in large quantities, an habitual greasy and dirty appearance; while of those in whom it is deficient, the skin has a harsh, dry and scaly aspect. This oily exudation greases the linen when it is worn for too long a time—catches the dust floating in the air, and causes it to adhere to the skin, and likewise retains in contact with our bodies, a portion of the excrementitious matter, which it is the office of the skin to discharge from the system. The removal of this deposit, which is constantly accumulating, is absolutely necessary, as well for the personal comfort as for the preservation of health. Now the oily matter referred to, with the foreign substances accidentally combined with it, is not readily or completely soluble in simple water; it cannot, therefore, be effectually removed without the occasional use of soap, with which it combines without difficulty.

The frequency with which it is necessary to wash with soap will depend, in a great measure, upon the occupation and exposure of individuals. If these be such as do not subject them to an atmosphere loaded with dust, or to the frequent contact of such substances as have a tendency to soil the skin, washing the face, hands, and arms, once a day, with soap and water, will be sufficient particularly if the water be warm or tepid, and its application be followed by brisk friction with a somewhat coarse towel. But mechanics, and they who, from any cause, are peculiarly liable to have deposited upon their skin dust, dirt, or any foreign matters, will find that washing several times a day especially before each meal, & previously to retiring to bed, in addition to a frequent use of the bath, will be demanded, as well for the preservation of the skin as of their health generally. Upon the labouring classes the importance of frequent ablutions cannot be too strongly urged—cleanliness of the person in its strictest sense is too often practised by them in a very imperfect manner. Repeated washing of the face, hands, arms and feet, though all important, is not sufficient. The entire surface of the body requires equal attention; and it would be well if measures were adopted to afford to every labourer and mechanic the time and means for the daily use of the bath in summer, and its not unfrequent use in winter.

It would form a beautiful incident in the history of our country, says a correspondent of the Salem Gazette, to have an Eulogium pronounced in Boston on Mr. Monroe, by his present, chief cabinet counselor, and successor, John Q. Adams.

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Speech of Gen. E. F. CHAMBERS.

At the great Clay dinner in Philadelphia, Mr. Sergeant the President of the day, rose and proposed the following sentiment which was received with great applause.

"The State of Maryland, and her distinguished son; who this day honors us with his presence."

Gen. E. F. CHAMBERS, the "distinguished son" alluded to, after the cheering had subsided, addressed the company as follows:

I must ask the indulgence of the chair to express, as I do with the most unfeigned sincerity, my acknowledgments for the compliment which this highly distinguished company, through you, sir, have been pleased to direct to my state, and to the humble individual who now addresses you.

At a period when the sensibilities of the patriot are excited by the appearance of unkind feelings, expressed by some portions of our political family, it is grateful to witness the bonds of affinity which unite us, drawn more closely by the offices of personal or political attachments. In all the relations of life, we approve the means of entwining more intimately the affections which belong to our condition. The laws of our being, indicate the propriety and enforce the duty of paying obedience to the desire of associations founded upon the conviction of common advantage, or common danger. No where, perhaps should these considerations operate with more force than in the relations which, by their geographical position and commercial intercourse, should subsist between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The road to wealth, to happiness and to glory, is broad enough to allow us to travel together, and the more amicable our intercourse on the way, the more pleasant and the more expeditious will be our journey. Sir, we have seen and have admired the wisdom and economy of the internal administration of your concerns.

The thrifty industry of your honest yeomanry, the skillful enterprise of your commercial community, the persevering pursuit of the great principles of good which must promote the prosperity, intelligence, and happiness of your people. We have often been found side by side with your statesmen in the execution of the leading principles which we both propose as appropriate to the necessities of this great nation. Though with later and slower steps, we have followed in the path traced for us by your advocates of the tariff, your friends to internal improvement, and to the Bank of the United States, which may be described emphatically as your bank. We yet understand your state to have avowed, by a late confession of faith, its adherence to these fundamental political truths. Sir, are we to differ on the vital subject of selecting appropriate agents to execute our common wishes? We cannot doubt the sincerity of Pennsylvania. Affection or concealment is not the characteristic of your people. We can scarcely allow ourselves to conceive that your judgments would lead you to select agents, who differ with you on either or all of those subjects, which, in our estimate, form the grand foundations of our national happiness. The evidence of total misconception of the views and opinions of our present rulers, has become so palpable, that it is believed safe to hazard the assertion, that our people will withdraw from them a support which was given only in virtue of a false estimate of their true character.

Sir, can the intelligent people of your state, on a sober review of the short period of Gen. Jackson's administration, hesitate to admit, that we have lost respect abroad, and have felt deep mortification at home, at the course of events which have occurred? Can any dispassionate man deny, that proof of imbecility, of inconsistency, and of error abound in every quarter? Can any man who is not wilfully blind, fail to perceive the prostration of that elevated lofty bearing, which once marked the freeman, proud of the purity of our institutions, and boasting of his complete personal liberty? In the annual revolutions which have passed by, has ever the American felt at the return of this hallowed anniversary, less exaltation in the reflection that the blessings of civil liberty, purchased by the blood of our fathers, are to be nurtured and passed down to posterity, unimpaired by our indiscretions? A regard for the intelligence of this company, if no other motive, will prevent my wasting time to refer to the numerous facts to sustain these propositions.

Then surely the inference which we in Maryland have deduced, must be adopted here. If our present rulers have been tried and found wanting, others must be selected. Maryland would not divide with Pennsylvania, on the question of selection, but with pain and regret, Why should we differ? We have learned the danger of putting the government into the hands of men who know nothing of its theory and its practice. We ask your citizens to unite with us in investing with its power one who has long and faithfully served in the councils of your country; one who has filled the most honorable and responsible stations, and whose intelligence no man doubts—one who has been in elevation and retirement, the same consistent undeviating advocate of his own fixed principles, and these principles are ours—one who at no time has made a pledge or a profession, to obtain office, which he has afterwards violated or forgotten—one who, when in power,

never wielded it to reward his friends or punish his enemies—one who never thought the offices of the people the lawful spoils of party success—one who, when representing this nation abroad, never forgot that the dignity of the whole nation was confided to him, never catered for distinction by a surrender of the character of his government, let who would administer it—one in fine, whose devoted attachment to the soundest principles of republicanism, whose uniform persevering and undeviating zeal in the promotion of the best interests of this nation, and the cause of civil liberty elsewhere, entitle him to the highest honors this country can bestow.

To such a candidate Maryland will give her support, and she looks with confident hope to the alliance and aid of Pennsylvania in the election of HENRY CLAY.

I offer you the following sentiment: *The State of Pennsylvania*—Rich in her resources, wise in her policy, and sound in her views of national interest—will she support those who are equivocal in their support of the tariff, opposed to internal improvement, and desirous to destroy the Bank of the United States.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, July 7. JOHN ADAMS.—The following is extracted from the Speech of John Adams, delivered in the Hall of Independence, before the Congress of 1776 on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Addressing John Hancock, the then President he said:

"Read this declaration at the head of the army, every sword will be drawn from its scabbard and the solemn vow uttered to maintain it or perish on the bed of honour. Publish it from the pulpit, religion will approve it, resolved to stand with it or fall with it. Send it to the public halls, proclaim it there, let them hear it who first heard the roar of the enemy's cannon, let them see it who saw their sons and their brothers fall on the field of Bunker Hill and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls will cry out in its support."

"Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs, but I see, I see clearly thro' this day's business. You shall be made good; we may die, die colonists—die slaves—die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold. Be it so—be it so; if it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may; but while I do live let me have a country, at least the hope of a country, and that a free country. But whatever may be our fate, be assured that this declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood, but it will richly compensate for both. Though the thick gloom of the present, the brightness of the future as the sun is in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day: when we are in our graves our children will honour it; they will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears—copious, gushing tears—not of agony and distress, but of consolation, of gratitude and of joy."

"Sir, before God, I believe the hour has come; my judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, all that I am, and all that I hope in this life, I am here ready to stake upon it; and I leave off as I began, that live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration. It is my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment, independence now, and independence forever."

A "right pithy" correspondence has taken place between Mr. Daniel, the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and the Editor of the Telegraph. We here insert it: RICHMOND, June 30, 1831.

Sir: In the absence of the Governor from the Seat of Government, your paper has been brought to me from the post office, directed to the Executive Department of Virginia. As the head of that department at this time, I have to say to you that I am aware of no legal or regular warrant for the transmission of your paper to the Executive of this State. The Council of State having never advised in relation to the subject, I think proper to request that no further numbers of your paper be forwarded to the Executive, as, under existing circumstances, you can have no claim upon the State for any of them.

Yours, &c. PETER V. DANIEL, Lieut. Gov. of Va.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1831.

Sir: Upon my return home, after an absence of four days, I found your note of the 30th ult. The copy of the Telegraph to which it refers is intended for the Governor, and not the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. "Under existing circumstances," you will please to return such copies as may have come to your possession during his absence, to the post office in your city, to be placed with his private papers. If he has not brought the subject of his subscription to the U. States' Telegraph before the "Council of State" I presume it was because he considered it a subject on which he was not required to ask their advice; or it be that he intends hereafter to do so. It will be in time for you, as one of his advisers, to refuse your consent when it is asked.

Yours, &c. DUFF GREEN.

Hon. Peter V. Daniel, Lieut. Gov. of Va. Richmond, Virginia.

From the American Sentinel.
[A JACKSON PAPER.]

The following toast offered by me at the Jackson democratic festival, has been the subject of severe remark in several numbers of the Inquirer:

TOAST.
John McLean of Ohio—If purity of private life, fidelity in public trust—if talents and acquirements of a high order, united with large experience and extensive information, can recommend a citizen to the confidence of his countrymen, let them elevate this unobtrusive man to the Presidency.

Induced to notice those remarks, because they seem designed to render purely my own, by intimating that he has counselled the course which I thought proper to pursue on the occasion referred to. Justice to that gentleman requires me to aver in the most positive and unequivocal manner that I offered no toast without consultation or advice from any quarter, and without any conversation with the Mayor of Philadelphia, which he could know or infer that I intended so to do—as expressing my own, deliberate, and as yet unaltered sentiments. Having performed this duty to another, I may be indulged in a short statement of facts, explaining my own reasons for thus openly and vocally avowing my friendship for Judge McLean—reasons abundantly sufficient to determine my course without any instruction from any quarter.

My acquaintance with Judge McLean began some years ago, before he had been named as a candidate for the Presidency, and during the time when I followed my business in the city of Washington. At a moment of severe domestic affliction, I experienced from him and his family a degree of kindness which has left an indelible impression upon my memory. Since then all that I have known or heard of Judge McLean has added to my feelings of personal esteem, and my conviction that he is eminently qualified to serve his country in the highest public station. Hence from the mention of his name as a candidate for election, I have openly avowed my preference for him as the successor of General Andrew Jackson.

Such were my feelings, when I visited Washington on business for the Commonwealth in the month of April last. I then called on the President, in relation to a clerk for services rendered the government in the arrest of Dr. Watkins. He informed that he was out, I proceeded to the office of Major Lewis, and stated my business to him. He immediately changed the subject and inquired of me as to the strength of the Jackson party in Philadelphia, which opinion I candidly gave, disguising no portion of the truth, whether agreeable or the reverse. He then asked me how Judge Wilkins had been received in Philadelphia, and whether preparations were making for the reception of Judge McLean. I replied, that Judge Wilkins had been well received, that I believed Judge McLean would be cheerfully welcomed, and added moreover, that the latter would in my opinion be president after the expiration of Gen. Jackson's term. Major Lewis then said, that McLean should be the last man to come out for President, as General Jackson had honored him with one of the highest offices in his gift, that McLean never could or ought to be elected, and that every thing should be done by the friends of Jackson to prevent it. He then asked me whether the American Sentinel or Pennsylvania Inquirer had the greatest circulation, and which was best supported by the Jackson party. I replied, that I had no confidence in the democracy of the Inquirer, but regarded it as in the market, ready to adopt the sentiments of the party which would pay best. My reply seemed to startle Major Lewis, who said, he had understood that the Inquirer had a more extensive circulation than any Jackson paper in the city.

At this point in the conversation, Major Lewis proposed to introduce me to Mr. Van Buren: I accepted the offer, and was accordingly introduced to Mr. Van Buren, when a conversation ensued corresponding precisely to that with Major Lewis, except that part which related to the Philadelphia newspapers, and with this addition, that a question was anxiously asked by Mr. Van Buren, whether Judge Hemphill was to be chairman at the Clay meeting in Philadelphia, as had been currently reported in Washington. I stated in reply, that a similar report had been circulated in Philadelphia, but that I did not believe it. I then took my leave of Mr. Van Buren.

On leaving the Secretary's mansion, I requested Major Lewis to introduce me to the President, to whom I was the bearer of a letter relating to my claim. He promised to do so, if I would call at his office at 2 o'clock, P. M. I called at that hour, and waiting till near 3 o'clock without seeing him, went to the President's mansion. I was informed that the President was not at home, and Major Lewis being also denied to me, I had no alternative but to retreat. At 4 o'clock I returned to the President's, renewed my inquiries for him and Major Lewis, and received the same answer. On going back to my lodgings I met Mr. George C. Smoot, a friend of mine, to whom I stated my anxiety to see the President, and my disappointment at the conduct of Major Lewis. Mr. Smoot then offered his services to accompany me to the President's, assuring me of an interview

with the President, if I would obey his instructions. When we reached the door he directed me to address a note to Gen. Jackson, mentioning my wish to see him on business of importance, subject to his decision, and my intention to wait for an answer. In a few moments the President came into the hall with my note in his hand, and invited Mr. Smoot and myself into his sitting room. I presented the letter from the Mayor, and said I had called three or four times during the day without the good fortune to find him at home. To my utter astonishment he replied, he had not been from home during the whole day. The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of Major Lewis, who after making a slight apology to me for disappointing me, immediately remarked to the President, "Mr. Blayne does not believe that Judge Hemphill will act as chairman at the Clay meeting in Philadelphia." The President waved the discourse of this subject, and after satisfactorily closing my business, I retired.

On my return to Philadelphia I mentioned the whole of these conversations to the Mayor, who, after expressing his surprise at their character and his inability to understand their meaning, made a request which I have faithfully regarded up to the present moment, that I would not communicate them to any one else.

The report soon became current, that Major Lewis was making a contract for the purchase of the Inquirer, and this at once explained to me the cause of the strict inquiry as to the circulation and standing of that paper. I am still at a loss, however, to understand the reason for Major Lewis' reluctance to carry me into the presence of the President, unless he desired the President to be kept in ignorance of the conversation which had passed at his office, which I am led to infer from his unwillingness to engage in a political discussion started by Major Lewis, was the case.

I am perfectly ready to admit that the insight which I thus obtained into the character and advisers of those who surrounded the President, was not calculated to shake my attachment to Judge McLean, or to induce me to invert at an assemblage of my own townsmen, opinions and feelings which I had freely expressed to the chief favorites and advisers of General Jackson. Still less has the course of the Inquirer since the reported purchase tended to strengthen my confidence in the purity of some to whom common report has assigned the most intimate relations with the head of the government. I have therefore adhered to the man of my own free and deliberate choice, and have plainly expressed that choice in the toast which has occasioned so much unnecessary excitement. Whatever may be the consequences of such an offence, in this land of boasted liberty, ruled in the name at least, if not in the spirit of the constitution, I am ready to bear. I must insist, however, that upon my own head, and upon that only, my sins be visited, and especially, that the charge attempted against the Mayor, of having prompted me on this occasion, I now pronounce it to be unequivocally false.

WILLIS H. BLAYNEY.

Latest from England

The ship Ajax, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 2d June inclusive. Our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser and Journal of Commerce have transmitted us proof slips containing extracts.

The London Morning Chronicle of 1st June, contains a long letter from its Correspondent, O. P. Q. dated, Paris, 29th May, in which he gives not only his own views, but repeats conversations, said to have taken place on the Bourse between himself and several well informed men on all sides of the question which is now the engrossing topic: peace or war. It seems that O. P. Q. himself leans to the side of war in Europe. That Perrier's determination to preserve peace is not so popular as it was; for though France wishes peace, yet as peace cannot be preserved without "humiliation," Frenchmen desire War; and therefore Perrier's popularity is on the wane. France seems to be dissatisfied with the course pursued by the Government in relation to Poland, Belgium and Italy. Frenchmen wish, in conjunction with England, to obtain peace and independence for Poland without going to war; but if Nicholas refuses mediation, then let war come. On the Belgian question, the opinion was that Louis Philippe had evinced much cowardice and apprehension of offending; and in that of Italy, Frenchmen feel that the Italians have been most cruelly treated by the French Government. The Royalists are not numerous, and it seems, from O. P. Q.'s conversations reported in his letter, there is little or no chance that the young Duke of Bordeaux will ever reign in France if he die without issue, the Orleans family are the legitimate heirs to the Crown. The news from Belgium that Leopold would be elected to the throne had caused an advance to the funds; because, by this, the question in relation to that country and Holland will in all likelihood be definitively settled.

MILAN, May 21.—Notwithstanding the penury of its Treasury, Austria keeps increasing its military force. Hitherto the Italian regiments in the Austrian service were composed of three battalions; they are now to have four; and to complete these corps, the emperor of Austria has ordered in Lombardy and Venice a new levy of 12,000 men, who are to join the respective regiments by the 25th July. As the Italian regiments are out of Italy, the levies must be made quickly, that the recruits may reach their corps by the time fixed.

From the Constitutionnel.

ROME, May 19.—It seems that the Pope would be willing to grant a new and complete amnesty to the revolted provinces; but that Cardinal Bernetti exerts himself to persuade his Holiness that he will gain nothing by mile measures, and would, besides, lose the protection of the Austrians. Meantime, the latter have declared that their presence is necessary, and that they shall indefinitely continue the occupation.

The works of Ancona are already advanced, and eighty pieces of cannon have been sent thither from Venice. What proves that the Austrians intend to fix themselves in the Legation, that the Acts of the Government are published, not in the name of the Pope, but of the United Provinces. The Austrians have made some attempts at the revolution in Bologna, and other towns of Romagna, but with ill success; their secret agent, whom every body knows, endeavors to make it believed that these attempts were made by some Italians; who have now emigrated; but the public has not been the dupe of this trick. So long as hostilities do not begin between Austria and France, the country, kept down as it is, will not stir.

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Liverpool Corn Exchange, May 31.

Notwithstanding a continuance of easterly winds since Tuesday last, some large cargoes of Flour from America and of Wheat from foreign ports have arrived. At this day's market there was a pretty fair attendance of town and country dealers, and sales to a considerable extent having been made of Wheat of all qualities at an advance of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs; of flour at an advance of 3d a 6d per bbl; on sack Oats 1d a 2d per 45 lbs; and of Oatmeal at an advance of 10d per 240 lbs; and all other articles participated a little in this improvement though not so as to alter quotations.

From Russia direct.—The brig Casaria,

Capt. Dwyer, arrived at Boston on Monday from Cronstadt, whence she sailed on the 19th of May, and from Elsinore the 1st June.

Capt. Dwyer reports that very little was published at St. Petersburg relative to the Polish war; but that it was generally acknowledged that the Russians had lost 80,000 men since the commencement of the campaign and that the Emperor calculated to sustain a loss of 200,000 men in the final subjugation of Poland. At Elsinore it was currently reported that the Poles, aided by Lithuanian insurgents, had cut off the supplies for the Russian army, and that Gen. Diebitsch would be obliged to enter the Prussian dominion, and that Wilna was in possession of the insurgents.

The last paragraph corroborates the account that the Russ commander was moving towards the Pussian border.

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enq., July 14.

HAYTI.—The following letter, containing the latest information from Hayti, we translate from *Le Courier des Etats Unis* of yesterday.

JACMEL, 23d June 1831.

Business is entirely at a stand since the defensive preparations and military movements made in consequence of the declaration of the Consul General of France, that all the relations of friendship which existed between France and Hayti, ceased at the moment that the President refused to ratify the treaties signed at Paris on the 2d April.

The President has issued a proclamation, in which he acquaints the people with his determination to defend the Haytian territory if it is attacked. At the same time he exhorts them to protect foreigners who have come confidently to establish themselves in this country, that he has granted them an inviolable and sacred asylum while they obey its laws. The people in general show much regard for the French who are at present here. We hope that all will end well and that we shall get off with the fright.

PORT AU PRINCE, 28th June, 1831.

Nothing more definitive on external affairs. But few Frenchmen are gone, notwithstanding the pressing request of their Consul. A frigate is still here—it is said she is about to sail for France, but we expect another or more here shortly. M. Pachon, Junior has left here for your country on board the Hunter, of Baltimore. The Consular Agent has not as yet made any preparations which can lead to a belief that he will shortly depart. Our Government acts differently, the greatest activity is displayed and the greatest means employed to prepare against foreign invasion. The most rigorous orders have been given to protect and respect the persons and property of foreigners throughout the Island. We are in a delicate position.

The articles of the Treaty which France wishes to impose on our government are incompatible with national honour. Their acceptance would cause an internal war and between that and a foreign war, the choice cannot be doubtful. But return to France, what could she gain by a war with us?—would it not be more to her interest to draw from us, if not 50 millions of dollars, at least 10 or 12 millions, rather than bring here to perish by the sword or by the climate 80 or 100,000 men, and to spend 2 or 300 millions of francs? without even then the certainty of success, for the island will never remain in the hands of a foreign power until the whole population is destroyed. I have much difficulty in believing that those men who have so often combated for us at the national tribune, will be the first to send forth an anathema against us.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, July 23.

THE RESULT.

The people assembled in Talbot, in general Meeting, and they set forth their voice against the Jackson Administration—They pronounced that it had brought degradation upon the Country—that it was mischievous and dangerous in its tendency, and would lead the nation to ruin if not timely checked and constitutionally put down—They resolved to meet in County districts to appoint deputies.

Then the people of Talbot met again in election district meetings on last Saturday, & appointed their deputies to meet in county convention to nominate fit and proper citizens as candidates for Electors of Senate—Delegates to the General Assembly, and Levy Court Commissioners. At the same meetings also the people appointed deputies to the Congressional District convention to be held at Hillsborough to nominate a fit and trustworthy man as Candidate for Congress; and a Representative of the district in the great National Republican Convention that is to meet in Baltimore in December next.

The Deputies of the people of Talbot then met on Tuesday last in convention, to discharge the duties required of them by the people, viz.

Committee for Eastern District.—Theodore R. Lockerman, E. N. Hambleton, Wm. Benny, Jr. and Jas. Bartlett, Jr. Esqrs.

St. Michaels District.—Joseph Bruff, Thos. Tennant, Jeremiah Valliant and Wm. Haddaway, Esqrs.

Trappe District.—James Cain, Martin Goldsborough, Robert Delahay and John Newnam, Esqrs.

Chappel District.—Wm. H. Tilghman, Turbutt K. Slaughter, Phill. Mackey and Wm. Pierson, Esqrs.

They nominated GEN. SOLOMON DICKINSON, and COL. WILLIAM HUGHLETT, as candidates for electors of the Senate.

They nominated GEN. SOL. DICKINSON, COL. WM. HUGHLETT, GEO. DUDLEY & JOSEPH BRUFF, Esqrs. as Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

They nominated, JEREMIAH VALLIANT, of St. Michaels, JOHN EDMONDSON, of Wm. Benny, Jun. of Eastern, GEORGE STEVENS, of the Trappe, and Wm. H. TILGHMAN, Esq. of the Chappel district, as candidates for Commissioners of Talbot County.

Such tickets as these become the people of Talbot—they are all composed of men of sound sense, of approved integrity and fidelity of character. These tickets do credit to the county and cannot fail to meet the approbation of every fair minded, thinking man, whose vitiating party politics do not lead him astray.

The deputies from the districts have done their duty well—they have proved by the tickets they have nominated that the public good alone was their object, and we think the people will say, "Well done good and faithful servants" you deserve the confidence of your fellow citizens.

Now fellow citizens, one and all, let us not be out done in good works by any of those trustworthy body of friends; let us shoulder our duty like men resolved on good results, under Providence, and let us show that we approve of what has been done, by electing these Candidates.—We can do it if we choose,—not to choose it would be to desert the Union Flag and to be faithless to the best of causes and the best of friends. To perform our duty in electing these Tickets will be to do our utmost to preserve the Union of the States, the Constitution of the Confederacy and the glory, honor and welfare of the country.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore at a meeting held on the 21st. inst.

Resolved, That they are deeply sensible of the loss society has sustained in the Death of the late Governor Martin a member of this Board—that as his associates they sincerely lament it; and with feelings of friendliest sentiments of unfeigned grief they mingle their sympathies with his family and nearest friends at the lamented and melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the worthy deceased the members of the Board will wear arpe on the left arm for one month.

ROGER B. TANEY, Attorney General of the United States, has arrived in this City and entered upon the duties of his office. He also takes charge of the War Department until the arrival of the Secretary of War.—*Wash. Globe.*

The Pandemon (S. C.) Messenger, printed in the town in which Vice President Calhoun resides, has the following paragraphs:

"We observe that the opinions of the Vice President, in reference to what is called 'nullification,' are a subject of much speculation, and that some of the journals have called on him to state what they are. We are satisfied that there has been, on his part, no attempt to conceal or disguise his sentiments on this, or any other subject, interesting to the public; and that whatever doubts may be felt in relation to them in any quarter, have not originated in any act of his, but may be traced to the fact that his station affords him no opportunity of making his opinions officially known, and that he has been restrained from communicating them informally to the public by a feeling of delicacy, and the apprehension that it might be considered an improper intrusion, and not from the desire to leave his sentiments doubtful.

We respect such feelings, but we believe that there are occasions on which they ought to yield to higher considerations and that such is the present. We are gratified to learn, from a quarter entitled to credit, that it is probably the impression of the Vice President himself; and that yielding to what appears to be the wish of the public, and in the candor due to his own character, he will place his sentiments before the public without reserve, in reference to the subject which has caused these remarks."

Communicated for the U. S. Telegraph.

WHO ARE THE PARTIES IN THIS BUSINESS?

Our incorruptible neighbour of the Globe, ever true to his friends, and who never looks at a change of sentiment, be it right or wrong, without thinking of Henry Clay!!! and blushing—fastidious man—he, the aforesaid, is offended that Mr. Ingham's last letter should be at once published, and this before it reaches the hands of the president. To this we would just say, that it is not every letter now-a-days that reaches its destination. We believe there is a cordon drawn around the president, kindly to relieve him from the oppressive duty of reading and acting on every thing that ought to come before him. This friendly arrangement is rather on the wane, its unpopularity rendering it odious; and the fact that public sentiment cannot be entirely excluded from the president's view, is doing something to remove the film from the executive eye. In this view it is proper that every prompt measure be used to render it certain that the President should know what is going on around him.

But another and a much better reason, is one which does not seem to have met the view of the editor of the Globe. This reason may be inferred from the query at the head of this article. The Globe sees nothing but through party spectacles; he can see nothing but Andrew Jackson and his party. He seems to forget that there is a party in this business paramount to all others—we mean the People of the United States. The Globe, and by executive authority too, looks at every movement with the contracted, time-serving glance of a personal devotee, with him general Jackson is all the world, and "Nantucket besides." The Globe can see nothing but the names and objects of certain men in all that is doing at this crisis. Now, much as we respect individuals, and sincerely as we desire to respect general Jackson, it is no purpose of ours to make a Calhoun, Ingham, or Jackson business of what is now doing; but to make it the business of the American people to look to their stewards for that account which must be given.—We do not shut the light; we do not object to any letters from the president to Mr. Ingham, or any body else, being printed, even before the President himself sees them. Let every thing be made known—give but the whole truth to the people—it will then be in the hands of intelligence and patriotism. Mr. Ingham does not desire to attack general Jackson, but to let the American people decide advisedly.

The unfortunate Administration party at this place seems to be plunging deeper and deeper into difficulty;—all the changes that have been made have not produced the desired harmony—and it is believed that others are soon to take place. "The accomplished scholar and gentleman" (Heaven save the mark!) Wm. B. Lewis—the Heaven born Amos, and even the Postmaster General, are, if we may believe rumors, to taste the sweets of "retiracy." We feel almost tempted to sympathize with "the old man" at these reiterated severances from his friends.

In addition to the displacements to which we have alluded, it is also whispered that sundry individuals, suspected of being too intimately connected with Messrs. Calhoun & Ingham, are to be unceremoniously dismissed. The fiend of proscription is as impartial as justice—and all who venture to differ with the minions of the hour are doomed to punishment.—*Nat Jour.*

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The July number of the North American Review, just published, contains an article of 24 pages on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary. We make the following extracts:

"And what, after all, is the wrong which is done us by the decision? We conceive that we have a clearly demonstrable title to the whole country claimed by us.

Our claim, however, is questioned, and an adverse claim is asserted by Great Britain, with as much pertinacity as we can exhibit in defence of our own.

We have agreed to submit to arbitration this question of conflicting claims. We cannot, therefore, assume the ground that our title is unquestionable, and if we could we must do it at the hazard of those lamentable consequences which may always result from angry national controversies. Less than a third part of this disputed territory has been awarded to the adverse claimant. It is a part which from its local situation is peculiarly desirable to him, and for the same reason, as well as from its extremely northern position, least valuable to us. By the same act which takes from us this portion of disputed territory, we obtain an undisputed title to another portion of more, than twice the extent, more favourably situated and of greater intrinsic value. What is more, we get rid of a most exasperating controversy between the State most directly interested & the adjoining province, & between our own Government & the nation with whom it is of the greatest importance that we should remain at peace. Under these circumstances, we conceive that we are bound in courtesy to a sovereign who has endeavored to render us a service, in the discharge of a difficult office of friendship, by a regard to the honour of the nation, which should make us punctilious in the performance of engagements in under circumstances which might safely release us from the obligation, and by sound policy, which should lead us to avoid occasions of controversy with other nations, at some sacrifice of strict rights, to accept the award which has been made by the King of the Netherlands, and to carry it into immediate execution.

This course appears to be the more reasonable, as on another branch of the decision, which we have yet to notice, a reservation is made in our favour, in a manner equally incompatible with the terms of the commission, and is extremely difficult to imagine how these questions of controversy are to be settled unless on some terms of compromise, in which each party shall yield something of what it conceives to be its strict claims, to the spirit of conciliation.

"The fortification thus reserved to us, at Rouse's Point was erected by our Government on the western bank of Lake Champlain, soon after the date of the treaty of Ghent. It was intended to be a work competent to withstand a siege, and to mount about three hundred cannon. It is situated between the old boundary line and the ascertained fortieth degree of latitude. The reservation of a circuit of a kilometre, which is equal to about two hundred rods, will probably extend our frontier at that point to the old boundary. It will be observed, that the part of the decision, which makes this reservation, is of precisely the same character, as that part of the award on the first branch of the question submitted which substitutes the channel of the river St. John, for the highlands described in the treaty, as the north-eastern boundary. The only question, in relation to this part of the boundary, to be decided under the treaty of Ghent and the convention of 1827, was to determine, by practical observations and surveys, the precise points through which the fortieth parallel of latitude actually passes, and to mark that line as the boundary designated by the treaty of 1783. No authority is given, to make any reservation or exception from the results of a line to be so drawn. The reason assigned by the arbitrator, for making this exception, would be a good one, if the parties had not agreed to abide by another principle in settling the question, and the same reason would have applied with equal force to the whole line. Our own government must of course be satisfied with the reservation in our favor, and the British Government should accede to it on the same principle, on which we have argued, that we ought to accept the decision on the other question. In one case, a tract of land important to the British provinces, as affording the means of easy communication between them is awarded to Great Britain, in the other, a fort built by our own Government, at a very great expense on land which is found to be within the British boundary, is restored to us by this decision. It is not material, whether the advantage gained on one part is an exact equivalent for what is gained by the other. It is sufficient that each party makes a valuable acquisition under the award, and that what is lost by each is of little moment, compared with the disadvantage of holding it by a disputed title, and with the mischiefs of a long protracted controversy. The objection, that the sacrifice which is made in the loss of territory falls upon one State, while the advantage gained accrues to another or to the Government of the Union, would be easily removed, by granting, as an indemnity to the State suffering the injury, the value of the possession acquired. The value of the territory lost by Maine, as a saleable property, although it may have for the most part a good soil, cannot be very great, and the right of jurisdiction over so remote a tract of territory, enclosed between two foreign provinces, and inhabited only by a small number of half civilized people, speaking a foreign language who have settled themselves upon it, without authority from either Government, must be still less."

An extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Spectator.
WEST INDIA SQUADRON,
Pensacola, May 7, 1831.

Dear Sir:

An affair of a bloody nature has recently occurred in this place. A few of our seamen had permission to visit the shore, and probably had some merry-making on the occasion. The dry jokes and harmless mirth attracted around them a circle of those Spanish idlers that hang on the skirts of this community. The wit of the sailors becoming too hot and heavy for their choleric temperaments, they appealed to weapons of a very different character. The sailors were totally unarmed, and of course poorly prepared to encounter the bloody knives which their adversaries drew upon them. The result was, that five of them were stabbed—one, by the name of Pearle, has since died of his wounds—the others are convalescent, & will probably recover. The assassins have as yet escaped detection with the exception of one and he is now at liberty owing to the apathy and criminal indifference of the civil authorities of this place.

Explosion.—We regret to learn that the valuable powder mills of Mr. Wm. ROGERS, Jr. situated on the Harford Road, 7 miles west of the city exploded on Saturday noon last. By this melancholy accident 3 men were instantly killed and the 4th so seriously injured that he died on Sunday morning.

Since the above was in type we have received the following additional particulars.

The person having charge of the preparation of the powder, with a view of expediting an order instead of using the wooden hammer generally prepared, struck the roller with a steel face which immediately caused the explosion—2 men were killed instantly—a 3rd died in about 3 hours, and the 4th died on Sunday about noon.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

Extraordinary trotting.—On Thursday afternoon one of the greatest performances in the way of horse trotting, ever known, took place at Hunting Park course near this city. A gray horse called "Chancellor," with Harvey Richards, a small boy, as a rider, started from the goal at nine minutes before six o'clock in the afternoon. The bet, which was for a considerable sum, was that the horse would pass over thirty-two miles in two hours. As the horse proceeded bets wavered; though two to one were freely given in favour of the horse at the start. Sometime before 8 o'clock the horse came in—his 30 second round being accomplished in good style, & amidst the plaudits of a large concourse of spectators. The same boy who started as the rider continued so, never dismounting until he had won the purse. The exact time occupied throughout the whole performance, was one hour fifty eight minutes and thirty one seconds. The last mile to save a bet, was performed in three minutes and seven seconds.—*Phil. Eng.*

From the Kentucky Observer.

It has not been denied that Mr. Livingston's account with the Government has been "closed;" but how has it been closed is the question? The truth of the matter is this: the account has been "closed" & Mr. Livingston whitewashed, without his ever having paid up his defalcation to the Government of ONE HUNDRED and NINETEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Probably there never has been a more shameful trick played upon the Government and the People than in this instance. We have many of the facts of this case in our possession, and at a proper time shall make use of them. A man who has been a defaulter to the Government for an enormous sum, who has been proclaimed an outlaw by the Government of his native state, is appointed Secretary of State of the United States, by General Jackson, while another poor man who has been a defaulter for a few hundred dollars only, has been confined in a dungeon for more than a year, and still remains there without any hope of enlargement during this administration! Will the justice of the American people tolerate such conduct, such favoritism, vindictiveness, and tyranny?

Notification.—The Telegraph has notified Major Eaton not to leave Washington, until some further developments take place. He is forwarded that a statement relative to the agency of Col. Johnson will appear. It is also intimated that the correspondence between Major Eaton and Mr. Berrien is expected by the public. There is certainly much kept in reserve; what it is we can only conjecture, for we place little confidence in the assertion of the Richmond Enquirer that the correspondence between these late ex's has been very "conciliatory" on the one side, and very "satisfactory" on the other. We heard some time since, that on the return of the President from Point Comfort, he was to gratify the prurient curiosity of the public by a publication. Come on, gentlemen, let us hear your respective stories.

ANNAPOLIS, July 19, 1831.

Half hour guns were fired yesterday at Fort Severn in testimony of respect to the memory of President Monroe.—*Rep.*

PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT Baltimore, July 21. 90 a 1 00
CORN 59 a 62

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Thos. Hayne, the Rev. Cyrus H. Jacobs, of Pennsylvania, to Miss Anna Maria, second daughter of Samuel Stevens, Esq. of this county.

DIED

In this county on Thursday last Mr. Richard Lloyd Chamberlaine. Suddenly on Tuesday last at the residence of Mr. Wm. Troth, in this county, Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. David Brown, of the City of Baltimore.

In this town, on Thursday the 14th instant, Joshua Quincy Adams, only child of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. aged 5 years and 29 days.

In Alexandria, on Thursday morning last, after a severe illness, in the 55th year of his age Samuel Snowden, Esq. for thirty years past proprietor and publisher of the Alexandria (Pentix) Gazette, and we believe, the original founder of that paper. His generous heart and cheerful temper acquired the esteem of all who knew him; and in the most exciting times, his political differences never degenerated into rancor, or made for him a personal enemy. This tribute is due from us to his memory, as we ourselves, though differing from him in former times widely and warmly in politics, never found cause to abate our private esteem or friendly intercourse.—[*Nat. Intell.*]

On or about the 23d of June last, a small white bottomed BATTEAUX, also, between Poplar and Sharp's Island, a fine BATTEAUX, with new seats and rigging.

Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by the Subscriber, at Oxford, or at this office, and liberally rewarded. ROBERT DELAHAY.

July 23d, 1831.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, the Subscriber, administrator of Edward McDaniel, late of said county, dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 1st of August next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. if it is not the next fair day, the personal property of the said deceased, except the Negroes, consisting in part of Household and Kitchen Furniture generally, Farming Utensils Stock of all kinds, &c. &c.

Also, the good and substantial schooner, *Heater Ann*, burthen upwards of 50 tons, and in good order. She is but little over 12 months old.

The Terms of sale as prescribed by the Court are, a credit of six months on all purchases over five dollars, the purchaser giving good and sufficient security; on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

Attendance by JAMES McDANIEL, Agent for Sarah McDaniel, Am'x.

July 23 2w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot County in the State of Maryland on the 19th July inst. by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway, a negro boy who calls himself

JOHN SANDFORD,

aged about 13 or 14 years four feet three and a half inches high; has on his right thigh five small scars as if occasioned by fire, had on when committed a coarse linen shirt and trousers. John is very quick to answer when spoken to, and rather smart in conversation; he says he was stolen sometime last fall from his master Mr. James Gurven who lived on the corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, in the City of Baltimore, by a negro woman called Louisa Seth, and sent to Easton to a negro man called Nance Gibson, where he has remained until apprehended.

The owner of the above described negro boy, is hereby notified, to come forward within sixty days, from the advertising hereof, prove his property and pay, or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have, or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take him away according to the law of this State, otherwise the said negro boy John will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff of Talbot County }
Easton July 23.

NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment they ever have had at this season.

They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported

Hardware and Cutlery,

Embracing a good choice of the most approved

Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools

Also just opened, a few boxes of nice

CHAMPAIGN,

A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR

CYDER AND ALE

and on hand some OLD PORT WINE

in Bottles.

June 18 1f [S&W]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Chancery, will be offered at public sale on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, on the premises between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that farm or plantation whereon the late Major George Parrott, died, situated in Kings Creek hundred, in the county aforesaid, and containing two hundred acres of land, more or less, which lies adjoining the lands of Mrs. Susanna Needles. The improvements on said farm are a dwelling house and kitchen, with a good barn and other necessary out houses, persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises before the day of sale.

The terms of sale.—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Parrott dec'd, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in legal form, within six months from the day of sale, with the clerk of Talbot county court.

THOS. ARRENDELL, Trustee.
July 16 5w

POETRY.

The following PSALM, written for the occasion by the Hon. J. Q. ADAMS, was sung at the celebration in Quincy, on Monday the 4th instant:

I. Sing to the Lord, a song of praise,
Assemble, ye who love his name;
Let congregated millions raise
Triumphant glory's loud acclaim.
From earth's remotest regions come;
Come greet your Maker and your King;
With harp, with timbrel, and with drum,
His praise let hill and valley sing.

II.
Your praise, the Lord will not disdain;
The humble soul is his delight,
Saints, on your couches swell the strain;
Break the dull stillness of the night.
Rejoice in glory—bid the storm,
Bid thunder's voice his praise expand;
And while your lips the chorus form
Grasp for the light, his vengeful brand.

III.
Go forth in arms! Jehovah reigns;
Their graves, let foul oppressors find;
And all their sceptered kings in chains,
Their peers with iron fetters bind.
Then, to the Lord shall praise ascend;
Then all mankind with one accord,
And Freedom's voice till time shall end,
In pealing anthems—Praise the Lord.

From Willis' Monthly Magazine.

THE ALIAS OF MR. ST. JOHN.
"I always walk my horse into a town or up to a hotel door," said Phil, as we descended the last sand bank to Saratoga village, and passed leisurely the spring at Congress Hall.

He sat on the left side, driving—a peculiarity of his own, adopted like most of his other whims, from a horror of being like other people—his eccentric palm-leaf sombrero inclined at the most possible angle to his left eye, and his rein-hand held up, as if for a graceful gesture at about the second button.

It was just evening, and the great piazza was crowded with promenaders. I was a stranger to the gay crowd myself, but as the standstill stopped, couple after couple recognized Phil, and we were surrounded, before we could set foot upon the ground, by beams and belles, all in that atmosphere of free manners, ready to throw off the metropolitan reserve, and give an uproarious welcome to one of the most agreeable men on the place. With some difficulty we reached our rooms at last, & were about preparing for a toilet when the bell rang for tea. I felt the summons sensitively, for Phil had refused to dine on the road because the "Half Moon" smelt of herring, and I looked forward to the bathing and brushing, and cravatting that was before me with a melancholy foreboding of appetite. My resolution was soon made.

"Phil!" shouted I, talking at the top of my voice through the lattice over the door. "I think I'll go to tea before dressing."

"You'll be sent to Coventry if you do," answered the dandy in a tone of deliberate conviction.
It sounded like a knell, but appetite is imperative. I knew I was sun burnt & flushed—I knew my travelling coat was excessively unbecoming—I knew I was grimed beyond the redemption of any thing but a two hours' lavation in rose water and cream, by the dust of the worst of roads. I knew I looked more like a blacksmith's apprentice (I was never handsome; but I can dress) than a gentleman scholar; but in the hope of getting a seat unobserved at the bottom of the table, and coming back to pursue my toilet leisurely and philosophically, (an impossible thing, let me say, with an appetite,) I ventured.

I had come to Saratoga, by the way, with an object. One of the most admired women there, was a sister of an old college friend, who, with a brother's fondness on one side, and a friend's on the other, had praised me to his sister, and his sister to me, till between descriptions, & postscripts, & the thousand indefinite modes of mystifying one another, we were mutually curious to meet. With this explanation I go on.

The two immense tables stretched down in long and busy perspective through the hall, crowded with the five hundred fashionable and "would-be-so's," and the knives and spoons and women's voices, (men never talk till the meal is over,) were mingled in bewildering confusion. With some difficulty I found a seat—just vacated by an invalid—and hoping that I had stepped in unobserved, I sat for a cold bird, and played my knife and fork in busy silence.

Birds, berries and bread and butter gave me courage. I had finished my meal, but I sat looking up the long line of faces on the opposite side, speculating on one physiognomy and another, and selecting future acquaintances from the pretty and piquant. All at once my eye caught upon a side face I had seen before and a sudden turn, and a mutual recognition, left me no hope of escape. There sat my old friend, and I knew instantly, by the resemblance, that the tall, magnificent creature at his side was his sister! I felt the blood rush into my face like a broken sluice. You never saw me blush! (thank Heaven I never do except upon surprise)—it's horrible! My eyes, nose, forehead were purple—I knew it—I could see every vein in my mind's spectrum! I saw Harry speak to his sister. Her eyes

were on me in an instant; and as I turned half way, and almost burst a blood vessel in trying to look unconscious, I could see by my side eye that her glass was raised, and I felt it go down to my dress and slovenly cravat; what did I not suffer? I had no power to move, and I had forgotten in my confusion the commonest ruse by which I might have avoided her. I was seen, and whether I had better insult my old friend, and so avoid an introduction, or drown myself in the bath; either seemed paradise to my present feelings.

Harry was in my room before I could get the door closed.

"What could tempt you to come to the table looking so like the devil?"

"Why, in the name of all the saints, did you point me out to your sister?"

In a long four years of intimacy we had never come so near quarrelling. He told me frankly that his sister was disagreeably surprised at my appearance, & I sat down on the bed and cursed my stars till I was tired.

Well, I bathed, and dressed, and at nine o'clock Harry was in my room again. "Gertrude will never recognize you," said he, measuring me from head to foot. "You are exquisitely dressed, and look as little like the blushing youth at the table, as I like Hyperion."

A thought struck me! I was always impudent by candle light, and I determined on my course instantly. I remembered that, though very tall, I was rather short-bodied, and looked like a small man at table, and trusting to the metamorphosis of a studied toilet, I proposed to Harry to introduce me by another name. It was agreed upon as soon as mentioned.

The rooms were brilliantly lighted, & the band playing a march. The hall had not commenced. Fifty or sixty couples, however, were promenading round the room, and among them Harry with his sister upon his arm. I settled my cravat, and with an assurance that would have astonished myself by daylight, lounged coolly and alone up the middle of the splendid hall, my head slightly inclined in a collected modesty and my glass passing leisurely over the feet only of the gaily dressed promenaders. I felt that every eye in the room was upon me, but I was sure of my self-possession. As Harry came round, I caught once more, with a side glance, the glitter of a glass levelled full upon my figure, and my hopes sprang like Mercury at the sound of the low silver toned—Who is he?

"A college acquaintance of mine, Mr. St. John," said Harry.

"Does he talk as well as he dresses?" I did not hear the answer, but a moment after the manager clapped his hands for cotillions and Harry came to present me.

I cannot, of course, speak otherwise than in general terms of my progress in my partner's favor. I had the advantage of having read her letters for four years, & I knew every trait and taste she possessed, both natural and acquired, and my knowledge of her character must have seemed like intuition. I could quote all her favorite authors, and I remembered her own quotations, and did not fail, of course, to introduce them; and the similarity of taste seemed wonderful. We went out upon the piazza after the first dance, and paced its dim lighted length till the hall was over—four glorious hours! And we parted at two—very good friends, certainly.

I had my name entered upon the books as Mr. St. John. I gave Phil the cue, (he was very near betraying me twenty times a day,) and no one else knew me. The veritable Mr. R— (Harry made his regrets to his sister) was supposed to be sick in his room, overheard with travel. Gertrude said in my ear she was not sorry, for she had seen him, and, spite of Harry's eulogies, he was the ugliest man she ever saw. I pulled up my gills and hemmed instinctively at the assertion.

Some six weeks after this I was standing behind a sofa on which sat the lady of whom I have spoken. It was a fine October day, clear and of a delicious coolness, and she had stopped at the end of a canto to look out through the low long windows upon the beautiful lawn—indulging apparently some unbidden thought. I stood silently looking down upon her polished forehead, and musing with a trembling pleasure on her excessive beauty and her noble mind, unwilling to break the charm either of her thoughts or my own. Harry entered with a letter, and without looking at the superscription, she thanked him, and was quietly slipping it under her belt to be read at leisure, when he laid his finger upon her hand and begged her with an equivocal smile to attend to it immediately. I had stepped back to the extreme corner of the room as she broke the seal, and while she read it, stood pulling to pieces a splendid exotic which had just been brought out from the green house—the most valued flower she had.

"How could he presume?" "But my dear Gertrude!" It was only by fragments that I caught the earnest conversation between them. For ten or fifteen minutes I stood in agony. At last they seemed to agree, and Harry called to me.

"St. John! You shall decide! Gertrude refers it to you. Here is my old friend Mr. R— a man whom I have known like a brother for years, and whose

character and good qualities I thoroughly know. He wrote to Gertrude when we were in college together, and she to him like brother and sister, and though they have never been fairly introduced they are as well acquainted with each other's characters as she and yourself. On the strength of my interest and this acquaintance, he romantically enough offers himself to her, here, in this letter. He is of a leading family, and my best friend, and yet she calls his generous offer impertinence, & will not even answer the letter unless you decide against her."

An indignant tear stood in the dark eye that appealed to me as he stopped. "Is it left to me," I asked—"quite—and will you abide by my decision?"

Harry left the room abruptly. As the door closed, I walked round the sofa, and with a trembling voice and a doubting heart pleaded my own cause against the presuming stranger—offering my poverty and my love instead of the wealth and consequence of my rival. I presume I was eloquent. I know I was earnest.

Harry's voice in the entry raised me from my knees, and in a moment he came laughing in, and called for the decision.

"You promise, said I rising and looking at the beautiful girl as she quelled her emotion, you promise solemnly to marry your brother's friend, Mr. R—, if I say it in my wish?"

She looked playfully into my face—"I do!" She little expected my reply:—"The marry him!" said I solemnly, and may God bless you!"

For an instant she fixed her eyes upon me, as she doubted whether she had heard rightly. The color fled from her cheeks, and her hands dropped at her side, and for a moment I repented bitterly the idle trick I had practised. It was explained as soon as she recovered sufficiently, and my repentance vanished with my pardon, for I had won her when she believed me poor, with a dazzling rival and a pleading brother against me; and the ugliest man she ever saw was Mr. R— (alias Mr. St. John) and her husband.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.
June Term A. D. 1831.

ON application of Wm. H. Dawson, adm'r. of Mrs. Mary Dawson, 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the county of Talbot.

In testimony whereof 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, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty one.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Mary Dawson late of Talbot County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of February next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 8th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

WM. H. DAWSON, adm'r.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 1, 1831.

Report of the Drawing of the Maryland Lottery, No. 4, for 1831.
No. 1041 an even number, the cap. prize of \$10,000.
1861 A prize of 2,000
6602 do 1,000
1843 Each Prizes of 500
11903 do 500
11904 do 500
3449 do 200
9618 do 200
1184 12353 do 100
2677 3907 do 100
1456 5921 do 50
1375 4715 do 50
12857 495 do 50
15409 1738 do 50
With 20 prizes of \$20, 200 of \$4, and 10,000 of \$150 cents each.
CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 1, 1831.
CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 1, 1831.
CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 1, 1831.

Maryland State Lottery.

No. 5 for 1831. Odd and Even System.
To be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday the 28th of July.

HIGHEST PRIZE
10,000 DOLLARS.

Scheme.
1 prize of \$1,000 4 prizes of \$100
1 2,000 8 50
1 1,000 20 20
2 500 300 4
2 300 10000 1 50
2 200 200
Half Ticket, One dollar—Quarters fifty cents.

To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and
N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles sts.
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lottery have been often sold than at any other office.
Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance enclosing the cash or prizes will meet the most prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.
Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore
July 9 3w

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Circuit, is appointed to be held about 34 miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston, Esq., to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon offers many facilities of convenience and comfort. A spring of water of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes is within a few yards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those of less size within less than half a mile of the camp, to which there are fine roads leading in several directions, and good pasturage and accommodations for horses which will be well attended to by very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.
June 11.

CAMP-MEETING

Of the Methodist Episco. Church.
A CAMP-MEETING for Talbot Circuit, will be held in Mr. Benn's woods, on the Dover road about three miles from Easton and one mile from Dover Bridge—to commence on Thursday, the 4th of August, and close on the 9th. The preachers and people of our Church, and all our friends who are within reach of us are particularly invited to attend. Persons coming to this Camp-meeting with tents are desired to bring their tent-frames with them, inasmuch as they cannot be conveniently procured on the ground.

CAMP-MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held on Cambridge Circuit, to commence on THURSDAY 28th July, and end the following WEDNESDAY. The spot selected for the occasion is situated about half a mile from Cambridge, on the land of the Rev. Jas. Owens. The ground is high and well shaded, and possesses unusual local advantages, as a site for a Camp Meeting, being situated immediately on Great Choptank river; within half a mile of Cambridge wharf, to which steamboats and other vessels may come with safety. Means of conveyance for baggage may be had at any time, to or from the ground at a trifling expense. The Managers will not allow articles of any kind, whatever, to be sold on the ground and none need apply for the privilege.
The ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the adjacent circuits and all who are friendly to the promotion of religion, are particularly invited to attend.
There will be boarding tents erected for the accommodation of persons from a distance.
MANAGERS.
July 2

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registrar, &c. generally exact punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
May 28

Baltimore Life Insurance company

JOHN J. DONALDSON, President.
DIRECTORS.
Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor,
Joseph Todhunter, Edward G. Woodyear,
Silas Maynor, Benj. D. Higdon,
John B. Morris, Samuel J. Donaldson.
GEO. GARR GRUNDY—Secretary.

The Company proposes to insure lives for one or more years, or for life—to purchase or sell annuities—to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor and accumulating at compound interest—to manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of Money is involved.
Creditors whose hopes of payment, are founded on the life of their debtors, may secure their debts—salaries, officers, & persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments for their families, by an Insurance on lives. Aged persons, whose income is inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.
No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars; and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or the company will invest the money and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation.

Office No. 29, St. Paul street, Baltimore.
Applications (post paid) attended to.
June 11 9w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, in its Equity character, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock all the real estate of the late Frederick Purnell, containing one thousand and eighty acres of land; this property all lies contiguous, and will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale the improvements on this property are extensive and in good order. The terms of sale will be that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee with good security for the purchase money payable one third in nine, one third in eighteen & the other third in twenty four months with interest from the sale. The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the sale with the clerk of Caroline County Court.
THOS. B. TURPIN, Trustee.
July 9

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman in Easton, a negro woman, who can be recommended for honesty and cleanliness. She is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price will be given either for the hire or purchase of her. Applications to be left at the office of the Easton Gazette.
Easton, July 2

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered.
WM. BECKLEY.

corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND

A general assortment of Goods, laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost.
W. B.
may 21.

WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.
They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-blackening, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.
June 4 4f 3w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,
WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.
* All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
LEMOUL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 19

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times and Kent Inquirer will copy the above.

REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronizing him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whoever does not provide for his own household worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith," he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.

N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.
R. T. B.
May 21

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Worcester county in the State of Maryland, on the eighth day of June, inst. by Thomas Milbourne Esq. a justice of the peace of the State and county aforesaid, as runaways, the following negroes to wit: one named

ABIGAIL,
Five feet and three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a coloured striped stamped cotton frock.

One named ANNE alias Nancy five feet three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a mixed copperas home spun dress.

One named ELIZABETH or Betty, five feet six and a half inches high of a rather dark complexion, and wearing a blue striped domestic frock.

And two children one named LEONARD and the other named JANE, children of negro Abigail, which said children are of the same complexion of their mother and wear clothes of the same colour of their mother's, the above negroes have no bodily marks as I can discover.
The owner or owners of said negroes are hereby notified within sixty days from the advertising hereof, to come forward prove him, her or their title, and pay or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have accrued or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take them away according to the law of the State of Maryland, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

PURNELL JOHNSON, Shff. of Worcester county Md.
Snow Hill, June 25 8w

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON

22d June, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 2

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Love, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.
Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

We have cast our eyes about, and should be glad to be informed upon what other States than New Hampshire, Tennessee, and Georgia, President Jackson can now count for certain support. Suppose Clay, Calhoun and Jackson, the candidates, what hope has Jackson of success, unless some extraordinary event should augment his popularity? The truth is, Jackson must follow the fate of all military leaders who have no civic talents. His brother Wellington was driven from power. The several Presidents of the South American States, have gone to retirement. We ask his partisans then—is it not better to give him up at once? We can remember his military deeds—but let his Presidential doings be buried in the deepest darkness.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, July 30.

We have to-day devoted a large portion of our paper to the address of Mr. Berrien, the late Attorney General of the United States, containing the statement of Mr. Ingham, late Secretary of the Treasury, which, corroborated by Mr. Branch, establishes beyond a doubt the disgraceful fact that Gen. Jackson, the President of the United States, has abused the power entrusted to him by the laws of his Country, by an attempt to control and regulate the private intercourse of his Secretaries and their families—that he sent Col. Johnson, a member of Congress, to Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy, to Mr. Ingham, and to Mr. Berrien to inform them, if they did not compel their families to hold intercourse with Mrs. Eaton, the wife of his biographer & friend, the Secretary of War, he would dismiss them from office—that he swore he would send home a foreign ambassador and his lady, "to teach him and his master" that the wife of a member of his cabinet is not to be slighted.

Who dare now doubt the "malign influence" which caused the late explosion of the cabinet? Surely Jackson men cannot, for this statement comes from Jackson men of the first standing, who are or lately have been in the first rank of the Jackson party. The Anti-Jackson men have no concern in this matter, which is completely and perfectly Jacksonian, except the mortification they feel as Americans at the degradation to which this shameful & outrageous conduct of the chief magistrate cannot fail to reduce the Country.

Josiah Bayly, Esq. has been appointed Attorney General of Md. in the room of Roger B. Taney, Esq.

An address, signed by six leading and original Jacksonians, of Philadelphia, has appeared, in which the addressers set forth the reasons which have induced them to abandon the cause of Gen. Jackson, and oppose his re-election.

More Rumors.—We mentioned a few days since, the circulation of a rumor, that an exposition was about to be made. It came with a vengeance, and with an overwhelming effect. We are now informed, that the address of Mr. Berrien and the accompanying correspondence, are but "cakes and custards," as Sanchez was wont to say, to what is about to appear. "Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind."—U. S. Gaz.

More Correspondence.—Mr. Henry Banks, the author of Philo-Jackson, who has seen the error of his ways, and has renounced Jacksonism, publishes an advertisement in the Kentucky Reporter, in which he says:—

"I think it due to justice and truth, to publish a pamphlet, consisting of General Jackson's correspondence with me, which induced me to write and publish as many pamphlets to promote his election to the Presidency, as required the appropriation of a great deal of time, upwards of \$10,000 in money, besides one hundred dollars given to Amos Kendall as advance, to induce him to desert Henry Clay, and to espouse the cause and service of Gen. Jackson."

Mr. Banks says the pamphlet will contain about 50 pages; that it will amuse and instruct; and "show how a man of virtuous intentions may be duped!"

The Mission to England.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Journal, asserts that prior to the appointment of Mr. McLane, both Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Berrien refused pressing offers of the mission to England, being previously advised of the party-coloured instructions which were in preparation for the mission.—Nat. Intel.

Missouri.—At a meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, David Barton, Esq. was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress. There are three Jackson candidates from that district at present, but efforts are making to get two of them out of the course, and leave Mr. Pettis single handed to contend with Barton.

Michigan Election.—Returns sufficient have been received from the late election in this Territory, to render it certain that Mr. Wing, the National Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, is elected by an overwhelming vote. Three candidates were run; Mr. Dexter, by the Antimasons, and Mr. Williams, by the Jacksonians. The Jackson candidate is distanced by both of the others. It is thought Mr. Wing will have a majority of all the votes given. We congratulate our friends in the Territory on this result. The election of Mr. Wing is peculiarly gratifying under the circumstances, inasmuch as it has been effected against the united efforts of all the officeholders in that region.—Buffalo Journal.

An article in the Philadelphia Inquirer says, that that city has been just visited by "war" among the Irish; "famine," in consequence of the combination among the victuallers against the shiners; and that only "pestilence" is wanting to complete the trio of evils. A friend at our elbow suggests that the Cholera Morbus, which is prevalent in Philadelphia, may be called "pestilence," so the number of curses may be considered perfect; and we have the curse of the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer—the rule of Gen. Jackson into the bargain.

Nat. Jour.

Richard M. Johnson.—As this personage was Gen. Jackson's negotiator between himself and that portion of his cabinet that resisted his Eatonian decree, the following "novel incident" will be received with additional interest at the present moment:

From the Kentucky Reporter July 20.

NOVEL INCIDENT.—We understand that a good deal of excitement has been produced by an incident which occurred in Scott county, at the late celebration of our great anniversary. The incident has already been referred to in the prints of the day, nevertheless we have hesitated about noticing it. But as recorders of passing events and defenders of the purity of society, we have felt bound to make our readers acquainted with it. The facts as we have heard and believe them are these. Col. R. M. Johnson has a number of children, by an African woman living in his family, either a slave or manumitted servant.—

The taste of the Colonel may be well questioned, but as we are told there is no disputing about that, perhaps he might be indulged, and allowed in private to sing, "I love you black Rose, Rose, I love you black Rose." But it seems on the fourth of July he conducted in his carriage one of his daughters to a Barbecue in Scott, where many of the ladies and daughters of respectable families of that county were assembled.—

When she entered the booth, or awning in which they were dancing, they immediately displayed considerable agitation and retired from the part of the temporary covering in which she was seated. The circumstance attracted the attention of the managers, and several of them were deputed to wait on Col. Johnson to inform him, that his daughter must be withdrawn. He remonstrated, and urged that she was as well educated as any lady there. They told him that it was not a debateable matter, and that she must be withdrawn any how; whereupon he re-conducted her to his carriage, in which she remained until the Colonel delivered an address on the glories and virtues of the hallowed day.

If there be any inaccuracy in this narrative, we will with pleasure correct it upon being satisfied of the error. Comments are unnecessary; but we cannot forbear remarking, that after the scenes at Washington this attempt upon society in Kentucky was most unfortunate and highly censurable.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
Gen. SOLOMON DICKINSON,
Col. WILLIAM HUGHLETT.
Delegates to the General Assembly.
Gen. SOLOMON DICKINSON,
Col. WILLIAM HUGHLETT,
GEORGE DUDLEY, &
JOSEPH BRUFF, Esqrs.

Levy Court.
JEREMIAH VALLIANT,
JOHN EDMONDSON,
WILLIAM BENNY, Jr.
GEORGE STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, Esqrs.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
THOMAS BURCHENAL
THOMAS S. CARTER Esqrs.
Delegates to the General Assembly.
WILLIAM M. HARDCASTLE,
WILLIAM JONES,
WILLIAM ORRELL, and
JACOB CHARLES, Esqrs.

FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Electors of the Senate.
Col. THO. EMORY,
JNO. McKENNY, Esqrs.
Delegates to the General Assembly.
JAMES MERRICK,
JOHN BROWN,
HENRY E. WRIGHT, and
EDWARD G. BOURKE, Esqrs.

For the Levy Court.
MATTHIAS GEORGE,
FRANCIS A. ROCHESTER,
JOHN DAVIS,
WILLIAM REED, and
FREDERICK SUDLER, Esqrs.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, July 28.
GRAIN.—The supplies of new wheat are yet very limited.—We notice the sale of a cargo, consisting of about 900 bushels, (prime) at \$1.05, and today, a lot of about 500 bushels, superior white, sold at \$1.10. We understand that best red wheat would bring from \$1 to \$1.05. Several small lots have been sold at 95 to \$1.03 in quality. Corn.—We notice some improvement during the last week. A cargo of white good quality, sold to-day at 65c. We quote yellow at 60 a 63c. Rye.—Small sales Maryland at 60c. Oats.—We have heard of no transactions but from all the information we have received quote 30c. as a fair market price.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. James J. Shields, to Mrs. Susan Walker, all of this county.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Thomas Bayne, Dr. A. M. White, of Greensborough, Caroline county, son of the Rev. Alward White, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Lott Warfield, of this town.

DIED

In this town on Thursday last, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thos. S. Cook.

In this town, on Monday last, after a short illness, Miss Evelina Martin, daughter of the late Solomon Martin, Esq. of this county.

A first rate Saddle Horse FOR SALE.

A fine wracker—of a rich bay colour, black mane and tail, and one white hind foot—well broke, seven years old—sound in all respects, never was sick, and never had a hard ride—his gait is charmingly pleasant from three to twelve miles the hour. Enquire at this office. July 30

THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY AT EASTON.

lately relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future, be conducted by the Subscriber. The contemplated course of instruction, practised by his predecessor, and so well calculated to give expansion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a consequent polish to manners. The Principal can promise largely to his assiduity, attention, & conscientious desire to be useful as a Teacher. And should the number of pupils, or the necessities to be taught exceed his own personal efforts to do justice, discreet and competent assistants will be advantageously engaged. The discipline of the School will have for its basis, the eliciting of a laudable emulation. Penalties will consist in the imposition of intellectual tasks, the performance of which will be enforced, if necessary by confinement at day-time. Should this prove ineffectual, appeal will be made to parental admonitions prior to expulsion—the dernier resort. The charges will be as follows:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per quarter \$1 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic 5 00
History, use of Globes, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Composition 6 00
Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & Exp. Phil. 7 00
Cosmology, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, Drawing, Painting; 3 Dollars Extra.
Two designed to open the school immediately, but as the usual time of vacation is now at hand, business will not commence till the 1st of September, unless to the 12th of August, when the school will be opened. The subscriber would take into his family several pupils as boarders, upon terms customary in this place.
EDW. H. WORRELL, South St.
Easton; July 30.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public Examination of the scholars belonging to this institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 11th and 12th of August, at the Academy. The parents and Guardians of the pupils, and the Friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.
After the examination the vacation will commence and be continued till Monday the 19th of September, when the school will be again opened.
By the Board
THOS. L. BULLITT, Pres't.
Easton, July 30. S&W

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Chancery, will be offered at public sale on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, on the premises between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that farm or plantation whereon the late Major George Parrott, died seized, situated in Kings Creek hundred, in the county aforesaid, and containing two hundred acres of land, more or less, which lies adjoining the lands of Mrs. Susanna Needles. The improvements on said farm are a dwelling house and kitchen, with a good barn and other necessary out houses, persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises before the day of sale.
The terms of sale.—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.
The creditors of the said George Parrott dec'd., are hereby notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the day of sale, with the clerk of Talbot county court.
THOS. ARRENDELL, Trustee.
July 16 5w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY the 11th day of August next at the late residence (in Wy) of Edward McDaniel dec'd. all the personal estate of the said dec'd. (Negroes excepted) consisting in part of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and Stock of all kinds, &c. &c.
Also, the good and substantial schooner, Hester Ann, burthen upwards of 50 tons, and in good order. She is out little over 12 months old.
The Terms of sale as prescribed by the Court are, a credit of six months on all purchases over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.
Attendance by
JAMES McDANIEL, Agent for Sarah McDaniel, Ex'r.
of Edward McDaniel dec'd.
July 30 2w
The above sale was advertised to take place the 1st August but has been postponed till the 11th in order to give a more general notice.
JAS. McDANIEL, Agent for Sarah McDaniel, Ex'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 16th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. the following negroes belonging to the estate of William Ray late of said County dec'd.—viz. one woman 26 years old and her young child, one girl 6 years old, and one boy between 2 & 3 years old. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers to give note or notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Attendance will be given by
JNO. STEVENS, Jr. Admr. D. B. N. of William Ray, dec'd.
July 30 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court

JUNE TERM A. D. 1831.
ON application of William Bullen, Administrator of Thomas Bullen 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in two 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 18th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

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

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bullen, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of February next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 18th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

WM. BULLEN, Admr.
of Thomas Bullen, deceased.
July 30.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

JUNE TERM, A. D. 1831.
ON application of William Townsend, Administrator of George Shannahan, 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 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 28th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

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

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Geo. Shannahan, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 28th day of July in the year of our Lord 1831.
WM. TOWNSEND, Admr.
of George Shannahan, dec'd.
July 30.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

A Union Camp Meeting for Caroline county and part of the State of Delaware, will be held on the 12th August next, at a place called Union, near Bursville, in Caroline county.—Christians of all denominations, and all persons disposed to attend are invited to do so. The following Ministers, (with others) are expected to be present, viz: Wm. Bamber, Josiah Varden, Thomas West, Joseph Barlow, Dr. Morgan and Thomas Melvin.
July 30.

Dr. Clark's Patent Wheat and Oat THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS valuable Machine for threshing all kinds of grain and hulling cloverseed, was patented in January 1831, since which time about 1000 machines have been made and put into operation in this and the neighbouring states; & no doubt in a very short time will be the only threshing machine in use, as it can be made for less money, and is admitted by every distinguished person, and fairly proven, to require much less power to thresh the same quantity of grain than any other machine now in use, in consequence of the screw form beaters having a two-fold action upon the grain, and the manner in which they are placed.

As many improvements have been practiced upon those who have been disposed to encourage useful improvements. It is the wish of the subscriber that the farmers and mechanics &c. of this, and the adjoining counties should carefully examine this machine in full operation at Edward Lloyd's, Jr. or Samuel Stevens, Esqrs. in Talbot county.

Individual Rights, districts and counties may be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to SAMUEL HARTLEY, at Mr. Lowe's hotel, Easton, where he will continue for a few days only.

The following extract from the "Winchester Republican" and a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability, are annexed, with a request that the public will give them such weight as they may consider them entitled to.—the proprietor preferring that the performance of the machine should exceed the expectation of the purchaser, rather than state from his own knowledge, what they can do from actual experience.
"We rode out on Friday last to see Dr. Clark's newly invented threshing machine in operation. Many gentlemen of the first practical information in the country, were present. We only repeat their opinion, when we say the machine equalled the character they had heard of it, & that it exceeded, in its performances, all they had ever before seen. While we were present, 120 sheaves of wheat were threshed in seven minutes, which was 17 a minute, 24, it is estimated, yield a bushel of grain. We learn that on Monday, a further trial was had, in which 350 sheaves, or 24 bushels, were got out in 32 minutes, and much cleaner than the bystanders had ever before seen. This is at the rate of about 450 bushels a day. The fact may appear incredible—but is nevertheless true. The machine is remarkably simple in its construction, about the size of a wheat fan is worked by one or two horses and requires the attendance of but 3 or 4 hands. The cost is about \$60, exclusive of the horse power," [Sentinel of the Valley.]

Philadelphia Co. (Pa.) Sept. 15th 1830.
We have seen Dr. Clark's Patent Threshing Machine in operation. It will thresh nearly a bushel of wheat per minute, with one horse, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap, without breaking the grain, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. It can be used by the power of one man, so as to thresh ten bushels of wheat per hour. These simple machines, which cost much less are far superior to any we have seen, and are not liable to get out of order.

Signed
JAMES ALLEN,
JOHN SUMMERS,
DANIEL FLECK,
JOSEPH RIGTER.

Frederick County, Va. Jan'y 1st 1830.
I have one of Dr. Clark's Patent threshing machines, erected on my farm, which I consider the best I have ever seen. It threshes faster and cleaner, and leaves the straw in good condition for use. I have threshed 23 common sheaves of wheat in a minute, 350 common sheaves of wheat in 32 minutes, and 110 bushels of wheat in three hours and 84 dozen sheaves of oats in one hour, it is not liable to get out of order.

Signed
JOEL LUPTON.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Kentucky, Sept. 18th 1830.
Dr. C. Clark.—Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have put in operation your small threshing machine. Its performance was very good; we have threshed about 200 bushels. We have threshed at the rate of forty bushels of wheat per hour, and 500 sheaves in 25 minutes.

Yours &c.
J. W. FLAGG.
Winchester, Frederick Co. Va. April 11th 1830.

From a careful examination of Dr. Clark's patent threshing machine, and seeing it in full operation, we pronounce it superior in every respect to any other we have seen. It not only threshes faster and cleaner, but it moved with much less power, requiring only the power of one horse to thresh thirty bushels of wheat, per hour, and is very simple in its construction, &c.

Signed
THOS. BRYERLY,
BENJ. BUSHNELL,
DAVID RUSSELL.

Extract of a letter, dated Chester county, Pa. August 25th 1830.
Dr. C. Clark.—We have made an experiment on clover seed, with that patent Machine of yours, which convinces us, if the conveniences were attached to it, that are commonly attached to hulling mills, it would clean clover out of the chaff, as fast as any mill now in use.—All who saw the operations, said it was a complete clover huller. It answers extremely well for all kinds of grain in the straw.

Yours &c.
SAMUEL REINHART.

Buckingham, Court House Va. Oct. 1830.

We, the undersigned, having seen the machine above alluded to, in operation at this place, feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. It surpasses any machine that we have ever seen in operation—it will get out wheat faster than one man can possibly put it to the machine, requiring much less team than any other machine.

Signed
THOS. M. BONDURANT,
JOHN McREYNOLDS,
NELSON PAGE,
THOS. MAY.

Frederick County, Md. April 6th 1830.
Having seen one of Dr. C. Clark's patent Threshing Machines in operation, we can recommend it to the public, as being superior to any Threshing Machine that we have heretofore seen. When in operation it threshes twelve common sheaves of wheat per minute and threshed perfectly clean, requiring only the power of one horse, leaving the straw in a good condition for use. The cheapness and simplicity of the Machine, make it an object to every farmer.

Signed
Wm. S. McPHERSON,
Wm. WORTHINGTON,
JOHN McPHERSON,
EDW'D. H. McPHERSON,
HORATIO McPHERSON,
ED. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Buckingham Court House, Oct. 4th 1830.

Dr. C. Clark.—Dear Sir:—The operation of your machine has been witnessed by a number of persons in this county, and universally with admiration and wonder. It far surpasses any thing of the kind I ever saw—and I have no doubt, will be of more utility to the farmer, than any machine that has been invented within the last half century, to aid him in his operations. Your most ob'dt. serv't.

Signed
JOHN O. LAY.

I hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that having tried Dr. Clark's patent wheat threshing machine, made by Mr. Wilson of Baltimore I threshed out in fifteen Minutes seven and a half bushels of wheat and I believe more might have been threshed out if the machine had constantly been fed as full as it would admit at Tods Point farm this 19 day of July 1831, this I am perfectly satisfied with.

EDWD. TRIPPE.

LOST, on or about the 23d of June last, below Thomas Point, on the Chesapeake Bay, a small white bottomed BATTEAUX. Also, between Poplar and Sharp's Island, a scow BATTEAUX, with new sails and rigging. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by the Subscriber, at Oxford, or at this office, and liberally rewarded.

ROBERT DELAHAY.

July 25d, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kermad & Loveday

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchases, gives them much the largest and best assortment they ever have had at this season.

They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported

Hardware and Outlery,

Embracing a good choice of the most approved

Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools

Also just opened, a few boxes of nice

CHAMPAGNE,

A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR

CYDER AND ALE

and on hand some OLD PORT WINE

in Bottles.

June 18 1831 [S&W]

From the Lexington (Ken.) Observer.

KNavery AND CONNIVANCE.

The history of the case of Benjamin F. Smith, the late Chickasaw agent, which we published a few weeks since, develops one of the most barefaced and outrageous schemes to shield a notorious official knave and public defaulter from justice, on record. If any proof were before wanting to establish the fact, that peculations to enormous amounts are constantly made under the very eye of the President, and consequently, with his knowledge and consent, this case furnishes it. It is proof positive and direct and must convince every man who takes the trouble to read. It admits of no evasion, no apology; but implicates the President of the U. States, as an accomplice in a scheme to defraud the Government out of ten thousand dollars, by refusing, when repeatedly urged by members of his own party, to institute an inquiry, and bring the delinquent to merited punishment.

Mr. Duncan and Mr. Allen, both of whom were political & personal friends of the President, could have had no other motive in making the charges against Smith, and urging an inquiry, than a desire that justice might be done to the United States Government and to the Indians. They were in the confidence of the Jackson party, held offices under the administration of General Jackson, and consequently were not impelled by political hostility or private considerations to make the charge and divulge the frauds.

The evidence of Mr. Allen, a man who had been on terms of intimacy with Gen. Jackson, who had also married a young lady who General Jackson had reared would alone have been sufficient for the basis of an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Smith. Mr. Allen signed the charges and specifications in connexion with Mr. Duncan, and afterwards in a personal interview with the President, urged upon him the necessity of bringing Smith before a proper tribunal, both for the honor of the Government and credit of the administration. But in this interview how was Mr. Allen treated? From his letter to the President written the succeeding day, it appears that Gen. Jackson treated him with incivility, and feigned to discredit his statements.

The following extracts are from Mr. Allen's letter. The extract succeeds that part which refers to the incivility of the President.

"I have not made up my opinion hastily about Maj. Smith's conduct towards the Chickasaws. I know well the worth of character, and I also know full well that if I was to make charges against Maj. Smith that I could not sustain, that it would politically damn me. Situated as I have been in the Chickasaw nation, I could not but know the facts to exist in substance as I have alleged them against Maj. Smith to be true, more particularly those charges connected with the interest of the Indians, and after they having come to my knowledge, I would think myself equally guilty with him, were I to have concealed them from the officers of the General Government, until he had slipped from under their control. Had I taken a different course and said nothing on this subject until Major Smith had resigned, then they might have said to me: why did you not tell us all these things before we accepted his resignation? You have come too late, we have now no control over him.

These are the causes that have induced me to adopt the course that I have. I do it for the good of our common country, with a view to support the purity of our republican party, fearless of consequences.

Gen. Jackson, you have known me a long time, you know that I love to honor you, I have offered my life on the field of battle, to support you and my country's cause, and at a time when my services were much needed, and would again do so if circumstances should require it on a similar occasion. And as I have never misrepresented or deceived you, I think it extremely hard that I can't be believed at this advanced age.

Sir, I have no ill will nor hatred against Major Smith, except that natural dislike that every honest man feels against an individual guilty of such acts of official treachery. But I know full well that if Maj. Smith escapes a public trial, that the Chickasaws will lose \$6000 that they are justly entitled to, besides money to no inconsiderable amount due the General Government, that he has procured false and fraudulent vouchers, and rendered them in the settlement of his accounts with the General Government thereby procuring a credit for money that he never expended. Sir, it is proclaimed in the streets and in the public houses in the town of Tusculum, and elsewhere, that Maj. Smith is a corrupt and dishonest man. The people call aloud for a public investigation—justice and truth still make a louder call, and Maj. Smith if innocent of those charges would be much benefitted by a public investigation; and if he is guilty, it is due to the people that he should have a fair and impartial trial, and receive that punishment due to his crime. I have said nothing to you on this subject, but what I know to be true, and that not with any intention to wound your feelings. You well know that I would be the last man on earth that would give your heart one pang. I am fearful if this investigation is refused, that it will be handled with

much severity against you and Maj. Eaton—you, because it is well known in Alabama and elsewhere, that you and Gen. Coffee are Maj. Smith's securities; and Maj. Eaton, because in a similar case (viz.) Tobias Watkins he was denied the privilege of resigning, and compelled to stand a public trial. I submit these remarks to you from the purest motives, both towards you and my country."

The whole conduct of Mr. Allen (who succeeded Mr. Duncan in the Chickasaw agency after the latter had been ejected from office by the Secretary of War, for making the charges against Smith,) shows him to have been a man too honest to make a false charge, or to witness knavery without exposing it, and too independent to retract a statement with a knowledge of its correctness, whatever the consequences to himself might be. In addition to the letter to Gen. Jackson, Mr. Allen also wrote a private letter to Mr. Eaton, Secretary of War, on the same subject, from which we extract and republish the following. This letter was written after it had been privately determined upon by the President and his Secretary not to enquire into the conduct of Smith.

"If this, however, from what you have seen is not your individual opinion, as I have but little to add to those charges, I shall despair of your official opinion in favor of the investigation, and need therefore trouble myself no farther about it, at least so far as your Department is concerned. I hope you will return the papers though, as requested. I have to add, sir, that this is a pretty serious matter. The character of our country is concerned as well as the rights of the Indians. Major Smith went to the agency a poor man, and in a few years amassed a considerable estate. He owns, it is said, over one hundred slaves. His frauds and peculations are traceable at least to the amount of \$10,000. To perpetrate these wrongs he availed himself of the confidence of the Government and his guardianship over the Indians. In another respect he has been complained of, and in the latter part of the late administration was suspended at the instance of the Chiefs of the Nation and an inquiry ordered. He was furnished with the charges, and by the present administration, or rather your Department, permitted to take ex parte proof, upon which he was acquitted. In this he was sufficiently favored.

But he has been further favored by receiving the emoluments of his office after leaving its duties for several months together, to attend to his sugar farm below New Orleans. It concerns the character of our country therefore, and particularly your Department of her institutions, that these new charges against Maj. Smith, should be promptly attended to, and an inquiry directed. To that end alone, without any interest aside from the feelings of justice and humanity, I felt called upon as the Agent of the Government to lay the charges before you. I done it in the first place by repeated letters to the Department, asking that an inquiry should be ordered. My predecessor Maj. Duncan, done the same. No answers were given, at least to me. I have now in person presented the charges officially, with the evidences before mentioned, and after more than two weeks delay, (in which time I am in hopes I am mistaken, when I think I saw repeated evidences of a disposition to evade them and permit the accused to escape,) I am informed officially by you, that the charges must be sworn to and the matter retained to which the oath is required. In the mean time as before remarked, Smith sends in his resignation and it is accepted, disconnecting him from the Government. I am in hopes you are right when you say, it can have no effect to prevent this enquiry. But upon another occasion and respecting another case not more heinous or of less amount in peculation, (I allude to the case of Watkins) it was thought of vast importance, if I mistake not, to refuse his resignation. I am in hopes the plainness with which I speak, will not be offensive. I do not so intend it. I cannot disguise that I am wounded to some extent by the suspicions which you have thrown upon my veracity. I will conclude by again asking whether the charges already made would be deemed sufficient if verified in the way you mention.

The testimony of Messrs. Duncan and Allen, relative to the character of Smith is fully supported by Maj. G. W. Long, in a letter to Smith himself, from which we extract the following:

"I did inform the Government that you had acted treacherously in the discharge of your official duties. The plain meaning of which was, that you had defrauded the public treasury, by certifying on your honor, to disbursements never made. You know that you are guilty, or you would not show such a disposition to extenuate the witness. Having made the charge to the Government, I now repeat it to you and challenge you to investigate it. Should you feel a willingness to face a tribunal of inquiry, be pleased to inform me what day may be most convenient. And I hereby pledge myself to prove you guilty of Theft, Swindling, and Lying."

With all this evidence, and the evidence, of Mr. Duncan before them, the President and the Secretary of War, refused to enquire into the conduct of Smith, and compel him or his securities, of whom Gen. Jackson was principal, to refund the TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS out of which he had swindled the Government.

It would be useless to make further remarks upon this subject. The case

must be plain to the understanding of every man;—too palpable to require any comment. He who is not already convinced that the President, in this instance has attempted to screen a knave, a defaulter, and peculator, from public justice, because he favored the administration, and because the President was responsible for his conduct, would not be, though "one rise from the dead."

We add the following remarks on the disclosures of Mr. Duncan, from the last Frankfort Commentator.

The following specifications, lay open one of the grossest cases of corruption, that has occurred in this or any other country. And in order that the reader, who is not otherwise informed, should be able to understand it fully, it is necessary to prefix a short explanation:

Benjamin F. Smith has been some time, (we know not how long,) Indian agent to the Chickasaws. His securities were Gen. Jackson and Gen. Coffee. John B. Duncan was sub-agent to the same nation. Duncan became convinced that Smith was swindling the government and defrauding the Indians, and communicated that conviction to the War Department. The consequence was, not an investigation into the conduct of Smith, but the dismissal of Duncan: On his dismissal, John L. Allen was appointed his successor. But Allen at once adopted the same opinion, that had caused the removal of Duncan; and instead of continuing to peculate and fraud, he, also, communicated the matter to the War Department. No investigation, however, into Smith's conduct, could be obtained. He was the protégé of the President, and it was determined that he should be protected. But Duncan and Allen, were not easily to be put aside and quieted. They appear to have gone forward with the uncompromising firmness of honest men. They proceeded to Washington and filed in form and under oath charges and specifications. What was the result? Did the government show a readiness to investigate the cause—to right the oppressed Indians—to terminate the petty tyranny of office? They did not. Duncan and Allen spent a large part of the winter at Washington, and every attempt to bring Smith to trial was evaded by Eaton and the President, by the most contemptible subterfuges. This matter is now brought before the public by Duncan, who has made a full exposition of it in the Lexington Observer. In making that exposition, he has published a long correspondence which passed between himself and Allen, and Eaton and the President. The length of that correspondence prevents our publishing it; but the results as we have stated: it was impossible to get an investigation into Smith's conduct. And when evasion could no longer avail, Smith resigned.

These other particulars connected with this matter which serve to aggravate its enormity. Some of them we shall probably state in our next. In the mean time, it should be borne in mind, that the charges and specifications here set forth, Duncan and Allen stood pledged to prove.

Another supply of NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

A variety of Fancy and Staple

ARTICLES

Adapted to the present Season,

Among which are:

Handsome Calicoes, Also Silk and Cotton Ginghams, Hosiery, Silk and Kid Gloves & Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths & Damask Table Diapers, Irish Linens and Long Lawns, Superfine Cloths, Navarino and Rouen Casimeres, Princettas, Brochells, Drillings, Siamese Mixtures, Sateens and Summer cloth for Gentlemen's wear, Superfine Gauze Flannels, Suspensors, Parasols & Umbrellas, Flowered Paper, Writing & Letter Paper, Also Ladies and Misses' Dressing Bonnets & men's Palm leaf Hats, White Grape Line, Fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Plain and Tambour Bonnets, Pongees, Abbeys, Brads, Cane & Piping Cords, Marking Cotton, Floss Thread, &c.

Hardware, China, Glass and Queens Ware, Stone Ware, Tin Ware, A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY WOOD-WARE, BASKETS, &c. Groceries, Liquors, Wines,

TEAS, &c.

Which in addition to his former supply this spring makes his assortment extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at his usual low prices.

June 11 3w3J

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a gentleman in Easton, a negro woman, who can be recommended for honesty and cleanliness. He is wanted as a cook, and a liberal price will be given either for the hire or purchase of her. Applications to be left at the office of the Easton Gazette.

CAMP-MEETING.

Of the Methodist Episco. Church. A CAMP-MEETING for Talbot Circuit, will be held in Mr. Bonny's woods, on the Dover road, about three miles from Easton, and one mile from Dover Bridge—to commence on Thursday, the 4th of August, and close on the 9th. The preachers and people of our Church, and all our friends who are within reach of us are particularly invited to attend. Persons coming to this Camp-meeting with tents, are desired to bring their tent-frames with them, inasmuch as they cannot be conveniently procured on the ground.

CAMP-MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Cambridge Circuit, to commence on THURSDAY 28th July, and end the following WEDNESDAY. The spot selected for the occasion is situated about half a mile from Cambridge, on the land of the Rev. Jas. Owens. The ground is high and well shaded, and possesses unusual local advantages, as a site for a Camp Meeting, being situated immediately on Great Choptank river; within half a mile of Cambridge wharf, to which steamboats and other vessels may come with safety. Means of conveyance for baggage may be had at any time, to or from the ground at a trifling expense. The Managers will not allow articles of any kind, whatever, to be sold on the ground and none need apply for the privilege. The ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the adjacent circuits and all who are friendly to the promotion of religion, are particularly invited to attend. There will be boarding tents erected for the accommodation of persons from a distance. MANAGERS. July 2

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of Officers' Fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same, to call on him at his Office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks, Registers, &c. generally expect punctual payments, which makes a speedy collection necessary. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. May 28

Baltimore Life Insurance company

JOHN J. DONALDSON, President.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Oliver, Joseph Todhunter, W. W. Taylor, Edward G. Woodyear, Silas Mearns, Benj. D. Higdon, John B. Morris, Samuel J. Donaldson.

GEO. CARR GRUNDY—Secretary.

The Company proposes to insure lives for one or more years, or for life—to purchase or sell annuities—to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor and accumulating at compound interest—to manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of Money is involved. Creditors whose hopes of payment, are founded on the life of their debtors, may secure their debts—salaries, officers, & persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments for their families, by an insurance on lives. Aged persons, whose income is inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars; and an interest of four and a half per cent. per annum is allowed, and paid semi-annually, or the company will invest the money and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation. Office No. 22, St. Paul street, Baltimore. Applications (post paid) attended to, June 11 9w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, in its Equity character, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, all the real estate of the late Frederick Purnell, containing one thousand and eighty acres of land; this property all lies contiguous, and will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale, the improvements on this property are extensive and in good order. The terms of sale will be that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the trustee with good security for the purchase money payable one third in nine, one third in eighteen & the other third in twenty four months with interest from the sale. The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form within six months from the sale with the clerk of Caroline County Court. THOS. B. TURPIN, Trustee. July 9

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot County in the State of Maryland on the 19th July inst. by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace of the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway, a negro boy, who calls himself

JOHN SANDFORD,

aged about 13 or 14 years four feet three and a half inches high; has ironed by fire, had on when committed a coarse linen shirt and trousers. John is very quick to answer when spoken to, and rather smart in conversation; he says he was stolen sometime last fall from his master Mr. James Gurven who lived on the corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, in the City of Baltimore, by a negro woman called Louisa Settle, and sent to Easton to a negro man called Nace Gibson, where he has remained until apprehended.

The owner of the above described negro boy, is hereby notified, to come forward within sixty days, from the advertising hereof, prove his property and pay, or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have, or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take him away according to the law of this State, otherwise the said negro boy John will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot County. Easton July 23.

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WOOL.

THE subscriber will purchase all kinds of American WOOL, and is prepared to pay the highest cash prices, for any quantity that may be offered. WM. BECKLEY, corner of Washington street, and the Market place, Easton. HE HAS ON HAND A general assortment of Goods, laid in on good terms, which he is selling off at cost. W. B. may 21.

WOOL & SHEEP-SKINS.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles in some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money. They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-black, its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof. June 4 1f S&W

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year. *All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain. March 19 The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, Easton,

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "who ever does not provide for his own household a worse than an infidel, and has denied the faith," he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, & that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeys, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice. N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash. R. T. B. May 21

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Worcester county in the State of Maryland, on the eighth day of June, inst. by Thomas Milbourne Esq. a Justice of the peace of the State and county aforesaid, as a runaway, the following negroes to wit: one named



ABIGAIL,

Five feet and three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a coloured striped stamped cotton frock.

Three named ANNE alias Nancy five feet three inches high of a yellow complexion and wearing a mixed copper home spun dress. One named ELIZABETH or Betty, five feet six and a half inches high of a rather dark complexion, and wearing a blue striped domestic frock.

And two children one named LEONARD and the other named JANE, children of negro Abigail, which said children are of the same complexion of their mother and wear clothes of the same colour of their mother's, the above negroes have no bodily marks as I can discover.

The owner or owners of said negroes are hereby notified within sixty days from the advertising hereof, to come forward prove his, her or their title, and pay or cause to be paid all such legal costs and charges as have accrued or may accrue by the reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising the same, and take them away according to the law of the state of Maryland, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

PURNELL JOHNSON, Shff. of Worcester county Md. Snow Hill, June 23 8w

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

22d June, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. July 2

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or to his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention. Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

PRINTING

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